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# Physical Dictionary.

### WHEREIN

The Terms of ANATOMY, the Names and Causes of DISEASES, Chyrurgical Instruments, and their Use are accurately Describ'd.

#### ALSO

The Names and Virtues of Medicinal Plants, Minerals, Stones, Gums, Salts, Earths, &c. And the Method of choosing the best Drugs: The Terms of Chymistry, and of the Apothecaries Art; and the various Forms of Medicines, and the ways of Compounding them.

By Stephen Blancard, M. D. Physick-Prosessor at Middleburg in Zealand.

The Fourth Edition. With the Addition of many Thouland Terms of Art, and their Explanation. Also a Catalogue of Characters used in Physick, both in Latin and English. Engrabed in Copper.

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The Longitz Longitz of Longitz and Longitz

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## THE

# PREFACE.

Is undoubtedly needless to trouble the Reader with along Recommendation of a Treatise of this Kind, the Usefulness and Necessity of Dictionaries, being very Obvious to every one that's in the least conversant with Books, or studious to improve in any Art or Science. So that 'twould be altogether as pertinent to waste Time in proving the Use of Words or Speech, without which, Commerce betwixt Man and Man, would in a manner cease; and the Beasts might as well converse with one another, and be full as Sociable as Men.

Nay, cou'd we as readily understand Men by their Words, as the Terms of Physick, Surgery, Chymistry and Pharmacy, by this excellent and Faithful Interpreter 'twere well for us. For alass! some Men have so far deviated from the Primitive Institution of Speech, that they may be better understood by any thing than their Words.

In short, I count there are only Two things necessary to be mention'd, viz. the Condition of the Author, and the Usefulness of the present Un-

dertaking.

The

The Worthy Author is Physick-Professor Middleburgh in Zealand, and is there, an every where else, Admired for his great Prosicient in Learning, and his assidious Reading; and indee the Perusal of so many voluminous Authors as were used in compiling this one Treatise, would methink tire any one but the indefatigable Blancard.

As to the Usefulness of it, 'tis plentifully stor' with all things us'd in the Commonwealth of Physick: Here Physicians may find the various Name of Diseases and their Causes, the Terms of Anatomy, and the Vertues of Drugs, and Medicine Plants. Here Surgeons may learn the Name Ulcers and their Causes, the Names of their Instruments and their Use. Apothecaries may here fin the various Forms of Medicines, and the Names them, and the Method of Compounding them; and how to choose the best Minerals, Plants, and Drug The Chymist may find the Terms of his Art, and the Druggist the Names of the Countries from whence the best Drugs come.

To conclude, I must acquaint the Reader, The the Words are more orderly disposed, and the Copital Letters at the Top of each Page, render to Search for any Word, much more easie that in the former Edition. Many Thousan Terms of Art, with their Explication, are additioned then the former. So that upon the whole, may be modestly affirmed, to be the most Complete

Medicinal Dictionary now extant.

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#### THE

# Physical Dictionary

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## Dr. BLANCARD.

A

a, or āā, see Ana.
Ababtiston, see Modiolus.

Abarticulatio, or Dearticulation, see Diarthrosis.

Abdomen, the Lowermost Bely, containing the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Stomach, Intestines, Bladler, Gr. It is begirt with the Peritonaum on the Inside: The Formost part is divided into the Epigastrium, the Right and lest Hypochondres, and the Navel: And the Lowermost Region is all'd the Hypogastrium.

Abductores Musculi, those fuscles which pull back the rms, Legs, Eyes, &c. Whose opposites are called Adductores.

Abies, the Firr Tree, the Brannes and Tops are infused in Dietlrinks for the Scurvy, with very lood success.

biga Herba; the leaves of it e like the leaves of the firr-tree, haftens delivery.

Ablastatio, the Weaning of a hild.

Abluentia, see Abstergentia.

Ablutio, the Washing of Chymical Medicines with Water, to cleanse 'em from their Impurities.

Abomasus, one of the Ventricles of those Animals which chew the Cud: In which there are reckn'd Four; Venter, Reticulum, Omasus, and Abomasus.

Abortus, an Untimely Birth or Miscarriage; which happens through divers Causes, Inward and Outward.

Abrotanum, Southern-wood, its somewhat astringent, and discusses much, it resists putrifaction, cures the biting of venomous Creatures, kills worms, and is good for the Jaundice and Mother sits.

Abscessus, see Apostema.

Absinthium, worm-wood, it strengthens the Stomach, excites appetite, and opens obstructions.

Absorbentia, all Alcalic Medicines, which qualifie, and as it were drink up the Acid Humours.

Abltemius, he who abstains

B from

from whatsoever Drinks his Physician has forbid him.

Abstergentia, such Medicines as consisting of rugged, hard and sharp Particles, do as it were shave and scour off all Filth from the Superficies and the Pores and

Passages of Bodies.

Acacia, according to Diescorides, a Woody and Thorny Shrub; from the Ripe Seed of which, is expressed a Blackish Juice of the same Name, and a Redish when it is not Ripe. But our Acacia is the Sloe-Tree the Inspissated Juice of whose Fruit, is called Rob. Acacia.

Acamatos, the best Constitution and Shape of Human Bo-

dy.Also, Unwearied.

Acanaceæ, all Thistles, that are prickly and have heads, are fo called.

Acanos, is an Herb or Shrub

with prickles.

Acantabolus, a Chyrurgeons Instrument like a pair of Pincers, wherewith to take out any Prickly Substance that shall chance to stick to the Oesophagus, or Gullet.

Acantha, the most backward Protuberance of the Vertebres, called Spina Dorfi. As also the Thorn of Trees or Plants.

Acanthium, the same with A-

canthus. Acanthus, a Thorn, Tree, or prickly Hearb.

Acanthus, bears breech. Acarna, a prickle Plant.

Acaron, Butchers broom, the

Meats and Roots; 'its cheifly used for obstructions of the Liver, the Urine, and the Courses.

Acarus, an Animal very small. Acatalis, Juniper-Berries.

Acatera, the greater Juniper.

Accessio, see Paroxysmus. Accidens, see Symptoma.

Accipitrina, the Hawke hearb,

see Hieracium.

Accipiter, a Hawke.

Accysetum, is a species of A-

lysson, see Alysson.

Acer, the Maple-Tree; at the beginning of spring when the buds grow big, but before they unfold themselves into leaves; this Tree being cut in the Trunk, Branches, or Root yeilds plentifully like the Birch-Tree, a sweet Liquor fit to be drunk.

Acerbus, sower.

Acervus, an heap.

Acerus, the same with Acer. · Acetabulum, Navel-Wort 'its cold and moist, and somewhat aftringent, it is good for inflammations, and St. Anthony's

Acetabulum, that Cavity in the Huckle Bone, which is appointed to receive the Head of the Thigh-Bone within it. Also certain Glandules in the Chorion are called Acetabula. Concerning which see Cotyledones.

Acetosa, Sorrel: 'tis cold and dry, it provokes Appetite, suppresses Choler, and quenches Thirst; wherefore it is frequent-

ly used in feavers.

Acetosella, lesser sort of Sorrel. Acetum, in general, may fig-Root, is one of the five opening | nifie any Acid Liquor; whence some call the Spirit of Salt, Ni-1 tre, Vitriol &c. Acetum. But in the Shops, and where it is mentioned simply, it only signifies vineger of Wine or Grapes.

Acetum Alcalicitum, is destiled vinegar, which is faturated and sharpened with its proper Alca-

ly Salt.

Acetum Philosophicum, is an

Acid destilled from Hony.

Acetum Radicatum, the sharpest part of the Vineger, which has its Phlegm drawn off.

Achamenis, is a fort of Polium,

See Polium.

Achatites Lapis, it is said that it expels the trouble of the mind.

Achalais, a fort of Barly. Achillea, see Millefolium.

Achlys, a certain dark Distemper of the Eye, which is reckoned amongst the Species of Amblyopia, or Dimness of Sight.

Achor, a fort of a Crusted Scab, which makes an itching and stink on the Surface of the Head; occasion'd by a serous, falt, and sharp Matter. The difference betwixt an Achor and Favus, cousists in this, that in Achors the Holes or Cavities are fmall, and fometimes not visible; but in a Favus; they are more large and conspicuous.

Achrois Men that have lost their Colour, as Melancholy Persons, Men of an Ill Habit of Body, and such as are troubled

with the landies, &c.

Acia Celsi, the same that Fibula Chirurgorum.

Acida Dyspepsia, see Despepsia.

Asidula, see Balanaum.

Acidus, sharp.

Afinefia, the Immobility of the whole Body, or of any part thereof, as in a Palfie, Apo-

plexy, Swounding, &c.

Acini, small Grains; whether they grow by themselves, as Elder-Berries; or be shut up in a Husk, as Grape-Stones: Nay, sometimes they are taken for the Grapes themselves.

Aciniformis Tunica, the same with the Tunica Uvea of the

Eye.

Acinus see Ocimastrum, Acipenser, a sort of fish:

Acmastica Febris, the same

with Synochus.

Acme, the Height of a Disease: Many Distempers have Four Periods, the first is called again or the Beginning, when the Matter is but yet Raw, as it were, Unripe; the Second is avalans, the Growth or Increales when the Morbifick Matter becomes a little Digested and Ripened; The Third is around when 'tis fully and compleatly so; the Fourth is nagarian; of the Declension of a Distemper, when its Rage is abated, and the Patient is judged beyond Danger; for none die in the Declena sion of a Disease.

Aconitum, Woolf-Bane.

Acopum, a Fomentation of Warming and Mollifying Ingredients, which allays the Sense of Weariness, contracted by a too violent Motion of the Body.

Acorna, see acarna:

Flag.

Acosmia, an ill state of Health, joined with the loss of Colour in the Face.

Acoustica, Medicines which

help the Hearing.

Acrasia, the excess or predominancy of one quality above

another in mixture.

Acrisia when a Distemper is in so uncertain a condition, that a Physician can hardly pass a sight Judgment upon it.

Acrochordum, a fort of Warts.

Acromium, the upper process or increase of the Shoulderblade, or the top of the Shoulder, where the Neck-bones are joined with the shoulder-blades.

Acromphalum, the middle of

the Navel.

Acros, the height and vigor of Diseases. It signifies also the prominency of Bones, the tops of Fingers, and of Plants.

Alle, Elder, see Sambucus.

Allio, an Operation or Fun-Ation, which Men perform either by the Body alone, or by both Body and Mind; and it is either Voluntary or Spontaneous: Voluntary, is that which depends upon the Will, as Seeing, Walking, Running, &c. Spontaneous, which depends not upon the Will, as the Circulation of the Blood, the Beating of the Heart and Arteries, doc.

Actualis Ignis, see Ignis Actu-

4115.

Aculei, Thorns or Pricklus. Acure, is used by the Chynis.

Acorum, and Acorus, a fort of Liquor is made more penetrating to disolve by a stronger; for instance, Spirit of Salt, quckeins Juice of Citron, and Spirit of Niter, destilled Vinegar, and Suppofitories, are quickned by Scammony and other things.

Acula, is a diminutive from

from Acus.

Acus, Chaff.

Acus, so called from the figure of a needle, which the Sheath of some Seeds represent.

Acutella, that is Ononis.

Acutus Morbus, an Acute Disease, is that which is over in a little time, but not without imminent danger : And it is either very acute, or most acute; the later is meant, when the Distemper is over in Three or Four Days; but the former is that which continues till the Seventh day. Or else a Disease is called simply acute, when it lasts Fourteen, or it may be Twenty Days; or lastly acute ex decidencia, which lasts Forty Days at molt.

Adamas a Stone, so called from

its hardness,

Adductores Musculi, see Abducto-

res Musculi.

Aden, a Glandule, which is either Conglobated, as the Glandules of the Mesentery, or of the Groin, and the Pinealis, whose Office is, to dispense the separated Humours to the Veins; or Conglomerated like a Cluster, as the Salival Glandules, the Pancreas, or Sweet-bread doc. which convey their Juice by their own in this lense, viz. when a weak proper Channels, into some notable ble Cavities of the Body. They are made up of several little Bladers, and Fibres, or little hollow Conduits, disposed in a confused Manner. Aden sometimes also signifies the same with Buko.

Adephagia, the Greedinels of Children, who ever now and then fall to fresh Feeding, before their former victuals are digested.

Adeps, or Pinguedo, Fat, is a Similar part, made of Earthy and Sulphureous Blood, White, Soft, Intensible, apt to preserve Natural Heat, and nourish the Body in time of need. Adeps and Pinguedo differ in this, that Adeps is a thicker, harder, and more Earthly Substance than Pinguedo The Fat which is particularly meant by Adeps, flows from the Blood through peculiar Vessels, into little Bags or Bladders appropriate thereunto; as is plain from the observation of Malpighius.

Adepti, Chymical Philosphers.

Adianthum, Maiden-Hair, it removes the Tartareous and Vifcous Mucilage that it contained in the Lungs, and therefore it is good for those that have Coughs, and short Breath, and for others that have Pain in the Side, Kidnies or Blader.

Adiapneustia, Perspiration through the Insensible Pores of

the Body.

Adiposi Dustus, see Sacculi A-

diposi.

Adipsi, things that quench

Adjutorium os, see Humerus. Eye, which is it be not leaso-Adnata Tunica, the Common nably opened, the bone under-

Membrane of the Eye, called Conjunctive. It springs from the Scull, grows to the exterior part of the Tunica cornea,; and that the visible Species may pass there, leaves a round Cavity forward, to which is annexed another Tunic, without any particular Name, made up of the Tendons of those Muscles which move the Eye. By Reason of its Witeness, 'its called Albuginea.

Adnata, or Adnascentia, Branches which sometimes Sprout out of the Stalke.

Adonis Flos, Adoni's Flower.

Ador, see Zea.

Ad pondus omnium, signifies, that the last prescribed Medicine, ought to weigh as much as all the other Medicines prescrib'd before.

Adra, Rina, tis a hard and thick Root.

Adrachine, see Andrachne. Adstrictoria, see Abstergentia.

Æger; the fick.

Ægilops, Angilops, and Anchylops, is a little Swelling about the Glandule of the Eye, called Caruncula major, for the most part accompanied with an Inflammation. Anchylops and Agilops, are often used indifferently; yet some for distinction's fake fay, that Anchylops, is a Swelling betwixt the greater corner of the Eye, and the Nose, not yet open; but that Aigilops is a Swelling betwixt the Nose and Angle of the Eye, which if it be not leafo-

B 3 neatla

neath grows putrified. Ægilops is often taken for the Fistula

lachrymalis.

Ægilops, an Herb which is said to cure the Disease of the Eyes, which is called Ægilops. Ægoceros, Fanum Gracum.

Ægolethron, a certain Crow-

Foot, called Flammula.

Ægypticaum Unguentnm, is a very cleanfing Medicine, for Ulcers.

Aeipathia, a passion of long

continuance.

Aer Ingenitus or Innatus, is that which is contained betwixt the Membrane of the Tym-Tympanum it panum, and the self.

Æreolus, a Greek Weight, equal to two of our Grains.

Areomeli, Manna, or Aerial

Honey. See Manna.

Æruginosa Bills, see Bilis.

Ærugo Verdugrease.

Asschynomene, the Herb called Noli me tangere.

Asculus, a Tree that bears

Mast.

Affuarium, the same that

· Vaporarium.

Ætas, part of the duration of Life, wherein Human Bodies undergo a Considerable and Sensible Change. And it is Sixfold. 1. Pueritia, Childhood, which is reckoned to the Fifth Year of our Age, is distinguished into the time before, at, and after breeding of Teeth. 2. Adolescentia, Youth, reckoned to the Eighteenth; and Youth properly fo called, to the Twenty Fifth Kear. 3. Juventus, reck- pochondrincus affellus.

oned from the Twenty Fifth to the Thirty Fifth. 4. Virilis Ætas, Manhood, from the Thirty Fifth, to the Fiftieth. Senectus, Old Age, from Fifty to Sixty. 6. Decrepita Ætas, Decrepit Age which at last is all swallowed up in Death.

Athales, the Herb Semper Vivum, so called, because 'tis al-

ways Green.

Æthiopis, an Herb with very

downy Leaves.

Æthiops, Mineral, is a Preparation with one part of Quick-Silver, and two parts of Flower of Sulphur.

Ætiologica, is a part of Medicine, explaining the Causes.

Aetiologia, the Cause or Reafon which is given of Natural and Preternatural Contingencies in Humane Bodies; whence Pars Aetiologica is that part of Physick, which explains the Causes of Diseases and Health.

Ætites, a Stone which when shaken, is as it were pregnant, another ratling within it; which there are Four Sorts. is called also Lapis Aquila, cause it is often found in the Eagles Nest.

Affectio Nephritica, see

phritis.

Affectio Colica, see Colica Paf-

Affectio Hysterica, see Hysteri-

ca Passio. Affectio Cæliaca, see Cæliaca

Pallio. Affectio Hypochondriaca, see Hy-

thema.

Affricanus Flos, see Tunetanus Flos.

Agalactia, want of Milk.

Agallochum, Wood of Aloes. It is commonly brought to us in fmall pieces. If burnt, it yields an Aromatick and fweet Fume. See Alodium Lignum.

Agaricus, or Agaricum, Agavic; a whitilh Fungus, growing upon the Trunk of the Larch-Tree. It ought to be white, light and eafily crumbled. It

comes from Italy.

Ageratum, is an Herb called Maudlin, it agrees in Vertue and Temperament, with Costmary.

Agerasia, a Vigorous Old Age.

Aggregativa Pilula Metue, the Inventor of these Pills, thought they worked on all Humours.

Agnata Tunica, the same with

Agnus Castus, the Chaste-Tree. It suppresses Imaginations of Venery; it is good for those that are troubled with the Spleen and Dropsie; it increases Milk, and provokes Urine.

Agonia, Fear and Sadness of

Mind.

Agonipiasis, see Gomphiasis.

Agonia, Barreness, or Impotence of the Womb, whereby the Mans Seed corrupts.

Agresta, 1ee Omphaicum.

Agria Holly, the Berries are uleful in Cholick; for they purge gross and pituitous Humours, by Stool, Ten or Twelve, being taken at a time; the Prickles of his Feet foremost.

Affectus, the same with Pa- the Leaves boyl'd in Posset-Drink; wonderfully ease the Cholick, and Pains in the Bowels.

> Agriacantha, a fort of wild Carduus.

Agrielaa, wild Olive. Agrifolium, the holly Tree.

Agrimonia, Aggremony, it clenses, and strengthens the Blood, and opens Obstructions of the Liver. Wherefore 'tis good in Dropfies, for an ill habit of Body, and the Jaundice. Leaves being infused in ordinary Beer or Ale.

Agrimonoides, a fort of Agri-

mony.

Agriecardamum, a fort of Wa-

ter-Creses.

Agricastanum, Earth-Nut, our Country People eat the Root raw, but when it is pill'd and boyl'd in fresh Broath, with a little Pepper, it is pleasant Food, and very Nourishing; it helps thole that spit Blood, and void a bloody Urine.

Agriocanara, wild Artichoke. Agriococcimelea, Wild Prunes.

Agriomelea, a Sort of wild Quinces.

Agrion, see Peucedanum.

Agriopastinaca, Saxifrage, of Candia. -

Agriophyllon Peucedanum.

Agrioriganum, wild Origanum, Agrioselinum, a sort of Crowtoot.

Agriostari, a sort of wild Wheat.

Agrostis, a fort of Grass.

Agrippa, one who is born with

Agrypnia

Agrypnia, watching or dreaming Slumber; which proceeds from fome diforder in the Brain.

Agrypnocoma, the same that

Coma Vigil.

Agrostis, a sort of Grass.
Agros, Agnus Castus.

Aigine, the same with Capri-

Aigipyrus Ononis.

Aigiros, the Poplar tree.

Agyrta, a Mountebank, one who vends his Empyrical Receipts to the Rabble.

Abenum, a Copper or Brass Kettle, for boiling of Medicines.

It is also called Cucuma.

Aipathia, or Aipathia, par-

petual Patience.

Aisthesis, or Sense, is either External, as Seeing, Hearing, Smelling, Tafte and Touch; or Internal, as the Common Senfory, (as 'tis usually called) the Fancy, the Estimative Faculty, and the Memory; but Two of them will serve the turn, the Fancy and the Memory. Aisthesis, or Sense, is a Reception whereby Motion External Objects being impressed upon the slender Strings or Fibres of the Nerves is communicated to the Common Senfory, or to the beginning of the Medulla Oblongata in the Brain, by the Mediation or continued Motion of the Animal Spirits in the same Nerves.

Aisterium, the Common Sensory: Which Carte, places in the Glandula Pinealis; but Wil-

lis, about the beginning of the Medulla Oblongata (or top of the spinal Marrow) in the Corpus striatum.

Ajuga, see Iva and Abiga.

Aizoon, a sort of House-

Leek.

Al, is an Arabick Particle, which is often put to Words, to exalt the Thing, as in Alcali, Alchymy, Alchandal, Alkekengi, and the like.

Ala, the sides of the Nose; the little Fins, as it were of the Nympha, or the Lips of a Womans Pudenda; the upper part of the Ear, the Arm-pits, and the process of the Bone Sphenoides.

Alabastri, the green Leaves of Herbs, which enclose the Flowers before they are spread. Alabaster or Alabastrites, is also a certain Stone.

Alantoides, see Allantoides.
Alarea Ossa, are the PteryGoid processes of the Sphænoid
Bone.

Alares Musculi, see Pterygoides.
Alaternus, a small Tree, that

is always Green.

Albadara, an Arabian Word, and fignifies the largest Bone of the Great Toe, at the top of the Metatarsus.

Alba Pituita, the same with

Leucophlegmatia.

Albaras Nigra, see lepra Gracorum. Albaras alba, see Leuce.

Albinum, see .Cudweed.

Albuginea oculi, a white Tunic of the Eye, which proceeds from the pericranium, grows to the Tunica Cornea, and leaves a hole hole forward for the opening of the Apple of the Eye: See Tunica Adnata.

Albuginea testis, the Membrane which immediately involves the Testicles.

Albugo oculi, the same with album oculi, the White of the Eye. It fignifies also a white Speck in the tunica cornea, which proceeds either from Humours, or a Scar, or Ulceration.

Album Canis, white Dogs

Turd.

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

Album -Rhasis, an Ointment called by the Authors Name.

Albumen oculi, or Albugo, the fame with Album oculi.

Alburnum, the foft and worst part of the Wood next the Bark.

Alcahest, or Alkahets, 'tis sayed to be the General Resolvent, Everlasting and Immutable, which reduces every visible Body, into a Liquor of its one Concrete, preserving the Power of its Seeds, and its Natural Efsential Form whole, this is very Great, if the Effect be answerable, and yet every one attributes the same to his own Process: Some take it for Mercury; prepared others for Tartar : but whether there were ever such a Liquor, or such an Universal Menitruum, I much doubt.

Alcali, all such Salt as is extracted from the Ashes of any Substances by a boiled Lixivi- hol.

um, or Lie. 'Tis said to borrow its Name from the Herb Kali, with whose Salt, the Egytians as well as we, make Glass.

Alcalisatio, is when for Instance, 3pirit of Wine is impregnated with some Alcali, so that the Menstruum may become more dillolving.

Aice Alces, that is force and

strength.

Alcea Vervain, Mallow, 'tis reckon'd, amongst Emplastick, and Emollient Medicines; and as it is like, so it agrees in Virtue with the Mallow.

Alcedo, a fort of Bird, that

breeds in the Sea.

Alchymia, the fame with

Chymia.

Alchimilla, Ladies Mantle, 'tis an excellent wound Herb, 'tis Hot, and Dry, and Astringent, it stops bleeding; the Leaves, the Tops, and the Roots, are used in vulnerary Potions, Powders, Plasters and Ointments.

Alcibiadium, and alcibium, Vipers, Bugloss, so called, because Alcibius first found out the Vertue of it, for the biting of Vi-

pers.

Alcoculum; see Cinara.

Alcohol, the purer Substance of any thing separated from the impurer. It fignifies also most fubtil and refined Dust; and fometimes a most highly rectified Spirit.

Alcol, the fame with Alco-

hol.

Alcool, the same that Alco-

Alestorolophos, see Crista galli. Alembicus, or Alembicum, a Chymical Instrument used in Distilling. It has the shape of an Helmet, Concave within, and Convex without; and towards the bottom is placed a Beck or Nose, about a Cubit long, by which the Vapours descend. If they be made without a Nose, they are rather used in Circulatory Vessels.

Alephangina, or aloephangina Pilula, they are compounded of Aloes, and feveral Spices.

Aldricum, see Hyposyamus.

Alexicacon, is an Aumlet, re-

fifting Poison.

Alexipharmacum, a Medicine which expels Poison, so that it shall not be hurtful to the Body: They are most commonly such things as attenuate the Blood, that it cannot be coagulated with Poyson in the Air: as Acids.

Alexipyreticum, and alexipyretum, and antipyretum, the same with antipyretum.

Alexiterium, a Preservative a-

gainst Poyson.

Alga, a Sea Vegetable in Eng-

lish, Sea-Weed.

Algema, Pain, a fad troublefome Sensation, impress'd upon the Brain from a smart Vexatious Irritation of the Nerves.

Algematodes, the same with

Algema.

Albandal, see Colocynthis.

Alhasef, the same with Hydroa.

Alica, a Nutritive Potion. Aliformes Musculi, or alares,

and Parygoides, they arise from the Pterygoide Bones, and Processes; partly with a nervous Beginning, and partly Fleshy, they end in the Neck of the lower Jaw, and also in the internal Seat of the Head.

Alkahest, an universal Menstruum or Liquor, which resolves Bodies into their First Matter, still preserving the Virtue of their Seeds, and Essential Form: Some take it for prepared Mercury, others for Tartar.

Aliformes processus, the Prominencies of the Os Cuneiforme,

from the fore part.

Alimentum, Nourishment; which is either Meat or Drink. Upon the account of its different degrees, it is taken three ways by Hypocrates: One is for future Nourishment, which passes from the Mouth into the Ventricle or Stomach: Another is for that which is as it were Nourishment; and that is the Arterious Blood and Animal Spirits. The third is true or proper Nourishment, that which sastents to the Parts, and at last is assimilated into their nature.

Alindesis, an exercitation of the Body, wherein People sirst nointed with Oyl, were wont afterwards to rowl themselves in the Dust.

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

Alisma, see Saponaria,

Alites, Birds.

Alitura, the action of a live Body Body whereby the perpetual wast of Blood, Spirits and Substance, is as continually repaired by the accession of new nutritious Juice, rightly prepared and fermented, and then stuck upon the parts that are to be nouriflied.

Alkahest, see Alcahest. Alkali, see Alcali.

Allantoides, the Urinary Tunic, placed betwixt the Amnion and the Chorion; which by the Navel and Vrachus, receives the Urine that comes out of the 'Tis called likewise Bladder. Farciminalis, because that in many Brutes, 'tis of the shape of a Gut-Pudding; but in Man and some other few Animals, it is round, and like the thin foft Skin which wrappeth the Child in the Womb,

Alleluja, Wood-Sorrel.

Alliaria, and Alliaris, Jack by the Hedge, Country-People use it in Sauces, when it is green it provokes Urine, when it is dry it expels poyson being boyl'd in Wine or mixed with Hony it cures old Coughs.

Alium, Garlick being beat up with Lard, and applied to the Soles of the Feet, it opens the

Hoppages of the Lungs.

Allioticum, a Medecine which by Fermentation and cleanfing, alters and purifies the Blood; boiled up for the most part of the Root of Sowthistle, Cichory, Fennel, Endive, Lettice, drc.

Allogotrophia, a disproporti-

of the Body is nourished more or less then another, in the Rickets.

Alnus, the Alder-Tree, the green leaves of this Tree applyed to Tumours discusses them, and takes off Inflamations.

Aloe, Aloes, the Juice of a certain Plant. There are Three forts of it in Shops; Caballina, which is the worst; Hepatica, the next; and Soccatrina the best: The finest part of which, is called Lucida.

Aloetica, are Medicines which

chiefly confift of Alows.

Alopechia, a shedding of the Hair so called from a Fox, αλώπηξ, whose Urine is said to make places bald and barren for a Year; or from a Disease peculiar to a Fox. It is called likewise, zonas from the figure, because that the parts smooth and destitute of Hair, look winding like a Serpent, in Greek loss. It's common to both these Distempers, that the Hairs fall off areatim, i. e. by shedding, whence in general, this Disease is called Area.

Alopecuriodes Gramen, Fox-Tail

Grass.

Alosapissis, or Alaussa, a little Fish. Alphenic, an Arabick word fignifying Hordeated Sugar.

Alphus, a Distemper wherein the white colour of the Skin is fomewhat rough, but not continued like fo many several Drops: Sometimes it disperses it self wider and with some intermissions. Alphus is likewise called Moronate Nutrition, when one part phaa. It differs from Luce, in

that it penetrates not so

deep.

Alfine, Chickweed, it cools and moistens moderately, upon which account it is good for inflamations, and against Heat, either taken inwardly or outwardly applied, its counted good for such as are in wasting conditions.

Alterantia the same with Allo-

tica.

Alteratio, an altering and puri-

fying of the Blood.

Althan, Marsh-Mallows it softens, Discusses, eases Pain, brings Tumours to suppuration, and corrects sharp Humours, the Herb, the Root, and Seeds are all good for the same purpose: Tis chiefly used for Diseases of the Bladder, the Stone of the Kidnies, and for an Asthma, and Plurisie; tis also used in Glisters and Cataplasam.

Aludel, or Aludelli, Glasses without Bottoms, put one upon the Top of another, and fitted to the Pot that is under them; used in Chymical Sublimations.

Alvearium, the cavity of the inward Ear, near the passage which conveys the Sound where that yellow and bitter excrementitious stuff is bred.

Alveoli Dentium, the Cavities of the Jaws wherein the Teeth are plac'd.

Alvi fluxus, the same with Diarrhaa.

Alviduca, Laxative Medicines.

Alvus the Cavities of the Belly, containing the Liver, Spleen, sis; of Intestines, Reins, Bladder, &c. place.

Alumen, Allom, of which there are several Sorts; but that which is common in use, is Rock-Allom.

Allumen Plumosum; see Ami-

anthus.

Alvus astricta, Costive. Alvus Fluida, a Loosness. Alypon, White Turbith.

Alysson, an Herb that cures

the biting of mad Dogs.

Amalgamatio, the corrosion of Metal by Mercury.

Amaracum, an Odoriferous

Herb.

Amaranthus, an Herb; the Flower whereof never withers.

Amarella, Milk-wort.

Amaurosis, a dimness of sight, whether the Object be placed near or at a distance; but so, that no external fault appear in the Eye, if you inspect it never so narrowly: The defect consists in the Obstruction of the Optick Nerve. It is called also gutta serena.

Ambarvalis, the Flower of an Herb, that flourishes at Processi-

oning time.

Ambe, a superficial jutting out of the Bones: Also a Chyrurgeons Instrument with which disjointed Bones are set again.

Amblosus, the same with abor-

tus

Amblotica, Medicines which cause Abortion, as are all Diureticks.

Amblyopia, dulness of sight, which is fourfold; Myopia, Prefbytia, NyEtalopia and Amaurofis; of which in their proper place.

Am-

Ambone, the same with ambe. | called Brachile or Brachiale. Ambra Grysea, a kind of Bitumen, cast up out of the Sea. The gray is the best; which being prickt with a Needle, distils a fat Juice.

Ambrosia, see Botrys.

Ambrosia, a solid Medicine, but prepared as grateful and pleasant as can be. It seems to take its Name from the Meat of the Gods, because they are said to eat Ambrosia, and drink Ne-Et ar.

Ambulatio, the spreading of a

Gangreen.

Ambustio, a Solution of the Continuum, caused by some External Burning, which always offends the Cuticula, very often the Cutis, and sometimes also the Muscles, Veins, Arteries Nerves, and Tendons.

Amellus, an Herb fo called from the River Mella, in France, near

which it grows plentifully.

Amentum, the same with alu-

men Plumosum.

Amethodicum, that which is done without any Methodical Rational Prfcription, as Empyricks, or Quacks do.

Amethystus, the amethyst.

Amianthus, a kind of Stone like Allom, It is called Earth-Salamanders Flax or Hairs. Being cast in the Fire, it will not burn.

Amminaum Vinum, an Italian Wine.

Amma, or Bracherium, a sort of Girdle called a Trus, used in Ruptures, to hinder the falling

Ammi, Bishops-weed, the Seed of it is one of the four lesser hot Seeds, it incides, opens, and dries; 'tis good for the Gripes, Difficultty of Urine, and the biting of Venomous Creatures : 'Tis mixed with Blister Plaisters, to prevent difficulty of Urine, which usually comes upon the use of such Medicines.

Ammoniacum Gummi, Gum Ammoniac; a Tear dropping from a Tree, which grows near the Temple of Jupiter Hammon,

in Africa. Amnion, the Membrane with which the Fætus in the Womb is most immediately clad, which with the rest of the Secundine, the Chorion and Alanton, is ejected after the Birth; it is whiter and thinner than the Chorion. It contains not only the Fætus, but the nutritious Humour, whence the Fætus by the Mouth and Throat fucks its nourishment. It is outwardly cloathed with the Urinary Membrane, and the Chorion, which fometimes flick fo close to one another, that they can scarce be separated.

Amolyntum, a Medicine which will not defile the Hands that touch it.

Amomum, What the Amomum of the Ancients was, is uncertain; some will have it to be the Rose of Fericho. Shops shows two forts of Seeds under the Name of Amomum. the First of which is black and out of the Intestines. It is also round like Pepper or Cubebs, but

has no sharp Taste. The other is a small and pale Seed; either of them is seldom used. Instead of the Amomum of the Ancients, they use Sweet-Cane.

Amoris dulcedo, the fame with

Clitoris.

Amoris Flos, the fame with amaranthus.

Amoris Poma, see Mala Insa-

Ampeloprasum, a Leek growing about Vines.

Ampelos, see Vitis.

Amphemerinus, a Quotidian.

Diftemper.

Amphibium, every animal that lives as well in the water, as upon the Land, as the Castor, Crocodile, Frog, and the like.

Amphisbæna, a fort of Serpent. Amphiblestroides, or the Tunica retina of the Eye, is a soft, white, and flimy substance, which is so named, because that being thrown in the Water, it resembles a Net.1t shoots from the very center of the Optick Nerve; and expanding itfelf over the Vitreous Humour, is extended as far as the ligament of the Eye-lids. This Tunick, in that it is whitish and of a Marrowy lubstance, seems to proceed from the very Marrowy and Fibrous substance of the Optick Nerve; so that it is as it were an expansion of Nervous Fibres, which are there gathered into one Bundle, into a contexture made like a. Net.

Amphibranchia, Places about those Glandules in the laws which moisten the Asperia Arteral, Stomach, ogs.

Amphidaum, the top of the mouth of the Womb, like the Lips of a Cupping-Glass.

Amphismela, an Anatomical Instrument, useful in the dis-

fection of Bodies.

Amphora, a Measure of Liquids used among the Ancients.

Amulatum, the same with Periamma.

Amurca, the Lees of Oyl.

Amygdala, the same with An-

tias and Paristhmia.

Amygdalus the Almond-Tree. Amygdalatum, an Artificial Milk, or an Emulfion made of Almonds, and other things. Amylum, white Starch.

Ampulla, a Glass Viol, or

Bottle.

Ana, an equal portion of different Ingredients in the lame Receit.

Anabasis, the Increase of Di-

seases.

Anabatica see Synochus.

Anabrochismus, when thing superfluous and corrupted is taking up, by the letting down of a band fit for that purpose ! It is likewise a way of drawing out the inverted prickling Hairs of the Eye-lids, by the help of a Thread of fine Silk in the Eye of a Needle; which when you have doubled, you put the hair through and draw it out.

Anabrosis, a consuming or wast of any part of the Body by sharp

Humours.

Anacardium, the Fruit of an Outlandish Tree, of a Darkish Red, or rather of a shining Black, being something like a An Man's Heart,

Anacatharsis, a Medicine that discharges Nature by some of the Upper parts; as any thing that provokes to Vomit, to Sneezing, to Salivation, 1900.

Anacathartica, Medicines that

Vomit.

Anacollema, a fort of Liniment, or dry Medicine, either applied to the Forehead or No-ftrils to stop Bleeding. It signifies likewise a Medicine that will breed Flesh, and conglutinate the Parts.

Anastorion, see Gladiolus.

Anadendromalache, the Rose mallow Tree.

Anadendron althea.

Anadiplosis, a frequent redu-

plication of Fevers.

Anadosis, whatsoever tends upward in the Body, as the distribution of Chyle, or a Vomit.

Anagallis, Pimpernel, tis moderately hot and dry; tis counted vulnerary, and is used inwardly and outwardly, it cures the Pin and Web. In the Eye it is good for a Consumption, and for Purulent-Spitting. Willis commends the Decoction as a Specifick for Madness.

Anagyris, a small Tree.

Anarhinon, see Antirrhinon.

Anaisthesia, a desect of Senfation, as in Paralytick and Blasted Persons.

Analeptica, Medicines which cherish and renew the strength.

Analgesia, Indolency, or absence of pain and grief.

Analogia, see Analogismus.

Analogismus, a comparison, and perception of causes that help by likeness.

Apalysis, the reduction of a Body into its first Principles. Also an Anatomical demonstration of the parts of Mans Body, which is performed by infifting upon the parts severally.

Anamnestica, Medicines which restore the Memory, as all Spi-

rituous things do.

Anaphromeli, is Hony that has no Froth.

Anaplerosis, that part of Chyrurgery, whereby what either Nature has denied, or has by Chance decayed, is restored by Art.

Anaplerotica, are Medicines. that fill Ulcers with Flesh.

Anarrhopus, the same with Ano-

dosis.

Anafarca, a white, foft, yielding Tumor of the whole outward Body, or of some of its part, which dints in by compressing the Flesh: It is caused by some Obstruction in the Lymphatick Vessels, when the Lympha is too Thick, and the Blood Viscid. But if the Humours are very Clammy and Viscid, it is called Leuco-phlegmatia.

Anastoichasis, a Chymical refolution of Bodies.

Anastamosis, an effluxion of the Blood, the Lympha or Chyle, at the meeting of Vessels that close not narrowly. It is also taken for the mutual opening of Veins and Arteries into one another, as some long ago salse-

ly imagin'd; for this were to offer Violence to the Laws of Circulation; yet it is not impossible neither, fince Veins open into Veins, and Arteries into Arteries; as is plain in the Spermatick Vessels, the Plexus Chorides, rete mirabile, &c.

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

and Diureticks.

Anatalis, the Extension of the Body toward the Upper Parts.

Anthymiasis, a Vapour, Exhalation, Persume, Fumigation.

Anatica portio, See ana.

Anatomia, a neat Dissection of an Animal, especially Man, whereby the Parts are severally discovered and explained for the use of Physick and Natural Philolophy.

Anatomicus a Physician that is

skilful in Diffections.

Anatripsis, a bruifing or Comminution of the stone, or a Bone.

Anaxyris, an Herb that cures the Itch.

Anchois, a small Fish.

Anchoralis processus, See Anerroides.

Anchusa, Alkanet

Anchyle, a Contraction of a Toynt, or the back part of the Knee.

Anchylops, the same that Ægi-

Anchylosis, the same that An-

chyle.

Anchyroides, see Anciroides.

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

Anconaus, See Ancon.

Anchoralis, see Ancyroides.

Ancyle, the Contraction of the

Ham. See Anchyle.

Ancyloblepharum, the growing of the Eye-lid to the Tunica Cornea, or to the Albuginea, or when as it some times happens, both the Eye-lids grow together: This concretion fometimes happens before the Delivery of a Child, and then 'its the fault of the Birth.

Ancyloglossum, when the little String under the Tongue is too straitly tied, which causes diffi-

culty of Utterance.

Ancyloglossus, he that hath a difficulty of Utterance.

Ancylisis, see Ancyloglossum.

Ancylotomus, a little Knife, wherewith to cut the String under the Tongue.

Ancyroides, the shooting forth of the Shouldder-bone like a Beek, which is called Coracoides, Anchoralis, and Cornicularis.

Andrachne, Purstain.

Androsace, so called because it evacuates Urine in Hydropical Persons.

Androgynus, or an Hermaphrodite, one who hath both Man and Womans Members: Allo one who has had his Members cut out; also effeminate.

Androsamum Tutsan, it stops Blood, and is an excellent Vulnerary Plant, taken inwardly, or

outwardly applied.

Anemius, furnus, a Wine-Fur-

naçe

nace, used to make stronge Fires, to destill or melt things.

Anethum, Dill the Herb; but especially the Seed digests, Discusses, and ripens Tumours, increases Milk, disposes to sleep, lessens Venery, cures Vomiting, and the Hickops; the tender Tops, and the root when fresh, provoke Urine, and so very good for those that are afficited with the Stone.

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

of the Vessels, as in the opening

a Vein or Artery.

Angelica, in English Angelica, the Herb it self; but especially the Root and Seed are hot and dry: It opens, and Atttenuates, and is Sudorifick, and Vulnerary. moves the Courses, hastens Delivery, is good for Mother fits, and Malignant Diseases, and expels Poison. The Root of it allow'd by all Physicians, to be very Cordial and Alixipharmick, for Preservation against the Plague, the Root infused in Vinegar, is to be held frequently to the Nose; or chew'd in the Mouth: Take one dram of the Powder, of the Root alone, or half a Dram, mixed with a Dram of Venice-Treacle; every Sixth Hour, to provoke Sweat.

Angigloss, they that with Difficulty pronounce L. R. K. and Hutter in their Speech:

Angina, an Inflamation of the Jaws or Throat, attended with a Continual Fever, and a difficulty of Respiration and swallowing: And it is Two fold; either Spuria or Exquisita, a Bastard or a True Squincie: The latter is again four fold, Synanche, Parasynanche, Cynanche, and Parachynanche: Of all which in their proper place.

Angina Lini, Dodder.

Angiologia, a Treatise of the Vessels of the humane Body.

Anglicus Sudor, Sudor Angi-

Anguilla, an Eell. Anguis a Snake. Anguria, Citrulls.

Anhaltina, are called remedies which facilitate respiration, as are vulnerary Plants, Sulphur, and the like.

Ani procidentia, see Prociden-

Anima hepatis, Vitriol or Sal Martis this name is given by Chymist, because the Diseases of the Liver, are cured by it.

Animal, a living Creature.

Anima Gummi, or Resina, a Transparent Gum or Resin, of a wittish Citrine Colour, almost like Frankincense. It is brought from Athiopia, the East and West-indies.

Animalis facultas, the Animal Faculty, and Action whereby a Man exercises Sense, Motion, and the Principal Function, of the Mind: Which are Three; Imagination, Ratiocination, and Memory. lee Lypothimia.

Animi Deliquium, see Deliquium Animi, or Lipothymia.

Aniscalptoris Musculi Par, it is also call'd Latissimus Dorsi, from its Largeness. It draws the Arm backwards and downwards, and has the Name of Ani Scalptor, or Scratcher of the Arse, because that Office is perform'd by the

help of this Muscle.

Anisum Anise, the Seed is chiefly used, the Herb it self but rarely, and the Root of it never, it heats, dries, and is cephalic, epatick, penumonick, and stomachick; tis used for Wind in the Stomack, a Cough, and the like; 'tis more agreeableto the Stomack, than any other Medicine that is used, to expel Wind; it has less acrimony, and The Ancients  $\epsilon x$ is sweeter. toll'd it wonderfully, for a cold moist Stomach, and it cures a stinking breath, a Scruple of the Seed powder'd grofly, is good for the Gripes in Children.

Annularis Cartilago, see Ca-

rocoides Cartilago.

Annularis Digitus, see Digi-

Annularis Protuberantia, a certain part of the Brain, between the Cerebellum and the Two back-

ward Prominencies.

Annus Clima Etericus, the Years 63 and 81, in which there is a Foolish Opinion, that Men must needs die. These Years fall always in the Ninth Year, as Seven times Nine make 63, and Nine times Nine 81. But no

Animi Defectus vel Deliquium, Reason or Experience can perfwade us, that Men are more obnoxious to Death in these Years than in others. Nay, as many Die in 60, as in 63 or 81.

> 'Ava purgare, to discharge upwards; as in a Vomit, &c. opposite whereunto is Kala purgare, to do it downwards.

Anodynum, a Medicine that af-

lays Pain.

Anæa, Madness, or an Extinction of the Imagination

Judgment.

Anomeomeres, the same with Heterogeneous, or that which confists of several and different Particles.

Anonis, rest Harrow Camimock, the Bark of the Root, and the root it self being infus'd in Wine, and taken inwardfor fome time provokes Urine, and expels Gravel, and eases the pain of the Teeth, and opens Obstructions of the Liver.

Anonimus, rather Exonimous,

see Evonimous.

Anorexia, a loathing of Meat, arifing from an ill disposition of the Stomack.

Anserina, see Argentina.

Antacida, Alcalic, or Oleaginous things which destroy Acidities.

Antagonista, the opposite Situation of Muscles, as may be seen betwixt the Abdustor and Adductor, that which contracts and expands the Arm.

Antaphroditica; Medicines for

the Pox.

Antarthriticum, a Medicine against the Gout.

Antasthmatica

Antasthumatica, Medicines proper for Asthmatic People.

Antecedens causa, See Proe-

gumena.

Antecedentia signa, Antecedent figns are fuch as are observed before a Disease; as an ill Disposition of the Pancreatick Juice, or the Bile, is an Antecedent cause to Infinite Diseafes.

Antemetica, such things as

hinder Vomiting.

Antendeixis, a Contrary-Indication, or a contradictory Indication; which forbids that to be used, which the former Indication suggested as proper : As for instance, abundance of ill Juice in Blood requires Evacuation; but then again, the weakness of the Patient may forbid it.

Antepileptica, Medicines gainst the Falling-Sickness.

Anthelix, the Protuberance of the Ear, or the inward brink of the outward Ear.

Anthelmintica, Medicines

which destroy Worms. -

Anthemis, and Anthemon, is a name whereby various Flowers are denominated.

Antherum, any thing that's florid in our Bodies. Anthera are also the tops in the middle of Flowers, which lean upon

little HairyThreads.

Anthophylli, a great fort of Cloves which have come to Maturity, with a hard and cleft Kernel within; in tast they are not so sharp as the common Cloves.

Anthora, see Napellus.

Anthos, Rosemary Flower.

Anthracosis oculi, a scalcy corrosive Ulcer in the Eye, attended with a Tumour of the whole Body, especially about the Eyes. The Cause is now and then an Inflamation of the Eye from a Malignant Fever.

Anthrax, Carbo, Pruna, Carbunculus, a Tumour that arifes in feveral places, furrounded with hot, fiery and most sharp Pimples, accompanied with Acute Pain, but without ever being suppurated; and when it spreads it self farther, it burns the Flesh, throws off Lobes of it when it is rotten, and leaves an *Ulcer* behind it, as if it had been burnt in with an Iron.

Anthriscus, is an Herb more known to the ancients, then to

Anthropologia, the Description tion of a Man, or the Doctrine concerning him. Bartholine divides it into two Parts; viz. Anotomy, which treats of the Body, and Psycology, which treats of the Soul.

Anthropomorphos, the Man-

drake.

Anthyllis, 'tis supposed to' be Chamomile.

Anthypnotica, Medicines which

hinder Sleep.

Anthypochondriaca, Remedies against the Disease of the Hypocondres.

Anthisterica, Medicines good against the Fits of the Mother.

Antiarthritica, Medicines against the Gout.

Antias, in the Plural Antia-

des

des Tonsilla, Glandules of the Neck, which Chyrurgeons commonly call Almonds, which they do not too much refemble neither. They are Two Glandules, which in reality make but up one Body, placed at the fides of the Epiglottis, or Cover of the Wind-pipe. Its substance is fimilar, and made like separate Grains, just like Hony or Oyl, hardened with cold, but that they flick closer together, as if they were joyned by a Membrane; 'tis of somewhat a Yellowish Colour, and fost it has on each fide one common large oval hollow passage, which opens into the Mouth within the Skirt, whereof it contains Two fomewhat big, and several less Cavities. Its use is to collect the Snotty Viscous Matter, and to moisten the adjacent parts therewith. It fignifies also the Inflamations of these parts. See Paristmia.

Antiballomena, Medicines of a like strength, which are now and then used in the defect of one another: Apothecaries call

them quid pro quo.

Anticachectica, Medicines correcting the Ill Disposition of the

Anticardium, a cavity in the Breast above the Region or place of the Heart.

Anticnemium, the former part

of the Leg.

Anticolica, Remedies against

Antidinica, Remedies against Siddiness of the Head:

Antidotum, a Medicine against deadly Poison.

Antidysenterica, Medicines

which cures the Dysentery.

Antisebrile, see AntipyreElicum.

Antihectica, Remedies against a Confumption.

Antiloimica, Remedies against

the Pestilence.

Antilyssus, a composition a-

gainst madness.

Antimonium, a Mineral of a Metallick Nature, confisting, First, of a Mineral Sulphur: Secondly, of a great quantity of Mercury: Thirdly, Terrestial Substance, and little Salt. That which is to be fold in Shops is melted, and made up commonly in form of a Pyramid. It is found in Germany, Hungary, and Transylvamia.

Antinephritica Medicines which cure the diffempers of the

Reins.

Antipathia, a Contrariety and Repugnancy in the Body, or in Medicines. Also a loathing and abhorrence of any thing without a manifect cause.

Antiperistasis, the surrounding of the Air, as in Hay that is Cocked and made up into Ricks too moift. Hipocrates fays in his Aphorisms, Bodies are botter in Winter, and colder in Summer. Which we interpret thus, that this does not only come from the Antiperistasis of the Air, but from the Nitre with which the Air in Wintertime is impregnated, especially when the North-Wind blows, fo that when we come breathe, the Sulphurous Blood more fermented and inflamed in the Lungs.

Antipharmacum, a Remedy against Poyson; or a Remedy against any other Disease.

Antiphthisica, Médicines against a Consumption.

Antiphora, a fort of Na-

pellus.

Antipluriticum, any Remedy against a Pleurisse.

Antipidagrica, the same

Antiarthritica.

Antipyreudicum, or Antipure ticum, a Medicine that temperates and allays too much heat in Fevers, as Acids do.

Antiquartanarium and · quartium, a Medicine against a

Quartan Fever.

Antiquartium, the fame with

Antiquartinarium.

Antiqui morbi, such Diseases as from the Fourth Day continue often many Years, and therefore they are called also Inveterate.

Antirrhinum, Snap-Dragon.

Antirrhizon, the same with Antirrhinon.

Antipasis, a revulsion of a Disease; that is, when Humours which flow into some one Part, are turned into another, by the opening of a Vein in a remote Part.

Antiscolica, see Anthelmintica. Antiscorbutica, Remedies a-

gainst the Scurvy.

Antiscorodon, a sort of Garlick.

Antispasmodicum, a Medicine that hinders Contractions.

Antispasticum, a Medicine that diverts Distempers to other

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

Antithenar, one of the Muscles that extends the Thumb.

Antithora, the same with Anthora.

Antitragus, the outward part of the Ear, opposite to the Tragus.

Antivenerea, Medicines

gainst the French-Pox.

Antrum buccinosum, the same with Cochlea.

Anus, the extremity of the Intestinum Rectum; It consists of three Muscles, Two called Levatores, which distend and open it in time of necessity; and one called Sphintler, which shuts it, and keeps it so. It is alfo a. Cavity in the Brain, which arises from the contact of Four Truncs of the Spinal Marrow: Also the Skin which goes over the Navel, which when wrinkled, is a fign of old Age.

Anydron, a fort of Herb, which makes those thirsty that taske

Aorta, or the Great Artery, is a Vessel which proceeds from the Left Ventricle of the Heart, confisting of four Tunics, Nervous, Glandulous, Muscular, and Membranous, or Internal one: It beats continually, and distributes Blood into the whole

C 3

Branches which creep from the Heart to the Brain, are called Carocides: Those which run laterally towards the Arms, are called Humerarii: As the Trunk of it descends, the Branches extend themselves towards the Bowels; and going further on to the Thighs and Feet, it ends.

Apagma, the thrusting of a Bone or other part out of its pro-

per place.

Apanthismus, the Obliteration of a part in the Body, so that it can be no more found; as it often happens to a little Arteri-

ous Pipe about the Heart.

Aparine, Cleavers, or Goofe-Grass: This Herb beat up with Lard; Cures the King's-Evil. The Distilled Water, stops the Flux of the Belly, and is good in the Jaundice: The Distilled Water, or the Herb cut small, and boyl'd in a sufficient quantity of Wine and Drunk, is an excellent Remedy for the Stone and Gravel.

Apathia, an utter want of

Paffions.

Apella, or Recutitus, one that is Circumcised.

Aperlia, when the Stomach has no Concoction.

Artifla ou pala, Crude Wheals or Knobs in the Body, not yet

rape.

Aperientia, Opening Things, are those which confisting of Tharp, small Particles, penetrate the Body profoundly; and by

Body for Nourishment. The more gross, open the Pores and Passages of the Body and its Vestels.

Aperistatos, a hollow Ulcer.

Apes, without Feet.

Aphace, a fort of Vetch.

Aphæresis, a part of Chyrurgery fo called; which teaches to take away Superfluities.

Aphonia want of Voice.

Aphorismus, a short determinative sentence.

Aphrodisa Phrenitis, a mad and Violent Love in Maids.

Aphronitrum, the Scum of Nitre.

Aphrodisis morbus, the same with Lues Venerea.

Aphtha, Wheals or Pimples about the Internal Parts of the Mouth; as also about the Ventricle and Guts, accompanied with a Fever: A Distemper to which Infants are very Obnoxious. These Vicers begin in the Gums, then by little and little spread over the Palate and the whole Mouth; and then at last descend to the Epiglottis, Cover of the Wind-pipe, and the upper part of the Throat, which being once infected, the Child hardly recovers.

Aphylanthes, as if you should fay, a Flower without Leaves.

Apiastrum, see Melissophyllum. Apices, the same that Anthera.

Apinthion, see Absinthium. Apios, see Pyrum.

Apios, Horie-Radilh.

Apium Mallage, 'tis hot, and dry, it incides and opens: upon attenuating and expelling the which account, 'tis reckon'd a-

mong the Five opening Roots: It provokes Urine, and the Courfes, and expels Gravel: It cures the Jaundice, the Seed is reckon'd among the lesser hot Seeds. The use of this hot Herb, certainly injures those that are afflicted with the Falling-Sickness.

Apium Risus, see Risus A-

pium.

Apium Sylvestre, the same with Batrachium.

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

Apochylisma, called Succago Robub, and Rob, is the boiling and thickning of any Juice with Sugar and Hony, into a kind of a hard confistence.

Apoclasma, the breaking off

of any part in the Body.

Apocope, the cutting off of a Part.

which by Reason of Abundance,

is cast out of the Body.

helps by vertue of binding and repelling.

Apocynum, an Herb that kills all FourFooted-Beasts that eat it;

especially Dogs.

Apodacryticum, a Medicine that provokes Tears.

Apodes, without Feet.

Apolepsia, or Apolepsis, the Interception of Blood and Animal Spirits.

Apollinaris, see Hyoseyamus.

Apomeli, Oxymel, or a Decocti-

on of Hony and Vineger.

Aponeurosis, the End, Taile, or String of Muscles: It is called also

a Tendon. Chyrurgeons take it fallly for a Nerve.

Apostegmatica, See Apophleg.

mati(mus.

Aposlegmatismus Commansum, some Physicians call it in Barbarous Language, Masticatorium; it is a Medicine which being kept in the Mouth, and often. allo chewed, draws forth Pituitous Humours, which are excreted at the Mouth, made of the Root of bastard Pellitory, Salt, Holly, Mastich, Wax, &c. When it is used in this solid Form, it is call'd Masticatorium: It is used also in a Liquid Form, and is of the Nature of a Gargarism, made up of Cephalics, and Attenuating ingredients, boiled and prepared.

Apophthora, an Abortion, or the Birth of a Fætus before its

due time.

Apophysis, Probole, Echphysis, Processus, Productio, Projectura, & Protuberantia; is a part of a Bone that is not Contiguous, as an Epiphysis is, but Continuous with the Bone, and stretching it self beyond a plain Surface.

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

ApopleEtica, Medicines against

an Apoplexy.

Apoplexia, Attonitus, slupor, Sideratio, and Morbus attonitus, is a profound Sleep, wherein the Patient being vehemently shaken, pull'd and prick'd, yet perceives nothing, nor affords any sign of Action; accompanied with a Difficulty of Respira-

tion for the most part, and fometimes with none at all: It rises frequently from viscous Blood, which obstructs the least Pores of the Brain; or from Blood Extravasated about the Basis of the Brain, which oppresses and straitens the Carotidal Arteries, or the Brain.

Aporrhoe, Vapours, and Sulphureous Effluviums which exhale through the Pores of the Body, and other breathing holes. Apositia, a loathing of Meat.

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

Aposceparnismus, a sort of a Fracture of the Skull, when some part is plainly Elevated.

Apostasis, which Pliny calls Apostasis, see Apostema.

Apostema, which Pliny calls Apostasis, Hippocrates Metastasis, and Celsus, Abscessus; is an Exulceration left after a crisis: but Apostasis, and Metastasis, sometimes differ in this, That the former is meant of an Acuto another.'

Apostolorum Unguentum, so called from the Twelve Ingredients, which answers to the Number of the Apostles, 'tis Vulnerary.

Aposurma, a shaving away of

the Skin, or Bone.

Apotheca, an Apothecary's Shop.

Apothecarius, an Apothecary. Apotherapia, a Cure, or Remedy; also an Exercitation, which both purges the Excrements, and secures from Weariness.

Apothermus, the same with

Apochilysma.

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

Apparatus major dy minor, the greater and leffer Preparation; a form of Speech used by Lithotomists, or those that cut for the Stone, according to the different Methods they

take.

Appendicula, Vermiformis, see Cacum Intestinum.

Appendix and Appendicula, see

Epiphysis.

Appetitus alimentarius, or Hunger, is a certain Constitution of the Phanfie, arifing from rate Crisis, the latter of the trans- the motion of a Nerve of the lation of a Disease from one part | Par Vagum, and the Intercostal, which

which for want of Nourishment is moved inordinately whereby the Stomach; we are impell'd for Animal Spirits, to those Motions of our Members which are most conducive to the procuring of Nourishment. It is occasioned in as much as the Animal Spirits being any way excited about the middle of the Brain, shoot thence towards the body of the Nerves: Or it may be thus defin'd, appetitus alimentarius, is an incitement to feek Nourishment proceeding from an acid Humour which arises from a Ferment in the Stomach, with which the Nerves being vellicated, they communicate the fense of want of Nourishment to the Brain; which Want, the Brain naturally judges ought to be supplied.

Appetitus Caninus, the same

that Cynodes Orexis.

Apsychia, a Deliquium of the Mind.

Aptystus, want of Spittle so,

that a Man cannot spit.

- Apyrexia, an Intermission or Abating of Fevers: The cause of it is, that all the Morbifick Matter is spent in one Fit, and it intermits till new come, begin to swell and ferment as the other.

Apyrothium, Brimstone.

Aqua, with the Arabians, the

same that Suffusio.

Aqua distillata, distilled Water, is such as is drawn out by Distilling, consisting of Watery of Watery.

Aqua-Dustus, the Bony pasfage of the Drum, which reaches from the Ear to the Palate. It is so called from its Shape, which resembles a Conduitpipe.

Aqua florum omnium, is Water made of Co N-Dung, by Destillation, when the Cows go to

Grass.

Aqua inter cutim, Water betwixt the Skin; the same with

An Jarca.

Aqua pericardii, that Humour which is gathered together about the Heart. It flows from the Glandules which lean upon the Basis of the Heart, and is fent back by the Lymphatick Vessels into the Dustus Chiliferus.

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

Aquam humor, the Watery

Humour, see Humores Oculi.

Aquila, alba, Mercurius Dulcis.

Aquila lapis, see Ætites.

Aquifolium; the same with

Agrifolium.

Aquileia aquilina, or aquilegium, columbine, the Seed Candied, is commended, for Obstructions of the Bowels, and for Giddiness. One Dram of the Seed pouder'd, and taken in Wine with Saffron, cures the Jaundice, if the Sick keep in Bed, and Sweat. The distilled Water of it, Discusses inward Tumours, expels Poison, and eases the Gripes: The Seed finely powand Spirituous Parts, but more | der'd, and taken in Wine, helps Delivery

delivery if the first Draught does not do the business, it must be repeated. but it is most frequently used in Gargarisms to cleanse the Tceth, and to cure the Scurvy and Ulcers of the Month and Jaws.

Aquula, the same that Hyda-

tis.

Arabicum Gummi, Transparent and Glutinous Gum, easily dissolved in Water, round, and looks on the out side as if it were Worm-eaten. It is brought from Arabia and America.

Arabis, a fort of a Water-

Crefs.

Arachidna or Aracidna, an

Arachis or Aracus, a sort of

pulle.

Arachydra, the same with Ara-

chidna.

Aschnoida, the Cristaline Tunick of the Eye; so called from its likeness to a Spiders

Araeus, a fort of pulse. Aranea, see Paris herba.

Aranea tunica, or Cristalyna, frat which surrounds the Cristaline Humour, by reason of its light thin contexture, like the Workmunship of a Spider, it has the name of Aranea.

Aranea, a Spider.

Arantia, see Aurantium.

Arbor, a Tree.

Arbor vita, the Tree of Life.

Arbutus, the Strawberry Tree.

Areanum Theophastri, the
Quintessence of a thing most
Enghly exalted, or, as he says, it

is the virtue of a thing Refined by a thousand Exaltations. He boasts of Four Arcana especially;

1. The Arcanum of the First Matter.

2. Of the Philosophers Stone.

3. Of the Mercury of Life.

4. Of Tincture. Others call it an Extract specially so called.

Arcenicum, a Mineral, Fat, Combustible Soot or Juice. It is White or Crystaline; Yellow, which is called Orpment, and Redish, the Sandaracha of the Greeks. All of them corrode, and are reckon'd among Poisons.

Arceuthos juniperus. Archangelica, Water Angeli-

Arche, the beginning of a Disease.

Archeus, the highest, and exalted, and invisible Spirit, which is separated from Bodies, is Exalted and Ascends; an hidden Vertue of Nature common to all things; an Artist, a Physitian. Also Archiatios, or the Chief Physitian of Nature, which distributes to every thing and to every Member its peculiar Archeus occultly by the Air.

Also Archeus the first in Nature, is a most occult quality, which produces all things from Iliastes, being only immediately sustained by the Divine Vertue it Self.

Archiater, the President or Chief Physitian. The Physicians of Princes are stilled so by way of Excellency. Archigeni morbi, acute Difeases.

Artoscordon, Ramsons.
Artostaphylos vaccinium.

Arcuatio, the bending of the Bones.

Arcuratus Morbus, see Isterus. Ardentes febres, burning Fevers, are those which are accompanied with a great Heat and Thirst, by reason of a too high Exaltation of the Sulphur; as in that called Causus, and Lipiria.

Ardor, a very Intense Acute Heat, raised in our Bodies by a too high Exaltation of Sulphur

or Spirits.

Ardor ventriculi, that which we call Heart-burning, is a particular fort of Pain in the Stomach, which at the fame time molests the whole Gullet: some call it a Fervent Heat of the Stomack; some an Ebullition, and a boiling bubling heat of the Stomach: when a certain fiery Pain is felt in the Ventricle, and the Throat, as if it burnt; it happens often to People that are in good Health enough, and that either Feeding or Fasting; especially when they belch, as if they were a fiery fort of Blast closely pent up, and which could not break out. Yet it happens fometimes in Fevers It is caused by a certain effervesence of a little, sharp, bileous' Particles, with Sulphureous, whence is perceived that Ebullition, or bubling heat of the Stomach.

Ardor Urina, see Disuria.

Di-| Area, the falling off of the Celsus reckons Two Hair. forts; but this is common to both of them, that the uppermost little Skin being decayed, the Hairs are first lessen'd, and then fall off: And if the place be wounded, it fends forth a liquid Matter of an ill favour; both of them spread in some swiftly, in others slowly; that is the worst that makes the Skin thick, fattish, and perfectily bald. That which is called anomenia, dilates it felf in any shape it happens both, in the Head, and in the Beard; the Former is called ocians, from its resembling a Serpent; it begins at the hinder part of the Head, exceeds not the breadth of Two Fingers, spreads it felf towards the Ears in Two Branches, in some to the Fore head, till they both joyn in the fore part of the Head: The one Distemper is incident to any Age; the other common to Infants. Former is scarce ever cured, the later often ends of his own accord.

Area, a Space betwixt the Muscles and Glands.

Aregon, an Ointment that refolves, relaxes and attenuates.

Arena, Gravel, is a thing bred in the body of a great deal of Salt and Earth, which often grows up into a Stone.

Arenaria, a fort of Coronopus

see Coronopus.

Arenatio, a fort of dry Bath, when the Sick fit with their Feet upon hot Sand.

Areola Papillaris, the Circle of the Teat.

Aresta Bovis, see Anonis.

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

Argemone, see Argentina.

Argentina, Silverweed; It cools moderately and is very astringent, upon which account it cures spitting of Blood, and the immoderate Flux of the Womb, and Belly; tis good for the Stone in the Kidnies, and is very uleful in curing wounds, and Ulcers; tis much commended for easing the pain of the Teeth, and for removing the putrefaction of the Gums, tis good to afswage the Heat of Fevers, which it does very powerfully, being beaten with Salt and Vinegar, and applyed to the Soles of the Feet, and the Arm wrists, the Women use the Distilled Water, to take off Freckles, Spots, and Botches from the Face, affirmed, that being worn in the shoes, it will cure the Bloody Flux, Bleeding at the Noie, and all imoderate Fluxes of the

Argentum vivum, see Mercu-

rius.

Argentum, Silver, Argilla, white Earth.

Argyrocome, a Sort of Cud-

Weed, see Gnaphalium.

Aridura, a particular Contumtion, or wasting away of some Member of the Body.

Arilli, the same with acini.

Arifarum, a small sort of Wake-Robin, see Arum.

Aristalthæa, common Marsh-

Mallows.

Aristolochia, Birth Wort, the Root is Hot and Dry, both Discuss, attenuate, open, and cleanse: But the round is of finer parts, the long of grosser: both are Cephalick, Epatick, and Pulmonick.

Armeniaca malus, the Arme-

nia Apple,

Arista, an Ear of Corn.

Armenus Lapis, a Stone full of green, blue and black Spots, as Lapis Lazuli is of Golden; to that they differ only in Maturity. But Lapis Lazuli is more frequently found in Golden Mines, this in Silver.

Armerius flos, an Herb called

Sweet William,

Armilla Membranofa, a Circular Ligament, comprehending the manifold Ligaments of the whole Hand in a kind of Circle, in the Region of the carpus.

Armoniacum Sal, the Native described by the Ancients, was to be found among the Lybian Sands. But the Artificial is only known to us, which is nothing but a bitter Salt, made of Urine, Soot, common Salt, Sal Gem, and the like.

Armoracia, a Sort of Radish. Arnoglossum, Rib-wort Plantane.

Aroma, any Odoriferous Spice, as Cloves, Cinnamons, Galangal, Age.

Aromatopola, a Seller of Spi-

ces.

Aronia, and Aria Mespilus, see Mespilus. Arquatus. Arquatus, the same with Icterus.

Ars, Art.

Artemisia, Mug-wort, tis frequently used by Women, inwardly & outwardly in all the Diseases, preculiar to them. Three Drams of the dried Herb taken in Wine, is an excellent Remedy for the Hip Gout. The Green Herb, or the Juice of it taken in some convenient Liquor, is of great use for those that have taken too much Opium.

Arteria trachea, or Asperia, the Wind-pipe, is a Cartilaginous Vessel, implanted in the Lungs, and consisting of various Rings and Parts: The forepart of it is full of Ligaments, and depressed for the better passing of the Gullet; its upper part is called Larynx, and the lower Bronchius: Its use is for the Voice, and taking in Breath.

Arteria aorta, or magna, the great Artery, is a Vessel that beats continually, fastned to the left Ventricle of the Heart: It consists of Four Tunicks, and receives the Blood in the Lungs, which is sent from the Heart, and Elaborated by the Nitre in the Air, and dissufes it through the whole Body for its Nourishment.

Arteria caliaca, see caliaca

arteria.

Arteriaca Medicamenta, Medicines which help the Voice, and correct the Faults of the Windpipe.

Arteria venosa, the vain of the

Lungs.

. Arthanita, see Cyclamun sow Bread.

Arteriotomia, an Artificial opening of an Arterie, for the Letting of Blood in an inveterate Head-ach, Madness, Fallingfickness, Pain and Inflamation in the Eyes and Ears. The Section is made in the Fore-head. Temples, or behind the Ears: The manner of it is thus, After the Ligatures made in the Arms or Neck, the Arterie is cut just as a Vein is, and when the Blood is Emitted, you apply a very Astringent Plaister with a Leaden Plate to the Orifice, and then swathe it well. The Cure is performed in feven or Nine Days time.

Arthetica, or Arthritica, is the Hearb, called Chamapytis

see Chamapytis.

Arthritis, or Morbus articularis, the Gout exercises its Tyranny about Two or Three, or more Joynts; and it is defined to be, a pain about the Joynts, proceeding from an Effervescence of the Nervus Acid Juice, with the fixed Saline Particles of the Blood, whence the Nerves, Tendons, Ligaments, the thin Membranes about the Bones are contracted, and miserably Tormented; whence proceeds Swellings, Rednefs, hard Sandy Concretions, in several parts of the Body, and other Symptoms that accompany it. It is Four-fold, Chiragra, the Gout in the Hands; Ischias, in or about that Bone which is connected to the Os-Ilium: Gonagra in the Knees; and Podagra, in the Feet, almost an incurable Distemper.

Arthitis

with Arthritis vaga.

Arthritis vaga, or Planetica, a wandring Gout, is a Disease in the Joynts that creates pain, sometimes in one Limb, sometimes in another. It is called vaga, wandring, because 'tis not constant to one and the fame place, as the true Gout

Arthrodia, the joyning of Bones, when the cavity that receives the Bone is in the Surface, and the little Head or top of the Bone that is received, is depressed; as in the lower law-bone, with the Bone of the Temples.

Arthon, a Joynt, or Connexion of Bones, proper for the per- Breast, it cures Ruptures, forming of Motion. Articuli are iometimes the Kuckles of

the Fingers.

Anthropologia the Doctrine of Man; which Bartholine distinguishes into Two Parts; Anatomie which treats of the Body and its Parts; and Psucologie which Treats of the Soul.

Arthrofis, the same that Arti-

culatio.

Articoca, and Articocalis, Artichoke.

tis.

Articulatio, a Conjunction of Limbs for the performing of Motion; and it is Two-fold, Diarthrofis, or a more loofe Articulation; and Synarthrofis, or a closer.

Articuli, the parts of Plants, which swell into Knuckles or

Arthritis planetica, the same Joints, from whence Branches often come forth.

Articulus, see Arthron.

Artomeli, Broth made of Hony and Bread.

Artopticus, panis, Toasted Bread.

Artus, Members growing to Cavities in the Body, and di-

flinguished by Joynts.

Arum: Wake-Robin, Cuckow-Pintle, the Root especially of that which is Spotted, Green, or Dry, taken to the quantity of a Dram, is an excellent Remedy for Poison, and in the Plague, some add to it the like quantity of Treacle; the Root boyl'd and mixt with Hony; cures all flegmatick, Humours of provokes Urine. Women use the Distill'd Water of the Root to Beautifie their Faces, but the Juice of the Root fet in the Sun. is much better. The dried Root is an excellent Medicine for the Scurvy, and is full as effectual in cold Diseases of the Spleen and Stomack, especially for Wind:

Arundo, or Harundo, a Reed. Arytanoides, Two Cartilages, which with others make up the top of the Larynx; it is taken Articularis morbus, see Arthri-also for certain Muscles of the Larynx.

Arythmus, a Pulse lost to

Sense.

As or Afis, a Pound contain: ing Twelve Ounces, some take it for Two Drams.

Asa Dulcis, the same, that

Benzoin.

· Asa Fætida, a Gum pressed

out of a certain Plant which cleanse sordid Ulcers. grows in Persia, betwixt Lara and Gemeron.

Asaphatum, see Saphatum.

Ass, or Ass, the least piece of Mony that's Currant, and in Weight a Pound.

Asaphia, a lowness of Voice, which proceeds from a loofe or Ill Constitution or Contemporation of the Organs.

Asarum asarabacca, it purges violently upwards and downwards, Flegm and Choler, its Diuretick also, and forces the

Courses.

Ascaris, or Ascarides, little Worms which breed in the Intestinum redum, and then tickle and trouble it. They are bred of some Excrements which stay longer then they ought, and there putrifie.

Ascia, a sort of Bandage.

Asciticus, a Person that hath

the Droply.

Ascites, a Dropsie or Swelling of the Abdomen, and confequently of the Scrotum, Thighs, and Feet, proceeding from a Serous, and fometimes Lymphatick or Chylous Matter, like the washing of Flesh, collected in the Cavity of those parts.

Asclepias, Swallow-Wort, the Root of it is very Alexipharmick, and Sudorifick; 'tis chiefly used for the Piague, and other Contagious Diseases, for Obstructions of the Courses, for the Palpitation of the Heart, Fainting, and a Dropfy, and for the Stone, the

Ascyrum, St. Peter's-Wort. Asef, the same with Hydroa.

Asellus-Piscis, a Fish so called from Golour, refembling the Golour of an Ass.

Asema, a Crisis beyond hope, happening without any previous Indication by Signs.

Asitia, a Loathing of Meat.

Asodes, see Assodes.

Aspalathum Lignum, the same

with Lignum Rhodium.

Asparagus Asparagus, commonly called Sparrow-Grass. Root is Diuretick, and Lithontriptick, and is one of the Five opening Roots, it opens the Obstructions of the Liver, and Spleen, and especially of the Kidnies; and therefore it is frequently used in Diuretick Decoctions: the Stalkes boyl'd gently, and according to Custom, and Eaten, loosen the Belly, and provoke Urine; but they make it smell A Decoction of the Roots drunk, relieves those that make Water Difficultly, and those that have the Jaundice, and others that are Afflicted with Nephritick Pains, or the Hip-Gout.

Aspera Arteria, or Trachea is an Oblong Pipe, confishing of various Cartilages and Membranes, which begin at the Throat, or lower part of the Jaws, lies upon the Gullet, defcends into the Lungs, and is dispersed by manifold Ramincations or Branches through their whole Substance: Flowers, the Root, and the Seeds, Upper part is called Larynx,

and the Lower Bronchus; to which Malpighius adds a Third, or Lowest, called by him Vesicular: It is subservient to Speech and Respiration.

Asperella, the same with As-

prella.

Aspergula, or Aspergo, or Asperula the same with Aparine.

Asphalatus, see Rhodium.

Asphaltos, a fort of Pitch gather'd from the Lake Asphaltites in Palastine.

Aspharagos the same with As-

paragus.

Aspendamnes and Sphendamnos,

Mountain Maple.

Aspodelus the Herb Aspodill. Aspyxia, a Pulse that is senfibly Decayed.

Aspis, a Serpent that is the

most venomous.

Aspidon, Alysson, of Dioscordes.

Asplenium, Spleen Wort; tis called Spleen-Wort, because tis effectual in curing Discases of the Spleen, tis chiefly used for fwellings of the Spleen, for Spitting of Blood, Looseness; outwardly used, it cleanses Wounds and Ulcers, one Dram of the Golden Powder on the under-side of the Leaves, with half a Dram of White Amber Powder'd, Drunk in the Juice of Pussain or Plantain, relieves those wonderfully that have a Gonorrhea.

Asprella, the greater Horse-Tail. Fatida, and Dulcis, see

Ala.

Asa dulcis the same with Ben- Brista.

Affarius, a weight containing Two Drams:

Assatio, and Assare, roaft-

ing.

Assodes, a Continual Fever, wherein the outward Parts are moderately warm, but with a great heat within, and an Infatiable Drought, perpetual Toffing, Watching and Raving.

Astaphis, a Rising. Aster, Star-wort.

Asterion and Astericus, see A-

Ster.

Asthma; a frequent Respiration, joyned with an hiffing, a Sound and a Cough, especially in the Night-time. The Causes therefore are, a Sharp and Scorbutick Blood, which too much Vellicates the Organs of Respiration, and puts them into a Convultive motion . whereby the Lungs are puft up, and the Circulation of the Blood is hindred; whence Suffocations, Swounds, and Coughs eafily proceed.

Assimaticus, he that labours under an Asthma, or Difficulty of

Breathing.

an Herb like Astragaloides:

Astragalus.

Astragalus a sort of pulse.

Astragalus, the First and most principal Bone, which together with other little Bones in the Foot, make up that little part of the Foot, which immediately succeedeth the Leg in Beasts; called the Pastern.

Astrantia, see Imperatoria. Astricta alons see Alons A-

Astrictoria, see Astringenti-

Astringentia;

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

Astrion, an Herb like a Star.

Astrologia, a reasoning about the Virtues of the Stars; not so necessary to Physicians, as the

Ancients imagined.

Astronomia, a naming of the Stars, or a knowledge of the Laws and Rules of Stars and Constellations; or a knowledge concerning, or about the Stars.

Ataxia, a Confounding of

Critical Days.

Atecnia, the same with Ago-

Athanasia tanacetum.

Athanatos, see Athanasia.

Athanor, a Chymical Furnace. Atheroma, a Tumor, eontained within its own Coat, arifing from a Pappy Humour, without Pain, not eafily yielding to the Fingers, nor leaving any Dint after 'tis Compressed.

Athymia, a Defection or

Anxiety of Mind.

Atinia ulmus, so called from

the City Atina in Campania.

Atlas, the first Vertebre under the Head; so called, because it seems to hold up the Head: It wants Marrow.

Atle, Domestick Tamarsik.
Atocia or Atecnia, see Agonia.

Atocium, see Lychnis.

Attomon, and Atomos, White-

hellebore.

Atomus, a Body so small, that it is not capable of being divided

into Lesser Parts, as are the Elementary Particles of Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water, and Earth.

Atonia, a Faintness, Imfirmi-

ty, defect of Strength.

Atra Bilis, Sulphureous and Saline, Earthy, Adust, and Black Blood, which is bred in the Body, and gathered in the Spleen; for there it is Volatilized, and exalted into a Ferment fit to mix with the Blood.

Atractylis, a fort of Carduus. Atraphraxis, Atriplex, see

Atriplex.

Atretus, one whose Fundament or Privy Parts are not Per-

forated,

Atriplex and Atriplexum, Orrach or Arrach, the stinking Arrach is good for Mother sits, and Womens obstructions, a conserve being made of the Leaves, or a Syrup of the Juice.

Atraphaxis, see Atraphraxis.

Atrophia, or Tabes, is when the whole Body, or any one part of it is not nourished, but gradually Withers and Decays away. Tabes is often taken only for an Ulcer in the Lungs, whereby the whole Body by little and little Perishes and Decays.

Atta, is one who by reason of the tenderness of, or other defects in his Feet, touches the ground, rather

than treads it.

Attenuantia, or incidentia, are those things which opening the Pores with their Acute Par-

Humours in the Body.

Attenuatio, the subtillation of the Particles of some Medicine, that it may be the better, and easier pass the Lasteal veins.

Attonitus Morbus, the same with an Apoplexy; Celsus takes

it for a Blaffing.

Attractylis the same with A-

tractylts.

Attrahentia, drawing things, are those which opening the Pores with their little Particles, and dilating the Humours and expelling them, where their Refistance is weaker; not only fwell the parts, and make them red, but by driving more Vapours and Humonrs out of the Skin and Flesh, than can make their way through a thick inner Skin, gather them under it, and fwell it into little Bladders.

Austio, Nutrition, whereby more is Restored than was Lost.

Aucupalis sorbus, and Aucupa-

ria sorbus, or Ornus.

Auditus, Hearing, is a Sense wherein Sounds from the various trembling Motion of the Circim-Ambient Air, beating the Drum of the Ear, are communicated to the Common Senfory by the Auditory Nerve, and are there Felt and Percei-

Avella nux, the Hasel-Nut. Avena, Oats, they Dry and are Astringent, the meal is used outwardly in Cataplasms, for it Dries and Digefts moderately: In the Cholick Oates fried with a little Salt, and applied hot der-Tree, being dried it wi

ticles, cut the thick and viscous in a bag, to the Belly, give great ease if the Guts are not stuffed with Excrements, if they are, a Clyster must first be given.

Augmentum Febricum, or Incrementum, is a computation from what time the heat of a continual Fever has seized upon the whole Mass of Blood, till it hath arrived at the height.

Avicula cyprea, are Aroma-

tick Lozenges.

Aurantium malum, a Orange, the Flowers of Oranges are much esteemed for a good smell, the distilled water of them, is also very fragrant, and is not only fragrant, but useful too against the Plague, and Contagious Diseases, the Bark kills Worms, Strengthens the Heart and Stomack, the Juice is cooling and creates Appetite, and extinguishes Thirst, and therefore is of good use in Feavers, Oranges are also good for the Scur-

Aurea Alexandrina, a fort of O-

pitate or Antidote.

Aureum unguentum, the Golden Ointment.

Auremia, see Elichryson.

Aureus, a fort of weight amongst the Arabians, of a Dramand .a feventh part; the same with Denarius.

Auricomum, a fort of Crow

Auricularis Digitus, the Little

Finger.

Auricula Juda, Jews-Ear, i grows to the Trunk of the El

kee

keep good a Year, boyl'd in Milk, or infused in Vinegar; 'tis good to gargle the Mouth or Throat, in Quinces, and other Inflammations of the Mouth and Throat; and being infus'd in some proper Water, it is good

in Diseases of the Eyes.

Auricula Muris, Mouse-Ear, 'tis very Astringent and Vulnerary, wherefore it is used very fuccessfully, in Wound-Drinks, Plaisters and Ointments; it cures the Disentery, and other Fluxes of the Belly, and stops Vomiting, and cures Childrens Ruptures, and is excellent in the Stone, 'tis also commended for the Chin-Cough.

Auricula Ursi, Bear's-Ear.

· Auricula Infima, the same with Lobus Auris.

Auricula Cordis, the Ear of the Heart; there are Two of them, the Right and the Left; the Right receives the Blood from the Vena Cava, or great Vein, which is carried into the Right Ventricle, and then enters the Lungs: The Left is that which receives the Blood rightly prepared and fermented by the Nitrous Air from the Lungs, that it may be discharged by. the Left Ventricle into the great Artery, and thence be distributed into every part of the Body.

Auriga, a fort of Bandage,

called the Waggoner.

Aurigo, the same with Itte-

rus.

Auripigruentum, see Arcenisum.

Auris, the Ear, is the Organ of Hearing, which is either External, whose Upper part is called Pinna, or Ala; and the Under Lobus, the Lobe, or Auricula infima, the lowest part of the Ear: Its External Circumference is called Helix; the Internal, Anthelix, or Internal; in which you may confider the Drum, the Four little Bones, with the little Muscles, the Concha, or Hollowness, the Foramen Ovale, the Oval hole the Labyrinth.

Austerus, rough.

Autogenes Narcissus, with a white Flower.

Automatos, that which moves of its own accord, as the Motion of the Heart, the Digestions, and Fermentations of the Bow-

Autopsia, the Ocular inspection

of any thing.

Autopiros, Bread made of whole Grains, without any Bran taken from it, or added to it. This fort of Bread is preferred before any other, because the Bran is cleanting.

Autopyros Artos, Bread made of the Flower, and Bran to-

gether.

Autumnos, the Autumn, or

fall.

Auxilium, or Remedium, is whatsoever is good against a Difease by a contrary vertue; and it is Three-fold, Diet, Medicine, and Chyrurgery.

Auxyru, see Osru.

Axilla, the Arm-pit, Hairy in Adult People.

D 2

Axillares

Axillares Vena & Arteria, Veins and Arteries which go up

to the Arm-pits.

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

Axis, the Third Vertebre from the Scull.

Axungia, the Fat or Tallow of an Hog.

Axyris, see Auxyris.

Azoth, sometimes signifies the Mercury of any Metalic body, sometimes an Universal Remedy, as 'tis thought, made of Mercury, and prepared with Gold and Silver; a few Years ago, it was famous amongst the Vulgar, and Persons of Quality too; of different colour, according to the diversity of the Preparation, which was often too troublesome, whence it begun to decrease both in Price and Repute.

Azygos, a famous Vein about the Heart, called *fine pari*, or jugo, which reaches to the Vertebres, and proceeds from the Vena Cava, the Great Hallow

Vein.

Azuer, Sky-colour.

Azymus, unleavened, unwholefome Bread.

B.

Bay, &c.

Baccar Baccaris, a sweet Herb.

Bacchica, see Hedera.

Baccinia, and Baccinium, see
Vaccinia.

Bacilli, those Medicines which are of a long, round Figure,

like a stick or Pillar.

Balanaum, or Balneum, is properly a washing of the whole Body; yet it is sometimes taken for a washing of the Lower Parts only, which they commonly call Nisessus, and Semicupia; and it is either dry or moist; the dry are prepared of Ashes, common Salt, Sand, filed Steel, Gc. the moist are either Vaporous or Watery. The former are made of the Boiling of Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, &c. the Vapour whereof is all that's taken. The Watry are either Artificial, which are made of Phyfical Decoctions, or Natural, which are called Therma Bathes, whose Waters are either Aluminous, Ironish, Copperish, Nitrous, Sulphureous, Bituminous, Vitriolic, (5c. all which Waters are called Acidula.

Balanida, or Valanida, see Ef-

culus.

Balanocastanum, see Bulbocasti-

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

Balynus Marepfica, in the Shops called Ben. It comes from Egypt, Arabia, Ethiopia, Syria and Barbary.

Balynus Marepfica, in the Shops are series and series and series and series are series and series and series and series and series and series are series and series and series are series and series and series are series are series and series are series are series and series are series are series are series are series and series are seri

Balatro or Bambalio, see Bal-1 buties.

Balaustium, the Flower of the

wild Pomgranate.

Balbuties, a Stuttering or Stammering; occasion'd by some Fault in the Muscles of the Tongue.

Balista Os, see Astragalus.

Ballote, a fort of Marru-

. Balneum, the same with Balaneum.

Balsamella, the same with Bal-

samina.

Balsamina, and Balsaminum, an Herb, whereof a Balfam is made to heal Ulcers.

Balsamitox, an Herb so called, from the Balfamic smell

hath.

Balsamus, or Balsamum; the Word Balsam is used very differently in the Shops. 1. It fignifies a certain fort of Perfume, of fomewhat a thick Confishence, like an Ointment; and this is its most usual fignification; as for instance, Balsam of Roses, Apoplectic, and the like. 2. There are a fort of Liquors distilled from Gums and Refinous Substances, with Spirit of Wine, which are anointed outwardly, and these are called Balfams too; as Nervous Balsam, Sciatic, Gc. 3. It fignifies a Liquor that is anointed into the Body, thicker than Oyl, and more Liquid than an Ointment. 4. Salt things funded and melted, are called Balfam, as the Balfam of Salt of Jewels. 5. There are a fort

Balsams, as the Balsam of Sulphur, &c. 6. and Lastly, some Gums of Trees are called Balfams.

Balfamum, the Balfam-Tree. Bambalio, the same with Ba-

Bambax, the same with Bombax.

Bamma, a Tincture, or a Liquor, wherein any thing is tinged or moistned, as Bread sopt in Broth.

Baptisecula, see Cyanus.

Baras, the same with Alphus. Barba, the Hairy part of the

Lips and Chin.

Barba Caprina, an Herb so called, from the Figure of the Flowers, which seem to represent a Goat's Beard.

Barba Hirci, the same with Tragopogum.

Barba Jovis, is Semper Vivum,

House-Leek.

Barbarea, Rocket, or Winter-Cress; 'tis Acrid, and hot, and much of the same Vertue with Cresses, 'tis mixed with Sallets, especially in the Winter-time, when Creffes are scarce; wherefore 'tis called Winter-Cress; 'tis good in the Scurvy, the Juice of it is mixt with Ointments, to cleanse fordid Ulcers: the Seed Lithontriptick, and Diure-15 tick.

Bardana, Bur-Dock, 'tis drying, Pulmonick, Diuretick, Diaphoretick, cleanfing, and fomewhat Aftringent; 'tis good in' an Asthma, for the Stone, and spitting of Blood, for old Sores, of particular Preparations called and swellings of the Spleen, and

of all other parts, in Gouty Diseases, wherein it is peculiarly proper. The Seed is an excellent Lithontriptick, being powder'd, and taken in small-Beer, or Posset-Drink. The Leaves are applied outwardly, to old Sores, and to burns, the Seed, powder'd and taken Forty Days together, cures the Hip-Gout.

Baryococcalon, is Stramonium. Barycoja, heaviness of Hear-

ing.

Baryphonia, a Difficulty in

Speaking.

Barypicron, Broad-Leaved Worm-Wood.

Basilare os, see Basis.

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

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

Basilicum, the same with Osi-

Basinglossum, a pair of Muscles

that depress the Tongue.

Basis, the upper part of the Heart, which is opposite to the point; it is also the ground or foundation of the Bone Hyoides, for the use of the Tongue: Also the principal Ingredient in a

prescription.

Bathmis, a Cavity in the Bone of the Arm or Shoulder, on each fide one; whereinto, when the whole Hand is stretched forth and bended, the process of the undermost and lesser of the Two long Bones of the Cubit, enters.

Bathypicron, broad-Leaved worm-

Batinon Moron, Rasberries, the Berries are very Cordial, and taste very well, the Syrup is very good in Feavers.

Batis, and Butos, a Bush.

Eatrachioides, a fort of Gera-

Batrachium, Crow-Foot, see

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

Baucia, wild Parsnip.

Bdellium, a Tear or Refinous Gum, drop'd from a Thorny Tree growing in India, Arabia, and Media.

Becabunga, Brook-Lime, it heats, and moittens moderately; 'tis chiefly used in the Scurvy, it powerfully expels the Stone of the Kidnies, and Bladder; it provokes the Courses, and expels a dead Child. Outwardly applied, it cures Inflamed Tumours, and St. Anthony's Fire, 'tis much of the same Vertue; with Water-Cresses, only not so strong.

Bechion, Colt's-Foot, fee Tuj-

silago.

Bechica, Medicines good a-gainst a Cough.

Bedegarim, or Bedeguar, see

Spina Alba.

Behen, the Roots of White and Red Valerian.

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

Belladonna, sleeping-night-

Bellis, a Daifie. There is some difference among Writers, about the Temperament of this Plant: some fay it is hot and dry, others fay it is cold and moist; but its sharpe taste, argues Frigidity, and the Effects of it Siccity, both the greater, and the leffer Daifie, are excellent Wound Herbs. Women usually give the Herb, and the Flower to Children, to loosen their Bellies. The Roots are used outwardly, with very good Success, in the Kings-Evil.

Benedicta Herba, see Cario-

phyllata.

Benignus Morbus, a favourable Disease, is that which has no dreadful Symptoms, but such as are consonant to its nature.

Benjamin, or Benzoin, a wellfcented Yellow Rosin, of divers Pieces and Colours, dropt from a tall Tree in China and Sumatra.

Berberis, the Barberry-Tree: the berries cool, and are Astringent; they provoke Appetite, and strengthen the Stomach, and therefore the Conserve of them is frequently used in Feavers: A Loofness, and the bloody Flux, the inward Bark of the Branches, and Root, infused in White-Wine; is an excellent Remedy for the Jaundice: The Juice of the Berries, a Decoction of the Bark, or the Juice of the Leaves mixt with Vinegar, cure the pain of the Teeth, occasioned by Fluxion; the Conferve of it frequently taken, cures Inflammations of the Mouth, and Throat or the Mouth being Gargled, with some of the Conserve, dissolved in Vinegar.

Berriberi, a fort of Cow's-Lip. Beryllus, the Beryl-Stone.

Bes, Eight Ounces.

Beta, Beet, it is hot and dry, and loosens the Belly, by reason of its Nitrofity, tis an Errhine; especially the Root, for the Juice of it, received into the Nostrils, occasions Neezing. The young Plants, with their Roots, gently boyl'd, and eaten with Vinegar, procure an Appetite, Extinguish Thirst, and suppress Choler in the Stomach. The Juice of this Herb, drawn up into the Nostrils, powerfully evacuates Phlegmatick Humours, from the Brain, cures inveterate Headand aches.

Betonica, Betony, many Vertues are attributed, to this Plant, taken any way. Scroder describes the Vertues in short thus, tis hot and dry, acrid and bitter; it discusses, attenuates, opens and cleanses, 'tis Cephalick, Epatick, Splenetick, Thoracick, Uterine, Vulnerary, and Diuretick, 'tis used frequently inwardly and outwardly? especially in Diseases of the Head. Tis observed, that the Faculties of the Root, are quite different, from the Vertues of the Leaves and Flowers, for it is very Naufeous in the Mouth, and Stomach, and occasions Belching, and Vomiting. The Leaves on the

contrary, are Aromatick, and of dental: The Oriental, is found a pleasant Taste, and agreeable to Nature: In Food, and Phy-Ground-Pine, sweetned, and drank hot, is very good for the Gout, Head-ach, and Diseases of the Nerves, and eases Pain, occasioned by these Diseases.

Betula, the Birch-Tree, the leaves are hot, and dry; cleanfing, resolving, opening, and bitter, for which Reason they are of no small use in a Dropsie; and the like. The Bark is Bytuminous, and is therefore mixt with Perfumes, that are to correct the Air; the Fungus of it, has an Astringent Quality; upon which account, it stops Blood Miracuoufly. This Tree in the beginning of Spring; before the Leaves come forth, being pierced, yields plentifully, a Sweet, and Potulent Juice, which Shepherds, when they are Thirsty, often drink in the Woods. Dr. Charleton, and others, commend the Vertue, and Efficacy of this Liquor, and not undefervedly, for the Stone in the Kidnies. and Bladder, for Bloody Urine, and the Strangury; 'tis also good for the Jaundice, to take off Spots from the Face and to cure Scorbutick Consumptions.

Bezoar, is either Chymical, or Animal. The Chymical, is a Composition of Butter of Antimony, and Spirit of Niter, whereof a White Powder is made good against Poison, and to prowoke Sweat. The Animal Be-

in Persia, and in an East-India Beaft, partly like a Stag, and fick, Tea, made of Sage Betony, partly like a Goat; it is found in the Stomach, and other Cavities of this Beast; it is of an Oval Figure, Hollow within; it hath no smell, unless it be broken; and then it smells like Musk, it is about the bigness of a Wal-Nut: the Occidental, comes also from the same Beast, but without Horns in Peru.

Bezoar Animale, is the Liver, and Hearts of Vipers, dried and

powdered.

Bezoar Minerale, is a Preparation of Antimony; to which is attributed the fameVertue which Oriental Bezoar, hath.

Bezoardicum, an Antidote against Poisons and Malignities. -

Bibenella, and Bipennula, the

same with Pimpinella.

Bibitorius Musculus, that Muscle which draws the Eye down towards the Cup when Drink.

Bibliotheca, a Library of Books, also a Plant, which is called Paper, wherewith Paper was formerly made.

Biceps Musculus, the Muscle with two Heads, it is the first Muscle of the Cubit and

Thigh.

Bicongius, a Measure which contains Twelve Sextaries, One of which is just our Pint and an half.

Bilis, the Gall, a Sulphureous Saline Excrement of the Blood, separated in the Liver by means goar is twofold, Oriental, or Occi-lof little Glandules, and is fent

either into the little Bag that contains the Gall, or into the Gut called Duodenum, by the Ductus Hepaticus that it may farther promote the Fermentation of the Victuals, and carry off the Dregs that are left behind when the Chyle is separated from the whole Mass. The Gall confifts of Sulphur, Adust Salt, and a little Serum; it is naturally, Yellow: Perternaturally it is of the Colour of the Yolk of an Egg, green like a Leek, Rustie, and sky-coloured; all which variety of Colours proceed only from different degrees of Heat and Fermentation. See Humores Sanguinei.

Biliosus, Cholerick.

Bilis atra, the same with

Melancholy.

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

Bipinella, se Pimpinella.
Bis Lingua, is Hypoglossum.
Bismalva, see Althea.

Bismuthum the same with

Marcaseta.

Bistorta, sistort or Snake-

weed, it Cools, and Dries, the Root is very Astringent, Alaxipharmick, and Sudorisick; 'tis cheifly used to stop Vomitting and to prevent Miscarriage, the Powder of the Root, mixt with Conserve of Roses. Wonderfully stops the Spitting of Blood, and the Bloody-Flux, and the courses when they are immoderate, the Powder sprinkled upon Wounds, stops the Blood.

Bitumen Judacium, see Asphaltos.

Blasitas, the same with Bal-buties.

Blasus, one that has an Impediment in his Speech. also a Bandy-legg'd Person: Or one whose Back-bone is bended, either forward or backward. Also a Paralitic Person.

Blaptisecula, sec Cyanus.

Blas a Word used by Helmont, to signifie the Motion of the Stars, &c.

Blatta, a little worm.

Blatta Bizantia, the Shell of a Fish, a sweet Scent, brown, Colour, and Oblong Figure.

Blattaria, Moth-mullein.

Blenna, a thick Snot which distills through the little Holes of the Palat, and the Nostrils, and proceeds from the Ventricles of the Brain, by the Processes, called Maniformes, like Teats.

Blepharides, the same with Cilia.

Blepharon, see Palpebra.

Blepharoxystum, an Instrument used for pulling Hairs out of the Eye-Brows.

Blitum,

Blittum, this Herb cools and and taites Incipid.

Boa, see Pupula.

Boccherum, the Second Decostion of a Decoction

Bochia, a Glass with a great

Belly like a Cucurbit.

Bocium the same with Bronchocele.

Bolbocastanum, see Bulbocastamum.

Bolbonac, see Bulbonac. Bolbos, see Rulbus.

Boletus Cervi, or Fungus Cer-

vinus, a fort of Mushroom.

Bolus, a Medicine taken inwardly, of a Confistance something thicker than Hony, and in quantity for one Dose, as much as may be conveniently taken at a Mouthful.

Bolus, a fort of Pale Red Earth, impregnated with Martis Armenian, tial Vapours, Oriential, German, Bohemian,

white, and the like.

Bombax, Bambax, and Pambax, Cotten, as to its use in Physick being burnt, it Stops Bleeding, especially of Wounds, the Marrow of the feed, wonderfully relieves those that are subject to Coughs, and Difficulty of Breathing, the Oyl of the Pith of the Seed, takes off Spots from the Skin, the down fired, and put under the Nostrils, prevents Mother-Fits.

Bombus, the same with Bor-

Borygmus.

Bona, or Boona, see Faba. Bonifacia, the same with Lauus Alexandrina.

Bonus Genius, is Peucedanum Bonus Henericus, English Mer. cury, 'tis excellent for cleanfing and healing Sordid-Ulcers, the Leaves boyl'd with Pot-Hearbs, and eaten, render the Belly loofe, it kills the Worms that are in the putrid Ulcers of four footed Beast, being bruised and applied to the Ulcers, the whole Herb used in the form of a Cataplasm; Mitigates the Pain of the Gout, and there is no danger to be fear'd, from the use of it in this case, for it does not repell but Discusses and Digetts, and besides is Anodine, which qualities are rarely found in one Simple.

Borago, Borrage, this Herb is very Cordial, and the Flower is one of the four Cordial Flowers. the distill'd water, and the conserve of the Flowers, comfort the Heart, relieve the faint, Chear the Melancholy, and purifie the Blood, the water of it is good for inflamations of the Eyes; and for all Fevers, as is also the conserve of the Flowers.

Borax, in English Borax, is a Salt made of Sal Armoniack, Niter, Tartar, calcined, and common Salt, and Alom, which are melted, filtered, and at length evaporated; some think it takes its original from Stables wherein Elephants are kept, it is as white as Niter.

Borborymus, a Murmering Noise in the Great Intestines.

Borozail, a Disease in Athopia, not much unlike the French Pox.

Bafe 1

Bosci Salvia, Sage of Boscus, the place where it growes.

Bosmores, or Bosporos, a Sort

of Bread Corn.

Botanica, the Knowledge of

Herbs.

Bothor, Pimples in the Face, which don't spread, but are eafily suppurated, and vanish. It is besides a general Appellation for Pimples in the Face, Lungs, or other parts. The Arabians also call the small Pox and the Measels Bothor.

Botrys, Oak of Ferusalem, the Herb powder'd and mixt with Honey, is good for an Ulcer of the Lungs, it provokes the courses, and expels a dead Child.

Bounias, a fort of Napus, see

Napus. -

Bovina fames, the same with Bulimus.

Bracerium, the same with An.ma.

Brachia, Branches of Trees. Brachiale, the same with Car.

Brachizus, see Lacertus.

Brachium, or Lacertus, a Member that confifts of the Arm properly so called, the Cubit, and the Hand.

Brachylogia, of the same sig-

nification with Brachylogus.

Brachylogus, one who gives his positive Opinion in sew Words. Brachylogia is a Curt Expression: As for instance, the Aphorisms of Hippocrates.

Bradipepsia, slow Digestion, proceeding from a depraved Disposition of the Acid Ferment

in the Stomack.

Branca, Bears-Breech.

Branchus, a hoarfness in the Throat.

Brasica, Cabbage-warts, anointed with the Juice of it, are taken off in the Space of fourteen days the Leaves boil'd in Wine, and applied to Ulcers, and the Leprosie do much good and so great: is the Vertue of it, that the Urine of those that feed on it, is very useful and proper for curing the Fistula, Cancer, Teters, and such like diseases.

Brasica marina, Sea-Cabbage, it is preferred before Garden Cabbage, see Soldanella.

Brathus, the same with Sabi-

na.

Bregma, Fregma, the bone of the Forehead.

Breve Vas, the shortest Vessel that passes from the Ventricle, to the veiny Branch of the Spleen.

Brevis Cubiti Musculus, the short

one of the Elbow.

Britannica, is an Herb that cures the Bleeding of the Gums, in the Scurvy.

Briza, a Sort of Bread-Corn. Brochi, blubber-lip'd Persons: Also a sort of Chyrurgeons Cord, or Halter.

Brodium, , a Liquor wherein Medicaments are either kept or wash'd.

Bromos, a fort of Bread Corn. Bronca, are Branches of the Asperia Arteria.

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

Bronchotomia, a 3ection of the Wind-pipe, in a Membranons part betwixt Two of the Rings: It is used to prevent Suffocation in People troubled with a Quinfie.

Bronchus. the middle Fistulous part of the Wind-pipe, whose fore-part is made up of so many little Rings; the upper part is called Larynx, and the under Vesicularis; it is used in the Voice, and in Respiration.

Bruchus, a certain Worm, that eats Herbs, and the leaves of Trees.

Brunella, see Prunella. Bruscandula, see Lupinus. Bruscus, see Ruscus. Brion, see Muscus.

Bryonia, Bryony, white Bryony Purges, Strongly, Watery, and Phlegmatick Humours; 'tis proper for the Diseases of the Spleen, Liver, and Worms, for it opens the Obstructions of those parts, it Drains, the Water of Hydromical People, by Vomit and Stool.

Bryopteris, or Dryopteris, Oak, Fern, growing upon Oak-moss. Bryton, Beer.

Bubonium, or Inguinalis, so called, because it is said to cure Buboes, or Tumours in the Groin.

Bubo, the Groin, or place from the bending of the Thigh to the Privy-parts: Also a Tumor in the Groin, proceeding from the Pox or Pestilence.

Bubo, a Tumour in the Groin. Bubonocele, a Rupture, when

the Intestines fall into the Groin, or the uttermost Skin of the Cods: Sometimes it is taken for a Bubo or a swelling.

Bucca, the inferiour lax part of the Face, that may be swoln or pust up, as appears in Trum-

peters.

Buccinator, the round Muicle of the Cheeks, like a Circle, thin and Membranous, interwoven with various Fibers, and inseparably girt about with the Tunic of the Mouth. Callerius has observed a certain strong band that grows outwardly in the Center of this Muscle, which spreading it self about the Cheek-bone, is terminated in a little slender Muscle directly opposite to the part of the Face. called Bucca: It ariles from the upper Jaw-bone, and is fastned in the Lower, at the Roots of the Gums. Its use is to move the Cheeks with the Lips, and ferves as a hand to the Teeth, whilst it tosses the Meat to and fro, and throws it upon the Teeth; that it may be more exact chawed.

Buccinum Bucinu, or Bucinum, a Flower fo called from 'its likeness to a Horn.

Buccula, the fleshly part under

Buceros, Fænum Græcum. Bucranion Antirrhinon.

Buglossa, Buglos, it has the fame Vertues with Borrage: The Flowers are of great afe in Melancholy, and Hypochondriack Diseases, and are reckon'd amongst the Four Cordial Flowers.

Bugula

Bugula Buglum, and Bugla, the Vertues are much the fame, with those of self heal: 'tis Vulnerary, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied; 'tis used in the Jaundice, in Obstructions of the Liver, and for the stoppage of the Urine: 'tis one of the Ingredients for the Wound-Drink, of the London Dispensatory, commonly called the Traumatick Decostion.

Bulapathum, is Lapathum Mag-

num, see Lapathum.

Bulbi, are round Roots with Tunicks, as of Onions, Tulips, Hyacinthus, and Tuberous Roots, are also called Bulbous.

Bulbina, and Bulbine, are

Diminutives of Bulbus.

Bulbocastanum, Earth-Nut.

Bulbonac, or Bolbonac, see Linaria.

Bulbonicum, see Aster.

Bulbasphodelus, is Asphodellus, Bulbosus.

Bulbus, is every round Root. Bulimia, the same with Bulimus.

Bulimiasis, the same that Bu-

limus.

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

Bumelia; is Fraxinus Bubu-

la.

Bunias, the same with Na-

Buplenron, a Plant, broad leaved, and narrow leaved.

Buprestis, an Insect of the kind of Cantharides, that lives upon the Pine Tree.

Bupthalmum, or Cotyla Fatida,

may weed.

Bursa Pastoris. Shepherds Purse: 'Tis Astringent, and thickens, wherefore 'tis good for bleeding at Nose: a Tent made with Cotten, and dipt in the Juice of it, being put up to the Nostrils, 'tis also proper for the Bloody Flux, a Loosness, and bloody Urine, and the immoderate Flux of the Courses; 'tis outwardly used by the common People, to heal Wounds with good Success, 'tis also put into Febrifuge, Cataplasms for the Wrists.

Bursa, see Scrotum.

Bursalis Musculus, a Muscle on the Inside of the Thigh; so called from its Shape.

Buselinum Daucus Vulgaris ,

see Daucus.

Butomon, a fort of Red Grass, commonly called Platanaria.

Butyrum, Butter.

Buxus, the Box-Tree, the Oyl drawn from the Wood, is much commended for the falling Sickness, and pains in the Teeth; 'tis said the Decoction of the Wood, cures the French-Pox, as well as Guiacum.

Byne, Malt.

Byssum, or Byssus, the finest fort of Flax.

C.

CAcabus, or Lebes, a Kettle for boiling of Medicines in.

Cacatoria febris, an Intermittent Fever, (so called by the famous Sylvius de le Boe) accompanied with a violent Purging, which is sometimes griping, and very painful, extreamly afflicting, and weakning the Patient when it comes.

Chachedicus, one that has an

Ill Habit of Body.

Cachexia, an Ill Habit of Body, proceeding from an ill Difposition of the Humours of the Body; whence lingring Fevers, Ition. Consumptions, and Dropsies are contracted: In this Disease the Face is often pale, and discoloured, and the Body big, and fwoln: Cachexia taken in a large feuse is opposed to intia, and as a good Habit of Body is common to all found Parts, fo an ill one is propagated by all the ill parts. Strictly, Cachexia is only taken from an Ill Dispofition of the Habit of the Body; and Euexia, on the contrary, for a good Disposition of the Humors, or Blood, and Body.

Cacalia, or Leontice, is a Plant like Colt's-foot, or Butter-

bur.

Cacoa, the Fruit of a Tree growing in America, of a brown Colour, and about the bigness of an Almond, of which they make Chocolette.

Cacochymia, the abundance of fll Humours in the Blood: And it is either Ulcerous, Bilious, Pituitous, Melancholick, Acid, Salt, or Sharp.

Cacochylia, a bad Chylifica-

tion.

Cacoethes, Chironium ulcus, or Telephium, a Disease or Ulcer beyond Cure, which is called a Malignant Ulcer: This happens when an Ulcer is callous, or sinuous, under which there sometimes lie little putrisied Bones.

Cacopathia, an Evil Paffion.

Cacophonia, an Ill Voice, proceeding from an Ill Constitution

of Organs.

Cacopragia, is a Depravation of the Viscera, serving to Nutrition.

Pulse. , an Unequal

Cacosphyxia, a bad Pulse.

Cacotrophia, an Ill Nutriment, proceeding from a fault in the Blood; as in a Leprosie, Ringworms, dyc.

Callos, a fort of Carduus.

Cacumina, the same with Summitates.

Caducus Morbus, see Epilepsia. Cadaver, a Carcass.

Cadmia, see Lapis Calamina-

Cadus, or Ceranum, a measure of the Ancients, containg an Hundred and Twenty. Pints of Wine; and an Hundred and Five Pints of Oil.

Cacum Intestinum, the Fourth Gut in order from the Pylorus.

Casarea Sectio, the same with Hysterotomotica.

Cælestis, is iris.

Celandine.

a fort of Wild Cæli Ros. Millet.

Cæli Rosa, and Cæli Flos, is

Lychnis Coronaria.

Cœpa, an Onion, Onions are Hot and Flatulent; they are proper for those that abound with Cold Vicid Humours, in whom they procure Sleep, Help, Concoction, and prevent fower Belchings; they open Obstructions, force Urine, and promote Insensible Transpiration, but they injure those that are Cholerick, and offend the Eyes. A raw Onion infused in Water, the next morning given to Children, kills the Worms: A large Onion, Hollowed, and filled with Venice Treacle, and roafted under hot Ashes, and applied in the manner of a Pultis, Mollifies effectually hard Swellings, and opens them. A raw Onion pilled and applied, presently with a little Salt, cures Burnes, if the outward Skin is not Ulcer'd, for it draws out the Fire, and prevents Blifters.

Casaria, see Partus Casa-

rius.

Calaminaris Lapis, a Yellow Stone, which when burning gives a Yellow Fume, found in Metallick Mines. Of this Copper-Smiths make Brass.

Calamintha, or Calaminthum, Calamint, 'tis hot and dry: Stomatick, and Uterine, it provokes Urine, opens the Liver, and cures a Cough: A De-

coction of the Leaves, is good, Cæli Donum, is the greater for those that are short breathed. The Herb used in Drink, with Salt and Hony, kills Worms, and cures an Elephantiasis, if it be used frequently.

Calomita, is Styrax.

Calamagratis, and Calamogrostis, the reed Grass.

Calamus, a Reed.

Calamus Aromaticus, sweet-Imelling Reed or Cane. Some will have it to be Galangal, others the Acarus.

Calamus Scriptorius, a certain Dilitation, about the Fourth Ventricle of the Brain, which is afterwards pointed, from which Ihape it has its Name.

Calathus, a Basket which the

Flowers of Lilies resemble.

Calcaneus; the same with Calx.

Calcaris Flos, is Flos Regius. Calceolus D. Maria, a Sort

of Alisma.

Calchoides, three little Bones in the Foot, which with others, make up that part of the Foot which fucceeds the Ancle: And Fallopius calls them Cuneiformit made like Wedges.

Calcinatio, the solution of a mix'd Body into Powder by Fire, or any corroding things as Mercury, Aquafortis, &c.

Calcinatio Philosophica, or Spagyrica, is when Horns, or Bones, or Hoofs, are hanged over boyling Water for some Hours, till they having lost all their Mucilage, can be easily powder'd.

· Calculus, the Stone, is an hard præternatural concretion in a

Mans

Mans Body, which is often bred in the Reins, Testicles, and other parts, from Saline and Earthy Particles concreted together.

Caldarium, the same with stri.

Laconicum.

Flowers are Cordial, Hepatick, and Alexipharmick, and provoke Sweat, and the Courses, and hasten delivery: the distill'd Water Dropt into the Eyes, or Raggs wet in it, and applied to them, cures the Redness, and Inflammation of them.

Calidant Innatum, see Emphitum thermum, or Biloychnium.

Callicreas, or Pancreas, a conglomerated Glandule, placed under the hinder part of the Ventricle, about the length of Three or Four Fingers in a Man: It is encompassed with a thin Membrane from the Peritonaum.: It is terminated in Man near the Common Dudus, or Passage of the Bile into the Gut Duodenum, and distils a Volatile nsipid fort of Juice: ButSyldus and de Graaf affirm, That tley have found an Acid and Subacid Juice there; nay, sometines an austere and a sweet one; and this, they fay, is the Original of all Diseases : But we mist know, that this possibly was observed, when scarce One in twenty which they diffected was found exactly found. Its use it to temperate the Chyle, which is something Acid, and the bitterness of the Gall with its Volatile Juice, that it may at

Mans Body, which is often bred last enter the Lacteals with a in the Reins. Testicles, and o- sweet tast.

Calligonum, the same with Polygonon.

Calix and Calices, see Alaba-

Callionymus is Lilium Convallinm, Lilly of the Valleys.

Callitrichum, or Polytrichum, is an Herb that finely Paints the Hair.

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

Calomelas, is Mercurius Dulcis. Calor Nativus, see Biolychini-

um.

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

Calvaria, the same with Cal-

va.

\* Calvitium, that Baldness which is naturally incident to

old Age.

Calx, the Second Bone in that Part of the Foot which is join'd to the Ancle, bigger and stronger than the rest; oblong, and grows backward, that a Man may stand more strongly upon it, and not fall so easily backward. Calx also is that which by Calcining, is either turn'd into Alcool, as Calx Saturni, or at least is made Friable, as Harts-born burnt.

Calx, is a Chymical term, used when any Powder is rendered, Impalpaple by the taking away of its moisture and this is to be understood, of metals, and Minerals, Corroded

and

and Calcined, as of the Calx of Salt, Antimony, and the like, and so some Stones are burnt to a Calx, and the ashes of Vegetables, the Horns and Bones of Animals, deprived of their Volatile parts by the Fire, are are called a Calx by some.

Camarium, See Fornix.

Camarosis, is a blow upon the Scull, whereby some part of the Bone is left suspended, like an Arch.

mour according to Avicen, whose use was said to be to nourish the Parts: The sirst was called Ros, or Humour Innominatus: The Second Gluten: And the Third, which was very near converted into Nourishment, was called Cambium: But these Figments are quite Exploded, since we found out the Circulation of the Blood.

Cameline, see Myagrum.
Camelopodium, is Marrubium.
Cameratio, the same with

Camerosis,

Camomila, see Chamemelum. Campanula, so are called, many Flowers that resemble a Bell, see Cervicaria.

Camphora, or Caphora, Camphir, a Refinous Gum, flowing from a Tall Tree in China, and the Island Borneo.

Canales, Passages by which the Juice of the Body flow: As those which serve for the Spittle, the Bile; that in the Liver, Prancreas, &c.

Canalicus Arteriosus, a Vesfel hetwixt the Arterious Vein

of the Lungs, and the Great Artery in Fætus's, for 'tis obliterated in Adult Persons! Its use in Fætus's is, that the Blood may be Discharged by this Dustus out of the Arterious Vein, into the great Artery, because that the Blood is not accended in their Lungs, for want of Respiration in the Womb.

Cancamum some think it is Lacca, some think it Gumnii Anima.

Cancer, see Carcinoma.

Cancer, a fort of Bandage for the Head.

Candelaria, or Candela regia

verbasium, see Verbasium.

Candifatio, the Chrystilizing of Sugar, after it has been dissolved in Water, and purified.

Canella, Cinnamomuni.

Canicæ, Brann.

Canicida, a fort of Poisonous
Aconite.

Canina Brassica, is Mercurialis. Canina Lingua, the same with Cynoglossum.

Canina Malus, the fame with

Mandragora.

Canina Sentis, the same with Cynosbaton.

Canina appetentia, see Cyno-

des orexis.

Canina rabies, the same that

Canini dentes, the same with Canirubus, see Cynodentes.

nosbatus

Canis cerebruin, is Anterebi-

Canities, a hoariness of the Head before the usual time: It is Two-fold, the one is accord-

ing to the ordinary course of Nature; the other ill, and as Aristotle calls it, Diseased.

Canna major, the same with

tibla.

Canna Minor, the same that Fibula os.

Canabina, the same with Eupa-

torium.

Canabis, Hemp, the Seed of it boyl'd in Milk, is good for a Cough, and five or fix Ounces of it taken, cures the Jaundice; an Emulsion of the Seeds does the same. The Juice of the Herb, and of the green Seed, cures Pains and Obstructions of the Ears; the Oyl of the Seeds mixed with a little Wax, is excellent to take out the Pain and Fire Galen reckons that in Burns. the Vertue of Hemlock Hemp, are much the fame.

Canon, a Surgeons Instrument, which they make use of when they fow up Wounds.

Cantabrica Plinii, 'tis suppofed to be Scorsonera, it was first found in Spain, by the Cantabrians, from whom it took its Name.

Canthus, or hircus, the Angle or Corner of the Eye; which is either the greater or the Internal; or the Less or External.

Cantum or Candum Saccha-

rum, Sugar-Candy.

Canum Cerasa, fee Xylosteum.

Capella, the same with Cu-

pella.

caphora, the same with Camphora.

Capillamenta, are the fine Threads, arifing in the middle of Flowers.

the Capillaria vasa,

Capillary Vessels.

Capalaris Herba, see Capillus Veneris.

Capillatio, is a fort of Fracture of the Skull, which can scarce be found, but often occasions Death.

Capillorum Defluvium, see A-

lopecia.

Capillus, the Hair of the

Head.

Capillus Veneris, Maiden-Hair. Capistrum, a Swathe for the Head, used by Chirurgeons.

Capita. see Codia.

Capitellum, see Alembicus.

Capitiluvium, a Liquor, wherein the Head is washed.

Capitis Dolor, the same with

Cephalalgia.

Capitis Granum, is Staphis Agria.

Capitulum Martis, is Eryn-

Capnites Capnium, and Capnos, the same with Fumaria.

Caparis, the Caper-Tree, Capers are brought to us in pickle, and are frequently used for Sauce; they quicken the Appetite, promote Concoction, and open Obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; it is faid that they who eat Italian Capers Daily, are not troubled with the Palsie, nor Pains of the Spleen, and they are also good for the Hip-Gout. The Bark of the Caper-Tree boyl'd in Vinegar; especially ally the Bark of the Root, softens I thing but a Membrane which the Spleen when it is hard, being taken inwardly, or outwardly applied.

Capreolaria Vasa, the twining Veffels, as the fanguineous Yef.

sels in the Testicles.

Capreoli, certain Tendrells or Ligaments, whereby fome Plants stick to others, as the Vine and the like.

Capreolus auris, see Helix.

Capreficus, Wood-Bind, Hony-Suckle, 'tis Spleniatick, and very Diuretick; 'tis chiefly used in an Asthma, and for a Cough, it dries Moist and Sordid Ulcers; it cures Scabs, and other Diseases of the Skin; it helps Difficulty of Breathing, hastens Delivery, and expels Gravel. The Distilled Water, and the Juice of it is in use, the Leaves also are frequently used in Gargarisms, but some think they are two Hot and Acrid, for such a use.

Capsicum, 'tis for the most part, accounted Brafile Pep-

per.

Capsulæ artrabilariæ, or Renes succenturiati, Glandulous Bodies placed above the Reins: Their use is to receive the Watery Substance called Lympha. into their Cavities, wherewith the Blood in its return from the Reins being thicker, and much destitute of Serum, may be diluted, and circulate more fluidly.

Capsula cordis; see Pericardium.

Capsula communis, which Glisson has observed in the Liver, is noproceeds from the Peritonaum, which includes both the Porus bilarius, and the Venna porta, or Great Vein in the Liver.

Capsula seminales, the tream Cavities of the Vessels which convey the Seed, dilated like little Coffers, which by Two small Holes emit the Seed received from the Testicles into the little Seminary Bladders. that it might be either preserved there against the time of Coition, or be reduced into the Blood by the Lympatick Vef-

Capulum, a Distortion of the Eye-lids, and other parts.

Caput, the Head.

Caput, among Vegetables, is that which swells into a Globe.

Caput Gallinaginis, is a Car-

buncle in the Vrethra.

Caput mortuum, that thick dry Matter which remains after the Distillation of Minerals, especially: But most commonly it denotes that which remains of Vitriol.

Caput purgium, the same with Errhinum.

Caranna, a hard Rosin almost like Taccamahaca, but sweeter, brighter and more Liquid.

Carbo, see Anthax.

Carbunculus, the same with Anthrax.

Carchefius, a fort of Bandage, confisting of two Reins, that may be equally extended.

Carcinodes, a Tumor like a

Cancer.

Carcinoma, Carcinus or Cancer, a Tumor that arises from a Saline-Sulphureous and sharp Blood: It is round, hard, llvid, painful at the beginning, as big as a Pea, but afterwards 'tis furrounded with great swelling Veins, which resemble the Feet of a Crab, though not ways.

Carcinus, see Carcinoma.

Cardamantice and Cardamina and Cardamine and Cardamon, it is a fort of Cress and is good, for an hot Scurvy.

Cardimomum, Cardimoms of which there are Two Sorts,

a Greater and a Lesser.

Cardamon, see Nasturtium.

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

Cardiaca a Suffocation of the Heart from a Polypus, or Coa-

gulated Blood.

Cardica, Mother-wort, it is commended by some for Diseases of the Heart, but it is peculiarly good for Hypochondriack Diseases; provokes the the Courses, and Urine, cleanses the Breast of Flegm, and kills Worms; a Spoonful of the Powder taken in Wine, hastens Delivery wonderfully: A Decoction of it, or the Powder mixt with Sugar, is very good for the Palpitation of the Heart, and for hysterick hypocondriack Diseases.

Cardiacum, a Medicine which (as they formerly thought) corroborates the Heart; but it ra-

fine gentle Fermentation, whereby the Spirits formerly decayed, are repaired and invigorated, whereupon the Blood by confequence, Circulates more eatily and briskly.

Cardinale, the same with

Cardiacuin.

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

Cardinalis flos, so called, because its Flower is very red like a

Cardinals Garment.

Cardingmos, the same that

Cardialgia.

Cardopatium see Chamalon. Carduus, a prickly Herb.

Carduns Fullonius, see Dipsa-CHS.

Carduns suarius, see Chama-

Carduus varius, see Chameleon.

Carebaria, heaviness of the

Careum, Caraways, the Seed is stomachick and diuretick, it expelsWind, and helps Concoction, 'tis of great use in the Cholick, and for giddiness of the Head and the like.

Carex, Burr-Reed.

Caries, the Corruption of a bone, from the Continual Afflux of Vitious Humours, or from ther only puts the Blood into a l their Acrimony and Malignity;

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or from a Bruise that some way affects the Bone; or from sharp Medicines.

Carlina or Carolina, so called from Charles the Great, the First Emperour of the Romans of that Name, whose Army was faved and preserved from the Plague, by the use of this Root; it is Alexipharmick and Sudorifick; tis also Diuretick, and good in a Dropsie, and also for Hypochondriack Pains.

Carminantia, see Carminativa, a Carminative Medicine, which disperses Wind, as Aniseed, Fenel, Lovage, &c.

Carminativa, the fame with

Carminantia.

Carneolus, see Sardius Lapis. Carnola Membrana, a Carnous Membrane.

Caro, Flesh, is a similar Fibrous part, Bloody, foft, thick, together with the Bones, the prop of the Body, and what covers the Spermatick Parts; and it is Five-fold, Musculous, Fistulous, or Fibrous, as in the Muscles, and the Heart; Parenchymous, as the Lungs, Liver, Spleen; Viscerous, as the Guts; Glandulous, as the Pancreas, the Glandules of the Breafts, those for Spitting, &c. Spurious, as the Gums, Lips, the Nut of the Yard, dyc.

Caro, also signifies that soft pappy substance of succulent Fruits which we call the Pulp; as the Pulp or Flesh of a Quince,

Carnosa, that which extends the Palm of the Hand.

Carota, and Caryota, 'tis-Uterine and Diuretick; 'tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Courses, in a Suffocation for the Pain of the Matrix, and for a Flatulent Cholick, the Hicop, Obstruction of Urine, and an old Cough; the Seed of it infused in Beer, and Drunk, is, much commended by fome modern Authors for the Stranguary, and the Stone in the Kidnies. Two Drams of the Seed infuled in White-Wine, and Drunk, is good for Mother-Fits. The little Purple Flower of it is counted a certain Remedy for the Falling-Sickness.

Carotidis arteria, is either External or Internal, the External which arises near the Heart, divides it self into Two Branches, the outermost whereof is varioully distributed to the Jaws, the Face, the top of the Head, and behind the Ears; but the other, with a fort of Mechanical Preparation for its Reception, passes through the Os citneiforme; for Nature has dug a peculiar Channel in both fides of it, wherein this Artery for its greater fecurity is clothed with a new Adventitious and Thicker Tunick, and there representing the Figure of an S. it goes double out of its Channel of Bone, puts off its borrowed Coat, and tends toward the Brain, with its charge of Blood: Ascending therefore about the Ocular Nerve, it spreads it self towards the fides, then to the foremost part of the Brain, be-

E 3

twixt

twixt the passage of the Olfactory Nerves. Lastly, it tends backward, and taking leave of the Brain near the Medulla Oblongata, and the Spinal Marrow, waters it with its Blood, as far down as the Os Sacrum. They are called Soporales, or Carotides; in as much as if they be tied, they immediately incline the Person to Sleep: But the Ancients mistook, when they ascribed Natural Sleep to them.

Carpentaria, the same with

Nasturtium Hyemale.

Carpesium, what this Plant is, is disputed among the Learned; Some say it is Cucube, others Ruscus, and others something else.

Carpia, a Tent that is put into a Wound or Ulcer to cleanse

It.

Carpinus, the Horn-Beam Tree.

Capro Balsamum, see Balsa-

mum.

the first part of the Palm of the Hand. Hesichius calls it, that part of the Arm which is betwist the lowermost part of the Cubit, and the Hand, the Wrist: It consists of eight small Bones, with which the Cubit is joyned to the Hand.

Carthamus, Bastard Saffron,

fee Cunicus.

Cartilago, a white part, dryer and harder than a Ligament, and fofter than a Bone: It is faid to be Similar and Spermatick, but falfly; for tis no more made of Seed, than any other

parts; it renders Articulation more easie, and defends several parts from injuries from abroad.

Caruum, and Caruum, see

Careum.

Carunculæ Myrtiformes, the Wrinklings of the Orifice of a Womens Vagina, or Membranousinequalities, not to be reckoned in any certain number, which in Woman with Child, and after Child-birth, are so obliterated, that they are altogether imperceptible; there are for the most part sour of them.

Carunculæ Lachrymales, the

same as Caruncula Oculi.

Carus, a Sleep, wherein the Person affected being pulled, pinched, and called, scarce shews any sign of either hearing or sceling; it is without a Fever, greater than a Lethargy, and less than an Apoplexy. It proceeds from an obstruction, or compression of the Pores and Passages which go towards the middle of the Brain, and are placed at least in the utmost Extremity of the Corpus Callo-sum.

carunculæ Oculi, Glandules placed at each greater corner of the Eye, which separate Moisture for moistning the Eyes, the same with Tears, which afterwards by the Puncta Lachrymalia, placed in the bone of the Nose, are discharged into

the Nostrils.

Caruncula Papillares, Ten little Bodies that are in the Reins Reins: They are properly little Bundles, which arise from the centring together of a great many small Channels, which the Reins are in a great measure made up of; and these receive the Serum from the the little Dustus's, and convey it into the Pelvis.

Caryocostinum, an Electuary focalled from Cloves, and Costos that are Ingredients of it; it is chiefly used for Pains in the Limbs and the Gout.

Caryon, a Nut of any fort, but

chiefly a Walnut.

Caryophillata Avens, 'tis somewhat Astringent; it Strengthens and Discusses; 'tis Cephalick, and Cordial, and resists Poison; tis chiefly used inwardly, to cure Catarrhs, and for quickning the Blood when it is coagulated. Wine wherein the Rood has been insused, has a sine pleasant Taste and Smell, it chears the Heart, and opens Obstructions. The Root insused in Beer, is excellent for strengthning the Joynts and Bowels.

Flowers; it is cephalick and Cordial, the Syrup of it is chiefly

used.

Caryophylli, great Cloves, different from those common Gloves which are sold in the Shops; for that is but Blue Unripe Fruit.

Cargophylli Blinii, see Caryo-

philli.

Cassia Fistula, Cassia in the Pipe or Cane; "tis black and axative. It grows in both the Undies and Africa.

Cassia Ligna, see Cinamo-

Cassutha, see Cuscuta.

Nut of it is Astringent, and consequently good for Fluxes of the Belly, and for spitting of Blood, but they are Windy, and Injurious to the Stomach and Head, and to those that are subject to Cholical Pains and the Stone.

Castoreum, 'tis difficult to know what this is from Foreiners; for our Merchants buy it of others, who have it too from other Countries. It comes from both the Indies.

Castratio, a Gelding or Cutting away both the Testicles.

Casus Vvula, see in Cion.

Catacleis, the same as Cataclida.

Cataclida, the first Rib, called the Subclavian.

Catagma, the breaking of Bones, or a separation of the Continuum in the hard parts of the Body; which is effected with some hard Instrument forcibly impressed upon the part; whose differences are taken from the Form, the Part and several, Accidents.

Catagmatica, Remedies for

the curing of Fractures.

Catalepsis, or Catochus, an abolition of all the Animal Functions, wherein the Respiration remains entire, and the Patient preserves the same Habit of Body that he had before he sell Sick: The cause of it seems to

consist in the Obstruction or genus to all forts of Stupors Angustation of the corpus striatum, in those Pores by which Objects are represented in the Brain; fo that there's no perception of any Object; but the Pores, by which the Animal Spirits are conveyed from the Brain to the Organs of Sense, are left free and open.

Catalotica, the same with Ci-

catrizantia.

Catamenta, Womens Courses, which gathering every Month by the Fermentation of the Blood, and being come to a Turgency by the Accession of a Ferment that is in the Womb, discharge themselves at their fet-time; others say, they proceed from Seed bred in the Tefticles, and communicated to the Blood. Some ascribe the Courses to the motions of the Moon; but if this were true, then all Women would have them at the same time. They begin at Twelve, Thirteen, or Fourteen Years of age, and stop about Fifty: But this cannot be exactly determined: They are suppress in breeding Women, and Nurses; yet this is not a rule neither.

Catapasma, Fragrant Powder, which by reason of its Scent is firewed amongst Clothes: Alfo a Fragrant Powder, which after anointing, is applied to the Stomach or

Heart.

Cataphora, the same with Co-

that are not attended with a Feyer.

Cataphractica, is the Name of a certain Bondage or Ligature, accommodated to the Breast.

Cataplasina, a Topical Medicine of the confishence of a Pultife; it is usually prescribed two ways, either boiled, or without it; the former is more frequent, the latter of more efficacy. In the former, they are to take such Vegetables as are proper, as Roots, Herbs, Seeds, Flowers, Fruits, Gc. adding proper Meals, or omitting them: all which are boiled up in a convenient quantity of Liquor, v. g. Water, Beer, Milk, Honey, dgc. to the confistence of a Pultife: The latter is prepared commonly of Vegetables shred small, with the Infusion of fo much Liquor only as may make it of the former confistence. You may add here Meal, crumbs of Bread, Oyls, Oyntments, as in the former fort of Cataplasms too.

Catapotium, commonly Pillula, is a Medicine given in-

wardly; Purging Pills.

Cataptofis, one Symptom of an Epilepsie; when Men fall fuddenly to the Ground.

Cataputia, see Lathyrus.

Cataracta, is Two-fold, either beginning, or a suffusion only, or confirmed, or a Cataract properly so called; the incipiens ma; they only differ in this, is but a suffusion of the Eye; that Catophora is taken as the when little Clouds, Motes and Flies seem to flie before the Eyes; but the confirmed Cataract, is when the Pupil of the Eye is either wholly or in part covered and shut up with a little thin Skin; so that the Sunbeams have not due admittance to the Eye. Confirmed Cataralls are cured with thrusting a Needle through the Albugineous and the Hornie Membrane, as far as the Cataract, which is to be depressed with the Needle, and if it flart back to be broken, then the Eye is to be tied up with Water of Roses, the white of an Egg, and Alumn, all shaken together.

Catarrhopus, when Humours, Vapours, or Wind, go down-

ward.

Catarrhus, was taken by the Ancients for a Defluxion of Humours from the Head to the Subjacent parts, as the Nostrils, Mouth, Lungs, 17c. as happens in the Loryza, and Branchus. But there are no fuch things as Catarrs, for there is nothing falls from the Head to those parts. But the Glandules of the Nostrils, and those that are about the parts of the Mouth are often obstructed. 'Tis thus distinguished; if it fall on the Breast, the Catarrh is called Rheum; if on the Jaws Branchus; if on the Noftrils Coryza.

Catarrhus Suffocatorius, a smothering Rheum, when (as the Ancients fancy) the Excrementitious Humours fall on the respiratory Organs, and threaten Suffocation. But I should ra-

ther esteem it a swelling of the Glandules about the Larinx, by which the difficulty of respiration and suffocation is caufed.

Catarrhus Stinalis Medulla, when certain Lymphatick Veffels which furround the Marrow of the Back-bone are broke.

Catasarca, the same with A-nasarca.

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

Catastasis, a Disposition of Hu-

man Body, or of time.

Catatasis, an Extension of the Body towards the lower

parts.

Catechu, improperly called Terra Japonica; a Juice squeez'd out of several astringent Fruits. It comes from several parts of the East-Indies. The true fruit and ground of it is Acacia, an Oriental Plant, something like a Tamarind.

Catheretica, Medicines that take away superfluities.

Catharma, the same that Catharticum.

Catharrus, see Catarrhus.

Catharsis, the same with Ca-

Catharticum, a Purging Medicine, which cleanses the Stomach, the Guts, and whatsoever is Vitious and Heterogenous in the Blood, and throws it into the Common - shore of the Guts. See Purgatio & Vomitorium.

Cathemerina, the same with Quotidiana Febris.

Catheter, a Fistulous Instrument which is thrust up the Yard into the Bladder, to provoke Urine when it is suppresfed by the Stone; or into whole cavity an Instrument called Itinerarium is thrust, to find out the Stone in the Bladder, that then the SpinHer of the Bladder may be shewn, and an Incision be made in the Perinaum; i. e. betwixt the Fundament and the Priviteis.

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

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

Cathypnia, a great Sleeping. Catillus cinereus, see Cupella. Catinus, the same with Cupella.

Kalw purgare, to Purge downwards.

Catocatharctica, Medicines that Jus. purge by Stool.

Catoche, the same with Ca-

taleplis. Catochus, the same with Ca-

talepsis. Catopsis, the same with Myo-

pia. Catoretica, things that Purge

downwards.

Catoterica, the same with Pur-

gantia. Catttaria, Nep or Cat-Mint; 'tis hot dry, and is cheifly used for Obstructions of the Womb, for Barrenness, and to hasten tion, 'tis used outwardly in Baths for the Womb, and for the Itch.

Cava radix, see Radix cava. Caudex, the Stem or Trunk, or Body of a Tree.

Cava Vena, see Vena.

Cavitates, the greatest Cavities in the Body, wherein some principal part is contained, as the Brain in the Head, in the Chest, the Lungs, Heart, &c. in the Abdomen, the Liver, Spleen, Reins, Stomach, Intestines, Bladder, &c. and they are Three, the Head, the Cheft, the Belly.

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

Cauledon, the breaking of the Bones a-cross, when the Parts of the Bones are so separated, that they will not lye direct.

Caulis, see Brassica.

Caulis, the Stalk of any Herb. Causodes, the same with Cau-

Caustica, or Escharotica, thoie things which burn the Skin and Flesh into an hard Crust, as burnt Brass, unquenched Lime, fublimated Mercury, and hot Iron, or c.

Causus, or a burning Fever, is that which is attended with a greater heat than other continuedFevers, an in tolerable thirst, and other Symptoms, which argue an extraordinary accenfion of the Blood: And that which discriminates it from other putrid Fevers, is that delivery, and to help expectoral the temper of the Blood is hotter

hotter, i. e. abounds more with combustible Sulphur; and therefore when it begins to boyl, is accended in a greater measure, and in its destagration, disfuses Particles of most Intense Heat through the whole Body; its Motion is acute, it comes presently to its height, is accompanied with dreadful Symptoms, has a very difficult Crisis, and a dangerous Event.

Cauterisatio, an Artifical Burning, made by a Caute-

ry.

Cauterium, a Chyrurgeons Instrument, made of Iron, Silver or Gold, which after 'tis healed, has an actual power of burning into any thing; they differ in Bulk, and in Form; it is sometimes taken for a potential cauterie, prepared of Lixiviums, or Lime and Sope.

Cedmata, defluxions upon the Joynts, especially the Hip.

Cedrus, the Cedar-Tree.

Celastrus, a Tree which has Fruit very late.

Cele, a tumor, in any part.

Cellulæ intestini coli, the little Cavities of the Gut Colon, are where the Excrements lodge some while, that they may refresh some adjacent parts with their Heat, and Digest and Ferment any occurring Crudities.

Cementatio, the same with

Cementum.

Cementum, a Powder, by whose means Cementatory Calcination is performed: Or as others say, it is an acute piercing Mineral Matter, where-

with Metals being strewed, are reverberated to cement; and it is either simple or mix'd; and either in form of a Powder, or a Confession.

Cenchrias, a fort of fpreading Inflamation which we call Wild-fire, called Herpes Miliaris, from the Resemblance it bears to the seed of the small Grain called Millet, or Hyrse.

Cenchros, see Miljum.

Ceneangia, an Evacation of the Vessels, by opening a Vein.

1. It is expedient in a Plethora, to free Nature from too great a Load.

2. 'Tis expedient to draw back the Blood when it rushes too plentifully towards any one part.

3. To divert the Blood from one part to another, though it be no way lodg'd there, nor be Extravasated.

4. To Ventilate and Cool the Blood in Burning and in Putrid Fevers.

Centaurium, Centory, Gallen, by reason of the wonderful and great Virtue of this Plant, wrote a whole Book of it; 'tis Splenetick and Hepatick, bitter without biting; 'tis Cleanfing, Opening and Vulnerary, 'tis good in the Jaundice, in suppression of the Courses, in the Gout, and for Worms, and is a Specifick for the biting of a mad Dog. The Decoction of it is used with fuccess in Tertian-Agues; Therefore 'tis called by fome the Febrifuge plant, tis one of the Ingredients of the bitter Drink, fo much used by the London Phyficians, a decoction of the tops of it takes off Pimples, Spots, coed from beside the Head and Morphew, and other Difeafes of the Skin, a Lee made of it cleanses the Hair, and makes it White, a Man almost destroyed by the Jaundice was cured by Drinking every Morning a strong Decoction of this Herb.

Cenosis, the same with Eva-

cuatio.

Centrum, the middle of a Body not taken Mathematically, but Physically, and that they fay is the Heart; from which, as from a Center, the Blood continually Circulates round the most distant parts of the Body.

Centum Capita, see Eryngium. Centum morbia the same with Nummularia.

Centum nogia, the same with Polygonum.

Centunculus and Centuncularis

Herba, see Gnaphalium.

Cepa and Cepe the same with

Cephalea, an obstinate Head-

ach.

Cephalalgia, Head-ach, an that proceeds from Intemperance, or ill Confirmation of the Parts.

Cephalartica, Medicines which

purge the Head.

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

Cephalopharynsi, the hrft pair of stuscles of the upper

Neck, and are spread more largely upon the Tunick of the Gullet.

Cephalophonia, a pain or heaviness in the Head.

Cerea, the Horns of the Womb in Bruits, wherein Ge-

neration is performed.

Cerasus, Cherries, when they are Fresh, they loosen the Belly, but when Dry, they bind, those that are sweet, Purge, but they are offensive to the Stomach, Sharp and Harsh Cherries are binding, the distill'd Water of sharp Cherries, and the Cherries themselves, Extinguish Feverish Heats, and quench Thirst, and Create an Appetite, the Decoction of dryed Cherries, is excellent in Hypochondriack Diseases, and many have been cured by this Remedy alone: Sweet Cherries are peculiarly good for Diseases in the Head. the falling-fickness, Apoplexy, and Palsie. A Lord that was with an Apoplexy, and was Speechless three Days, recovered his Speech by taking Spirit of Cherries in Stammering and other Vices Speech wash the Mouth often with the Spirit of black Cherries, for they are very Cephalick, and do much strengthen the Muscles of the Tongue, and the Spirits designed for their use; the distill'd Water of Sweet Black-Cherries, is much commended and used for Childrens Convulsions, the Oyl drawn part of the Gullet, which pro- from the Kernels in a Press, is fuid | faid to take Spots and Pimples, from the Skin, by anointing it, and 'tis reckon'd good for the Gout and Stone in the Kidnies and Bladder, the Gum of Cherries diluted with Wine, cures inveterate Coughs, quickens the Sight, and provokes Appetite, 'tis counted also Lithontriptick taken in Wine.

Ceranium, see Cadus.

Ceratium, the same with Si-

liqua.

Ceratoglossum, the proper pair of Muscles belonging to the Tongue, proceeding from the Horns of the Bone called Hyoides, and joyned to the sides of the Tongue; their use is to move the Tongue straight downwards toward the inward part, when they act jointly; but if either the one or the other be contracted singly, they move it to the right or left side.

Ceratodes, the same with Cor-

nea Tunica.

Ceratomalagma, a softening Composition, prepared of Wax, and other Ingredients.

Ceratonia, the Crab-Tree.

Ceratum, a Medicine applied outwardly, made of Wax, Oils, and sometimes Dust mixed thicker than an Ointment, and softer than a Plaister.

Ceraunia, Mushromes.

Ceraunochysos, the same with

Chrysoceraunius Pulvis.

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

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

Cersis, a Tree whose leaves shake when the Wind is quiet, and make a Noise.

Cercopithegus an Ape.

Cercosis, a Fleshly Excresence, coming out of the Mouth of the Womb, filling the Privy Parts of a Woman, which extending it self sometimes without the Extremities of those parts, looks like a Tail.

Cerea, the same with Achora-Cerebellum, the hinder part of the Brain, consisting like the Brain it self, of an Ashie or Barkie Substance, and a white Marrowy Substance, wherein the Animal Spirits which perform Involuntary and meer Natural Actions, are Generated in Man, but not so in Beasts; it seems to consist of a great many thin Plates that lay upon one another.

Cerebrum, the Brain, is strictly taken for the foremost part of the Substance which is within the Skull; and it is a substance of a Peculiar fort to it self; outwardly it is covered with the skin called Pia Mater; is is wrought with many turnings and windings, its Exterior Substance is Ashie, wherein the Animal Spirits are Generated: the Inferiour is white, which receives the Animal Spirits from the former, and discharges them by the Corpus Callosum, and the Medulla Oblongata into the

Nerves 3

Nerves; upon which volunta-( ry actions do chiefly depend. Likewise the Brain is the subject of Imagination, Judgment, Memory, and Reminiscence; for the Idea's or Species of things being received from the Organs of the External Senses, are carried to the common Sensory, or the beginning of the Oblong-Marrow, and then by the Corpora striata, and the Corpus caliofum, there the Judgment and imagination are formed; but the seat of the Memory is said to be in the Ashie Barkie Substance; and if the Idea's after some time chance to be called for out of the place of the Memory, then it is properly faid to be Reminiscence, or Remembring; Sleep is likewise transacted in the Brain, concerning which, see in its proper place.

Cerelaum, an Ointment made

of Wax and Oyl.

Cerevisia medicata, Physick-Drink, is wherein Medicines proper for any Diseases have been infused.

Cerevisia cervisia, cererisia

celia, Beer,

Cereus, a fort of House-Leek. Ceria, the same with Favus and Achor.

Cerinthe, an Hearb with Flowers, whereof Bees are fed, called Hony-Wort.

Cerio, the same with Fa-

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Ceroma, the same with Cera-

Ceroneum, the same with Cera-

Cerotum, the same with Cera-

Cerrus, and Cerris, the Mast bearing-Tree.

Cervaria ethiopic seseli.

Cervicaria or Trachelium, a fort of Campanula, see, Trachelium.

Cervinum cornu, see Corono-

pus.

Cervix, the hind part of the Neck as the Fore-part is called Collum.

Cervix Uteri, the Neck of the

Womb.

Cerumina, the filth of the Ear; which seems to be sweat out from the Cartilages; others think it comes from the Glandules, which border upon the Ears; it confists of abundance of Salt and adust Sulphur, which gives it its bitterness: It is good to hinder Dust, Motes, or little Animals from getting into the Ear.

Cerussa or cerusa, Whitelead, it is prepared by Vinegar, whose Vapour it is made to imbibe, for it turns into a white rust, which is gathered up, and made into little white Cakes; this and all other preparations of Lead, are of a drying nature, they may be mixt with Oyntments and Plasters, they unite with Oyls or or Fat Substances in the boyling, and they do give them a Solid confiflence, and the greatest part of our Plaisters do derive their hardness from it.

Cestum betonica, see Betonica.

Cete, a Whale.

Ceterach, a fort of Spleen-Wort. Charefolim

Charefolium, and Cherefolium, and Cherephyllum, and Cerefolium, Chervil, Chervil, especially that which grows in Gardens is hot and dry, and Diuretick; it provokes the Courses, and is Lithontriptick; it quickens the Blood when coagulated, and disposes to sleep; 'tis used outwardly with great Success for the Cholick, and Obstructions of the Urine, used in Cataplasms, it Discusses Tumours, and Clodded Blood, like Solomon's-Seal; tis chiefly used for Swellings, and Hardness of the Paps.

Chalastica, Medicines of a moistning Quality, which relax the Parts that are too hard bound

up.

Chalazia, a little Swelling in the Eye-lids, like a Hailftone.

Chalaza, every Egg has Two of them, one in the Obtuse, and the other in the Acute end: There's more of them in the White; yea, they stick clofer to the Yolk, and are fastned to its Membrane. fomething long Bodies, more Concrete than the White, and whiter; knotty, have some fort of Light, as Hail, whence they have their Name: for each Chalaza confifts as it were of to many Hail-Itones leparated from each other by that White; one of them is bigger than the other, and farther from the Yolk, is extended towards the Obtuse-end of the Egg: The other is less, and extends it self from the Yolk, towards the A-ling of the Mouth, or that part

cute-end of the Egg. greater is made up of Two or Three Knots like fo many Hailftones, which are moderately distant from each other, the less, in order succeeds the greater. It is also a Disease incident to Swine.

Chalbanum, see Galbanum.

Chalcitis, is a Metallick Thing, growing in Veins of Brass, and is nothing else but a Mineral of Vitriol, as Sory and Missy. That which is Friable and not Stony, and like Brass, is best. The Apothecaries now a days fubstitute, for Chalcitis, White or Crude, or burnt Vitriol.

Chalcus, see Cereolus.

Chalybs, Steel, Iron is turned into Steel, by means of Horns, or Nails of Animals, with which it is Stratissied, and so calcined. These Matters containing a great deal of Volatile Salt, which is an Alcali, do kill or destroy the Acids of the Iron that kept its Pores open, and do render it more Compact; besides, the Fire carries off many of the more Volatile and Soluble Parts of Iron, whence it comes to pass, that Steel will remain longer without rusting than Iron: Steel is to be preferred before Iron for the making of Utenfils, but for Remedies, Iron is better beyond Comparison; Steel is almost always Astringent by Stool, and Aperitive by Urine.

Chalinos, Aurelian says, it is the Ultimate Angle, and joynupon the Lips.

Chameacte, Ground-Elder.

Chamabalanus, Earth-Nut, Mushrooms or the like.

Chamabatos, see Rubus.

Chamacedrys, Female Southern-Wood.

Chameceratus, Dwarf Cherry-

Chamacissus, see Hedera Terrestis.

Chamacyparissus, Dwarf Cypress-

Chamadaphna, see Clematis, Daphnoides, Chamedrys, Germander; 'tis hot and dry, and fomewhat bitter; 'tis good for a Cough, at the beginning of a Dropsie, for an ill habit of Body; the Green-lickness, and an Hard-Spleen, the Strangury, and obstructions of the Bowels. Germander provokes Garden Urine and fweat powerfully: Upon which account it is good in Feavers, for the Scurvy, and for the Blood, when coagulated; but especially for the Gout, the Jaundice, and Suppression of Urine. It was commended to the Emperour Charles the Vth. as an Arcanum for the Gout; 'tis outwardly used for eating Ulcers, for the Piles, the Itch, and to dry Catarrhs; 'tis frequently used in a Decoction, to open Womens Obstructions; tis called by some English Treacle.

Chamaleon, a fort of Carduus, it is fo called from the Variety of the Leaves; for it changes Colour with the Earth; it grows !

of the cheeks which adjoyns in as the Animal the Chamaleon does.

> Chamamelum Camomile, it Digests, Loosens, Mollifies, eases Pain, provokes Urine, and the Courses; wherefore it is much used in the Cholick, and for Convulsions, that proceed from Wind; among all the Plants that are used in Baths; for the Stone, none is so Effectual as the Flowers of Chamomile; 'tis outwardly used in Paregorick, Emollient, and suppurating Cataplasms, and for Clysters. The Oyl of Camomile foftens hard Swellings, and Discusses them, and eafes the Pain: Some drink a Decoction of it for the Stone. A Person that had the Stone, and had tried many Medicines to no Purpole, was wonderfully relieved by a Decoction of two Handfuls of the Flowers, in a Quart of Rhenish Wine, he took two or three Spoonfulls of this Decoction at a time, in a small Draught of hot Wine; and several others so Affiicted, found much Relief by this Decoction.

Chamapitys, Ground-Pine, it strengthens the Nerves incides opens, and is Diuretick, and provokes the Courses, it expels a dead Child, and the after-Birth, and workes fo powerfully, that Women with Child wholly forbid the use of it, because it occasions Miscarriage. boyl'd in Wine or Powder'd, and made into Pills with Hermodails, and Venice-Turpentine, it does much good in a Dropfie, out

wardiy

wardly used; it cures Ulcers by cleansing them, and taking off the hardness.

Chamasyce, the Darws Fig-

Tree.

Chaos, a Rude and Indigested Heap.

Characias, Plants so called,

which grow about Vallies.

Character, a Mystical Sign or Figure, which signifies or denotes something amongst Chymists.

Charistolochia, Mug-Wort. Charlatan, a Mountebank.

Charta Emporetica, or Bibula, is Paper made without Glue very Porous; it serves to filter Liquors, it is commonly called Cap-Paper, or Brown Paper.

Charta Virginia, the same

with Amnios.

Cheilococe, or Labrofulcium, is a Disease of Infants, for it seldom befalls grown People; their Lips swell much with an hard Tumour, somewhat Reddish, but not Inslamed, and which never suppurates; it is sometimes more inward than outward: There are most commonly small Ulcers in the Mouth, Palate, Tongue, Jaws, Lips, and Gums. This Disease is called in English, a Canker of the Mouth.

Cheimetlon, the same that

Pernio.

Chodironium, the same that Ca-

coethes.

Chelidonium, or Chelidonia, Celandine, 'tis hot and dry, it evacuates Choler by Urine and Stool, and clears the fight. A

Syrup made of the whole Herb, is good in the Jaundice, for Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Kidnies; it cures a Tetter, (called in Latine Herpes Miliaru) effectually, it being Daily Anointed with the Juice: Great and large Warts may be taken off, by rubbing them Daily with the Leaves of this Herb. Juice or Distill'd Water of it, outwardly applied, strengthens the Eyes, and cures Ulcers; but because the Juice is very Acrid, it must be mixt with those things that will abate the Acrimony of it. A great Quantity of the Juice is made use of, in the Composition of Aqua Mirabilis.

Chema, a Measure of the Ancients, containing two small

Spoonfuls.

Chemia, the same that Chi-

mia.

Albugineous Tunic, that makes the black of the Eye appear. Concave.

Chenocoprus, Goose-Dung.

Chenopus, Goose-Foot, see Pes anserinus.

Cherefolium, and Cerefolium, or Cherifolium, see Charefolium.

Cheronia, the same with Cen-

taurium.
Chiliophyllon, the same with
Millefolium.

Chermes Grana, see Kermes.

Chimetlon, the same that Per-

Chimia, the same with Chymia.

Chimiatri, Chymical Physicians.

China China, see Cina Cina.

China Radix, China Root, 'tis of Two forts, Oriental, brought from China, and Occidental, from New-Spain and Peru; the Oriental is esteemed the best, and of a reddish, or a faint black colour, on the out-side, but within, whitish or a faint red. The Occidental, is more red within; tis very good in the Gout, Pox, and other Diseases that are hardest to be cured.

Chiragra, a fort of Gout in the Hands, arifing from the Effervescence of Acid Particles,

and fix'd Salt.

Chiromantia, a Divination from inspecting the Hand, when Men Predict futurities from the Lineaments thereof, not at all necessary to a Physician, since it is rather a Diabolical and Deceitful art.

Chirones, the same with Si-

rones.

Chyronia, a great Ulcer, and

of difficult Cure.

Chyrurgia, Chirurgery, is an Art, wherein by the help of our Hands or Instruments we endeavour to Cure Diseases. Or, it is a part of the Art Theraputick, wherein Diseases are Cured by Incision, Burning, and Setting Joynts. Or, it is a Science which teaches the manner and way of Operation upon Living Human Bodies; and it is Five-fold; though others chuse rather to divide it into Four Parts. 1. Synthesis, a setting together of things separate. 2. Diaresis, a separating of things that

were continued before. 3. Diorthosis, a correcting of things squeez'd together and contorted. 4. Exeresis, a taking away of Supersluities. 5. Anaplerosis, a Restoring of that which was Desicient.

Chirurgus, one skilful in this

art of Chirurgery.

Chlorofis, or Morbus virgineus, commonly Iterus albus, feems to be a kind of Phlegmatick Pituitous Dropsie, arising from an Obstruction of the Courses, want of Fermentation in the Blood, and a Detention or Depravation of the Ferment in the Womb; whereupon the Muscular Fibres being obstructed, they become Lazie, and unfit for Action.

Choana, a fort of Cavity or Tunnel in the Basis of the Brain, by which the serous Excrements are brought down from the Ventricles of the Brain to the Pituitary Glandule: Also the the Pelvis of the Reins, of which in its proper Place.

Chocolata, Chocolate, fee Ca-

coœ.

Choenix, the same with Mo-

diolus.

Chaenix, a fort of Measure: containing Two Sextaries, which is Three Pints of our Measure.

Chodias, the fame with Soro-

phula.

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

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

Chilera, a depraved Motion of the Ventricle and the Guts, whereby the Bilious Excrements are discharged in great plenty upwards and downwards: The cause of it consists sometimes in the very Acrimonie of the Gall, which meets and serments highly with the Juice of the Pancreas, as sharp and acid as it self.

Cholera sicca, see Cholera.
Cholerica passio, the same with
Cholera.

Cholericus, he that abounds with a great deal of Choler.

Chondrilla, Gum-Succory.

Chondros, is a Grain as of Maflich, Frankinsence, and the like.

Chondros, see Cartilago.

Chondrosyndesimus, a Cartila ginous Ligament, or the joyning of Bones by the intervention of a Cartilage.

Chorda, the same that a Tendon, Nerve, or Gut, of which

in their proper place.

Chorda, an extending of the Yard toward the Perinaum with pain, contracted from unwholfome Women.

Chorda Membrana Tympani, is a certain Nerve coming from the Fifth pair, which is extended above the Membrane of the Tympanum.

Chordapsus, so Celsus calls it, barbaroufly call'd Miserere mei, by others Illiaca passio; by others, Volvulus, commonly Ileus, and it is an Ejection of the Excrements at the Mouth only, proceeding from an Obstruction of Excrements, from Wind, Inflammation, or Contortion, or Convulsion of the Guts; when the upper part of the Intestines are twisted with the lower; or on the contrary, whereupon the Peristaltick or Vermicular Motion of the Guts, whereby the Excrements are Excluded . becomes Inverted.

Chordata Gonorrhea, see Gonorrhea Chordata, and Chorda.

Chorea sancti Viti, a sort of Madness, which formerly was very common amongst some People, wherein the Persons affected lay'd not down, but ran hither and thither Dancing to the last gasp, if they were not forcibly hindred. Horstius says, That he had spoke with some Women, who paying an Tearly visit to the Chappel Sint Vitus, which is near the City Ulme in Sweedland, have teen taken with such a violent fit of Dancing Night and Day, together with a fort of Frantickness in the Mind, that they fall together like so many People in Extasies; and are sensible of little or nothing for a Year together till next May; about which time they terceive themselves so tormented with a restleshess in their Limbs, that they are forced to ren. repair to the same place again, is sweetned and about the Feast of Saint Vitus, to Dance.

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

Choroides, the folding of the Carotidal Arterie in the Brain, wherein is the Glandula Pineales. It is also the Uvea Tunica, which makes the Apple of the

Ciristi Manus, see Manus Chri-

Christophoriana, the Herb

Christopher.

Chromatismus, the natural colour and Tincture; for Example, of Urines, Spittle, Blood, or Excrements.

Chrenicus, a daily inveterate Distemper, that has continued above Forty Days, and a Quartane Fever, a Consumption, an Asthma, Dropsie, Gc.

Chronius, the same with Chro-

nicus.

Chrysanthemum, many Herbs are called fo, that have yellow shining Flowers.

Chrysisceptron, white Cahama-

leon.

Chysoceraunius pulvis, or Aurum fulminans, which is prepared of Gold, dissolved in a Menstruum, impregnated with Armoniac Salt, infused in Oyl of Tartar; the Calx is precipated to the bottom, which !

dryed for use.

Chyscome, an Herb produce-

ing golden hairy Flowers.

Chrysolachanon a sort of Atriplex.

Chrysolithos, a Chrysolite, a

precious Stone,

Chrysomela, Apples of a gold-

en Colour.

Chus, a Measure that contains Four Sextaries, or Two Chanices, in our Measure Six Pints.

Chylificatio, a Natural Action

which makes Chyle.

Chylofis, the same with Chy-

listicatio.

Chylus, Chyle, a white Juice in the Ventricle and Intestines, proceeding from a light Diflolution and Fermentation of Victuals, especially of their Sulphur and Salt with which Edible things abound, and which by the Intervention of the Acid Humour in the Ventricle, becomes white: For if you pour an Acid upon any Liquor that is impregnated with Sulphur and Volatile Salt, it presently turns Milky; as obvious in preparing Milk of Sulphur, or the resisions Extracts of Vegitables. Nay, Spirits of Harts-horn, and of Soot; abounding with Volatile Salt, if it be mixt with an Acid, or but with plain Water, grows to be of a Milky Colour : At last the Chyle after a Commixtion and Fermentation with the Gall and the Pancreatic Juice either Volatile, or Acid, pass ing fing the Lasteal Veins, Gc. is mixed with the Blood. It is called in Latin also, Chymus.

Chymetlon, the fame with Per-

nio.

Chymia, or Chemia, is a Refolution of Sublunary Bodies into their Elements; and again, a Coagulation of the same Elements into the Bodies which they constituted before, in order to the preparation of Medicines more grateful, more healthful, and more safe; there are two parts of it, Solution and Coagulation: By the Ad! dition of the Arabic Article, 'tis call'd Alchymia, or Alkymia: It is called also Spagiria, Hermetica ars, ars perfecti Magisterii, ars Segregatoria, Separatoria, and Destillatoria.

Chymiatria, the same with

Chymia.

Chymica, or Chymicalia, Medicines which the Chymists prepare, that they may be taken in a less or more grateful Quantity.

Chymicalia, the same with

Chymica.

Chymicus, one skilful in the Art of Dissolving and Coaglulating, one skilful in Chymi-

itry.

Chymosis, or Chemosis, Distortion of the Eylids, by an : also an Infla-Inflamation mation of the Tunica Cornea in the Eye.

Chymus, the fame with Chy-

lus.

Cicada, a Grashopper.

by drying, binding, and contracting, fill up Ulcers with the Flesh, and cover them with a Skin.

Cicatrix, Cicatrices, or Marks which are left after great Wounds or Ulcers: Some are fimple, others accompanied with a Cavity, Diminution, or Excrescence in the part Affected.

Cicer, Chiches or Yetches, they cleanse, open, incide, digest provoke Urine, and leffen the Stone, but they hurt Bladder when it is Ulcerated, they gently move the Belly, the Broth of them does good in the Jaundice, a Decoction of them kills Worms, moves the courses, expels the Child, and and Breeds Milk: In Cataplasins, they cure the swellings under the Ears called Parotides, and Inflamations of the Testicles and

Cicera tartari, are Pills made of Turpentine, and Cream of

Tartar.

Cicerbita, a fort of Sonchus, see Sonchus.

Cichoreum, Succory, 'tis counted Cold by some Authors, but its bitter Taste argues Heat, tis Diuretick, it attenuates and cleanses; 'tis chiefly used in of the Liver **Obstructions** and Spleen, and for Feavers. the Water distill'd from the Blue Flowers, is an excellent Remedy for inflamations and Dimness of the Eyes, the Leaves boyled and eaten in Vinegar, Cure a Gonoarhæa, the Flowers Cicatrifantia, such things as I of this Plant open and shut at

Sun-rifing and Sun-fet, whether the Heavens are clear or Cloudy, Syrup of Succory with Rubarb is much in use, and is an excellent Purge for Children.

Cicindela, a fort of Chaffers that give light in the Night.

Cicongius, a Measure that contains Twelve Sextaries, that is, Nine Quarts.

Ciconia, a Stork.

Cicuta, Hemlock, 'tis a poyfonous Herb, noted for the Death of Socrates. Bauhinus fays he knew two Families who in winter, thinking they had gather'd Parsnips, by chance found the Roots of Hemlock, for they are much like Parsnips, and having eaten a few of them, they were like to be fuffocated, and were fenfeless and mad, and and just like Anticks, he cured them with Vomits: Hemlock is very cold and supposed to be poisonous, yet it is frequently used now a days, for Inflamation and Tumours of the Spleen, fome Physicians say it is hot, outwardly used it is Anodine, a Cataplasm or the Plaister of Hemlock, with Ammoniacum discusses powerfully hard lings, and a Ganglion.

Ciccutaria, common Hemlock, Cicely, or Cow-weed, the leaves are like the Hemlock above mention'd; but they are broader and of a Pale Green, and shine and have a short down.

Cilia, and Supercilia, the Eye-brows, hard Cartilaginous Bodies; but Supercilia, denotes properly the Hair upon the Eye-

brows, at the Extremity of the Forehead; they are like two hairy. Bulwarks or Ramparts to the Eyes, to defend them from the sudden Incurse of any thing from the Head or otherwise.

Cina cina, or Chyna chyna, or Cortex peruvianus, or Quinquina, or Kina kins, the Peruvian Bark or Fesuites Bark; it is brought from Peru, the Spaniards call it Palo de Calenturas, or the wood against Fevers, there are two kinds of this Tree, the one is cultivated, and the other grows wild, the cultivated is much better than the other, you must choose it of a compact substance, bitter to the Tafte, and of a Reddish colour; it is the most certain Remedy that ever yet was known to hinder the fits of Agues; it is infus'd in Wine, or a Tincture or extract is made of it, but it is most frequently taken made into Pills or an Electuary.

Cinamomum cinnamon, is the Bark of a Tree as large as an Olive-Tree, it grows in the East-Indies, the best Cinnamon is that which has the strongest fmell, is quick upon the tast, and of a reddish colour, it fortifies the Stomach, it helps perspiration of gross Humours, strengthens and rejoyces the Heart, the oyl of it is an admirable Corroborative, and afists nature in her evacuations, and it is given to make Women have an easie delivery; the Tincture of Cinnamon is an excellent Cardiack, it comforts

the Stomach, and chears the Vi-1 tal-parts, and may be used like Ginnamon Water, but in fmaller Dose.

Cinara, Artichoke, it restores Nature, strengthens the Stomach, and the Buds provoke Urine, but they make it stink, but Artichokes breed Melancholy Humours, are very windy and hurt the Head, but being eaten with Pepper and Salt, they are less hurtful and more pleasant.

Cinefactio, a burning

thing to Ashes.

Cineraria, the same with Fa-

cobea marina.

Cinerarium, the fame with Conisterium,

Cineratio, the same with Ci-

netactio.

Cinnabaris, Cinnabar, 'tis of two forts, one Artificial, the other Natural. The Artificial is made of Sulphur and Mercury, the Mixture of which makes a Sublimation. The Native Cinnabar is brought out of the East-Indies, Hungary, several parts of Germany.

Cinnabaris cinnabrion berba, the same with Rubea tinctorum.

Cion, Collumella, Gargareon, Gurgulio, uva, uvula, uvigena, uvigera, epiglottis, sublinguium, the cover of the Windpipe; it hangs betwixt the two Glandules, called Amidala, above the Chink of the Larynx, and is a Process from a Substance, as one would think, Glandulous, Spongy and Red; other Diota. which Columbus is of Opinion, arises from the Tunic of the Wine.

Mouth redoubled in that place. But Riolan fays, it proceeds from some Muscles which are terminated there: It is of a Figure roundly Oblong, in the upper part thicker, and ending Obtufely in an Acute. Its use is to attemperate the Coldness of the Air, and to hinder the Drink from falling upon the Nostrils. Sometimes this Vvula sticks out too far from the Humours that fall upon it. which cannot return by the Lymphatic Veffels, whence proceeds the falling of the Uvula, which we call Roof of the Mouth.

Cionis, the same with Cion. Circaa, the same with Mandragora.

Circuitus, the same with Pe-

Circulatio sanguinis, see periordus.

Circulatio Chymica, the Exaltation of pure Liquor, by a Circular Distillation in an Instrument called a Pelicane, or á blind Alympbic, by the Virtue of Heat.

Circulator, the fame with Circumforaneous, see Agyrta.

Circulatorium, a Glass Vessel, wherein the Liquor infused by its Ascending and Descending, rowls about as it were in a Circle: There are several forts of these Vessels, but two especially of Moment and Use, that called Pelicanus, and the

Circulatum minus, Spirit, of

Circulus, a round Instrument, made of Iron, for the cutting of Glass; which is performed thus: The Instrument being heated, is applyed to the Glass, and is there continued till it grow hot, then with a Drop of cold Water, or a cold Blast upon it, it slyes in Pieces.

Circumforaneus, the same with Agyrta.

Circion, a fort of Carduus.

Cirfocele, a swelling of the preparing Vessels about the Testicles, so that they sometimes look like a Third Testicle.

Cirsos or Varix, a Dilatation and swelling of the Veins, crooked or winding, and ariseing in one or more parts of the Body, insomuch that the Veins threaten a Rupture.

Cisampelos, see Helxine Cisam-

pelos.

Cisson, the same with Hedera. Cistema Chyli, the same with Sacculus Chyliserus.

· Citrago, lee Melissophyllum.

Citrea malus, a Citron-Tree, every part of Citron, the out-ward and inward Bark, the Juice and Pulp, and the feeds are are all of great use in Physick, the outward yellow Bark hath a curious Aromatick smell, and bitter Taste, being ryed it is very Cordial and Alexipharmick, it Heats and Corroborates a cold and windy Stomach, it discuses wind powerfully, concotting and digesting crude Humours, that are contained in

the Stomach or Bowels, being chewed in the mouth, it cures a stinking Breath, promotes Concoction of the Meat, and is good for Melancholy; tis much commended for Hypochondrical Diseases, for vapours, Wind, Palpitation of the Heart, Obstructions and weakness of the Bowels, the Pulp or Juice though it be not Acid, is much more cooling than the Juice of Limons; 'tis very proper in burning and pestilential Feavers, to quench Thirst, to suppress too great a Fermentation of the Blood, to recreate the Spirits; 'tis also reckon'd good for giddiness in the Head, the Seeds are Cordial and Alixipharmick, are good for the biting of venomous Creatures, they strengthen the Heart, and defend it from the contagion of the Plague and Small-Pox, they kill the Worms of the Stomach and Bowels, they provoke the Courses, and cause Abortion, and digests Crude and watery Humours.

Citrulus, Citruls, the Fruit of it is cold and moist and very fit to quench Thirst, wherefore the Italians refresh themselves in Summer-time, with the Pulp of it 'tis good; for a dry Tongue: the Sced of, it is one of the greater cold Sceds.

Cinis clavellatus, Ashes of the

young Shoots of Vines.

Appetite, when People long for those things which are not fit to be, nor are ever eat; as Lime,

Lime, Coals, Shells, Cloth, Hides, Sand, &c. that cause lies in the Depravation of the ferment of the Ventricle.

Civitta, Civet, is a small Animal, from whose belly is taken

a fat fragrant Juice.

Claretum, an Aromatic Wine, impregnated with an Infusion, and sweetned with Sugar: It is otherwise called, Vinum Hypocraticum, Hypocras Wine: Also a medicated Wine. It is so called, because it is percolated and purified by a Winesack, through which it is drained from its Dregs, called Manica Hippocratis.

Clarificatio, when Juices or thick Decoction become clearer and finer: Which is done Three ways, by subsiding Fermentation, or the Addition of Vinegar, White of an Egg, or

Milk.

Claudus a Cripple.

Clavicula, two little Bones which close the Chest of a Man, fastening the Shoulder-bone like a Key, with the Breast bone, that part where the Ribs joyn together: They are otherwise called, Ligula, or Furcale, Furcala Superior, &c. They are placed transverse under the very bottom of the Neck, in the top of the Breast, on each side one.

Clavicula, young Shoots whereby as it were with Hands, Vines take hold of other things.

Clavus, see Helos.

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

Cleidson, the same with Cla-

vicula.

Clema and Clematis, so are called Plants, that are full of Twigs, as the Vine and the like.

Clematis Daphnoides, tis a famous Yulnerary, 'tis used Fluxes of the Belly for Dysenteries the Piles, bleeding at Nose, and for Wounds with Fluxion, 'tis used outwardly for overflowing of the Courses, for loosness and pains of the Teeth. leaves of this Herb put upon Paper, that will eafily receive moisture, and sowed to it with fine Flax betwixt, and perfumed with frankincense, cured a Scrophulous Tumour in a short time, which continued obstinate under the use of other Remedies for the Space of a whole Year. This Herb is also called Vinca Pervinca.

Clematis passifiora the Flower of Passion.

Climatterius Annus, the Clymatterical Year.

Clinius, a Physitian or Quack, that cures by Diet or Medicament; but this is done very often by Nurses that tend the Sick.

Clinoides Apophysis a protuberance of a Bone, resembling a Bed.

Clinapodium, wild Brasil, the Virtue of this Herb is not certainly known, and one would judge judge by the Smell and Taste, that it has no great Virtue, though 'tis said to be hot and dry, and to remove Melancholy.

Clistus, see Clyssus.

Clitoris, a part of a Woman, resembling the Yard of a Man, whose Use is Titulation; it consists like a Mans Yard, of Nervous Bodies, which arise from the Lower part of the Bones of the Privities, and at the end is covered with a Nut, and a Prepuce, or Foreskin: It's Substance is spungy, so that it is capable of Increase and Relaxation, but is not personated as in Men.

Clydon, a Fluctuation of the

Ventricle.

Clypealis Cartilago, the same as Thyoides.

Clysma, the same with Cly-

ster.

Clystus, with the Chymists, is that which contains the Essence of any thing, see Essentia quinta.

Cneorum, is a Plant that bites

the Tongue.

Cnicus, and Cnecus, the same with Carthamus.

Cnide, a stinging Nettle.

Clyster, and Clysterum, or Enema, a fluid Medicine given inwardly, injected into the Bowels by the Fundament; some Clysters are softening and loofing, others scouring, others astringent, others which case pain, and others for other uses.

Clyster, is sometimes taken in a larger sense, for Mechenchyta, Otenchyta, Ritenchyta, &c. which see in their proper places.

Cnismus, the same with Pru-

ritus.

Cnistoregmia, or soda, the

heat Burning.

Coagulatio, a curdling, or growing thick, being a real Privation of the Humour or Moisture, or at least, appearing so to our Senses, proceeding from some Cause.

Coalescentia, the reunion of parts before divided, or a grow-

ing together.

Coarticulatio, the same with

Diarthrosis.

Cobaltum, native Cadmia, Foffile, and Metalic; an earthy Mineral, of a blackish colour, containing Brassand Silver. 'Tis caustic and eroding, and therefore to be esteemed poysonous.

Coccigra or Coggyria, is a Mountain Shrub with the Roots, whereof Wool is dyed Purple.

Coccus Baphica, the same with

Kermes.

Coccymelea, the same with Coc-

cymelon.

Coccymelon, a fort of Prune.

Coccia, the last Portion of the Back, made up of Three little Bones, sometimes Four; which are under the Os Sacrum, and serve for easier sitting.

cochlea, the Cavity of the inner-part of the Ear, so called from its windings and turnings for it has Three or Four Rings

which

which mutually succeed one another: It is girt about with a very foft and thin Membrane.

Cochelaria, Scurvy-grass, 'tis hot and dry, and abounds with a Volatile Salt, which makes the Crude and fixt Humours of the Body more Volatile; it cures those Diseases that proceed from too great a Quantity of fixed Salts, but especially the Scurvy.

Cocleare, a Spoon or Ladle.

Coction, Concoction or Digestion, is the fermentation of the smallest Particles which our Nourishment confists of, that they may be made fit and proper for the Nourishment and Increase of a Living Body. first Concoction is made in the Stomach by a Ferment which partly remains there, from the Relicks of the former Meat, and partly flows thither from the Caliac Arteries. The second is made in the Guts by the Gall and Pancreatick Juice. third is in the Glandules of the Mesenterie, from a Lympha or Water which mixes it felf with the Chyle. The fourth is in the Lungs, from the Inspiration of Nitrous Air. The fifth is in the Vessels and Bowels, as in the Spleen, Liver, Testicles, &c. It is ill called Coction, or boiling, because 'tis the property of Fire to boil: For if Heat were the cause of Fermentation, what should be then become of Fish and other things, wherein there's no sensible heat at all.

ness and shape like a Laurel Berry; they are called also Bacca Levantia, Bacca Orientales, Bacca Cotila Elephantina, Cuculus Indicus; the vulgar use of it against Lice.

Codia, the top of Poppies, of

which they make Syrup.

Cacum Intellinum, the Fourth, in order from the Stomach, and first of the thick Guts; in Children new born, 'tis found full of Excrements; but in Adult Persons its Cavity often disappears, and only hangs like a Worm.

Calia, a Great Cavity as the uppermost, middle, and the low-

est Region or Cavity.

Caliaca Arteria, that which ariles from the Trunc of the great Arterie, and spreads it self towards the Ventricle and Liver with its Branches.

Cæliaca passio, or Affectio, is a Purging, wherein the Meat either wholly changed, or in part is ejected, without any Chilification; and it is two-fold: the first, in which the Meat is only Digested in the Stomach; other, when Concoction or the Fermentation is performed in the Stomach and Intestines both at once; but by reason that the Lasteal Vessels or little Teats of the Guts are obliterated through long Fasting, a Purulent Dissenterie, or the like, the Chyle is not distributed.

Coeli Donum, the same with

Chelidonia.

Cæloma, a hollow and round, Soculus, Indi, a Fruit for big- | Ulcer in the Horny. Tunic of the Coelum, Eye.

Calum, the Cavity of the Eye towards the Corners. The Colature, when fomething elfe Palate is also called Cælum.

Comentatio of cementum, lee

Coffe, in English Coffee; the Decoction of it strengthens a cold Stomach, helps Concoction, and opens Obstructions of the Bowels and Womb; but it is most taken notice of, for removing Drowliness and Giddiness, and it is commended indeed, for most other Diseases of the Head, as Head-ach, Lethargy, also for Catarrhs, and is used with good Success by those that are of a gross Habit of Body, and of a cold Constitution, and whose Blood is Watery, and their Brains moift, and their Animal Spirits Dull; but on the contrary, they who are of a thin Habit, and an hot and Melancholy Conftitution, ought by all means to forbear Coffee: as also those that have but weak Spirits, or are Subject to a Trembling, or Numbness of the Limbs, or a Palpitation of the Heart; but 'tis reckon'd good in a Scorbutick Gout and for the Gravel. This little Tree grows in Arabia Felix.

Coggygria, see Coccigria.

Cohob & Cohobium, the same

with Cobohatio.

Cohobatio, when a Distilled Liquor is poured upon its Menfiruum again, and afterwards is Distilled.

Coindicantia, signs which do not indicate by themselves, but

by another.

· · · · · ·

Col. ADD. fignifies add to the is to be mingled with the percolated Decoction.

Colatorium, a Strainer,

Straining Cloth.

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

Colchicum, Meadow Saffron,

see Ephemerum.

Colcothar, the dry Substance which remains after Distillation, commonly called Caput Mortuum.

Coles, see Pens.

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

Colicus Dolor, the Cholick.

Colla, Glue.

Collatitium, is Roasted, or Boyl'd Flesh of a Pullet or Capon; which after 'tis beat in a Mortar, is mixt with Veal-Broth.

Collectio, is when Various dry Medicines, as Roots, Herbs, Seeds, and the like, are preseribed and mixt together to be infused in Wine.

Colletica, Medicines that Con-

glutinate.

Collicia, the joyning of the puncta Lachrymalia into one on both sides, which pallage derive

derive the Humour of the Eyelids into the Cavity of the Nostrils; the Holes that are made in the very tops of the Eyebrows descend in little Channels, eafily to be shewn, unless the Bones of the Nostrils be so cautiously broken, that the Tunics remain entire; for after they have penetrated the Bones (whither they are separated) with a thin Membrane) they spread themselves into a larger Channel, and are continued to the Tunic of the Nostrils. The fame Holes or Openings in Sheep, Hares, Calves, Rabbits, are not found in the very Eyebrows, but a little more inward; and most of all in Birds, where they are larger than in any other Creatures; the Membrane which feparates the Holes here, is very short.

Collum, the fore-part of the

Neck.

Collum uteri, the Neck of the Womb.

Collutio, a washing of the Mouth, when we scour loose Teeth, the Gums, or Ulcers.

Collyrium, once an Oblong Medicine which was taken in Distempers of the Eyes; it is prepared in an Oblong, sometimes an Orbicular Form, and is dissolved in a convenient Vehicle for curing the Eyes.

Coloboma, a fault in the Lips, Eye-lids, Ears, Nostrils, and the lke, when one part either from the Nativity, or by some accident grows to another, which

were either before actually loofned, or at least ought to have been so.

Colocasia, it is supposed to be

Ægyptian Wake-Robbin.

Colocynthis, is an extream bitter fort of Citrul, or Citrul Cucumber; we call it Coloquintida.

Colon, the second of the great Guts; it is thus fituate; it ariles from the Cacum Inteltinum in the right Flank, and adheres to the right Kidney; then it tends upwards under the Liver, where fometimes it is annexed to the Bladder of the Gall, which dyes it a Clayish Colour: It goes on further transverse under the bottom of the Ventricle, and on the left hand is joyned to the Spleen; then again it is fastned to the left Kidney, where it winds and turns very obliquely; and after that, descends in a right Line; it is commonly about Eight or Nine Hand breadths in Length; but the widest and largest Gut of all, it has a great many little Cells, or Cavities in it; a certain Ligament is twisted with it, the breadth of the middle Finger, about its middle upwards; and then by reason of its largeness, it is guarded with Two strong Ligaments, the one upwards, and the other downwards, that it may be fastned to both the upper and under parts: About the beginning it has a Valve that looks upwards, lest any thing should return from the great Guts into the Imall.

Colon, see Membrum. Colophonia, Rosin Pitch. Colpus, the same with Si-

Colubrina, see Dracontia.

Colubrinum Lignum, or Semputurium, is properly a Root very bitter, of a pale Ash Colour, Turpentine Wood, good in Fevers and Worms.

Colum, a Colander or Strainer. Columella, the same with Ci-

011.

Columna cordis, the Tendons and Muscles by which the Ventricles and Auricles of the Heart are contracted and dilated.

Columna nafi, the Fleshy part of the Nose prominent in the middle, near the Upper Lip.

Columna oris, the same with

Cion.

Columellares dentes, see Dentes.

Colutea, Bastard-Senna. Coma, see Summitates.

Coma somnolentum, a deep Sleep, less than a Lethargy, without a Fever, wherein the Patient being awakened, answers to any Questions propounded to him, but falls into a profound Sleep again, with his Mouth open, and his under-Jaw fallen, liker to one dead than alive. It proceeds from an Obstruction of the Brain, when the Serum has invaded the Tegument of the Windings and Foldings of the Brain, and the little streaks of the Marrow that are included therein. It is the same that Cataphora. with Epilepsis.

Coma vigil, a Disease wherein the Patients are continually inclined to Sleep, but scarce can fleep, being affected with a great drowziness in the Head, altupidity in all the Senses and Faculties, and many times with a delirium too. If the reason of thefe things be demanded, we may folve them thus, That the Pores and Passages of the Brain, wherein the Spirits move, are very much stuffed up with a thick Soporiferous Matter from the Blood, whereby the Spirits being hindred from their usual Explosion and Commerce with one another, feem to induce a profound and almost irresistable Drowziness upon the Person affected; but in as much as there are some sharp nimble Particles, like fo many Strings, intermix'd with the Spirits, and which keep them in perpetual Motion, therefore some of them still force their way, and directly or obliquely, as they can find a paffage meet and exert; and this Motion, such as it is, confused and wandring, tho it do not perfect the compleat Exercife of the Animal Function, yet eafily interrupts its Rest; so that Perlons thus Affected, enjoy neither perfect Day, nor perfect Night, but live in a continual Twilight betwixt fleep and waking.

Comarus, is Arbutus.

Combustio, see Ignis Actua-

Comitialis morbus, the same

Com-

matismus.

Complexi morbi, such Distempers which cannot be separated; as the Pleurisse and Fever.

Complexi Musculi, Muscles which belong to the hinder

part of the Head.

Complexio, is vulgarly taken for temperament; 'tis otherways used for Complexed and complicated Distempers; and allo for Agues and Feversthat come by Fits; so the difference and various meeting of the Pulfes are reckon'd in the number of Complexion.

Complicati Morbi, complicated Dileales, are when divers Diseases concur in one Subject; for Instance, if to the Wound of the Head a Fracture of the Skull, the Meninges hurt the Brain, wounded and the like are joyned

with it.

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

Compositio, when several Medicaments are mingled toge-

ther.

Compressiva Medicina, causing Siccity, or dryness in any affected Member, and a killing or ruin of it self, by which means

the passages are stop'd.

Conarium, or Glandula pinealis, hangs in the folding of the Choroides in the Brain, called from the shape of a Cone. It is feated betwixt the Two Beds of the Optick Nerves, and

Commansum, see Apophleg-1 the Prominences of the Nates. We can scarce believe, that this Glandula is the feat of the Soul; or that the Principal Faculties in a Man arise hence; because that feveral Animals which are in a manner wholly destitute of the Prime Faculties of the Soul, Imagination, Memory, 15c. yet have this Glandula very fair and ample: It ought therefore to be look'd upon rather as a Sensorie, whence the Nerves arise; to wit, about the beginning of the Oblongated Marrow. Its use is, to receive and contain the Serous Humours which are Excerned from the Arterious Blood. till either the Veins being emptied, suck them again; or else the Lymphedults (if there be any at hand) convey them away. Yet the Learned F. Boyle doubts of its use, when he says, That it is not so easie to determine what its use is. Since I have observed this Glandula to be always impregnated with an apparent and pretty sharp saltness in several Brains of Men, Oxen and Sheep, I cannot but imagine, that it separates some Volatile Humour from the Blood, Analogus to a Volatile Armoniac Salt, which being diffused upon the Trunc of the Spinal Marrow, communicates fome new Vigor to the Animal Spirits, and hinders their Coagulation.

> the fame with Concavatio. Arcuatio.

> Concentratio of concentrantia Medicamenta, luch Medicines

the Acid is so moderated by the addition of Alcali, that neither of them predominates. See Absorbentia.

Conceptus & conceptio, Con-

ception.

Choncha, the winding Cavitie of the inner part of the Ear.

Concretio, a Densation of any Liquid Coction or Juice into a

more solid Mass.

Condensantia, a composition of Conserves, Powder, Spices, made up into the form of an Electuary, with a convenient quantity of Syrup: It is taken also for a Simple Medicine, sweetned with Honey or Sugar; as candid Ginger, or Helicampane.

Condrilla, the same with

Cohodrilla.

Conductor, is an hollow Instrument thrust into to the Bladder, to direct another Instrument into it to extract the Stone.

Gondylomia, the knitting or joyning of Joynts. Also a certain Tumor in the little skin of the Fundament; an hard and Callous Swelling growing from black Humours that flow thither, and rather troublesome than painful: Sometimes also it is accompanied with an Inslammation.

Condyli, the Joynts, and Knuckles of the Fingers, thicker thereabout the Joynts, than in

other Places.

Confesta, are things (as Seeds, Almonds, Cinna-mon, &c.) crusted over withdry Sugar.

Confestio, a Composition of Powders, Gums, Sugar, Honey, Syrups, &c. made up into one substance, and it is Two-stold, either dry, as Lozenges, &c. or moist, as Opiates, Preserves, Conserves, and all forts of Antidotes.

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

Confortativum of Confortantia, the fame with Cardia-

сит.

Congelatio, Congelation, when Liquids are reduced into a Mass like Ice, as all Salts of Chrystal are.

Congelatio, see Catalepsis.

Congelatus, is one that is taken with an Extasse, who are something as it were ravished out of themselves, and affirm they have beheld Angels or Devils, See Ecstasse.

Congius, or Choa, a Measure

that contains Six Sectaries.

Conglobata Glandula, is a round Gland, fubfifting by it felf, as are the Glands of the Mesentery, and all others which receive

and carry off Lympha.

Conglomerata Glandula, a Conglomerated, Gland is that which confifts of various Glands, s the Pancreas and the Salival Glands, and it has a proper excretory Duct.

Conisterium, the Ash-hole.

Coniza, Flea-bane, the Herb being spread under Foot, or Burnt in any place, will as it is believed, drive away Venomous Creatures and Fleas, and kills Gnats, wherefore 'tis called Fleabane, some prepare an Ointment of the Root, and leaves for the Itch.

Conjunctiva tunica, the same with Adnata.

Conoides, the same with Conarium.

Conquassatio, is said to be when Juicy Vegetables, or fresh Fruit, are beat grosly with a Pestle, to press out the suice.

Consensus, a Disease by Confent, is when one Disease is caufed by another, as Respiration is hindred by a Pleurisie; it is likewise the correspondence of different parts by the mutual and common Ligamenrs of both; to wit Nerves and Tendons.

Conserva, a Conserve, is Composition of Flowers Herbs beat together, to every pound whereof if they be dry, are added three pounds of Sugar; if moister, two pounds, fo that they may be kept several Years.

Confiligo, an Herb that is frequently found among Rye.

Consolida, Comtery, it is an excellent Wound Herb, is mucilaginous and thickning, and qualifies the Acrimony of the Humours, tis used in all Fluxes, especially of the Belly, and for a Consumption, the Flowers boyl'd in Red Wine; are very proper for those that make a ken away, the Disease follows.

Bloody Urine, outwardly applied, it flops the Blood of Wounds, and Helps to unite broken-Bones, wherefore called Bone-set; it eases the Pain of the Gout, and cures eating Ulcers.

Consistentia, when any thing is boil'd to a certain thickness,

as in boiling Syrups.

Confolidantia, those things which cleanfing with a moderate heat and force, by taking Corruption out of Wounds, and preserving the temperature of the Parts, cause the Nourishment to be fitly applied to the part Affected.

Constitutio, the same with

Catastasis.

Constrictiones Musculi fuch as bind and straiten any

part.

Consummatum, is when the luice or Moisture of a Hen cut into very small Bits, is exacted by B. M. being first stopt close in a Vessel, without any addition or mixture.

Contagium, a Poison, which from one Subject is propagated to another; which happens Two manner of ways, either at a distance by Air, or by simple Contact.

Contemplabilies dies, see Critici dies.

Continens causa, the Internal Cause of a Disease with the matter of it, which ariseth elsewhere, which is fo near a kin to the Disease, that if it be, the Disease is too; and if it be taAs the Stone, which proceeds from ill Humours arising from ill qualities in Meats and Drinks, Obstructs the Ureters.

Continens febris, a Fever that continues without any Intermission; and it is Two-fold, either Primarie, or Secundarie; the former proceeds from a too great Exaltation of Sulphur, as in a burning Fever, a Plurisie, Quinzie, &c. the Latter, which is also called Symptomatica, is caused by Wounds, Ulcers, &c. as in a Consumption, Wounds

in the Head, Oc.

Continua Febris, a Fever ( or Ague ) which is continually troublesome, but with some intermission; and it is either Quotidian, Tertian, Quartane, or Erratic. the cause of its continuance proceeds from a too high Exaltation of Sulphur, as in the former fort of Fevers : But the Paroxisms or Fits, proceed from that equal portion of Chyle which is continually added to the Blood.

Contorsio, when any Member is a little dislocated from its Juncture, though not entire-

Iy.

Contractura, so is a Contra-Fion called that is made by degrees of any part of the Foot, Hand, Elbow, Eack, &c. by which the bending is hindr'd, or at least cannot be without some pain and force.

Contra fissura, is when any one has fallen on the left fide of and the Fiffure is found on the lis bor'd through with an Auge

the Head, Bone or Brain-pan, opposite side.

Contraindicatio, an Indication which hinders that to be done, which the ffrst Indication suggested; and it is either Contra indicans, which hinders of it self; or Correpugnance, which is Secundarily Repugnant, and in Conjunction with other Indications.

Contrayerva, a Root not unlike those of Flower de Luce, or

Cypress, we call it Yerva.

Contusio ossis, a bruising of a Bone, is when a Bone is fo hurt with some hard blunt Instrument, that outwardly it appears whole, when as inwardly it is otherwise.

Convolvulus, the fame with

Volvulus.

Convolvulus and Convolvulum

Conus fusorius, a fort of Crucible made of Iron and other Metal.

Convulsio, Convulsion, a Mo tion wherereby the Nerves of Membranes are contracted and remitted without the Will, a in the Falling fickness, Cramp dgc. of which in their prope place.

Convulsivus motus, see Motu

convulsivus.

Conyza, see Coniza.

Copal gummi, aRofin somewha hard, very clear, or a little Ye lowish, Pellucid, well-coloured 'tis brought from New-Spain where it drops out of a wounde Tree,

Copayue Balsamum, 'tis ga thered from a Tree, whose stoo

froi

from which Hole it distils like Turpentine. The Tree grows

in Brasil.

Copal, a harder fort of Rosin, very white, or betwixt a white and yellow, transparent, odoriferous, reduced into a Mass. There are Two sorts, one called Xoloch Copalli, the other Copal cahuih.

Copella, see Cupella, Cophosis, a Deafness.

Copus, a warieness of the Body, when the Muscles, or their Fibres rather, are loaden and obstructed with such Viscous Humours, that they are rendred unsit for Motion.

Coprocritica, Medicines which Purge away the Excrements in the Guts.

Coprophoria, the same with Purgatio.

Coprostacia, Costiveness, or

binding in the Belly.

is, boyl it to the Consumption of half.

Coq. in S. Q. A. Q. that is, boyl them in a sufficient quantity of Water.

Coq. S. A. that is, boyl them

according to Art.

Cor, the Heart, a Fleshly Fibrous Subsance, made up of several Muscles and Tendons, it has Two Auricles or Ears, and as many Ventricles; the Vena Cava, or Great Vein, is fastened to the Right Auricle, and the Pulmonarie Vein to the Lest; the Pulmonarie Arterie is joyned to the Right Ventricle, and the great Arterie to the Lest. It is

clothed with a little Membraneous Bag, called the Pericardium, wherewith it is joyned to the Mediastinum, and the Diaphragme; its Basis is upwards, and Point downwards, and is placed in the middle of the Chest, amongst the Lobes of the Lungs. Its use is only to receive and disperse the Blood to all parts in the Body; though others place I know not what Flame, others a Ferment in its Ventricles, which are all Fables, and no way consonant to Reafon, as we have fufficiently cvinced in our Tract, concerning The Circulation of the Blood.

Cor, among Vegitables, figni-

fies the pith.

Coracobotane, a name which is given to Brusscus, and Laurus Alexandrina.

Coracobrachiaus, the same with

Coracoidesis.

Coracohyoides, Muscles which proceed from the Process of the Shoulder-bone, called Coracoides, and go on as far as the Bone Hioides: Their use is to move obliquely downwards.

Coracoides, a Process of the Shoulder-blade in Form of a

Crows Bill.

Coracoideus, or Coracobrachiaus, one of the Muscles that gives Motion to the Arm.

Corellina, a Stony Marine Moss, that sticks to the rocks in the Sea. We call it Coralin,

and Sea Sosin.

Coralloides, see Dentaria.

Corallum & Coralium, Coral, of which there are several Spe-

2 cies

cies in both the Indies, as well as in Europe and Asia, and those of several Colours. There is, Red, White, Black, and Sky co-They differ too in form, some branches it self out like the Boughs of Trees, some with bare and naked Branches, some with rough or hairy, Gc.

Cordialia, Medicines which are commonly thought firengthen the Heart: But they only put the Blood into a fine gentle Fermentation, which Corroborates and Facilitates the

Motion of the Heart.

Cordis palpitatio, see Palpita-

Coriandrum and Coliandrum, Coliander.

Coris, see Hypericum.

Cornea oculi tunica, which is also called Sclerotes, and Dura, the hard Tunic, proceeds from a Skin in the Brain called Dura Menix; it is pellucide forwardly, that it may trasnmit the visible Species; its fides are covered with the Albugineous tunic; inwardly it contains the Aqueous Humour.

Cornicularis processus, see An-

cyriodes.

Cornua uteri, Two lateral parts of the Womb in some Bruits, as Cows, Harts, Sheep, Goats, Gc. yet fome Authors have attributed the same parts to a Womans Womb, from something which imitates them there; for at the fide of the bottom of the Womb, there is a fort of Protuberance on both sides, where the Vafa deferentia are greatest part of the Yard; if

inserted: A Womans Womb is rarely bipartite, as it is Bruits.

Cornu cervi, see Coronopus. Cornus, the Cornel-Tree, OF Dog-Tree.

Cornuta, the same with Re-

torta.

Corona, the upper Superficies of the Teeth, called the Grinders.

Coronia regia, see Metilotus. Corona terra, see Hedera ter-

reltris.

Coronalis sutura, a Clest in the Head, made like a Comb, and joins as if the Teeth of Two Saws were closely compacted into one another; it is placed in the upper part of the Skull, from one Temple to another, and is circumfcribed with the Bones of the Forehead, and that particularly called Bregma, in the middle whereof the Suture, stiled Sagitalis, is terminated.

Coronaria vasa, the Veins and Arteries which furround the

Heart, to Nourish it.

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

Coronopus, Buckthorn, Plan-

Corpora nerveospongiesa, the same with Corpora nervosa pemis.

Corpora nervosa penis, they are Two Long Bodies, composed of abundance of Membra. nous holes, which make up the

those

those little Bodies are extended, it produces the erection of that Member.

Corpus Callosum, the Marrowy part of the Brain, whole Complication makes the foremost Ventricle of the Brain, and is wholly Marrowy, without any Membrane, and is fastened on both fides to the Little Tuffs of the Oblongated Marrow; from which, as for its rife, this Medullarie Substance which overspreads the Arches of the Brain, is expanded towards the hinder parts, and gradually diminishes; at length the Exterior Edge of this Expanded Substance is more narrowly contracted, and lower down is joyned to the Trung of the Oblongated Marrow, by the connexion of Membranes and Vessels; and farther, that the Connexion may be firmer, there arises a Medullary Process from its former part near its little Tufts, which subtending the opening of the Brain, goes to the very extremities of it with which, as with Two Arms folded, it is united on both fides; which Arms embrace the Trunc of the Oblongated Marrow, and so unite that Limbus of the Brain too more firmly to themselves.

Corpus glandulosum, the same with Prostata.

Corpus varicosum, see varico-

Corpus pampineforme, see va-

Corpus pyramidale, see varicosum corpus. Correctio, is, when some Salt, or other thing is added to a Medicine to quicken it.

the Medicaments are meliorated or mended, that they may not be injurious.

Corroborantia, the same with Cordalia.

Corrofio Chymica, a Calcination of mixed Bodies by Corrofives.

Corrofivum, a Medicine that has a power of Corroding, as Lime, Aquafortis, Gc.

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

Corruda, wild Asparagus,

Cortex, the outward Garment or Skin of Vegetables, which we call the Bark.

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

Cortusa, a fort of Avens.

Corulus, the Hasel-Nut-Tree, or Filberd-Tree.

Corymbi, the fame with Sum mitates.

Corymbia, Corymbos, Corymbe, climbing Ivy, 'tis frequently used outwardly upon Issues, and for Pains in the Ears, proceeding from Matter contained within; the Ancients boyl'd the Leaves in Wine, and applied them to Burns and Malignant Ulcers: Some that are Afflicted with the Gout, apply the green Leaves to the pained Parts. A Pugil of the dried Flowers taken in Wine cures the Bloody Flux: A large Quantity of the Powder of the ripe Berries taken in Wine is an excellent Remedy for the Plague: A Dram of the Stones taken in Wine, provokes Urine and expels Gravel. Three of the Stones powder'd and taken with a little Saffron in Penny-Royal-Water for some Days in the Morning, scarce ever fails to move the Courles; it must be taken hot; the Berries purge upwards and downavards; the Oyl of the Berries drawn by Distillation is very good for cold Diseases of the Joynts, it provokes the Courses, expels Gravel, and cures Sordid Ulcers, take one Dram of the ripe Berries dried in the Shade and powder'd in a Glass of White-Wine; this is very Sudorifick, and is good in the Plague, and for Pains of the Stomach.

Coryphe, the Crown of the Head; also the interior Extremity of the Fingers, near the Nails.

Coryza, or gravedo, a defluxi on of a sharp, salt, and thick-

ned Humour, into the Mouth, Lungs, and Nostrils, from the Ventricles of the Brain, by the Nerves of Smelling; for when it grows thick, it can neither be Percolated by the Reins, nor pass from the Pitutarie Glandulæ, thorough the Infindibulum into the Veins, and therefore it distils into the Nostrils by the aforesaid Nerves, which if it meet with an Accension of Sulphureous Particles, it produces a Fever, and consequently, Thirst. Hence comes that Coryza, either with or without a Fever.

Cos vinum, a Wine that is excellent for Colour, Smell and Taste, the first Letter signifying Colour, the next Smell, the Third Taste.

Cosmetica, Medicines which whiten and soften the Skin, as Oyl of Tartar, a dissolution of Sublimated Mercury, Sulphur,

Camphor, &c.

Costa, the Ribs, are those Bones which with other parts, make the Chest or Thorax: backward they are connexed with the Vertebres of the Back, forward with the Cartilages of the Breast-bone; they are Twelve in number on both sides; the Seven upper are called true, the Five lower spurious, the broader part of the Ribs is called Palmula, the straiter towards the Vertebres, Remulus.

Costus, it is a sweet smelling Herb, it heats much, forces urine, and the courses; and is

good

good for diseases of the Womb: Half an once of it taken in a proper liquour, is good for the bitting of Vipers; it stimulates venery, and expels broad Worms by reason of the bitterness that is in it.

Cotinus, the Wild olive-tree.

Cotonea, Citonia, and Cydonia malus, the quince-tree; it was brought first from a City of Creet, the fruit of it is very agreeable to the Stomach; 'tis aftringent and cures Spitting of Blood, the Bloody flux, and all other fluxes, the Mucilage, of the Seeds extracted, with the water of Spawn of Frogs is an excellent Gargarism in Fevers; a Syrup is made of the Juice of it, and Marmalad of the Quinces.

Cotonium, Cotonum, Cotum,

lee Xylon.

Cotula, Stinking May-Weed, it is a fort of cammomile, the Decoction of this herb is used successfully for the Kings Evil.

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

Cotyle, the same with Acetabulum; the Cavity of the Huckle-bone, which is appointed to receive the Head of the Thigh-bone.

Cotyledon, the same with

Cotyle.

Cotyledones, or Acetabula uterina, Glandules dispersed up and down the uttermost Membrance of the Fætus, called Chorion; which separate Nutriceous suice from the Womb to nourish the Sieve: It is like a Kgavos, an

Fætus; but this is found only in some Animals; the Placenta in the Womb supplies their Place in Women. Also the gaping meetings of the Veins in the Womb, are called Cotylidoand Acetabula; these Glandules are so called, from the resemblance they bear to the Leaves of the Herb Pennywort, in the Latin Cotyledon.

Courap, a fort of Indian itch.

resembling an herpes.

Coxe os, the Hip bone, called otherwise Innominatum, and illium coxendix, because it contains the Gut called Ileum; it is annexed to the fides of the Os Sacrum; in Intants it confists of Three Bones, Ilium, Ischium, and Os pubis, which are joyned together by Cartilages till Seven Years of Age; then it is distinguished by a Triple Line; it grows into one continued Bone in Adult Persons.

Coxendix, the same with Coxa

and Ischium.

Crama, Croma, and Chrama, is a mixture of any thing, whether Medicines or ments.

Crambe, the same Ballica.

Crania, see cornus.

Cranium, the Compages of the Bones of the Head, which belong the Bones of the Fore-head, of the fides of the Head, of the hinder-part of the Head, of the Temples, the Bone called Sphenoides, and another called Cribriforme, like

> G 4 Helmet

Helmet to the Head, which defends it from External Injuries; its upper part is double: Some call it Calva and Calvaria. See Calva.

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

Crasis, or temperamentum, is a convenient mixture of Qua lities; temperament is eitner Simple, or Compound; Simple; is when only one quality exceeds the rest, as hot, cold, moist, dry, falt, sharp, Oc. Compound, is when more qualities exceed, as hot and dry, hot and bitter, falt and sharp, acid and frigid, acid and acrimonious, and also one is inherent, which is fixed in the parts; another influent, which is derived apon the parts, from the Blood and Spirits; and it is either moderate, or immoderate; total, or partial; natural, or acquired; permanent or transitorie, to an equality in weight, or a fust proportion; and so they make a great many distinctions, which fignifie little or nothing.

Crassula, a sort of Telephi-

um.

Cratagonon, an Herb, much of the fort of Melampyrum.

Crassio, see Cardamon.

Craticula, a Chymical Instrument made of square pieces of Iron, as thick as ones Finger, placed so near one another in Acute Angles, that there's half a Fingers space betwixt them; it is used in ma-

king of Fires, to keep up the Coles.

Crea, see Tibia.

Cremasteres, are Two Muscles of the Testicles, called suspensores, hangers; they grow outwardly to the Membrane of the Vagina, and proceed in Men from the Ligament which is in the os pubis; and are fast connexed to the lower part of the Testicles.

Crenæ, the indented Leaves of Herbs that is cut round like a Saw.

Crepatura, is faid to be when Barley or any other thing is boyl'd till it cracks.

Crepitus Lupi, see Orbicula-

715.

Cribratio, the fifting of Powder through a Sieve.

Cribrosum os, see Ethmoi-

des.

Cribrum, a Sieve.

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

Cri.

Cricoarytanoides, which proceed from the Cartilage called Cricoides, and are inferted into the Arytanoides, which whilft they draw backward and outwardly, the opening of the Larynx is Dilated.

tricoides, the Cartilage of the Larynx or Wind - pipe, which is in fashion of a Ring.

Cricothyroides, a pair of Muscles, which proceed from the Cartilage like a Ring, and are terminated in that which is called Scutiformis, or like a Shield; they dilate the opening of the Larynx, by moving a little obhauely.

Crimnoides, or Crimnodes, Urine with thick Sediment at

the bottom, like Bran.

Crinis or Pili, Hair commonly divided into Capilli, or Locks; Crines, common long Hair, Pili, short Hairs in any part of the Body.

Crinon, see Lilium.

Crinones, Cutaneous Vermicles.

Crinonia, the same with Cri-3710m.

Crisima, Signs by which one

may discern and judge.

Crisis, a sudden Change in a Disease, either towards a Recolevery, or Death. It sometimes lignifies a Secretion of Humours; put is more frequently taken for a Judgment passed upon a Disease. One Crisis is called perfett, another imperfett; the perfect is that which frees the betwixt the Olfactory Nerves Patient perfectly and entirely

Muscles, from the Distemper; and it is either Salutary or deadly. 1. It must be judged by very good Signs. 2. Be manifelt. Happen upon a Critical Day. Be faithful. 5. Secure. 4. 6. Suitable to the Disease, and the Distemper of the Pati-An imperfe& Crisis. that which does not clearly determine the Tendency of the Disease, but leaves room for another Criss: And this is Two-fold, either for the better, or for the worse: The former that which does not quite take away the Disease; but enables the Patient to bear it better: The latter, is when the Discase becomes more violent. That Crises and dangerous. depend upon the Motion and Influence of the Moon and. Stars, and follow their Quadrate and opposite Aspects, or their Conjunctions, is talke and frivolous; for Critical Evacuations are determined only according to the different Maturation: But in these Countries they are quite neglected.

Crispinus, and Crespinus, is

Berberis.

. Crista, Excresencies of Flesh growing about the Fundament, from a preposterous use of Coition, the Roots whereof, are often Chapt and Cleft.

Crista Galli, the Third part of the Bone Ethmoides, or the inner Process, not much unlike the Comb of a Cock: It arises and has the Extremity of the

Third

Third Cavity of the hard Skin of the Brain, called Dura menix, implanted in it.

Crista Galli, Cox-comb, see

AleEtorolopus.

Criterium, the same that Cri-

Crithamum, the same with

Crithmum.

Crithe, or Hordeolum, a little Oblong Push, or Swelling, which grows to the Eye-brows where the Hairs are; so called from its resemblance to a Barly-corn.

Crithe, is Hordeum.

Crithmum Crithmus, and Crithamum, Sea-Fennel or Sampire being pickled, it is very agreeable to the Stomach; it provokes Urine moderately, opens Obstructions of the Bow-

els, and excites Appetite.

Critici dies, those Days whereon there happens a sudden change of the Disease, and they are Threefold: Some are called truly and perfectly Critical ; others Indices; others Intercidentes. The perfectly Critical Days are called Principes, or Radicales; because that the Crisis which happen on these days, have all the Marks of a perfect Crisis; And these are the Seventh, the Fourteenth, and the Twenty-first Day. Indices which are called also Contemplabiles, and Internuncii, are those which indicate, that the Crisis will be on the Seventh day: And these are Three: The Fourth, the

Eleventh, and Seventeenth Day. Intercidentes, which are called also Intercalares, Irrepentes, or provocatorii, are those which fall betwixt the days called Principes of Indices, and they only aim at an imperfect Crisis, and are the Third, the Fifth, the Ninth, the Thirteenth, and the Nineteenth; all other Days which are neither Principes, nor Indices, nor Intercidentes, are called Vacui, and Medicinales, and they are the Sixth, the Eighth, the Tenth, the Twelfth, the Sixteenth, and the Eighteenth. The Computation of Critical Days, is to be Instituted from that Hour wherein the Patient first felt himself ill. We may observe by the by, That the Computation of Critical Days in these Countries, does exactly correspond with Hypocrates his Accounts. All these days depend upon the fooner or latter Fermentation and Maturation of the Morbific Matter.

Critica Signa, Critical Signs, are such as are taken from a Crisis, either towards Death, or a Recovery; and some of them are antecedent, which either foretell the time of a Crisis, or signify a kind of Crisis: Others are Concomitant, which appear at the same time with the Crisis. And others, Lastly, are Subsequent, which shew whether an impersect Recovery be to be expected; or there be

fear of a Relapse.

Crocemagma, a Composition,

whose Basis is Crocus.

Crocus, Saffron, is a Bulbous Plant, bearing a very yellow Flower, whose Flame-colour'd Stamina is the Saffron in the Shops. There are divers kinds of this. 'Tis brought from the Indies, France, Spain; but the best is the English Saffron being moderately used, is good for the Brain, it renders the Senses Brisk, it shakes Sleep, and Dulness, and Cheers, and strengthens the Heart; it Concocts the crude Humours of the Breast, and opens the Lungs, and frees them from Obitructions, and it is such an effectual Remedy for the Breast and Lungs, that it sometimes revives Consumptive People when they in a manner worn out; 'tis frequently used for fainting, for Appoplexies, in the Jaundice, and for Obstructions of the Liver, in the Plague and other Malignant Diseases; 'tis also good in an Astma mixt with Oyl of Almonds, it provokes Urine, and the Courses, and hastens Delivery: Half a Scruple or at most a Scruple of it infused in Canary Wine, is very effectual in the Jaundice; 'tis much used to drive out the small-Pox, but undoubtedly it does many times much hurt by inflaming the Blood, and occasioning Frenfies, and making them Flux.

Crocus, is with the Chymists, a Calx or any other Powder of the Colour of Saffron, as Crocus, martis, Veneris, Metallorum and the like.

Crommyon, is Cepa.

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

Crotaphium, See in Crota-

Crucialis Incisso, see Incisso Crucialis.

Cruciata, Cross-Wort, it dries, is Astringent, and one of the Chief Vulneraries, inwardly taken or outwardly applied; drunk in Wine, it is good for Ruptures; it also expectorates Viscous Humours.

Crucibulum, a Crucible, it is a Vessel for, melting Minerals and Metals made of Earth, extraordinarily hardned by Fire, with an Acute Basis, but a larger Top, Round, or Triangular. There is also a fort of Crucible made, commonly called Testa, which is sufficient to melt Metals.

Cruditas Morborum, a Crudity in Diseases, is when the Blood (as in continued Fevers) is not yet duly sermented, and brought to a right Consistence.

Cruditas Ventriculi, a Crudity of the Stomach, is when Meat out of a defect of Nourishment, or some other cause, is not rightly fermented, and turned into Chyle: And it is Threefold, Apepsia, Bradypepsia, and Dispepsia; of which in their proper places.

Gruor, Blood, see Sanguis. Helmont makes a distinction betwixt Sanguis and Cruor; the former whereof, he says, Is the Blood in the Arteries; the latter, that in the Veins.

der the Vasti, affixt to the Integument of the Thigh-bone every where, but in the Extremities. Its Four Tendinous expansions collected into one, make a strong Tendon to extend the Tibia.

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

Crusta lastea, a species of Achor, a Scurs, or crusty Scab: Only with this difference, that an Achor Infects only the Head, but this, not only the Face, but almost the whole Body of an Infant at the time of its first Sucking. Crusta Lastea turns white, but Achors have an other colour.

Crusta Vermicularis, the same as Velamentum Bombyc núm.

Crusta ulceris, see Eschara.

Crustula, the same as Ecchymoma in the Eye, that 15, Blood descending to the Tunica conjunctiva from the Arteries; breaking by a Stroake, Wound, or otherways.

Fever, but many times accompanied with an Inflammation of the inner parts.

Cryforchis, an abfconding of the Testicles in the Belly.

Crystalli, are Pustles dispersed all over the Body of the bigness of Lupine, White an Diphanous like a Crystal.

Crystallina Tunica, see Arach-

noides Tunica, and Aranea.

Crystallinus humor oculi, called alf) Glacialis, the Crystaline Humour of the Eye, within the opening of the Tunica Uvea, like a Glass put over a Hole, collects and refringes the Rays which strike upon it from all parts. Its Substance is like Glue, or the Gum of a Tree, very pellucide, and of a confiftence like melting Wax; which though it be pressed does not yet eafily yield and separate. In Men it is shaped like a Lintel, whose outward Surface is pretty plain, but the inner gibbous and rising: This Humour, though it be not apt to spread abroad, yet is cloathed with a small Membrane of its own, called Aranea, by reason of its thinness, like to a Spiders Web.

Crystallizatio, the Depuration or reduction of any Salt to Crystals. 'Tis faid properly of Salts, to which Tartar or Sugar may be added; where note, all the superfluous Liquor must be exhal'd. And after they are taken out, because the Liquor is in too great proportion, it must be evaporated anew, to acquire more.

Crystallus, a transparent Stone resembling Ice. It may be call-

ed a Gemm, but the softest of an Ingredient in the Compound all; because coloured Chrystal resembles them; as a False Emrald, False Sapphire, False Topaz; which are all softer than the true. So the tris may be called a Gemm, from the Colour it exhibits when applyed to the Face. It's found in Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Cyprus, Portugal; and sometimes in the Fields. Though the coloured are not to be neglected as the counterfeit Diamond, yet in Chymical Preparations, the most pure pellucid is to be preferred.

Crystalloidas tunica, the same with Aranea Tunica.

Cubebæ, Aromatick Fruits of the Bigness of Pepper, each having one Stock. The Taste is like Pepper, and grows in the fame manner, clenching about the Tree like Ivy. Fruit hangs in Bunches. The Flower is Fragrant. Tis brought

from the West-Indies.

Cubebs, are hot and dry, they strengthen the Stomach when it is oppressed with Wind or Flegm; they purge the Breaft by carrying off clammy and gross Humours, they relieve the Spleen and expel Wind, and cure cold Diseases of the Womb, being chewed with Mastick often, they strengthen the Brain and draw Flegm from the Head, being infused in Wine they provoke Venery and heat the Stomach, they cleanse the Urinary Passages, and expel Gravel from the num. Reins and Bladder; they are

Spirit and Water of Worm-Wood of the London Dispensatory.

Cubiforme, see Cuboides.

Cubiteus musculus, is Internal and External. The first being fixt to the Internal Process of the Arm and Cubitus, ends with a strong Tendon near the Integument of the Fourth Bone of the Metacarpus. The External arising from the External Apophysis of the Arm, and lying according to the length of the Cubitus, ends with a notable Tendon in the Fourth Bone of the Metacarpus, near the little Finger.

Cubitus, the middle part betwixt the Shoulder-bone and the Wrest; it consists of two Bones, one called Ulna, and the other Radius; the ends whereof, meet indeed, but the middle parts are separate, though they be tied together a little|by

a Membranous Ligament.

Cuboides, the Fourth Bone in that part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg, and that in both Feet. It is called also, Grandinosum, and

Cubiforine.

Cucullaris musculus, or Trapezius, is the first Muscle of the Scapula, call'd so from resembling a Monks Caul. It begins from the Occiput, and ends on the upper part of the Shoulder.;

Cucuma, the same with Ahe-

Cucumer, and Cucumis, Cu- Legs with a Lotion, made of the cumber, the Seed of it is one of the four greater cold Seeds, it cleanses, opens, and Provokes Urine; 'tis frequently used in Emulfions, for Pleurifies, and Stone in the Kidnies, the Flower of it is reckon'd good to clear the Skin, 'tis generally reckoned, that the fubstance of the Cucumber is cold, and Moist, and of an excrementitious Juice, and therefore to be used, only by those whose Stomachs are strong. But Scroder is of a quite Contrary Opinion, for he thinks they are very agreeable to the Stomach, and may be eaten, all the time they are in season, being sliced and sprinkled with Salt, beat betwixt too Dishes; so that the Watery Humour may be drained from them, Vinegar, being eaten with Pepper, and Oyl, they are undoubtedly not unwholesome. Elaterium, is made of the Juice of Wild Cucumber, pressed out and thickned, it Purges Flegm, and Watery Humours upwards and downwards, but it kills the Child in the Womb, wherefore it is feldom used, especially for that it is accompanied with Malignity; tis the most durable of all Juices, for it is supposed to continue good above an Hundred Years. A certain Emperick cured several People of Dropsies, by giving them two Pills, of the bigness of a Vetch, made of Wheaten Flower, and with this Juice afterwards he washed their than before; so that the Ex-

Stalks, and then he gave the Pills again, and so perfected the Cure.

Cucupha, a Cover for the Head, made of Odoriferous and Cephalick Spices beat to Powder, and stitched betwixt two pieces of Silk; or else sowed within a Cap, and worn upon the Head against Catarrhs, and other Diseases of the Head.

Cucurbita, a Chymical pointed Vessel, made of Earth or Glass, used in Distillations by an Alembic: Sometimes it is taken

for Cucurbitula.

Cucurbita, a Gourd.

Cucurbitini lumbrici, are broad Worms, like the Seed of a Gourd.

Curbitula, or Cucurbita, a Cupping-glass, is a wide, hollow Vessel, made of Glass or Tin; which is applyed to the Body with Scarrification, without it, to divert, to drive the Blood into another part, or to let it out: If it be applyed without Scarrification, it is called Cucurbita caca dy ventosa, Cupping-glasses are applied to the most fleshly parts, where the large Vessels and Nerves cannot be hurt. The drawing which is performed by thefe Glasses, is done thus; After the Skin is scarrified, the Air in the Cupping glasses is rarified, and dilated by the Flame of the Towe that is fired within it, which after it is cooled and condensed, takes up less room ternal

ternal Air preffing upon the Flesh without, forces the Blood into the Glass. There are two forts of Cupping glasses, says Celsus, one of Brass, and the other of Horn: The former is open on one part, and shut on the other; the latter is equally open on one part, and the other has a little Hole: Burning Towe is thrown into the Brazen one, and so its Mouth is applyed and forced upon the Body till it stick. That of Horn is applyed fingly by it felf, and by a Violent fucking at the little Hole, which must presently be stopt up close with Wax, it sticks as fast as the other: But if other things fail, then a little Cup or Goblet, with a strait Mouth, may be very fitly applyed to the same Effect; after it has stuck, if the Skin be scarrified before with a Pen-knife, it draws out the Blood; if it be whole and entire, it draws out the Flatulent Matter; therefore where the matter is hurtful and offensive, it must be applyed the former way; where there's an Inflamation, the latter. The Ægyptians at this day use those of Horn; as appears from Profper Alphinus.

Culeus, a great Measure of the Ancients containing Forty Urns.

Culmus, the Straw of Wheat, which fustains the Ear.

Culus, see Anus.

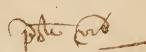
Cuminum, Cyminum cummin, the Seed of it resolves, and discusses Wind, and therefore is good in the Collick, and for a Timpany, and a Vertigo; taken in sweet Wine, it relieves those that are afflicted with a difficulty, and Heat of Urine, boil'd with Figs in Wine, it cures a Cough, and cleanses the Breast; 'tis conveniently baked with Bread, for it helps Concoction, and diffipates Wind, but the frequent use of it, in a large quantity, renders the Countenance Pale, it cures a flinking Breath: The Chymical: Oyl of it, is excellent for Wind and Uterine Diseases, 'tis fown in great abundance in the Island of Melita.

Cuneiforme os, so called from the resemblance they say it has to a Wedge; in Latin Cuneus; the Ancients called it Multiforme, of many Shapes, by reafon of the various Processes infide and outfide, which render it rough and unequal: It is fituate in the midst of the Basis of the Brain, and is placed under it like a Basis, so that it touches upon most of the Bones of the Head, and the upper law.

Cuneiformia offa, are those Bones which make the Fifth, Sixth, and feventh Bone of that part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg: which Pallopius calls Sphenoidea, Innominata, and Calcoidea.

Cunnus, a Womens Privy Parts, confishing of a Clytoris, Nympha, &c.

Cupella, a Cupple made of



burnt Bones, for separating Gold and Jilver from other Metal.

Cupressus, Cypress-Tree, the Wood of it is very lasting, for it has continued fresh and lound, above fix Hundred Years, the fmell of it which is very curious, continues many Ages; the Fruit and Leaves are drying and astringent, the Decoction of the leaves in sweet Wine, helps the Strangury, and Cough, fhort Windedness, Fluxes of the Belly, spitting of Blood, and Ruptures; the Powder of the Leaves provokes Urine, Leaves beaten with Figs soften Tumours, and are good in the Kings-Evil, being applied outwardly.

Curatio, a right way or method of finding out by Symptoms and Indication, proper Remedies for any Disease, in order to the Recovery of

Health.

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

Curculio, the same with Ci-

on.

Root of a Saffron Colour, tinging other things fo. Some long, some found Root. The last is much stronger, and oft brought with Ginger. It has Flowers like the Indian Cane. See Derman's Catalogue of the Leyden Garden.

Turmerick, is an excellent Remedy, for obstructions of the Lungs, Liver, and Spleen, and also of the Mesaraick Veins,

and for Nephritick Pains; 'tis' also very good for the Stone in the Kidnies, and Bladder, it also opens Womens obstructions, and hastens delivery, but it is peculiarly good for curing the Jaundice, in short this Root is reckon'd the best of all Medicine, for opening obstrustions.

Cuscuta, Cassutha Dodder, 'tis supposed to participate of the Plant it sticks to, for it hangs and climbs about other Herbs, and defrauds them of their Nourishment, so that which grows to Broom, is reckon'd Diuretick, that is counted moist which flicks to Flax, that Astringent which Climbs Madder, that which grows on Nettles, is very Diuretick; 'tis hot, dry, and cleanfing, it opens Obstructions, and Purges Melancholy: Is of good use in the Itch, for the black Jaundice, and obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, but that which grows upon Nettles, is preferred before all the other in Physick.

Cuspis, and Hamus, a sort

of Bandage.

Custos oculi, an Instrument to prevent hurting the Eye in some

Operations.

Cuticula, the little thin Skin, is a cover of the Skin without Sense, extended outwardly over the whole Skin like a Membrane, full of Innumerable small Pores, accommodated to the avoiding of Injuries from abroad, to the shutting up of the Cutaneous Vessels, and to the more Acurate Persecting of Tastile

Tactile Qualities: It is nourished by the Blood; for if it be lost or perished, it comes again, though its Vessels be but little conspicuous. It is not condenfed by Cold; for I have often shewn it in Abortions: Nor is it condensed by Oily Vapours, because that condensed Vapours eafily flide off again.

cutis, the Skin in a living Man, but Pellis, is that which flead off, and it is the outermost cover of the whole Body, or a pretty thick Membrane wrought of feveral Filaments of the Veins and Arteries, and Nervous Fibres, Complicated and interwoven with one another, full of Glandules, and Limpheducts, or Vessels that convey away the Vapours and Swet, abounding with a great numbers of Pore here and there, and fenfibly Perforated in many places to let in and out, as occasion requires, as at the Mouth, Nostrils, Eyes, Ears, Privities, Fundament, &c. It is thickest of all upon the Head; moderately hard in the Neck and Back; finer in the Face, Yard, and outer Skin of the Cod; thin on the fides; thinnest of all on the Lips; in some places, as the Elbow, Forehead, Soles of the Feet, drc. it sticks very close together.

Cyamus, is Faba.

Cyanus, Blew-Bottles, the Flowers and the distilled Water, are useful for Iuflamations of the Eyes, and for the blearedness of distill'd, is good for putrid Ulcers, the Powder of it taken inwardly, is very effectual in the Jaundice, the Flowers infus'd in Spirit of Wine, or common Water; impart their Colour to the Liquor, and they also colour Sugar very curioully, as do the Flowes of Succorry.

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

part of a Sextary.

Cylamen, or Arthanita, Sow-Bread.

Cyclisci, Surgeons Tools wherewith they scrape a way Corrupt Flesh; or the like; made in the form of an Half

Moon.

Cyclophoria Sanguinis, the same as the Circulation of the Blood.

Cyema, the same with Em-

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

Cyllosis, see in Cyllum.

Cyllum, a Leg put out of joint outwardly. Allo Lame and Crooked.

Cyma, or Cyma, little Shoots or Sprouts.

Cymbalaria, Penny-Wort. Cymbiforme os, see os Naviculare.

Cyminum, see Cuminun.

Cynanche and Luchanche, so galled, betause it is frequently incident to Dogs and Wolves, them; the Juice of the Flowers I is an Inflamation of the inner Muscles of the Larynx, accompanied with a Difficulty of breathing, and a continual Fever.

Cynanthemis, is Cotyla fætida.

Cynantropia, Madness given by a Dog, wherein the Patient flies light, and any thing that is bright and Splendid; fears Water, and trembles at the light and remembrance of it; it proceeds usually from a poysonous Bite, or the like, of some Creature; as a Dog, Wolf, &c.

Cynicus Spasmus, see Spas-

mus Cynicus.

Cynobotane is Cotyla setida.

Cynocoprus dogs-turd.

Cynocrambe, Dogs Mercury. Prevotius in his-Book of Medicines, for the Poor, ranks this Herb among those things, that evacuate Serofities gently.

Cynodes orexis, a Canine Appetite, or an Extream Hunger joyned with Vomiting, or a Loofnels: It arises from too much, or a too Acid Ferment in the Stomach.

Cyngdesmus, is the Band which ties the little Skin of the Yard to the Nut.

Cynodentes, are those Teeth betwixt the Axel Teeth and the Grinders, called Canini, Columellares, and Cculares, Eye-

Teeth, as we fay.

Cynoglossum, Hounds Tongue, it cools and dries; 'tis used to stop Blood, a Loosness, a Gonorrhœa, and Catarrhs: An Ointment made of the Juice,

with Hony and Turpentine, is much commended for old Fiftulous Ulcers.

Cynorexis, the same with Cy-

nodes orexis.

Cynorhodos, is Rosa canina.

Cynosbatos, is Rubus caninus. Cynosorchis, Dogs-Stone, Satyron.

Cyparissus, the same with Cy-

pressus.

Cypeus, is of two forts, long and round; brought from Ita-Syria, Alexandria, India. It grows near Water, and has a fragrant Root.

Cyperus, a fort of Rush.

Cypoma, the same with Cypholis.

Cyphos, the same with Cypho-

Cyphosis, the bending of the Vertibres of the Back towards the Back parts.

Cypressus, the same with Cu-

pressus.

Cyrtoma, a Bunch on the Back, or a Tumour in any other part.

Cyrtofis, the same with Cyrto-

ma.

Coffaros, the Gut called Re-Etum, the lowermost of all: Alfo the Fundament.

Cysthepaticus ductus, is that Duct, which it implanted into the Hepatick Duct, and the Gaul Bladder.

Cystica, Medicines used against Distempers in the Bladder

Cysticus ductus, the same as

Porus Bilarius.

Cytinus, is the Flower of Pumgrenat.

Cystis,

the Urine, or the Gall.

Cystis coledochus, the same

with Folliculus fellis.

Cystotomia, the Section of the Bladder, or Lythotomy.

Cystus Fellis, the same as Du-

Etus Bilarius.

Cytisus, a Shrub, so called from the Island Cythnus, wherein it grows plentifully.

Acridium, is the Juice of Scammony, hardened and prepared in a Quince made hollow.

Dacryodes, an Ulcer which continually fends forth Matter.

Dacryon, the same as Lacryma.

Dallylios, the Podex. There are some who understand by it,

the straight Gut.

Dactylus, the Palm Fruit, oblong and round, sweet, containing within, a most hard Nut. 'Tis a large Tree which grows in Judea, Syria, Ægypt, Africa, India, &c. having Leaves like Swords, It flourishes in the Spring.

Dates, are aftringent, and are used for Fluxes of the Belly, and the Whites, they stop Bleeding, and cure Wounds; the fresh are more astringent than the Dry, but they occasion the Head-ach, and if many of them are eaten, they intoxicate;

Cystis, the Bladder that holds I for the Bloody Flux: A Decoction of them, is a very aftringent Gargarism. Boyl'd in Wine, they take off proud Flesh, and Cicatrize Ulcers; a Décoction of them makes the Hair blacks and being taken inwardly, cures Diseases of the Reins and Bladder, when they are Ripe, they are good for a hoarsness, and Coughs, and difficulty of breathing, a Plurifie and a Peripheumonia, they are an ingredient, of the pestoral decoction of the London dispensatory.

Danich, the same with Lupi-

nus.

Daphne, is Laurus.

Daphne Alexandrina, see Laurus Alexandrina.

Daphnoides, is Laureola.

Darsis, an Exceriation of the Skin.

Dartus, the second Tunic of the Cotes, which immediately cover the Testicles of a Man : It rises from the Fleshly Membrane; but in Women the Testicles are immediately covered with the Cote of the Peritos naum.

Dalymma, a Superficiary Inequality of the inner part of the Eye-lids, accompanied with a Redness.

Datura, a fort of Solanum, see Stramonia.

Daucus, wild-Carrot.

Dealbatio, the Whitening any part of the Body, as Face. Teeth, Coc.

Dearticulatio, the Gilding of when they are dry, they stop Pills to avoid ill Tasts, as also' spitting of Blood, and are good the Gilding Mony, Metals, &c.

Debi-

Debilitas, a Weakness proceeding from Swounding, Fainting, Hunger, Disease, or otherways.

Decantatio, the pouring off of any Liquor by Inclination of

the Vessel.

Decidentia, Decay or Tenden-

cy to any Distemper.

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

Decoctum, See Apozema.

Decompositum. the Increasing of a Composition.

Decorticatio, the freeing any

thing from its Bark.

Decrepitatio, is said of common and other Salts, when they are Calcin'd by the Fire without Fusion, because they give a Crack.

Decupelatio, the same as De-

cantatio.

Decussis, the same with Dena-

rius.

Decussorium, a Chyrurgeons Instrument wherewith the Dura Mater being highly pressed, is accurately adjoyned to the Scull, that the Puss or snotty Matter gathered betwixt the Skull and the Skin called Dura Menix, or Mater, may be Evacuated by a Hole made with a Chyrurgeon's Instrument called Trepanum.

Defatigatio, Weariness.

Defectio animi, see Lypotho-

Defensioum, any Chyrurgical Application, to defend a part from ill Symptoms.

Deflagratio febrium, see Apy-

rexla.

Deflagration, is a Chymical way of preparing Medicines by setting them on Fire, as Nitre and Sulphur, Antimony and Nitre, whence suddenly arises a Flame.

Defluvium capillorum, see A-

lopecta.

Defluxus, the same with Catarrhus.

Defrutum, must boil'd to

Halfs, as Sap to Thirds.

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

Dejectio, or Egestio, or Ejectio,

a going to Stool.

Dejectoria, see Catoretica. Delapsio, a falling down.

Deleterium, any venomous

Thing.

Deligatio, is a part of Surgery, which confifts in binding up Wounds, Ulcers, and broken Bones.

Deliquium animi, or Subitus animi casus, fainting or swoon-

Deliquium Chymicum, is the dissolving of any hard Body into Liquor in a moist place.

Delirium, a Depravation of the Imagination and Judgment, arifing from a Tumultuary and disorderly Motion of the Animal mal Spirits; whereupon the Persons Affected, speak several absurd and incongruous things, the Antecedent cause whereof, lyes either in the Blood, or in the Animal Spirits; there are feveral Species of it: Some who speak little, some who dote in their Talk; and not only think, but speak things ridiculous, ftrange, magnificent, and malicious: Others again, really execute what they think, and that either with Laughter, or in great earnest: But these Orders of doting People, are reduced to certain Distinctions.

Dejectio, an Evacuation of the Excrements by the Peristaltick Motion of the Guts; which is various, as well in state of Health, as Illness; Liquid, Moderate Consistence, differently coloured, White, Black, Yellow, Green.

Delapsio, any falling down of the Womb, Anus, Guts, &c.

Deleterium, any Poysonous Medicine.

Deligatio, a part of Chyrurgery that concerns the binding up of Wounds, Ulcers, broken Bones, &c. and it is either Simple or Compound. The Simple is either equal or unequal: The unequal is only round, which swathes the affected Member without any Declension to either side: The unequal is divided into Ascia and Sima, which at least differ up on the account of one being greater, and the other less;

Ascia declines little from a round, but Sima much. There are a great many Distinctions of Swathing, taken from the likeness of the parts which are swathed, or from certain Animals and other things.

Deliquium animi, Swooning; this has its Degrees, and is called Eclysis, Lipothymia, Lipopsychia, Apopsychia, Syncope, phyxea; which are so many It is observed, that Degrees. the proceeding Symptoms, are Cardialgia, sudden Anxiety, Pressure of the Heart, Yawning, Murmur in the Guts, Heaviness or aching of the Head, Noise of the Ears, Darkness and various Colours before the Eyes, Chilness of the extreme parts, Paleness and Change of Pulse. Secondly when these appear and increase, follow presently falling down, greater Paleness and Chilness, Pulse small, flow, weak; Respiration small; Lastly, Interception of Sense and Motion. But in a Syncope, the Pulse ceases, as also Breathing and all Motion; Cold Sweat, with the Discharge of Urine, the Excrements, Seed. After the Paroxysm, insue deep Sighs, Languishing, Weakness, Weariness, Sloth. It is often in Fevers, Astma's, Dropsies, violent Pains, dyc. Sometimes 'tis Hereditary, Weak, Cachectic, Hypochondriae, Persons recovering from any long or dangerous Distemper, Young Lads, Old People, very Lean or Fat Men, eafily fall into it. Others from strong Persumes, sight of offensive things, eating without knowing it something they have Aversion to, violent Exercise, Passion, Purging, Bleeding, Sweat, great Essusion of Perulent Matter, Pains, Poysons, Bites of Venemous Creatures.

Deliquium chymicum, a Distillation by the force of Fire: Or a melting of the Calx which is suspended in moist Cells, and a Resolution of it into a Lixivi-

ous Humour.

Delphinum, Larks-Spur; the Juice of the Flowers and the Distilled Water of this Herb clear the Sight and strengthen it; and some say looking always upon it does the same; wherefore they take care to hang it always in sight; 'tis successfully used in Vulnerary Potions, a Decoction of the Flowers in Wine with a Dram of Saffron opens Obstructions.

Deltoides, a Triangular Muscle, like the Greek A, it proceeds from the Channel Bone, from the upper Process of the Shoulder-Blade, and from the Process of the same, which is called Spinisorme, or like a Thorn; and being fastned to the middle strong Tendon of the Shoulder, lifts up the Shoul-

der it self.

Dementia, the same as Anga,

being a fort of Delirium.

Demersio, the putting any Metal into a dissolving Liquor. Denarius, the Seventh part of an Quace. Dendroides, signisses a Plant like a Tree.

Dendrolibanus, Rosemary.

Dendromalachne, Tree-Mallow.

Dendron, a Tree.

Dens Caninus, so called because the Leaves of its Flowers resem-

ble a Dog's Tooth.

Dens Leonis Dandalyon, 'tis Epatick, and much of the same Vertue with Endive, and is also Diuretick, see Taraxicum.

Dentarpaga, see Forfex.

Dentalium, a small, white, smooth little Shell, having an

Indented Cleft.

Dentes, the Teeth, are little Bones of both laws, faitned one within another like fo many Nails. Men are faid to have Thirty, and Women Twenty Eight; as far as they appear above the Gums, there's no about them; they Membrane grow continually, otherwise they would be worn out by daily grinding: They are not only provided with Veins and Arteries, but with Nerves too; as the great Pains which they are subject to, manifestly evince.

Dentiducum, see forfex.

Dentifricium, a Medicine for whitening, scouring and fastning the Teeth, and for strengthning the Gums.

Dentium dolor, the same with Odontalgia.

Dentio, the same with Den-

Dentitio, the time that Children breed Teeth, which is about bout the Seventh Month, later; and usually the upper Teeth come first, in some the under; and amongst these, the Fore-teeth first: Many times Fevers, Convulsions, Loosnesses, Gc. attend Children in the time of breeding Teeth.

Dento, is a Person whose Teeth

and Mouth stick out.

Deobstruentia, the same with

Deoppilantia.

Deoppilantia, and Deabstruentia, are Medicines which remove Obstructions.

Dephlegmatio, is an Operation, whereby superfluous Water is separated from a Spirit, and this is done by Distillation repeated.

Depilatorium the same with

Pfilothron.

Deplumatio, the same with Ptilofis.

Depuratio, a cleanfing.

Derivatio, a means whereone part, but is not fixed there, is drawn away by a neighbouring part.

Dephlegmatio, an Operation by which the purer Spirits are freed from the groß and super-

fluous Water.

Deplumatio, the same as Pti-.losis, where the Eye-lids with their Callous Tumor and Hair, fall together. It is a Distemper compounded of a Madaruosis and But it's Sclecopthalmia. always accompanyed with a Fall of the Hairs.

Depuratio, the Separation of

any thing. of part

Derma, the same with Cutis. Descensum, or per descensum destillare; see Deliquium.

Descensorium, a Furnace to di-

still Per descensum.

Desiccatio, an Evaporation of superfluous moistness by heat.

Desiccatium, is a Plaister or Ointment that is called Deficcative or Drying.

Desipientia, a sort of Deli-

rium.

Despumatio, taking the Filth of Honey, Syrups, Gr.

Desquamatio, a scaling of

Bones.

Destillatio, an Extraction of the moist or unctuous parts, which are rarified in Mist, or Smoak as it were, by the force of Fire. Distillation is performed by a Bladder, by the Chymical Instrument called Cucurbita, (before described) by a Retort, by Deliquium, by Filtre, by Deby Blood that flows towards scent, &c. and that either in Balnes Maria, Sand, Vapours, Dung, the Sun, a Reverberatorie, &c.

Destillatio, the same as Catarrhus.

Detergentia, see Abstringentia.

Detonatio, Deflagration with Noise, as in making Antimonium Diaphoreticum, Firing Aurum. Fulminans, &c.

Deunx, Eleven Ounces.

Deuteropathia, a Disease that proceeds from another Disease; for Example; if the Head-ach from the Distemper of another the Pure, from the Impure part, the Morbifick Matter being H 4

translated thither from its former Repository.

Dextans, ten Ounces.

Dia, a Preposition before Names of a Medical Compositions, as Diaprunum, Diasena, Diaireos.

Diabetes, so Galen calls it, and Agineta dipsacus, from the great Thirst that attends it, from a certain fort of Serpent called Diplacus, found especially in Lybia, which Poysons with its Bite, and brings an unquenchable Thirst upon the Person affected. It is a rare Distemper, which Galen says, he has feen but twice. The Famous Doctor 7. Van Dueren, and I, observed it once in a Reverend Pastor of the Church; and it is too great a Fusion of the Blood, whereupon the Serum joyned with a violent Thirst, passes the Reins, and it is Excerned in great quantity by the paffages of the Urine; it proceeds ordinarily from a too much exalted, or a too Acid Ferment in the Reins.

Diabrosis, a solution of the Continuum, by eating out of parts.

Diachoresis, the separation of

any Excrement.

Diachylon, a Plaister made of Juices and Gums.

Diacinema, when Bones re-

cede from their places.

Diaclisma, a washing of the Mouth to cleanse it, or to strengthen the Teeth or Gums; the Washes are made of several Astringents, as of the Herbs

Britanica, Tormentil, Bark of Pomgranates, Galls, Allum, Flowers, or Blossoms of wild Pomgranates, &c.

Diacodium, a Syrup made of Poppy Heads, Roots of Liquorice,

Marsh-Mallows, &c.

Diacopragia, a Medicine made of Goats-dung, against Tumors in the Spleen, and Glandules behind the Ears, called Parotides.

Diacriss, a distinction and disudication of Diseases and Symptoms.

Diacretica, see Diacrisis.

Diadoche, a succeeding by a Criss.

Diadosis, a distribution of Nourishment through all the

parts.

Dieresis, an Eating out, or confuming of Vessels, as Senertus fays, when from fome cutting corroding Cause, some ways and passages are made, which naturally ought not to have been; or when some which really are, yet are dilated more than ordinary, fo that the Humours which ought to have been contained in the Vessels, run out. For first, a Dieresis may be occasioned by sharp Humours which dissolve the Unity, and cut away, which likewise sharpe Medicines will do, if they confift of thick parts; for those of Minute parts are not Corrofive, because they stick not long enough. Again, plenty of Humours may occation a Diaresis, by distending and bursting the parts. Thirdly, There

There are several evident causes of a Diaresis; to wit, all those by Contusion which Stretching do break the Unity of the Vessels; such as are Vehement Motion, Noise, great Weight, things that Wound, that Bruise, a Fall, a Leap, and the like; amongst which, you may reckon Wind, which being long pent up, does sometimes so forcibly distend the parts of the Body, that it does not only Dilate the natural Cavities which contain it, but make new, when it breaks out, and dissolves the Unity of the parts also; a Chyrurgical Operation, which either by Incision, Burning, Perforating, Shaving, Filing, Sawing, or Eating, folves the Continuity of parts.

Diaretica, Medicines which

Corrode and Eat.

Diata, Diet, a method in found Persons of living moderately; in Sick, a Remedy confisting in the right use of things necessary to life; and upon that account is either of a thick, mo derate, or thin consistence: The first is done by a good quantity of firm solid Meats, and such as afford good Nourishment; this fort of Diet is called fimply full, and was formerly made of whole Barley-corns husked and boyled, like Furmety: Or it is more full and thick, which is done by Pullets Flesh, and poched Eggs; or it is most full, which allows of eating of things Gelt; that of a moderate confistence, is which confifts of Meats of a moderate quantity and substance; this was formerly done by Bread fopt in Pottage, or with young tender Flesh: That of a thin consistence is, which is done by little Nourishment. and that thin and weak; which for the most part is agreeable in sharpe Diseases: And this is Three-fold, either simply weak, which was formerly done by the Juice of Ptisane; or more weak, when the Patient drunk Water and Honey boiled together; or weakest of all, when the Patient took no Meat; but now-adays Diets are not so strictly observed as formerly; especially in these Countries.

Distetica, a part of Physick that prescribes the use and knowledge of Six things which

are not Natural.

Diagnosis, the Knowledge of present signs; or a knowledge whereby we understand the present condition of a Distemper; and it is Three-sold, either a right investigation of the part Affested, of the Disease it self, or of its Cause.

Diagridium, see Scammo-nium.

Dialeimma, the same with A-pyrexia.

Dialepsis, that middle space in Wounds or Ulcers, which is left open for their Cure.

Diapasma, according to Pliny, is a dry Medicine, made up of dry Powders, to be sprinkled upon something; as either upon Clothes to Persume them, or upon Ulcers, and Wounds, se-

veral

feveral Ways; or upon Drink, to make it more Delicious.

Diapedesis, an Eruption of the Blood, by reason of the thinness of the Vessels.

Diapegma, a Chyrurgeons In-

firument.

Diaphanum, that which is Transparent, as the Humours of the Eyes, the Tunica Cornea, &c.

Diaphanicum, a Composition

of Dates.

Diaphoresis, Sweating, is a Perspiration of all manner of Effluvia, through the invisible

Pores of the Body.

Diaphragma, or Septum Transversum, and D'sseptum, is a Transverse Muscle, which separates the Thorax or Chest from the Abdomen; in the middle it is Membranous; the Gullet, the great Artery, and the great hollow Vein, all pass through it: It conduces to respiration with other Muscles, and presfing upon the Guts, helps forward the Secretion of the Excrements.

Diaphrattontes, Membranes called Pleura, which cover the infide of the Thorax, and leave a kind of partition in the mid-

dle, called Mediastinuin.

Diaphthora, a Corruption of

any part of the Body.

Diaplasis, the setting of a Limb which is out of Joynt.

Diaplasma, an Ointment or

Fomentation.

Diapnoe, the same with Diaphorefis.

Diapyema, the same with Em-

pyema.

Diapyetica, Medicines which ripen the Pus, or Crass snotty Matter.

Diaria febris, the same that

Ephemera.

Diarrhaa, a looseness in the Belly which Ejects several Bilious, Pituitous, and other Fæculent Excrements.

Diarthrosis, a good constitution of the Bones, whereby they are apt to move eafily and strongly; such as is in the Arm, Hands, Thigh, Foot, &c.

Diastole, the Dilatation of the Heart, when the Blood flows into it, from the place where

it is accended, the Lungs.

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

Diatessarum, a Medicine compounded of Four Ingredients, viz. Roots of Gentian, Round Birth-wort, Myrrh, Bay-Berries, made up into an Electuary with Honey.

Diathefis, the Natural or Præternatural Disposition of the Body, whereby we are inclined to perform all Natural Actions, ill

or well.

Diazoma, the same with Diaphragma.

Dichophyia, a fault in the Hair,

when it parts.

Dicrotus, a Pulse that beats twice.

Distamnum, and Distamnus, it hath all the Vertues that Pen-Iny-Royal hath, but it is much more

more effectual, for it expels a dead Child, not only by taking of it inwardly, but also by outward Application and by Fume. 'Tis said that the Goats in Crete, when they are wounded by Darts extract them, and so are cured by feeding on it; it has moreover a Purgative Quality, being applied to the Soles of the Feet, or any other Parts of the Body; it draws out Thorns, it alfo eafes the Pain of the Spleen; the Root of it tastes Hot and hastens Delivery, and so great is the Vertue of this Herb, that the fmell of it drives away venomous Creatures and kills them if they but touch it, the Juice of it applied to Wounds made by a Sword or by the biting of a Venomous Creature, is a prefent Remedy; if at the same time it be also taken inwardly. Hippocrates counts it the best Remedy to expel the Secundine, and a false Conception, being taken in Wine, it provokes the Courses, and hastens Delivery, so powerfully that it ought not to be kept in the Chamber or near where Big-belli'd Women A Woman that was in a desperate Condition by Reason of a dead Child, was soon delivered by taking the Powder of the Leaves of this Herb.

Dydimi. Twins. Alfo the

Tefficles.

Dies Critici, see Critici dies. Digastricus, a double-bellied Muscle, which arises from the Process, called Mammiformis, or like a Teat, and ends in the in- la Decoction of the Herb Ro-

ner middle part of the Chin, and draws it downwards.

Digerantia, or praparantia, those things which change the qualities of fermenting Heat, which refift Action.

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

Digitalis, Fox-glove, 'tis Vomitive, the Country People in Somersetshire, purge and vomit the Sick in Fevers with it; 'tis very good in the Falling - Sickness, if you take two handfuls of it, with four Ounces of Polypody of the Oik, and boil them in Beer, and then drink it: For some have been cured by this Decoction that have had the Falling-Sicknessabove twenty Years, and that used to have two or three Fits every Month: But this Medicine must be given only to strong People, for it purges and vomits violently; being bruized, and applied to the Kings-Evil, or the Juice of it made into an Ointment, does much good, some confide very much in the Flowers, in Kings-Evil-Swellings; they put a great many of them into May-Butter, and fet them in the Sun, others' mingle them with Lard and put them under Ground for Forty Days, then spread the Ointment, on a Cloath, and apply them to the Swelling, and purge every Sixth Day, and in the mean while, use continually

berto

bert, with the thinner part of the Ointment; they anoint the red part of the Swelling; the thicker they use on Cloth, a large quantity of this Ointment ought to be provided; for sometimes it is a Year and more before the Cure is persect: This Ointment is chiefly of use in moist Ulcers of the Kings-Evil.

Digestiva, see Digerentia.

Digitus, a Finger or Toe, in the Hand, they are called the Thumb, Fore-Finger, Middle-Finger, Ring-Finger, and Little-Finger.

Diglosson, see Hypoglossum.

Dilatatio, when any Passages or Receptacles in the Body are too much distended, as in Veins that swell with Melancholy, corrupt Blood in the

Temples, Legs, &c.

Dilatatorium, a Chyrurgeons Instrument, wherewith the Womb or the Mouth is dilated or opened. It is called likewise Speculum, because by it one may see into the Mouth, or the Womb.

Diluentia, fuch things as dilute the Blood.

Dilutum, the same with Infusio.

Dinica, Medicines against a

Dinus, the same with Ver-

Diobolon, or Gramma, one Scruple.

Dionycia, see Hedera.

Dioptra, see Speculum Matricis.

Diorthosis, a Chyrurgical Operation, whereby crooked Members are reduced to their due State.

Diota, a Vessel that surrounds a thing; so called from its Two Ears, which environ both Arms, applied to its sides: Its inferior part is made like a Cupping-Glass, upon which an Alembick is put, wherein there is a Channel at the top which serves to pour Liquor in; and it has besides Two Crooked Noses conveniently placed, which convey the Condensed Humour from the Head of the Instrument into the Cucurbite.

Dioptra, an Instrument whereby one may see into the Matrix, otherwise called Dilatatorium, wherewish the Womb is dilated and enlarged in the Extraction of a dead Fætus out of it, or in inspecting any Ulcers that are in it.

Diorthofis, the Reduction of Crooked Members to their due state.

Dipcadi, a fort of Hyacinth.

Diphryges, a fort of Dross which comes from the melted Brass, when 'tis wash'd with cold Water.

Diplasiasmus, a Reduplication of Diseases: Also Two Muscles of the Arm, which serve to turn it about.

Diploe, the lower thin Plate or Shell of the Scull: Also a double Vessel usual with Chymists.

Diploma, the same with Diploe: Sometimes it is taken

for

for a Complicated or Folded Cloth.

Dipsacus, the same with Diabetes.

Dipsacws, Teases, the Roots of it boyl'd in Wine, cure Ulcers of the Fundament, called Rhagades and Warts. The Water that is received in the Hollowness of the Leaves, is good for Inflammations of the Eyes; it also takes off Spots from the Face and Beautifies it, boiled in Wine; it purges by Urine.

Diptamnum, see Distam-

Discretorium, the same with

Diaphragma.

Discrimen, a fort of Bandage which is used in Bleeding in the Forehead and Temples. -

Discutientia, Discussers, such Medicaments as Dissolve impact

ed Humours.

Dissocatio, the same with Luxatio.

Dispensatio, so Apothecaries term it, when the simples of a Composition are dispensed in order, lest any of the Ingredients should be forgotten.

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

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

Disseptum, the same with

Diaphragma.

Dissimilares partes, Dissimilar parts, are such as can be divided into various parts different from one another; as the Hand into Veins, Muscles, Bones, &c.

Dissolventia, see Discutien-

tia.

Dissolutio, when Electuaries and Powders are mingled and dissolved in Water, or a Decoction.

Distentio, when parts are pussed up, dilated, or relaxed by any thing, as the Guts by Wind, raised from Esservencies within them, whence Oppressions and Pains frequently proceed.

Distichia, a double Row of

Hairs on the Eye-Lids.

Distichum, the lesser Barly.

Distorsio, when parts are ill

placed, or ill figured.

Distributio Chyli, the Chyle is distributed, whenaster a due Fermentation in the Ventricle and the Guts, it soaks into the little Teats in the Intestines, (which Dr. Willis calls the Glandulous Tunick,) and passing through the Lacteal Veins, and its proper Channel along the side of the Thorax, at last falls into the Subclavian Vein, that it may Circulate with the Blood, and receive its colour.

Diuresis, A Secretion of the Urine by the Reins; which is done after this manner: There are little Glandules placed near the Emulgent Arteries, wherewith the Serum is separated from the Blood, and is conveyed by little Channels (of which

the substance of the Reins does principally consist) to the Carunculæ Papillares, little Pappie pieces of Flesh, thence to the Pelvis, the Bain, thence to the Ureters, thence to the Bladder, and so out of Doors.

Diuretica, those Medicines which by parting, dissolving, and funding the Blood, do precipitate, the Serum by the Reins to the Bladder.

Dodecada&ylum, the first of the small Guts, beginning from the Pylorus, and ending where the Gut Fejunum begins: It is so called, as if it were the length of Twelve Fingers, which yet is never observed in any Men amongst us; perhaps the Ancients mistook, from inspecting the Guts of some Brutes.

Dodeapharmacum, is a compofition confisting of twelve simples, as the Apostles Ointment.

Dodrans, Nine-Ounces.

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

Dogmatici, Physicians that seek reason for their expe-

rience.

Delichos, is Smilax horensis, or Phaseolus.

Dolor, Pain, the fame as Lolium. Dolor, Pain, the fame with Algema.

Dolor Nephriticus, the same

that Nephritis.

Donax, the same with Cala-

Doria herba, a fort of Solidago Saracenica.

Doronicum, a fort of Aco-

Dorsum, or Tergum, the back, is the hinder part of the Thorax; the Dorsum, back of the Hand or Foot, is their outside.

Dosis, a set quantity of Physick, or as much as is given at once.

Dochien, an hard swelling or push, as big as a Pigeons Egg, accompanied with a grievous Pain, and proceeding from thick Blood.

Draba, see Arabis.

Drachma, a Dram, is the Eighth part of an Ounce, it

contains three Scruples.

Draco herba tarragon, 'tis frequently used in Sallats, to correct cold Herbs, and the Crudities of them; 'tis good for those that have cold Stomachs, it procures Appetite, and expels Wind, it provokes Urine, and the Courses, and open Obstructions; being chew'd it evacuates Flegm, and so eases the pain of the Teeth, 'tis also Sudorifick.

Draco Arbor, and Dracomis Sanguis, Dragons blood, 'tis an Exotic Tree, from whence distills a Gum, or Rosin of a deep-red Colour, which being held to the Fire soon melts, and if it be cast upon the sire it slames; if it be rub'd upon any thing it makes it red, but it mixes difficultly with Oyl and Water; 'tis of an astringent Vertue, and is frequently used ther Fluxes, for Spitting of Blood, and to settle the Teeth when they are loose. Dragons Blood comes from one of the Canary Islands, called Portus Sanctus, near the Maderas.

the same as Draconthæma,

Sanguis draconis.

Dracontia dracontium, and Dracunculus, and Serpentaria, Dragons-wort; 'tis hot and dry, astringent and of an Acrid Tafte, 'tis something of the Nature of Cuckow-Pint, tis good in Coughs, Catarrhs, and Convulsions: The Leaves are good for Ulcers, and venomous bittings, distilled Water is good in the Plague, and other pestilential

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

Drageta, the same with Tra-

Dragma, the fame with Manipulus.

Dragmis, the same with Pu-

. Draftica are the most excellent Medicines.

Dropacifmus, that wherewith all the External Members · being extenuated, loofened, cold and moift, are anointed; and it is either Simple or Compound: the Simple is made of a little Pitch melted with O,1: The Compound, besides that, has Pepper, wild Pellitory, Brim- to the Heart.

in the Bloody-Flux, and for o-1 stone, and Rosemary-seed in it; and if there be occasion for drying, they add Natural Brimstone, as it is digged out of the Earth, Salt, and the Ashes of Vine-branches: But if it be to Vellicate, then you must add Euphorbium, (a Tree first found by King Juba ) it is made up in different forms; sometimes like an Emplastrum, other times like a Cataplasme.

Dropax, the same that Dro-

pacismus.

Drosomeli, see Manna.

Drus quercus.

Drypepes, Oliva.

Dryopteris, a fort of Fern.

Drypes, a thorny Plant.

Dustus Adiposi, see Sacculi Adiposi.

Ductus Aquosi, see Vena Lyin-

patica.

Ductus Bilarius, see Porus

Bilarus.

Ductus Chyliferus, a Vessel in the lower part whereof all the Lacteal Veins, and many Lympheducts are terminated: It arises about the Glandule of the Kidney on the left fide; and afcending along the Thorax near the great Arterie, ends at the Subclavian Vein on the Lest fide; it is furnished with seve-. tal Valves, that the Matter which ascends by it, may not fall down again: Betwixt the Fourth and Sixth Vertebre it is variously forked as Nature has been pleased to sport. Its use is to convey the Chyle and the Lympha from the lower pirts

Ductus Hygrophthalmici, the same with Ductus Hygroblephari.

Dustus Lachrymales, by which the Water which moistens the Eyes is conveyed into the Nose.

Dustus Pancreaticus, is a little Channel which arises from the Pancreas or Sweet-bread, which is inserted into the Guts, near, or not far off the passage which conveys the Bile; it runs with a Lymphatick Juice, which it discharges into the Gut Duodenum, to ferment and volatize the Meat from the Acid ferment of the Stomach, and the mixture of Gall : The Learned Dr. Graaf knew how to get a Tuice out of it, that was fomething Acid; though other Phyficians doubt of it, and of certain Diseases which the Excellent Sylvius Attributes to the Effervenscence of this Acid Pancreatick Juice, with the Gall in but we attirm, the Duodenum, that there is fometimes an Acid Juice found in it, and often a Salt and Austere; but frequently an infipid volatile Liquor. See my Antomie Reformed, Chap.11. I. I.

Ductus Roriferus, so the Noble Bilsius calls it; the same

with Ductus Chyliferus.

Dustus Salivares, or Salivarii, passages which proceeding from the Maxilarie Glandules, goes as far as the Jaws and sides of the Tongue, where they emit the Juice we call Spittle, which conduces to the better

chewing and swallowing of solid Meat, and something to its Fermentation too.

Ductus Thoracicus, see, Ductus

Chyliferus.

Dustus Umbylicalis, see Funi-

Ductus Urinarius, the same with Urether and Urethra.

Ductus Versungianus, the same

with Dullus Pancreaticus.

Duella, the Third part of an Ounce.

Dulcamara, or Glycypicris, Woody Night-shade or Bitter-swelt, 'tis said to provoke Urine and to be good in a Dropsie and for the Jaundice: The Juice of the Leaves says Parkinson, purges much, the Leaves are used outwardly with good Success, in Inflamations and itching Humours of the Hands and Feet.

Dulcedo Amoris, see Amoris Dulcedo.

Dulcoratio, see Edulcoratio.

Duodenum Intestinum, the same with DodecadaEtylon.

Dupondium, the Weight of Four Drams, or half an Ounce:

Dura Mater, see Mater Du-

Dysasthesia, a difficulty of, or fault in sensation.

Dyscinesia, an Inhability to move.

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

Dysecoia, Dulness of Hear-

ing.

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

Dysenteria, a Loosness, accompanied with Gripings in the Belly, wherein Bloody and purulent Excrements, and Membraneous pieces of the Intestines too are Excerned, always or very frequently attended with a continual Fever, and a Drought.

Dysepulotica, great Ulcers, be-

yond Cure.

Dysodes, any thing that smells

ill, as Excrements.

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

Dyspathia, an Impatient Tem-

per.

Dyspepsia, a difficulty of Digestion, or Fermentation in the Stomach and Guts, whereupon the Nourishment is often turned into Acidity, and smells ill.

Dysphonia, a difficulty of Speech, from an ill disposition of the Organs.

Dysphoria, an Impatience in

Suffering.

Dyspnæa, a difficulty of Breathing, which proceeds from vitiated, obstructed, or irritated Organs.

Dystherapeuta, Diseases of dif-

ficult Cure.

Dysthymia, a sickness of the

Mind.

Dystocia, a difficulty of bringing forth; or a preternatural Birth; as when the Fætus comes forth Obliquely, Transverse, or cum.

with its Feet foremost; or when the Passages are straitned by Inslammation, or otherwise; or when the Fætus is very large, weak, fat or dead.

Dysuria, a difficulty of Urine, proceeding from an ill disposition of the Organs, or from an Obstruction of them by the Stone, Gravel, or Viscous Clammy Humours, accompanied with an heat of the Urine.

E

E Benum, and Ebenus, or Hebenus, the Ebony-Tree, 'tis the Hardest, Heaviest, and Blackest Tree that is.

Ebiscus, the same with Hi-

biscus, see Althaa.

Ebullitio, a Boiling or Bubling up, as when an Alcali and an Acid are mixt.

Ebulus, Dwarf-Elder or Dane-Wort; 'tis faid to have the fame Vertues with Elder, but they are stronger. The Bark and Seeds purge Water, wherefore they are good in Dropfies and other Diseases, arising from Watery Humours; the Root likewise purges very strongly, the Leaves of it, as well as those of Elder, applied to Burns, Cure them.

Ebolica, Medicines which help the Delivery in hard Labour. Also Medicines which cause Abortions.

Eccathartica, see Catharti-

Ecchyloma, the same with Ex-

Ecchymoma, Marks, and Spots in the Skin, from the Extravafation of Blood.

Ecchymosis, the same with Ec-

chymoma.

Eccope, the same with Extirpatio.

Ecchoprotica, the same w

Eccrimocritica, figns from particular Excretions.

Eccrisis, a Secresion of Ex-

crements.

Echidnium, is a Diminutive of

Echium.

Echinomelocacios, is an Indian Plant, called also Melocardius. Echinopoda, is Genista.

Echium, and Viperina, Vipers,

Buglois.

Eclegina, or Linchus, which the Arabians call Loch, and Loboch; others Illinchus, is a Medicine applied inwardly, of a middle confistence, between a Syrup and an Opiate, made up of several Pectorals, against the Distempers of the Throat and the Lungs.

Eclipsis, a Desection of Spirit. Eclysis, when the strength is a little decayed, proceeding from a want of sufficient warmth,

and spirits in the Body.

Ecphracticum, a Medicine good against Obstructions.

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

Ecphysesis, a breathing thick. Ecphysis, a Process that co-

heres with the Bone.

Ecpiesma, a Juice squeezed

out: Also Dregs which remain of any thing that is squeezed: Likewise a fracture of the Scull, wherein the broken parts press upon the Meninges or Skins of the Brain.

Ecpiesmus, a very great Pro-

tuberance of the Eyes.

Ecplexis, a Fright or Stupor.

Ecpneumatosis, see Expiratio.

Ecptosis, the same that Luxa-

Ecpy Elica, condensing Medicines, see Incrassantia.

Ecpyema, the same with Em-

pyema.

Ecpyesis, see Ecpyema.

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

Ecsarcoma, the same with Hy-

persarcosis.

Ecstasis, a fort of madness.

Ecstasis, an Ecstasie, is a commotion of the Mind: Also a dimotion of any thing from the state wherein it was, into another.

Ecthlimma, an Ulceration arifing from a violent compreffion in the Surface of the Skin.

Ecthymata, Pimples, or certain breakings out in the Skin, as the Small Pox, Gc.

Ellome, the same with Ex-

tirpatio.

Etillotica, Medicines which confume Callous parts, and pull out Hairs.

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

Echotica, Medicines which cause Abortion.

ing Pimples; some take Hydroa for Eczema, but 'tis a mi-

Edulcoratio, the washing of things that are Calcin'd from their Salts, to make them sweet. Or when Potions are fweetned

with Sugar or Syrups.

Effervescentia, an Intestine Motion of Particles of different nature and qualities, tending to ludden Destruction; sometimes attended with Heat and Flame, as is unquenched Lime, Hay laid up moift, Chymical Mixtures, dre.

Effloratio, or Efflorescentia, the

fame with Exanthema.

Effluvium, the same with Aporrhæa.

Egestio, the same with De-

Fjettio, the same with Dejectio.

Eispnoe, the same with Inspi-

Elea, is Olia.

Eleagnus, is Agnus Castus.

Elassaccharum, is Oyl and Sugar mixt together.

Eleose Elinum, or Eleoselinum,

1s Apium.

Elaphocorogon, is Allium Cer-

vinum.

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

Elate, is Abies.

Elaterium, the Juice of wild Cucumbers made up in a thick and hard confishence: Also any

Eczemata, red hot, and burn- Medicine that purges the Bel-

ly.

Elatine, is by some counted Veronica, by others a fort of Helxine.

Ellica, see Attrahentia.

Elcus, see Helcus.

Eleagnus, the same with Ela-

agnus.

Electuarium, a Confection of Simple Ingredients, Paps of Pithes, Gums mixed with Syrup, or Honey, of a Confistence like a Conserve; and it is either Simple, or Compound; the Simple confifts only of the Pith of Cassia, Tamarinds, or Pruins; but the Compound for the most part of several Simple Ingredients, Pulps, condensated Juices, Gums, &c. made up with Honey or Syrup. Ele-Eluaries are Digestive, Loosning, Purging, Strengthning, Alexi-

pharmick, dyc.

Elementa, or Principia, are the Simplest Bodies that can be, which are neither made of one another, nor of any thing elfe, of which all things are made, and into which they are ultimately resolved. There Five Elements, Spirit, Salt, Sul phur, and Mercury; but not fo well. The Peripateticks reckon Four, Fire, Air, Water and Earth. Cartefius supposes a First Matter, a Second, and a Third; but all those Elements are compounded of others; wherefore to fay, that any thing confifts thereof; is as if one should say, That a Tree is compounded of a Root , Trune, Branches,

12 Leaves. Leaves, Flowers, &c.

Elemi, is a Gum, or Resign, or pellucid Tear, Whitish, mixt with Yellow Particles, reduced into a Mass; it comes from Æthyopia, where it flows from a Cedar-Tree.

Elemni, the same with E-

Eleochryson, and Heleochryson, is Ageratum.

Eleoselinum, the same with

Elaoselinum.

Eleosaccharum, Distilled Oyl,

mixed with Sugar.

Elephantiasis Arabum, which the Greeks speak nothing, but the Arabians do frequently, is a kin to a varix, or crooked fwelling in the Veins; and proceeds from thence, and is only a Tumor in the Feet. Avicenna Treats of this Di-Itemper, where he speaks of the varices: Yet Rhases differs from him, and Haly Abbas follows the Greeks; who fays, That an Elephas is a Disease which corrupts all the Members of the Body, and is as it were an Universal Cancer: But neither is he confistent with himself, when he writes, That Ulcers in the Legs and Feet are called Elephas; and that Elephanticus Morbus is an Apolthume proceeding from Melancholy in the Legs and Feet: and a fign it, is that the shape of the Foot is like the figure of an Elephant. All the rest Treat! separately of a Leprofie, and an Elephantia, and make the lat-

proceeding from Melancholy, and Pituitous Blood, and the crooked swelling of the Veins, whereby the Feet resemble the Feet of an Elephant in shape and thickness, and this fort of Tumor is often feen in Beggars who wander much.

Elephantiasis Gracorum, which the Arabians call a Leprofie: It is called also Elephas, Elephantasis, and Elephantia, from an Elephant; as some think, because it makes People big like an Elephant: Which is a foolish Notation of the Word; for the Body is no bigger, though the Disease be. Others think it so called, because the Distemper lying in the Legs, makes them stiff and equal, like an Elephant; or because 'tis a strong vehement Disease like an Elephant; with such like Stuff. Galen in his Fourteenth Chapter of Tumors, says, That this Disease is called Saturialmus, when it first begins, because it makes the Face like that of a Satyr. For the Lips are thick, the Nose smells, the Ears decay, the Jams are red, the Forehead is set with Tumours, like so many Horns. Though others think it is called Saturiasirus, because the Perfons Affected, are much inclined to Leachery at the beginning. as Satyrs are. Celsus Describes it thus, The whole Body, says he, is so affected, that the very Bones may be said to be Corrupted: The upper parts of the Body are full of Spots and Tumours, the ter to be a swelling of the Feet, Redness whereof is gradually

turned into Black: The top of the Skin is unequally Thick. Thin, Hard, Soft, Rough, as if it had Scales on it; the Body decays, the Bone, Calves of the Legs and Feet swell: When the Disease is old and inveterate, the Toes and Fingers are hid in the Swelling, and a small Fever arises, which easily consumes a Man loaden with so many Insirmities.

Elevator, the same with Elevatorium.

Elevatorium, so called, from lifting up, is a Chyrurgeons Instrument wherewith Sculls that are depressed, are raised up again.

Elich+yson, the same with E-

leochryfon.

Elixatio, when things are

softned with Boiling.

Elixir, so called from the A-rabic Word Elecschir, or Elieschir, or Eleschus; is the Essence of any thing Extracted with the Spirit of Wine, or something of that Nature; is the same that a Tincture.

Eleborus, or Heleborum, Helebore, the Root of white Hellebore, which is only used in Physick, purges very Violently upwards and downwards, yet it may be used says Tragus, being insused twenty sour Hours in Wine or Oxymel, and afterwards dried; half a Dram of it so prepared, may be given in Wine, to mad and melancholy People, but either of the Hellebores, says Gesner, may be used Inossensively, being boyled to a

Syrup, with Honey and Vinegar, and are very useful, for many Flegmatick Diseases, especially of the Head and Breaft, as an Afthma, difficulty of Breathing, and the Falling-Sickness: they wonderfully purge the Belly, the Urine, and all the Passages. In the use of White Hellebore, two things are chiefly to be minded. First, That the Diseases are Obstinate; and Secondly, That the Patient hath sufficient strength to bear the Operation; wherefore the Root ought not to be given to old Men, Women or Children, or to fuch as are weakly, and Costive in their Bodies, and the Hellebore ought to be well prepared; the Root boyl'd in Vinegar, and held a while in the Mouth, takes off the pain of the Teeth; a Decoction of it made in Lee, kills Lice, and cleanfes the Head from Scurf, it being washed with it, and cures the Itch, and other Vices of the Skin; the Powder of it blown up into the Nostrils, occasions Sneezing, wherefore 'tis called in English Sneez-Wort. Parkinfon fays, The Spaniards make Poyson of the Juice of the Root being fermented in an Earthen Pot, wherewith they anoing their Arrows, that the Wounds Inflicted by them, may be render'd incurable, to conclude, both the Hellebors, are now only used in great Diseases, as for the Falling-Sickness, Giddiness, Madness, Dropsy, Hip-Gout, Convulsions and the like.

Eleminthes, and Heleminthes, are little Worms bred in the Guts; especially that called Rellum, the lowermost.

Elodes and Helodes, a continual Fever, wherein the Patients are almost melted through Moi-

sture.

Elongatio, a fort of imperfect Luxation, when the Ligament of any Joynt is stretch'd and extended, but not so as that the Bone goes quite out of its Place.

Eluxatio, the same with Lux-

Elymos, is Panicum.

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

Embaphium, a Sawcer or finall Vessel, wherein Medicaments or Aliments are put, or measured.

Embasis, a sort of Bath.

Embrocatio, the same that Embroche.

Embrocha, the same that Em-

broche.

Embroche, an irrigation, or instillation, is a sort of Fomentation, when a Liquor is distilled from on high, like Rain, upon a part, which is either done by a Vessel with a Nose that inclines, or by Distillation, or out of an Ewer. First, it is used in Distempers of the Brain, where the Liquor is sirst poured upon the Suture called Coronalis, and is permitted to run by that called Sagittalis. Secondly, it is applyed to the top of the Spi-

nal Marrow, in Diseases of the Nerves, and is permitted to run down the whole ridge of the Back. Thirdly, it is used to warm or dry the Ventricle, and the Liquor is suffered to run through the whole Abdomen: and if the Bowels be weak, they apply a Sear-cloth of Santalum (some English it Sanders) to the Liver, when they apprehend it may be over-heated. The matter whereof theie Embroches are made common in Bathe Water, a Decoction, Milk, and Oyl, according as the Distemper of the part, and necessity require.

Embryon, the Rudinient of a

Child in the Womb.

Embryothastes, or Embryulcus, an Instrument wherewith the Chyrurgeons draw the Dead Child out of the Womb.

Embryotomia, an Anatomical

Dissection of a Fætus.

Emetica or Vomitoria, Medicines which with their Pungent Particles, contract the Fibres of the Stomach upwards, and so Eject at the Mouth whatsoever is offensive to the Stomach; they are made of Decoctions, Tinchures, and Insusions, &c. and therefore for the most part are Liquid.

Emetologia, a description of things that provoke Vomit-

ing.

Emeros, see Vomitus.

Emmenagoga, Medicines which excite the Courses.

Emmenia, the same with Catamenia and Menses.

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

Emollientia, softening things, are such as with a moderate heate and moisture, dissolve the parts, which before cohered close, and diffipating others, make them loofe and foft.

Empasma, the same with Ca-

tapasma.

Empeira, or Empira, see Em-

pirica.

Empetalon, the same with Eupetalon.

Empetron, see Saxifraga.

Emphraxis, Obstruction in any part.

Emphractica, the same with

Emplattomena.

Emphylema, an Inflamation, proceeding from an Effervency, or otherwise.

Emphyton Thermon, the innate heat, or heat first sown in the Fætus, from the Parents Seed; which afterwards, when Respiration is begun, and the Fætus subsists of it self, decays by de-Both Philosophers and grees. Physicians call this heat an innate and native Spirit, and fay that it confists of Three parts, of a primogenial moisture, an innate Spirit and Heat. Whence Fernelius defines innate heat, to be a primogenial moisture every way qualified with an innate spirit and heat. But these toys of the Ancients are nothing to us; for 'tis certain, that this Heat belongs only to new born Crea- and for Pains and weakness of tures.

Empirica Medicina, Quacking, Curing the Sick by guels, without reason, Acron Agrigentinus was the first Author of it, who neglecting the Reasons of things, contented himself with bare Experience. Quacks first flourished amongst the Ægyptians; from this Trade came Mountebanks.

Empetalon, the same with Eu-

petalon.

the same with Emplastica,

Emplattomena.

Emplastrum, a Plaister, a Medicine applied outwardly to the Skin, spread upon Linnen, or Leather; it is commonly made of Oyls, or of those things which are of a like confishence with Oyl; as Swines-greafe, Butter, Slimy Viscous Extractions from Gums, Roots, Gc. also of Powders and Wax, or those things which are of a like confishence with Wax; as Rosin, Pitch, Gum, &c. the Mass whereof being yet hot, is formed into a Cylindriacal Figure.

Emplastrum de Ammoniaco, the Plaster of Ammoniacum, it disfolves hard fwellings, eafes the pain of the Breasts, and dissolves the swellings of them.

Emplastrum e Baccis lauri, Plaster of Bay-berries, it expels Wind, and strengthens the Stomach, and eases Pain, proceeding from Cold or Wind.

Emplastrum barbarum magnum, it is reckoned good for the bitting of venomous Creatures, to take off Inflamations, the Joints. I 4 EmplaEmplastrum de betonica, Plaster of Bettony, it's used for Diseases of the Head.

Emplastrum Casaris, it is very astringent, it strengthens the Back, and takes off the Pains of it, and is good for the weakness

of the Joints.

Emplastrum Cephalicum, a Plaster for the Head, it strengthens the Head, and eases the Head-ach; being applied to the crown of the Head shaved, but it is most commonly applied to the Soles of the Feet, to draw the Humours from the Head.

Emplastrum de Cicuta cum Ammoniaco, the Plaster of Hemlock with Ammoniacum; 'tis good to soften hard swellings, and to

take off Inflamations.

Emplastrum e Cymino, it is used for windy-Ruptures, and

to expel Wind.

Emplastrum diachalcite os, Plafter called Diachalcitis, it is commonly used to drive away Milk.

Emplastrum diacrylon simplex, simple Diacrylon, it softens

Discusses, and Heals.

Emplastrum diachylon magnum, great Diachylon, it is cleanfing,

healing, and anodyne.

Emplastrum diachylon magnum cum Gummi, great Diachylon, it dissolves, digests, and ripens hard swellings.

Emplastrum de mucilaginibus, Plaster of the Mucilage; 'tis 2 good Plaster to suppurate Tu-

mours.

Emplastrum epispastieum, bli-

Emplastrum, called Flos unguentorum, it dissolves and digests Tumours, and is good for Strains.

Emplastrum griseum de lapide calaminari, the Plaster of the Stone called Caliminaris; it cools, heals, and dries.

Emplastrum de hermodactilis, the Plaster of Hermodactile; it

eases pains of the Gout.

Emplastrum ad harniam, Plaster for Ruptures, it is used for Ruptures, strengthens the back, stops Fluxes, and prevents miscarriage.

Emplastrum hystericum, Hysterick Plaster, it is applied to the

Navel for Mother-fits.

Emplastrum oxycroceum, it comforts the Limbs, tis good for Aches, and discusses cold Tumours.

Emplastrum de ranis, Plaster of Frogs; 'tis chiefly used to

dissolve hard swellings.

Emplallrum de Sandice, it gives ease, is drying and cooling.

Emplastrum de Sapone, Plaster of Spap, it is proper for the Gout, and pains of the Joints.

Emplastrum stifficum parracelsi, it is commonly used for Bruises

and Aches.

Emplastrum Stomachicum magistrale, the Magisterical Stomach-plaster, it comforts and strengthens the Stomach. The way of making all these Plasters, may be seen in Pecheys London Dispensatory, reduced to the practice of the London Physicians. Emplattomena, or Emplastica, Salves which so constipate and shut up the pores of the Body, that Sulphureous Vapours can-

not pais.

Empnuematosis, an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, whereby the Nitrous Air is continually breathed in, and by the Wind-pipe, and its Bladdery parts is communicated to the Blood to accend it: But if we inspect the matter narrowly. Inspiration does not seem to depend principally upon the Thorax, but upon the contraction of the Membrane which covers the Wind-pipe, the upper part of the Gullet, and the Nostrils; for take this away, and you take away the motion of the Cheft, the Lungs, and the Abdomen.

Emprosibotonos, the continual Contraction of the Muscles of the Neck towards the fore-

parts.

Empyema, properly so called, is a Collection of Purulent Matter in the Cavity of the Thorax; but largely taken, signifies the same in the Abdomen too.

Empyreumata, little Feverish remains after a Crisis; also that thick Viscous Matter which subsides to the bottom in Distil-

led Waters.

Emulgentia vasa, the Arteries and Veins which pass under the Beins

Emulsio, an Emulsion, a Medicine to be Drunk, made of the Kernel of some Seeds, infused in a convenient Liquor.

Emunchoria, Cavities into which something is emptied, as the Pituitous Humour of the Brain into the Nostrils; the Yellow thickish Humour, which we call Ear-wax into the Ears, the Excrements into the Bowels; the Urine into the Bladder, doc.

Enamon, a Medicine which stops the Blood, or which by binding, cooling, or drying, close the Passages of the Vessels which were open, stops or diminishes the fluidity and Violent Motion of the Blood.

Encorema,, that little Cloud which hangs in the middle of Urines.

Enarthrosis, jointing, when the Cavity that receives is deep, and the head of the bone that's inferted is Oblong; as may be seen in the Huckle-bone, and its Cavity; in the principal Bone of that part of the Foot which immediately succeeds the Leg, with the Bone call'd Cymbisorme, or like a Boat.

Encanthis, the Caruncula Lachrymalis, or an Excrescence and swelling of the inner An-

gles of the Eye.

Encathisma, the same with

Insessus.

Encauma, a Burning in any part of the Body. It also signisses an Ulcer in the Eye, with a Filthy Scab, which often follows a Fever.

Encephalos, what soever is within the compass of the Scull: As the Brain, the Cerabellum, the Oblongated Marrow, Encharaxis,

Encharaxis, see Scarificatio.

Encheiresis Anatomica, a readiness in Dissections; when an Anatomist shews the parts of a Carcals dexteroully.

Enchristum, an Ointment, or

Liniment.

Enchusa, the same with Anchu-

Enchymoma, an Afflux of the Blood, whereby the External parts are Rendred black and blew; as in the Scurvy, Bloodshot Eyes, &c. also an Afflux of Blood, by the quickness and fuddenness of its Motion, as in Anger and Joy.

Enchyta, or Infundibulum, an Instrument wherewith Liquids are instilled into the Eyes, No-

strils or Ears.

Enclysma, the same that Clyster.

Encope, an incision of any

part, as is in a Gangrene.

Encranium, the same that Cerebellum.

an indication of Endeixis. Diseases, whereby is shewn what is to be done: As for Example, a Plethora, too much fulness of Blood, indicate the opening of a Vein.

Endemius, or Morbus Vernaculus, and Communis, is a Disease which always infects a great many in the same Country, proceeding from some Cause peculiar to the Country where it reigns. Such is Scurvy to the Hollanders.

Endemus, the same with Endemius.

cooling Herb, and the Water of it is used in Fevers and in Inflamations.

Enema, the same with Cly-

Energia, an agitation or operation of the Animal Spirits and Blood.

Enervatio, a weakness about

the Tendons or Nerves.

Engizoma, a blow upon the Skull, wherewith the bone defends to the inner Membrane of the Brain, and prefles upon Also an Instrument which we use in such like cases.

Engonios, the bending of the

Arm or Leg.

Ensiformis Cartilago, the lowest part of the Brest-bone

pointed like a Sword.

Enixum Sal, by this they understand a Salt, which partakes both of an Alcali and Acid. It is also call'd Sal Neutrum, because it is neither truly an Alcali or Acid; of which fort are common Salt, Nitre, Alum, Vitriol, dec.

Entalium, a certain Sea-Shell, long and hollow like a Pipe. white, Scollop'd without, and smooth within, about the length

of a Finger.

Entera, long Membranaceous Winding-pipes, annexed to the Mesentery, that they be not confounded with one another; and they are Six ( unless you reckon the Gullet, the Stomach, and the Bladder amongst the Intestines, which I should not stand upon, fince they have Endivia, or Intubum, 'tis al the same substance, and almost

the

the same action) the Gut Duodenum, fejunum, Ileum, Cacum, Colon, and the Rellum; the uppermost are called Three small Guts, the lower great Guts; they are clothed with Four Tunics, the outermost Membranous, which arises from the Peritoneum: The Second is Fibrous or Fleshy, whose Exteriour Fibres are long, the Interior round placed upon one another at Right Angles: The Third is Nervous, and contains the meetings of both Lacteal and Sanguinary Vessels, to which there inwardly adheres a Fourth Tunic, which is Glandulous, or rather of a pappie Substance, whereby the Chyle is imbibed and communicated to the Milky Veins. The Intestines for the most part are about Six times as long as the Man whose Some take Lattes they are. to fignifie the small Guts only; others take them for fat Guts, as particularly Perfius.

Enterenchyta, a Clyster-pipe, which is also called Siphon, and

Syringa.

Enterocele, or Hernia Intestinalis, the fall of the Intestines, especially of the Ileum, through the Processes of the Peritoneum, Dilated into the Groins or outer Skin that covers the Cods.

Enteroepiplocele, a fort of Hermia, when the Call and the Intestines, fall both together into the

Cods.

Enteromphalos, Hermia Umbi- tinually grows stronger. licalis, when the Intestines bunch out at the Navil, which a Man's Yard.

is common with Great-Bellied Women.

Entrichomata, the outmost Circle of the Eye-Lids, from whence the Hair grows.

Entyposis, the Jointing of the

Shoulder with the Arm.

Enula Campana, the fresh Root being candied, or, dryed, and powder'd, mixt with Hony or Sugar, is very good in a difficulty of Breathing, an Asthma, and an oldCough, being taken after Supper it helps Concoction; it is also commended, as an excellent Preservative against the Plague, being taken in the Morning, it forces Urine, and the Courses, half a Pint of White-Wine, wherein the fliced Roots, have been infused three Days, taken in the Morning fasting, 'cures the Green Sickness; a Decoction of the Root, taken inwardly or outwardly applied, is commended by fome for Convulsions, Contusions, and the Hip-Gout, the Roots boyl'd in Wine, or the fresh Juice insused in it, and Drunk, kills and expels Worms, Wine prepared with this Root. and often Drunk, wonderfully quickens the Sight, Elecampane distil'd in common Water, yields a volatile Salt that smells, and has the same Virtue with Salt of Harts-horn.

Enypnion, a Dream.

Epocheme, the fame with Anabasis.

Epacmastica, a Fever that con-

Epagogium, the Fore-skin of.

Epanadiplosis, or Reduplicatio, to Venery: This proceeds from see Anadiposis.

Epaphalesis, an iterated Phle-

botomie.

Epar, see Hepar.

Epermata, Tumours of the Glandules, called Parotes, behind the Ears.

Ephebæum, the place from the Hypograstrium, or lower part of the Abdomen, to the Secret Parts.

Epheleis, that Bloody Subftance which is brought up in Spitting of Blood: Also a Shell or Crust that is brought over Ulcers.

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

Emphemera, or Diaria, a continued Fever, which lasts but a day, arising from a Commotion and Accension of the fine parts of the Blood; If it last above a Day, it is called Synochus Simplex.

Ephemerum, a Plant that dies

the same day it Springs.

Ephialtes, or Incubus, the Night-mare, is a depraved I-magination, whereby People a-fleep fancie that their Wind-pipe is oppressed by some superincumbent Body, that their Breath is stop'd, and they are excited

a compression of the Cerebellum, when the Ventricles are too full of moisture: Or if those who are thus affected lye upon their Backs, then the whole bulk of the Brain lies upon the Cerebellum, whereupon all the Pores and Passages being stopped by so much weight, the Spirits are hindred from Influencing the Nerves, called par vagam, and the Intercostal Nerve, which being thus destitute of Spirit, the Lungs are oppressed, and flag, and cannot perform their Office.

Ephidrosis, Sweating.

Ephippium, or Sella Equina, or Tursica, any part of the Bone Spenoides, wherein the Pituitary Glandule is placed.

Epiala, a continued Fever, wherein the Patient feels both

Heat and Cold at once.

Epialtes, the same with Ephialtes.

Epicarpium, a Medicine applyed outwardly, like a Plaster or a Cataplasme, applyed to the Pulse or Wrist of the hand to drive away intermitting Fevers.

Epicauma, a Crusty Ulcer, that sometimes happens to the Black of the Eye.

Epicerastica, Medicines which obtund and temperate sharp

Humours.

Epicheiresis, the same with

Encheriesis.

Epicolica regiones, or Laterales, or Lumbares. Glisson calls that part Epicolica, which

lyes

upon the parts of the Gut Colon, whence it has its Name.

Epicophosis, the same as Co-

pholis.

Epicrasis, a gradual Evacuation of all ill Humours in the Blood.

Epicrifis, a judging of a Dif-

Epicrusis, a percussion of the foft parts, with light Ferula's, an usual Custom amongst the Fapaneses.

Epicyema, a Superfætation,

which rarely happens.

Epidemius, a common Disease, proceeding from a common Cause, spreading it self over divers Countries, at divers times; such are the Plague, Malignant Fevers, dyc. reason is, that the Nitre of the Air, with other Particles that are in it, acquire the Vertue of an Arcenic, or a Sublimate, as we see in making Sublimates; for the Particles of which that confists, if they be given severally, are not fo destructive; but taken together, they make a deadly Poyson.

Epidermis, see Cuticula.

Epidesis, the Binding of a Wound to flop the Blood.

Epidesmus, a tying of Swathes underneath.

Epididymis, or Paristata, in Latin Supergeminalis, and it is a winding Vessel, making a Figure like the winding of crooked Vessels that are swoln with ill Blood, and is affixed to the

er Globe is annexed to the Testicles, consisting of one Vesfel or Passage above Five Ells long: the lesser Globe is connected to the Vessel that carries the Seed.

Epigastrium, the fore-part of the lowermost Belly, whose upper part is called Hypochondrium; the middle part Umbilica. lis; and the lowermost Hypogastrium.

Epigennema, that which happens to a Disease like a Symptome: Also the order of parts in Generation, which is done

successively.

Epiginesis, the same that Epiginema.

Epiglossum, the same with

Laurus Alexandrina.

Epiglottis, the Fifth Cartilage of the Larynx, the cover of the opening of the Windpipe: It is also called Sublinguium.

Epigonatis, the Whirl-bone of the Knee.

Epilepsia, or Morbus Caducus, because that the persons Affected fall down on a sudden: Or Hercules, because it is hard to be cured; also Lues Deifica, Sonticus, Comitialis, Sacer, &c. And it is an Interpolated Convulsion of the whole Body. which hurts all Animal Actions, proceeding from an Explosion of Animal Spirits in the Brain, whereby the Persons Affected are suddenly cast upon the ground. This Explosion arises either from an irritation Back of the Testicles: Its great- or pricking in the Spirits: Or

when

when something Heterogenous is intermixed with the Animal

Spirits.

Epilepsia Intestinalis, is nothing elfe than a Convultion, which arises from things, Irratiating the Bowels, which often happens to Children.

Epilepsia Puerorum, Childrens Convulsions, Infants, and Children are so often seized with Convulsions, that Childrens Convulfions are the Chief, and most frequent of all Convulsions, and they are most inclined to them, the first Month after the Birth, and upon breeding of Teeth, though they may also come at other times, and from other Causes, as from a Sickly or Breeding Nurse; from the Milk Coagulated in the Stomach, from a Fever or Ulcers of the Head, or of other Parts, from Breakings out fuddenly, a change of the Air, or the like.

Epileptica, Medicines against

an Epilepsy.

Epilogismus, the Vote of Phyfictans.

Epimelis, is Mespilus.

EpinyHides, Pimples that fend forth Matter, and are painful,

especially in the Night.

Epiparoxysmus, when a Patient endures more Fits in a Fever than usual, which happens in inordinate Fevers.

.. Epiphanomena, figns which appear afterwards in Diseases.

Epiphora, properly an Inflammation of the Eye; but it is fometimes taken more at large, Anafarca.

for an Inflammation of

whole Body.

Epiphysis, Appendix, centia, Additamentum, signify one Bone that grows to another by fimple and immediate Contiguity, though not with for even a Surface, but with some kind of Ingress of one Bone into the Cavity of the other, like that Coarticulation wherewith the Bones form the Joynts, but without any Motion.

Epiplasma, the same with

Cataplasma.

Epiplocele, a Rupture when the Cawl falls into the outward Skin of the Gods.

Epiplocomista, fat big-bellied Men, who have fat huge Cawls; which Writers fay, has fometimes hindred Conception in Women; and therefore they are named Cawl-bearers.

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

Epiploon Omentum, or Reticula, the Cawl, a Cover spread over the Intestines, arising from the bottom of the Ventricle, and the back of the Gut Colon; to wit, from the doubling of the Peritonaum: It is shaped like a Net, or a Fowlers Bag, and abounds with feveral Sans guinary Vessels; itsuse is to cherish the Stomach, and the Guts with its fat.

Epiporoma, a hard Callus in

the Joints.

Episarcidium, the same with

Epis-

Epischion, the Os pubis.

Episcopales Valgulæ, which are also called Mitrales and Sigmoides. There are two of them in the Vena Pulmonaris, to hinder the Blood from flowing back to the Heart.

Episemasia, the very time that a Disease first seizes a Person, and is properly called Sig-

nificatio.

Epision, the place of the Se-

cret Parts, or Aqualiculus.

Epispharia, windings and turnings in the outer substance of the Brain, that the Sanguiferous Vessels may pass more securely.

Epispastica, the same with

Attrahentia.

Epistomia, the utmost gapings

and meetings of Vessels.

Epistropheus, or Cardo, the second Vertebre of the Neck; so called from turning, because the Head turns upon it.

Epithema, a Medicine applyed outwardly to the more Noble parts of the Body, especially

to the Heart and Liver.

Epneumatosis, the same that

Expiratio.

Epomis, the upper part of the Shoulder, called also Acromi-

Epomphalum, a Plaister, or any such thing applyed to the Protuberances of the Navel.

Epsema, a Decoction of new Wine till half be boyled away.

Epulis, an Excrescence in the Gums which reaches the farthest Axel-Teeth; so that it hinders the opening of the Mouth.

Epulotica, the same with Ci-

Equisetum, Horse - tail; this. Herb is very Astringent, therefore is used to cure the Whites, and Fluxes of Blood. One Dram of the Powder, or Four Ounces of the Decoction of it in Wine, being taken Morning and Evening: Three Spoonfuls of the Distill'd Water taken two or three Mornings, Cures Bleeding, and Ulcers of the Kidnies outwardly applyed; it cures Wounds, even when the Nerves are cut. Or Ulcers of the Lungs, Drink three Ounces of the Decoction made in Water, or two Ounces of the Juice, Morning and Evening: A Drain. of the Powder, taken in three Ounces of Plantain - Water, Morning and Evening, for fome Days, is commended for a Confumption.

Eranthemum, or Delphinium,

is Camomilla.

Erebinthus, is Cicer. Erica, Heath or Ling.

Ericerum, a fort of Colly-

rium.

Erigerum, or Senecio, Groundfel, the Juice of the Herb taken in Beer, or a Decoction of it with Honey, Vomits gently; outwardly applied, it is good for the Inflammations of the Paps, and for the Kings-Evil; 'tis very probable, that it may be useful against Worms, for Farriers use it as a present Remedy for the Bots.

Erinus, is a Name given to Various Plants.

Ero-

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

Ericerum, a fort of Wash for

the Mouth.

. Erpes, see Herpes.

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

Eruca, Rocket, this Herb is Acrid, and Hot, and much of the same Virtue, with Cresses, 'tis mixt with Sallads, especially in the Winter time, when Cresses are scarce; wherefore 'tis called Winter-Creis; wild Rocker is hot and dry, and chiefly used to

servation against Apoplexies; outwardly applied, it extracts Splinters of Bones.

Erustatio, see Rustatio.

Ervilla, and Ervum, is fort of the lesser Pulse.

Eryngium, and Eringium, fort of Carduus, called Eringo or Sea-Holly; tis epatick, nephretick and Alexipharmick, it forces Urine, and the Courses, it expels Wind and eases Gripes, and cures the Jaundice; the Roots of it candied, are accounted excellent Sweet-Meats, and are provocatives to Venery, and are good preservatives against the Plague, and contagion of the Air, and are good for Confumptive People; the Root candied cures a Gonorrhæa, and is useful in the French-Pox, and used in the form of a Cataplasme and applied to the Belly, prevents abortion.

Hedge-Mustard ; Ery/mum a Decoction of this Herb in Wine, is good in the Cholick, the Syrup of it is much in use, and is an excellent Medicine for Coughs, and other Diseases of the Lungs.

Erysipelas, St. Anthony's-Fire, is a swelling in the Skin, or any other Fleshly or Membraneous part, red, broad, not spreading high, nor beating, but attended with a pricking fort of a pain, arifing from a sharp, and frequently a Sulphureous Blood. I take the cause of it not to be the Blood, but a ferous sweating; mimulate Venery, and for pre- which is sharp and sulphureous,

and flows from the Fibres them-

Erysipelatodes, a swellinglike an Erysipelas, or a bastard Erysipelas.

Erythremata, red Spots like Flea-bites, common in Pessi-

lential Fevers.

Erythroides Membrana, a red Membrane of the Testicles, the first of the proper Tunics.

brought over an Ulcer, or raised

with a Seering-Iron.

Escharoticum, a Seerin Ir on Fire, or the like; which burns the Skin and Flesh into a crusty Substance.

Esculus, see Æsculus.
Escura, the same that Escha-

Essentia, Essence, in acurate speaking, signifies the Balsamic part of any thing separated from the thicker matter, so that when ever this is done by means of Extraction, the Balsamic part is called Essence by way of Eminence; otherwise sometimes, thickned Juices are called Essences. But it is better to call these by their own Name, to avoid Confusion. Some call Compounds of Oyl and Sugar, Essences: But it is an abuse of the word.

Essentia Quinta, or Clyssus, Quintessence, a Medicine made of the entire Energetical and Active Particles of its Ingredi-

ents.

Essere, Sora, & Sare, little Pushes or Wheals, something red and hard, which quickly Infect the whole Body with a violent Itching, as if one were stung with Bees, or Wasps, or Flies, or Nettles; yet they vanish after a little time, and leave the Skin as smooth and well-coloured as before. 'This Disease differs from an Epiny-His in this, that an EpinyHis Sweats out Matter; but an Especial of the Body with a sweats out Matter; but an Especial of the Body with a sweats of the Body with Body with

Esthiomenos, a Winding Inflammation that consumes the parts: It proceeds from this, that the little Pappy Substance of the Skin, keeps a certain sharp Humour in it, which for want of Perspiration, corrupts and gnaws not only the Skin with its Acrimony, but the parts which are under it.

Esula, a fort of Tithymal.

Ethmoides, the Bone which resembles a Sieve, placed above the inner part of the Nose, and full of little Holes to receive the Serous and Pituitous Humours from the soft Pappy Processes of the Brain.

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

Diaphorefis. Also when Juices or other moist Substances, are evaporated till they become of

a better Confistence.

temper of the Skin.

Euchylos, he that abounds with good Juices or Humours. It is also said of Aliments which afford good Nourishment.

Euchymia, an excellent tem-

per of the Blood.

Eucrasia, an excellent temper of the parts of the Body.

Eudiapnustes, he that has a good Diaphoresis, or Perspiration.

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

· Euclees, one that is troubled with Ulcers, easie to be cured.

Euexia, a good found Habit

of Body.

Euforbium, is a concreted Juice, that is very Acid: You must chuse, that which is pure Yellow and Acrid, which being just touch'd by the Tongue, Heats the Mouth a great while after, but it grows Milder by time, and therefore when it is fresh, it ought to be used with great Caution; it wonderfully purges Watery Humours from the whole Body, but it is a Churlish Medicine, for besides the Malignant Propriety of its Substance, it has an Inflaming Faculty; and Hofman is of the Opinion, that Euphorbium ought not to be taken inwardly; 'tis' much used for the Caries of Bones, and for Wounds, by the way of outward Application, but Care must be taken, that it be not sprinkled upon Ulcers of l pathia.

- Euchora, a good colour and the Jaws, Nostrils, Palate, and Tongue, or upon those Places, where Tendons or Nerves, are exposed Naked, least by Velicating, and biting of them; it should occasion dangerous Symptoms.

Eufrasia, the same with Eu-

phragia.

Eugeos, the Womb, fo called, from its Analogy to fruitful Ground: The Hymen is also so called.

Euodes, a sweet smell of Excrements.

Euonimus, the Spindle-Tree. three or four of the Berries, Vomit and purge; Women use the Powder of the Berries to kill Lice; the whole Tree has a strong and unpleasant smell.

Euosma, the same with Eu-

Eupatorium, Hemp-Agrimony. 'tis Epatick and Vulnerary; 'tis chiefly used for an ill Habit of Body, for Catarrhs, and Coughs, for Obstructions, and the Jaundice.

Eupathia, an easiness in suffering.

Eupepfia, an easie Concocti-

on.

Euphorbium, a concreted Gummy Juice, drawn from the Lybian Ferula, being cut. There are Two forts of it, One Yellow and Clear, in hollow Drops as big as Peas, refembling Sarcocol. Another in Bladders, of a white Body, and almost like Glass.

Euphoria, the same with Eu-

Euphragia, and Euphrasia, and Eye-bright, which way soever it is taken, either in a Powder by it felf, or in White-Wine, or the Juice, or the Distilled Water, wonderfully strengthens Eyes, and repairs a weak Sight; applied outwardly, being bruised for Inflammations, and Dimness of Sight, or the Juice is droped into the Eye, but especially the Water, the Oculists, in England, and beyond Sea use the Herb in Sallets, in Broths, in Bread, and in Table-Beer, and apply it outwardly in Fomentations, and other external Medicines for the Eyes. Fabritius Hildanus, who is an Author of the first Rank, says / that the Vertues of Eyebright, are so effectual in weakness of Sight, that he had observed some of Seventy Years of Age, to have received their Sight (which they had lost by long Watching, and much Study) by the use of it.

Euphrosine, the same with

Euphragia.

Eupnœa, a right natural Re-

spiration,

Euporia, an easiness in preparing Medicines, or their easie Operation.

Eurythmus, an excellent na-

tural Pulse.

Eusacros, one that is well

fleshed.

Eusemia, a Crisis, excellently well judged.

Eusitia, a good Appetite.

Euphragia, and Euphrasia, and Eusplanchnos, he whose Vi-Eufrasia, Eye-bright, the Herb scera are strong and in a good Eye-bright, which way soever Temper.

> Eustomachus, a good Stomach; as also Meat convenient

for it.

Euthanasia, a soft easie Passage out of the World.

Euthyporos, a going upright.

Euthropia, a right Nutrition

of the Body.

Eutocos, she that is Fruitful, and brings forth with ease.

Eutonos, one that is strong

and lufty.

Eutrophia, a due Nourishment of the Body.

Exacerbatio, see Paroxysmus.

Exeresis, the extracting of things out of the Body that are hurtful to it.

Exagium, a Weight of the Ancients, being four Scruples.

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

Examblosis, the same with Abortus.

Exanastomocis, an opening of

the Extremity of Vessels.

Exanthema, a certain Efflorescence upon the Skin of the Head, like those which appear in the Skin of the whole Body: It is described two ways by Sener-

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tus; one is, that at least it changes the colour of the Skin, as in continued Malignant Fevers; wherein the Skin is spotted as with Flea-bites; the other is, when certain little fwellings break out in the Skin, which may be called Papilla.

Exarthrema, the same with

Luxatio.

Exarticulatio, the same with Luxatio.

Excathisma, or Semicupium, a Bath of hot Water.

Excidentia, or Exotofis, the fame with Luxatio.

Exceptio, the Incorporation or Mixture of dry Powders with some moisture or other; thus Electuaries are made, Powders and Pulps are mixed with Honey, or Syrup: And the Powder of Pills with Syrup, Honey, Wine, or Juice.

Excipulum Chymicum, fee Re-

ceptaculum Chymicum.

Excisio, or Eccope, the fame with Extirpatio.

Excipulum, the same Recipiens.

Excoriatio, the same with

Darlis.

Excorticatio, the taking off the outward Bark of Roots, Fruit, Seeds, dyc.

Excrescentia, the same with

Hypeusarcosis.

Excretio, see Excrementa.

Excrementa, Excrements whatfoever is feparated from the Aliments after Concoction, and is to be thrown sture in the Mouth, Spittle, Snot, Milk, Bile, Sweat, the Wax of the Ears, the Excrements of the Belly and Bladder. The Action it self is call'd Excretio.

Exelcismus, a bringing of the Bones from the furface down-

ward.

Exercitatio, a vehement and voluntary Motion of Humane Body, attended with an Alteration in Breathing, undertook either for preserving, or ac-

quiring Health.

Exercitium, a Motion whereby the Body is agitated in order to Health; and it is Threefold. 1. What proceeds only from things Extrinfic; as in Riding, Navigation, dyc. What proceeds partly from other things, partly from those who are moved, as in Gladiators, and Wrefilers. 3. what comes from those only, who exercise, as in Walking, and the Ball; and best of all in Hand Ball: The end of Exercise is Threefold likewise; either Heat, Sweat, or Breath;

Exercise, is a most powerful, and prevalent thing to preferve Health, being that which purges, and drives away the superfluous Humours of rhe Body; there be many forts of exercise, as Walking, Riding in a Coach, or Horse-back; the temperate Exercise, is that which contributes much to Health, for it corroborates the natural Health. wasts Superfluities, enlivens Youths, chears old Age, hinders out of the Body; as the moi- Fulness, fortifies the Senses, ren-

ders

ders the Body light and Agile, strengthens the Nerves, and all the Joints, for the exercised parts become more robust, helps Digestion, keeps the passages of the Body open; the light Exercises, are Fishing, Fouling, and the like, which also chear the Mind, the best time for Exercise is before Meals, having first evacuated the Excrements of the Belly, and of the Bladder, and after violent Exercise, one ought to beware of catching cold, for motion and exercise, having opened the Pores, cold eafily enters therein, bringing along with it Catarrhs, and other infirmities. Exercises are best in the open Air.

Exalatio, see Evaparatio. Exinanitio, see Evacuatio.

Exiscios, when the Os Femo-

ris is out of Joint.

Exomphalos, a Protuberance of the Navel, common to Infants.

Exophthalmia, a Protuberance of the Eye, out of its natural Position.

Exostosis, a Protuberance of the Bones out of their Natural

place.

Expiratio, an Alternate Contraction of the Chest, whereby the Air, together with Fuliginous Vapours is expelled by the Wind-pipe; the cause of Expiration does not seem to consist in the contraction of the Chest, but in the Relaxation of the Tunic of the upper part of the Gullet, and the Wind pipe; for take that away, and you

take away the Motion of the Cheft, and Abdomen.

Exploratorium, the same with

Specillum.

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

Expulsio, the same with vis-

Expultrix.

Expultrix vis, according to the Ancients, was that Faculty which expell'd the Excrements. But we need not have recourse to those blind Faculties, since we know that this is performed by the Animal Spirits, which cause the Peristaltic Motion of the Guts.

Expolutio, the same with Ec-

lyfis.

Expiratio, the alternate Contraction of the Breast, whereby the Air, together with fuligineous Vapours, is driven out through the Asperia Arteria.

Exfuccatio, the same with

Ecchymoma.

Extasis, a depravation of the Judgement and Imagination, familiar to Mad and Melancholy.

Exstasis, the same that Exta-

sis.

Exsudatio, the same with Ephidrosis.

Exsufflatio, the same with

Ecphysesis.

Exta, the same with Visce-

Extenuatio, the Leanness of the whole Body.

Extergentia, see Abstergen-

tia.

Extinctio, a quenching.

Extirpatio, the cutting off of a part, by reason of a Cancer, or Blasting: It is best to cut it off Two, Three, or more Fingers breadths from the Joynt, unless the Mortification have reached the upper parts of the Arms, or Thigh; for here we are forced to chuse the Joynt it self: It is a surer way to make the Excision in a sound part, though it be more painful.

Extractio, a Separating of the subtile parts of a mixed Body, from the more gross: For Example, when the strength of any Medicine is Extracted by Spirit of Wine, that which is left after the Evaporation of the Menstruum is called the Extract.

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

parts.

Extracts, may be prepared of any thing, almost that belongs to the Materia Medica, or of any Medicine whether it be Simple as Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, and the like, or compound, as Species, Pills, and the like; which is wont to communicate a Tincture, to the Menstruum, wherein it is infused.

Extuberatio, the same with Apophysis.

Exumbilicatio, see Excompha-1

Exulceratio, a Solution of continued parts, proceeding from some gnawing Matter, and in soft parts of the Body, attended with a loss of their quantity. It differs from an Abscessus in this, that an Abscessus is occasioned by a Crisis. An Exulceration is either great, little, broad, short, narrow, strait, transverse, winding, equal, inequal, deep, &c.

Exumbilicatio, is Hernia umbi-

licali.

Exustio, a burning. Ezula, see Esula.

F

Fignifies Fiat, as F.S. A. Fiat Secundum Artem.

Faha, a Bean, Beans are very nourishing; the distill'd Water of the Flowers, provokes Urine, and is much used for beautifying the Face, and taketh Spots from thence, for the Gravel, make a Lee of the Aches. strain it and sweeten it with Sugar; take fix Ounces, with twenty Drops of Tincture of Cinnamon in it. One that voided Blood by Stool, three or four Months, was cured by eating red Beans boyl'd in Milk, Morning and Evening, when other Medicines would do no good, but but they are windy, and occasion troublesome Dreames. French-Bean is the least windy.

Fabaria, see Telephium.

Facies, the Face.

Facies

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Facies Hypocratica, when! Natural, which is a defire of the Nostrils are sharp, the Eyes hollow, the Temples low, the Laps of the Ears contracted, and the Lobs-Inversed, Skin about the Forehead hard and dry; the Complexion pale, livid, of a leaden Colour, or Black.

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

Facula, see Fecula. Faces, see Excrementa.

Fex or Faces, Dregs, Lees or Grounds, which fettle to the bottom after the Fermentation of Liquors.

Fagitriticum and Fagotriticum,

the same with Fagopyrum

Fagopyrum, Buck-Wheat.

Fagus, the Beech-Tree, the Leaves of the Beech-Tree, and applied to hot bruised Iwellings, does discuss them; the Water contained in old holand Beech-Trees low Oaks. cures the Itch in Men, and Cattle, when they are Mangy.

Falx, a doubling of the Duta Mater, like a Sickle, annexed below to the Third Cavity, whereby the Brain is divided into the Right and Left Hemi-

Sphere.

Fames, Hunger, is either

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

Fames Canina, see Cynodes

Orexis,

Farciminalis Tunica, the same that Allantoides.

Farfara, is Tustilago. Farfarus, is Populous Alba.

Farina, Meal.

Fascia, a Swathe, is a long Band, moderately abroad, which Chyrurgeons use: Swathes are wound up; long, and all of a breadth: Others are cut, which are indeed of one piece of Linnen, but that cut either at the ends or middle: Others fewed together, which confifts of Swathes and Thongs of feveral ends, and likes several Swathes. Others are longer, fome short; er; and others broader, some narrower.

Fascia Lata, Facialis Musculus, see Membranosus culus.

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

Fasciculus, see Manipulus. Faselus, see Faseolus.

Fastidium Cibi, the same that | part ; and Femur the former Anorexia.

Faucus, and Frumen, the same as Pharynx.

Favus, see in Achor.

Febrifugum, a Remedy

gainst a Fever.

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

Febris ungarica theriodes, or Lues pannonia, a Pestilence of

Hungary.

Fecula, Dust that subsides in the squeezing of certain Vegetables, as in Brionie, Aron, &c.

Fegopyrum, the same with

Fagopyrum.

Fell see Bilis.

Femen, see Femur.

Femur, and Femen, Thigh, the part from the Buttocks to the Knee, it is so called from bearing, because it holds up, and substains an Animal; it confiss but of one Bone, but that the great and longest in the whole Body, whose External and fore-part is gibbous or rifing; but the Internal hinder.part, flat and Grammarians make outward part.

Fenestra, Two Holes in the Hollow of the Ear, adjoyning to the Tympanum; one called Ovale, the other Rotundum.

Fermentatio, an Intestine Motion of Particles, or of the Principles of any Body, tending to Perfection, or a Change : And it is either Natural, which comes of its one accord, as in Natural Actions; or Artificial, which we make, as we fay in Beer, Wine, Bread, Oc.

Ferrum equinum, a sort of les-

fer Pulse.

Ferulæ, little light Chips, or Planes, which are made of different Matter, according to the nature and necessities of the Places to which they are applied; as of Barks of Trees, of the Bark of the Herb Sagarene. in Latin Ferula; whence they have their Name: They are made of Firr, Paper glewed together, Leather, dyc. which are applied to Bones that have been loosened, or disjoynted, after they are fet again.

Ferulago, the same with Ferula. Festuca, a fort of Breadcorn. Fibra Auris, the same with

Lobus Auris.

Fibre, Fibres, are little round oblong Veffels; and are either Musculous or Nervous: The Nervous are such as have no Valves. and by which the Spirits flow conveniently from the Nerves to the feveral parts: The Mufculous Fibres receive the Blood Femen to be the hinder fleshy from the Arteries, and discharge

them-

themselves into the Veins, and have a great many Valves, they are called long, round, or oblique, from the Situation. Some finall Threads interwoven with Trees and Leaves are called Fibres too; and so are the small Threads which stick to their Roots.

Fibrilla, are the smallest-Threads, where of Fibres confift.

Fibula, the Ancients mention them; for if there be a Wound in the Flesh, says Celsus, that gapes, and cannot eafily be closed, it is improper to sew it, you must apply a Fibula; but because this way of closing the gaping of Wounds by Fibula's was so usual amongst the Ancients, they have not been at all follicitous in discribing either their Matter or Form. Guido tells us, that they made these Fibula's of Iron Circles as it were, or Semi-circles crooked backward on both fides, the Hooks whereof being fastned on both fides to the gaping Wound, answered exactly one another; but fince this must be an unsupportable pain to the poor Patient, it is hardly credible, that they meant any fuch thing by their Fibula's. Opinion of Fallopius is more probable, who tells us, That it was only a fowing up the Wound with a Needle and Thread, which is commonly uted at this day. Sanctorius writes thus, We need not Difcourse much of Fibula's, since the use of them is almost out led likewise to the Tibia with a

of Doors; and though the Ancients have not described them, yet they forbear not to aquaint us how to use them; as Argenterius fallly imagines. For not only Physicians, but some of the Ancients knew the form of them, fince Corn. Celsus has informed us, That Fibula's as well Sutures were made of a Needle-full of foft untwifted Silk or Thread, wherewith they fowed the Gaping Lips of the Wound together. Some call Acia, or this Needleful of Thread, Vinculum, Ligatura, Colligatio, Obligatio, Ligamentum; all which fignific tying or binding. Whoever would be farther informed in this particular, may confult the incomparable Rodius, in his Discourse about Acia.

Fibula, the lesser Bone of the Shank, it feems to joyn the Muscles of the Leg like a Button or Clasp, in Latin Fibula; it is the hinder Bone betwixt. the Knee and the Foot, smaller than the other Bone, called Tibia, and fastened outwardly to it; as the Bone called Radius in the Arm is to the Cubit: Its round Head does not extend as far as the Knee upward, but downward; it goes farther thanthe other Bone called Tibia, and therefore is altogether as long a Bone as the Tibia. They part in the middle, because the Muscles of the Feetare placed there; in which interval, a slender broad Ligament joyns them together length-ways. It is joyn-

common

common Ligament above and below; as it tends acutely downwards, it has an Appendix belonging to it, which growing thicker, and thicker, makes a Process, called Malleolus Externus.

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

Figentia, such things as tame Volatils, and consenter Acids. Filago, a fort of Cud-Weed. Filicula, is Tricomanes.

Wort, the Root attenuates, and is somewhat astringent, a Decostion of it provokes Urine, and expels Gravel, it cures the Heat of Urine, and takes off the dissiculty of it; the Powder of the Root and the Juice of it, is commended by some in the falling sickness, 'tis excellent for the Whites, and the immoderate Flux of the Child-bed Purgations, the Dose is one Dram of the Root in Wine; it also cures the Bloody Flux and Ruptures.

Filius ante Patrem, this is said of a sort of Lysimachium, or Saffron Pulsatilla, and other Plants, whose Flowers come out before the Leaves.

Filix, Fern, the Roots of Male-fern is reckon'd injurious to Women, occasions Barrenness, hinders Conception, and causes Abortion; 'tis peculiarly good for the Rickets; the Ashes of the Male and Female Fern, are made up by some with Water, to wash their Cloaths with them,

having first dried them in the Sun, and burn them in a light fire, till they are red hot; the Powder of the Root of female Fern, taken in Water and Hony, kills the Broad long Worms of the Belly; a Dram of it being taken at a time, the suice of the Root, is good for Burns, the Root of flowering Fern, cures Ruptures and Ulcers, and is good in the Cholick, and for Diseases of the Spleen, the whitish part of the Root, is very effectual for Bruiles, and those that are wounded, it being boyl'd in some Liquor, 'tis also excellent for the Rickets.

Filtratio, the Percolating any Liquor through a woollen Cloth,

or course Paper.

Filtrum a woolen Cloth, or blotting Paper, through which Liquors are strained to Clarifie: As through a Manica Hippocratis, a Wine-sack which draws Wine from the Dregs.

Fimbria, are the extremities of Garments, from whence leaves of Herbs, are faid to be fimbriated, when they have a

fringe about them.

Fissula offis, a fracture of a Bone length ways.

Fistatium, the same with Pi-

stacium.

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

Fistula,

Fiftula Lacrymalis, when the Punctum Lacrymale, the little hole in the Bone of the Nose, through which the Liquid Matter passes to the Nostrils, is grown hard and callous, from an Ulcer of a Caruncula, placed at the greater corner of the Eye, by which means there happens a continual Defluxion of Tears.

Fistula Pulmonis, the same

that Asperia Arteria.

Fistula Sacra, that part of the Back-bone which is Perforated.

Fistula Urinaria, the same

with Urethra.

Fistularia, a sort of Cristagal-

Fixa, such things as cannot be Elevated or Exalted by Fire.

Fixatio, the Fixing of any Volatile Substance, that it may not Flie away.

Flaggella, the tops of Trees. Flammula, see Batrachium.

Flatus, Effervescencies excited in the Body from Wind let in, or from flatulent Meats, or from the Eile and Pancreatick Juice mixed together, whence Wind and Noise.

Flores Chymici, the Subtiler parts of the Body, separated from the grosser by Sublimation, in a dry Form.

Flos Februari, is Leucoion Al-

bum.

Flos Frumentorum GeeCyanus.

Fluor Albus, or Fluor Uterinus, is a continual Evacuation of corrupt Humours from the Womb, or the Pores in the Vagina. the Lungs, the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a Decoction of the leaves and seeds, assume the leaves and seeds, assume the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a property of the Lungs, the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a property of the Lungs, the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a property of the Lungs, the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a property of the Lungs, the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a property of the leaves and seeds and seeds and seeds and seeds are seed to be a property of the leaves and seeds and seeds and seeds and seeds and seeds are seeds and seeds and seeds are seeds and seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed and seeds are seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds and seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed and seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seeds are seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seed as a seed are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seeds are seeds are seeds as a seed are seeds are seeds are seeds are se

Fluor Muliebris, 1ce Fluor Al-

Fluor Uterinus, see Fluor Al-

Fluxio, the same with Catarhus.

Fluxus Chylosus, the same with Caliaca passio.

Fluxus Hepaticus, a kind of Dysentery, wherein black shining Blood, and too long rosted as it were, is driven out of the Guts by the Fundament: It is sometimes taken for a Dysentery, wherein serous sharp Blood is evacuated.

Focile Majus, the greater Bone of the Cubit called Ulna; or the greater bone of the Leg called Tibia.

Focile Minus, the leffer Bone of the Cubit called Radius; or the leffer bone of the Leg, called Fibula.

Focus, some place in the Misenterie and other parts, whence they formerly deduced the Original of Fevers.

Fodina, the less Labyrinth in

the bone of the Ears.

Facula, see Fecula.
Famina, see Modiolus,

Foeniculum, Fennel, the Powder of the Seed taken daily in the Morning, fasting with Suger, clears the Sight wonderfully, the Seed strengthens the Stomack, and takes off Nauseousness, and being mixt with Pectoral medicines; it releives the Lungs, the leaves boil'd in barly water increase nurses milk, a Decoction of the leaves and seeds, asswages nephritick pains,

forces urine, and expels gravel, the whole herb boil'd in broths, is reckon'd good to prevent over fatness.

Foenum hay.

Foenum Grecum, and Foenigrecum, Fenugreek the Flower of the Seed, which is only in use, mollisies, digest, ripens, discusses, and is anodine, and the use of it is so frequent, that there is scarce a Pultess, made without it or its Mucilage, 'tis also often used in Emollient Clisters, for the Musilaginous substance blunts the Acrimony of the humours, and keeps the Guts from Erosion.

Fator, oris, a stinking Breath, proceeds from the Filth about the Teeth and Gums: Sometimes from the Lungs, and a Consumptive or Scorbutick

Blood.

Fætus, immediately after the Woman has conceiv'd; it is called an Embryo. Afterwards when there is a perfect Formation, it is properly called the Fætus.

Foliac eum Ornamentum, is the Fringe in the Extremity of the Fallopian tube.

Folium Indicum, the same

with Malabathrum.

Folliculus Fellis, a little Bladder fastned to the Concavepart of the Liver, which receives the Bile, which in proper time empties it self into the Gut Duodenum, by a Ductus, or Passage called Choledochus.

Fomentum, that which applied to the Body, cherishes and warms it; and it is Twofold, either wet or dry; the latter is a Decoction applied to feveral parts of the Body for to cherish it, by the help of a Linnen or Woollen Cloth, a Spunge, Bladder, &c.

Fontanella, Issues are little Ulcers which Chyrurgions make in sound parts of the Body, to Evacuate bad Humours, Cure Diseases, or prevent them. Issues are made either with an Actual or a Potential Seering Iron, with a Launce, and a pair of Scissers: You must always observe to make Issues betwint Two Muscles.

Fontalis, the same with Pota-

mogeiton.

Fonticuli, the same with Fon-

tanella.

Forceps, an Instrument wherewith Dead and corrupt parts, (also things besides, or against Nature) are seized, cut off, or pulled out; they are of several shapes, as long, crooked with Teeth, with Beeks, in fashion of an half Moon, such as will open the Mouth, or the Womb; and by which you may see into either of them; which according to the difference of their shape, are of different use.

Forfex, an Instrument to pull

out Teeth with.

Formica, a fort of Wart, callous and black, broad at the bottom, and painful when 'tis cut; like the biting of a Pifmire, from whence it has its Name.

Pulse, refembling the motion of Pilmires.

Formicatio, see in Formica.

Formix, the same that Ethiomenos Herpes, or Nolime tangere, or Lupus.

Formula, a Physicians Prescription, which the Apotheca-

ries prepare accordingly.

Fornix, the Callous Substance of the Brain; fo called, because it seems to sustain the Cavities of the Ventricles, and the bulk of the impending Brain, like an Arch or Vault.

Fossa Magna, the Interior Cavity of the Pudendum Mulie-

Fotus, the same with Fomentum.

Fovea Cordis, the same with Anticardium.

Fractura Ossis, the breaking of a Bone, is a Solution of the Continuum, in the hard parts of the Body, which is done by a hard External Instrument, forcibly impell'd upon the part; the differences whereof are taken from the Form, the Part, and the Accidents of it.

Franulum, a Menbraneous Ligiament under the Tongue; in New-born Children it sometimes spreads over the whole underfide of the Tongue, that the Midwife sometimes is forced to pull it afunder with her Nail, (which yet ought not to be allow'd of) or the Chyrurgion with his Penknife.

Frænulum, or Frænum penis, is a Membrane which tyes the

Formicans Pulsus, an unequal Fore-skin to the Nut of the Yard.

> Fragaria, Straw-berry, the truit cools and moistens; the distil'd water, of it comforts the Heart, purges the Blood, and cures Ulcers of the Mouth, and is good in a Quince; the Mouth being gargled with it; 'tis Diuretick, and expectorates those that are troubled with hot pushes in the Face, or a dry itch in the Body, should take two Spoonfuls of the Water every Morning, the same quantity at the same time, is good for fuch as have the Stone, for it cools the Reins, and expels gravel, a Decoction of the whole herb, is very good for the jaundice.

Frangula, see Alnus Nigra.

Fraxinella, white dittany, the Root which in a manner, is only used is Cardiack, and Alexipharimck, 'tis a good Preservative against the Plague, taken any way; and is reckon'd good against Poyson, and the biting of Venomous Creatures, it kills Worms, a Dram of it being taken at a time, 'tis used in cold diseases of the Womb; and to force the courses and urine, it hastens delivery, expels the Secundine, and a dead Child, two Drams of it being taking at a time in wine, 'tis also good for the gripes and gravel; and is mixt with Vulnerary potions for the falling Sickness and diseases of the head, the Roman women make a Cosmetick of the distil'd water, and they also use it for

Infla-

Inflammations of the Eyes, the Cods, and Flowers being touched occasion itching, and in hot Countries burn the Skin; 'tis one of the ingredients of the Orvietan, so much cried up by some.

Fraxinus Arbor, the Ash-tree. the Seed of the Ash, powdered, and taken in wine, forces urine, the juice of three or four leaves taken every Morning, makes those lean that are fat. The Bark and the Wood dry and attenuate, and are suppofed to foften the hardness of the Spleen; by a Specifick quality, the juice of the leaves and tender twigs, taken in the Morning daily in a small quantity, is said to do good in dropfies, one dram of the Seeds powder'd and taken in wine, is also beneficial in the Dropsie, the Salt of it provokes sweat and urine.

Fricatio, is Two-fold, Dry and Moist: Dry, when the Body or any part of it is rubb'd with the Hands, or dry Towels. Moist, is either with Water or Oyl, or both mix'd together.

Frons, the Forehead, is the upper part of the Face.

Frittillania, Frittillary.

Frontale, an External Medicine, frequently applied to the Forehead, for a pain or heat in the Head: It is made for the most part of Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, Meal, moistened with Vinegar of Roses.

Fruktus, Fruit.
Frumentum, Bread-corn.

Frutex, see Thamnos. Frucus, a Sea herb.

Fuligo, the same with Apor-

Fulminatio, the same with Detonatio.

Feumaria, Fumetory, it purges Choler and purifies the Blood, and is much used for a Leprosie, the Itch, and other diseases of the Skin; 'tis 'likewise commended for the Freneh-Pox, it opens obstructions of the Liver, and cures the jaundice; it is much used in whey in the spring time, 'tis also good for the Scurvy, the juice or water, of it dropped into the eyes, cures dimness of fight, being mixt with treacle, it is good for the plague; an ointment made of the juice of Fumetory, and of sharp pointed dock, and a little vinegar cures the itch.

Fumigatio Chymica, is an erofion of Metal by Smoak or Va-

pour.

Fumus Terra, the same with Fumaria.

Functio, the same with A-

Funda Galeni, a Swathe divided into Four parts; useful in Accidents that happen to the law-bone.

Fungus, a Mushroom or. Toad-stool, which either grows from Trees and Shrubs, or immediately comes forth of the Earth.

Fungus, soft spongie Flesh which grows upon Wounds.

Funiculus, Intestinum, Laqueus, or Ductus Umbilicalis, the
the Navil-string, is a Membraneous Channel or Conduct in a
Fætus, which reaches from the
Navel, to the Placenta in the
Womb; it contains Two Arteries, one Vein, and the Urinarie
passage in the Fætus.

Funis Arborum, is Smilax Le-

V15.

Furcale os, the same with Furcula.

Furcula Superior, the upper bone of the Sternum, or Breast bone. Others call it Jugulum.

Furcella, the same that Fur-

cula.

Furfuratio, when Dandriff falls from the Head in Combing. It comes for the most part from that Skin which is under the Hair; also from the Beard, and Eye brows.

Furnus, a Furnace or a place where a Fire is conveniently kept for Chymical uses: And it is either open or covered.

Furor, the same with Ma-

nea.

Distemper, which is wont to seize upon Maids; especially those of riper Years, and sometimes Widows too. They who are troubled with it, throw off the Veil of common Modesty and Decency, and delight only in Lascivious, Obscene Discourses: They covet a Man greedily, and even suriously, and omit no inviting Temptations that may induce them fire Tree.

to fatisfie their defires. cause seems to be in the Seminal Juice, which being exalted to the highest degree of Maturity, drives the Maid into a kind of Fury; which is conspicuous every Year in some Bruits; as in Cats, Bulls, Bucks, Does, Harts. There is another Distemper a-skin to this, which the Ancients called the Fervour of the Womb, or the Matrix, when the whole substance and body of the Womb is extream hot, accompanied with a pain and heaviness of the Loins; a roughness by the growth of Hair, Loathing, and a suppresfion of the Urine, and Excrements: And the Woman all the while covets to be lain with but by reason of pain, is still afraid of it.

Furunculus, a Boyl, is an Acute Swelling, as big as a Pigeons Egg, attended with an Inflamation, and Pain, especially when it begins to corrupt, and putrifie: When it is opened, and the Matter let out, part of the Flesh underneath is turned into Corruption, of a whitifly and reddish Colour, which some call the Ventricle of the Furunculus: There is no danger in it. though you apply no Remedy to it; for it ripens of it self, and busts; but the pain makes it more Eligible to apply a Remedy because that frees the Patient sooner from his trouble.

Fusion, a melting with Heat.

Fusierna, the upper part of the

G

Alastophori Dustus, are Dustus's, which carry Milk, convey the Chyle (as some Modern Authors have fancied) a streight way from the Guts to the Glandules of the Breasts: Yet the Arteries were more properly so called, because they carry the Chyle along with the Blood to the Breasts, wherein Milk is reserved for the use of the Fætus.

Galactopoietice Facultas, an Aptitude to sequester Milk in the Breasts: Of the separating of Milk: See in the Word Lac.

Galanga, Galangal, which is of Two forts, Greater and Lefler. It is Aromatick, and of a Red Colour, and comes from *India* and *China*.

Galangal, is used in all Cases, wherein Ginger is used, and it is wont to be candied like Ginger; it provokes Appetite, as Capers and Olives do, the Fresh Root cut into Slices, is boyl'd with Flesh and Fish, for the same purpose; 'tis also eaten Raw, with Oyl, Salt and Vinegar, with Fish and Flesh, to help Concoction, 'tis used in the cold Diseases of Men and Beast; 'tis cephalick, cardiack, and ftomachick; it strengthens the Stomach, and takes off fowr Belehing, being chewed in the Mouth, it discusses Wind, and cures a flinking Breath being candied, it eases the pain in the Limbs, is good for Diseases of the Nerves and Head-ach, it is good for the Palpitation of the Heart, being taken with the Juice of Plantain; the Powder of it taken in good Wine or Balm Water, or in the Juice of Borrage, cures fainting proceeding from a cold Cause.

Galbanetum, is a Composition of Galbanum.

Galbanum, a Gum, from the Plant called Metopion, or Ferula Galbani-fera, being Yellow or Whitish, Inflammable, and scented almost like to Opopanax.

Galbanum, is a fat juice, but cannot be dissolved with oyl, in water it may; 'tis a middle nature betwixt a gum, and a rosin, for it will burn like rosin, and dissolve in water like a gum, and taste bitterish, and acrid, and fmells very strong; the chief use of it is to mollifie and digest, 'tis used inwardly to provoke the courses; to hasten delivery, to expel the Secundine, and a dead Child, 'tis also outwardly used for mother fits, and vapours, a Plaster made of it being applied to the Navel, the fume of it is good for the falling fickness, mother fits and fainting, and the like; the way to purifie it is to diffolve it in vinegar, then straining of it through a cloath, all the moisture is to be evaporated away, over the fire, and by this means it is cleanfed indeed, I from Straws and some other impuri-

impurities that are contained, finit, but then part of its volatile Spirits is evaporated at the same time, and in them confifts its greatest vertue, while fome others are fixed by the acid, which always hinders the motion of Volatilės; it is therefore better to use it without this Purification, only powder it, in a morter to mix it with what may be thought fit, but because it is too moist to be powder'd, you must first cut it into flices and dry it in the Sun.

Galea, a pain in the Head, so called from the likeness of the place, because it takes in the whole Head, like an Helmet;

in Latin Galea.

Head of the Fætus is clothed with part of the Membrane called Amneos, as it comes into the World.

Galea, a Chymical Veffel, being that upon which a Retort

is plac'd.

Galenica Medicina, that Phyfick which is built upon the Principles of Galen, and therefore they are Galenists who embrace the Foundation of Art, which is fetched from Galen and the Philosophers, proved by Reason, and confirmed by Experience.

Galiancones, those which have

fhort Arms.

stinking Dead-Nettle; the Juice coction, of it given with Vinegar is rups are good for the Hemorroides, and Waters

takes of Warts, and discusses hard Tumours; a Decoction of it, or the Powder of the Herb, is commended for Diseases of the Spleen.

Galla, a Call which is of a drying and binding Nature.

Gallieus Morbus, see Lues Venerea.

Gallinaginis Caput, see Ca-

put Gallinaginis.

dilium, Ladies-Bed-Straw, the tops of this Herb, turn Milk like Rennet, the Herb or the Powder of it, stops Bleedding, and is commended for cancerous Ulcers.

Galreda, or Gelatina, Gellie, is a Thickned, Viscous, and Lucid Juicy Substance. It is commonly made of the Cartilaginous parts of Animals boiled, as of Calves Feet, doc.

Ganglion, an Humour in the Tendinous and Nervous parts, proceeding from a Fall, Stroke, or otherwise; it resists if stirred, if pressed upon its side, is not diverted, nor can be turned round.

Gangrena, a Gangrene, is a Cadaverous Corruption of a part, attended with a beginning of Stink, Blackness, and Mortification,

Gargareon, see Cion.

Gargarisma, a Cargarisme, is a Liquid Medicine which cleanses the Mouth, and the adjacent parts by Gargling, without swallowing. And it is either a Decocrion, wherein convenient Syrups are dissolved, or distilled Waters mixed with Syrups,

and sometimes with Mineral Spirits.

Gargarismus, the same with

Gargarisma.

Garyophyllata avens.

Garyophylli, the same that

Garyophilli.

Gas, a Term used by Helmont, and signifies a Spirit that will not coagulate, or the Spirit of Life, a Balsom preserving the Body from Corruption.

whole Abdomen; fometimes it is only taken for the Ventricle, and fometimes for the

Womb.

Gastricus succus, the Juice of

the Stomach.

the Leg, whence its Muscles are called Garstaocnemii, from their swelling like a Belly.

Gastrocnemii Musculi, see Cast-

rocnemium.

Arterie which goes to the Ventricle and the Cawl.

Gastrorhaphia, a Connexion or a Suture in the Wounds of

the Abdomen.

of the Abdomen and Womb, as in a Sellio Casarea.

Gataria, the same with Cat-

tarria.

2 120

Gaudium, a Cheerfulness, proceeding from the apprehension of some good obtained, or to be obtained.

with Galreda, but that is of more general fignification, and

is taken for any Pellucide Glutinous Juice, which used first to be made of the Juice of Fruits, as of Apples, Gc. as the Gellie of Quinces, Gc.

Gemma, Precious Stones.

Gemma Sal, or Sal Fossile, a fort of common Salt which is taken out of Pits, and shines like Crystals.

Gemura, a Bud of a Tree.
Gemura, a Distemper in the

Toes.

Gena, Mala, part of the Face from the Nose to the Ears. Also the Chin, the Jaw-bone, which is either upper or low-

Generatio, a natural Action, whereby an Animal begets another like it of the same Species, of Convenient Seed, in Generation; the first thing we see is a red Speck, which is clothed with a little Bladder, next a little Heart, whence Veins' and Arteries flow, at the Extremity whereof you see the Viscera, the Bowels, &c. afterward the whole Fætus is formed and cloathed with Membranes; before Generation the Seed of the Male being cast into the Womb, enters and prepares its Pores, afterwards fweats out a Vilcous Substance, like the white of an Egg, which moves the Egg out of the Testicles and Tubes; for the Womans Eggs being impregnated by the Influence of the Seed, are emitted out of the Testicles, and received by the Fallopian Tubes.

Geniculata, an Herb so called, because it has many Knots. Geniculi or Genicula, are the

Knots which appear in Herbs. Genioglossum, a pair of Muscles proceeding inwardly from the

Chin, under another pair called Geniohyoides, and are fastened in the Basis of the Bone Hyoi-

Geniohyoides, Muscles reaching from the Internal and lower Seat of the Chin to the Basis of the Bone Hyoides, which is placed at the Basis of the

Tongue.

Genistra genesta or Genestra, Broom, the Leaves, the Branches, and the tops, boyl'd in Wine or Water, or the Juice of them, are good in the Drofie, and all Obstructions of the Knidnies and Bladder; for they partly purge Watery and Superflous Humours by Stool, and partly by Urine, one Dram of the Seed does the same; the Flowers when they are green, are commonly pickled and made an agreeable Sauce, for they provoke Appetite, and force Urine, the Alhes are most in use, and and frequently commended in a Dropfie.

Genistella, a lesser sort of

Broom.

Gentina, Gentian, the Root of it which is chiefly used, is Alexipharmick; 'tis used in the Plague, and other contagious Diseases, for obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and the like; 'tis good for Mother-fits, weakness of the Stomach, the Worms, Agues,

and for the biting of a mad Dog, 'tis frequently used outwardly to dilate Ulcers, and to make Issues run The compound Water of Gentian, of the London Dispensitory, is a good Preservative against ill Air, and contagious Diseases; it opens Obstructions of the Liver, strengthens the Stomach, and creates an Appetite, and helps Digestion; 'tis good for the laundice, and Womens obstructions, the Extract is also much in use.

Gentianella, a sort of Gen-

tian.

Genu, the Knee.

Geranum, Cranes-Bill or Herb-Robert, 'tis Vulnerary; inwardly taken or inwardly applied; it flops Fluxes of the Blood, and resolves coagulated Blood, it cleanses Wounds and Ulcers, it expels Gravel, and eafes cholical Pains, 'tis also commended for Ruptures; 'tis used outwardly in an Ericipelas, and for Ulcers of the Mouth and Paps. Country-People make a Decoction of it for Cattle, when they void Blood by Urine.

Gerocomia, a part of that part of Physick called Hygieina, or Preservation of Health, which teaches the way of living for

old Men.

Gersa, is much the same as Facula, it signifies a sine Powder of some Root, Snake-Weed, wake-Robin, and the like.

Gestatio, that time wherein the Fætus stays in the Mothers Womb.

Gibbus, he that is hunch-back'd.

Gilla do Grillus, the Emetic

Salt of Vitrol.

Gingibrachium, the Scurvy, infesting not only the Gums, but also the Arms.

Gingipedium, the same with

Scorbutus.

fingiva, the Gums is a hard spurious fort of Flesh, which surrounds the Teeth like a Rampart, and in People that want Teeth, helps to the chewing their Meat, which being either eat out, relaxed, or too dry, the teeth shake or fall out.

Ginglymus, a Conjunction of Bones, when the Head of one is received into the Cavitie of another, and again the Head of this into the Cavitie of that.

Glacialis Humor, see Humoris

Oculi.

Gladiolus, is a Plant whose Leaves represent a small Sword.

Glandula, a Glandule, is a Substance of a Peculiar nature, fleshy, white, or gray, and friable; and it is two-fold, adventitious, as those Kernels which are sometimes under the Arm-holes, and in the Neck, the Kings-Evil; a Swelling in the Larinx and middle of the Windpipe, dge. or perpetual and natural, as the Thymas, Pancreas, Glandula Pinealis, &c. the perpetual is again two-told, either Conglobated in one entire piece, which fends the separated Humour into the Veins, as the Pituitarie Glandule, the Pinea-

lis, the Glandules of the Mesenterie, of the Groins, Gc. or Conglomerated in a Cluster, which convey the Juice by their own Channels into some notable Cavities of the Body, as the Pancreas, the Glandules of the Breasts, the Salival Glandules, &c.

Glandula Guidonis, a Tumour like a Glandule, foft, fingle, moveable, without Roots, and separate from the adjacent

parts.

Glandula Pinealis, see Cona-

чит.

Glandula Pituitaria, a little body in the Sella Equina, a place in the Brain so called, covered over with the Rete Mirabile in many Bruits, but not in Man; it receives the Serous Humour from the Infludibulum and the Rete Mirabile, which it sends into the Jugular Veins, and the Lymphatick Vessels.

Glandulosum Corpus, the same

with Protasta.

Glans, the same with Balanus and Suppositorium.

Glastea Bilis, see Bilis.

Glaucedo, the same with Glau-

Glaucoma, a fault in the Eye, or a Transmutation of the Christaline Humour into a gray or sky-colour.

Glaucofis, the same with

Glaucoma.

Glene, the same with Pupilla: Also the Cavitie of a Bones which receives another within it.

Glenoides, Two Cavities in the lower part of the first Vertebre of the Neck.

Globulus Nasi, the lower Cartilaginous moveable part of the

Nose.

Globulus, or Nodus, fignifies a round moveable Tumour, with little pain in the Glandulous

part of the Lips.

Gloffocomium, a Chyrurgions Instrument for broken Limbs, so called from the shape of a Merchants little Casket which was formerly carried upon the Back.

Glottis, the Chink of the Larynx, which is covered by

the Epiglottis.

Glycypicrum, is Dulcamara.

Glycyrrhiza, Liquorish, 'tis good for the Lungs, and the Reins, it mitigates Acrimony, and helps Expectoration, and gently loosens Childrens Bellies; 'tis chiefly used for Coughs, Hoarseness, Consumption, Pleurisie, Erosions of the Bladder, and sharpness of Urine.

Gluten, says Avicen, is a Secundary Humour, and is so called, when that dewy Humour is Agglutinated to the parts: There were reckoned Four of them, Humor Innominatus, that had no Name: Ros Glutea, and Cambium; but those Names are now out-da-

ted.

Glutæ, Six Muscles which move the Buttocks, on each side Three.

Glutia, Two Prominencies of the Brain, called Nates.

Glutos, the greater Rotator (an Apophysis, in the upper part of the Thigh-bone so called) of the Buttock, and the Thigh-bone named Trochanter.

Gnaphalium, Cud-Weed, the Distilled Water of it, is of excellent use for Cancers, especially of the Breast, for it hinders their Growth, and prevents their breaking Raggs, being dipped in it, and applyed to them; but some dip Leaves of Asarabacca in the Water, and apply them to Cancers, 'tis of a drying and Astringent Nature; the Herb infused in Oyl, is used to take off Black, and Blue Bruises, and Stripes.

Gomphiasis, or Agomphiasis, a Distemper of the Teeth, when they are loose and ready to

drop out.

Gomphoma, the same that

Gomphosis.

Gomphos, when the Pupil of the Eye going beyond a little Skin of the Tunica Uvea, is like that swelling of hard Flesh in the corner of the Eye, called Clavus.

Gomphosis, or Conclavatio, is when one Bone is fastned into another like a Nail, as may be seen in the Teeth.

Gonagra, the Gout in the Knee.

Gongrona, every Tumor that happens to the Nervous Parts, with hardness and roundness.

Gongyle, or Strongyle, the Root of a Turnep.

Gonorrhea, a too great Effufion of Seed: And it is either. which is not white neither, is Emitted, and that rather from the Prostrates than the Seminarie Vessels: Or Virulent, when Poysonous liquid Substance, of a white or yellowish Colour, is ejected.

Gonorrhea Chordata, is when together with a Gonorrhea, the Uritha is bent like a Bow with

pain.

Gossipium, Cotton being burnt, it stops Bleeding, especially of Wounds; the Marrow of the Seed, relieves those that are subject to Coughs, and Difficulty of Breathing; the Oyl of the Pith of the Seed, takes off Spots from the Skin; the down-fired, and put under the Nostrils, prevents Mother-Fits; it grows in the Island of Crete, betwixt Ferusalem and Damascus, where there are whole Fields fown with

Gracilis Musculus, the Muscle of the Leg, arising from the joynting of the Os Pubis, and ending in the Tibia.

Gradus, a Degree.

Gramen, Grass.

Gramma, the same with Scrupulus.

Grana Paradisi, see Carda

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Granatum, Pomegranate, it grows in France, Italy, and Spain: the Apples are reckon'd to contain a good Juice, that is agreeable to the Stomach, but it yields little Nourishment, Pomgranates with respect to their Tafte, are distinguished into

Simple, when Crude thin Seed, Sweet, Acid, and Vinous; the Sweet, and the Syrup of them. are used for Cronical Coughs, and a Pleurifie; the Acid are Cold and Astringent, and Stomachick; wherefore they and the Syrup of them, are used to quench Thirst: for Fevers; the running of the Reins, for Ulcers of the Mouth, and the like; the Vinous are of a middle Nature, betwixt Acid and Sweet; they are Cordial and Cephalick, and chiefly used for fainting, and giddiness, and the like.

Granatus, the Granate, a shining-transparent Gem, of a Yellow Red, almost like Fire, being a kind of Hyacinth, and is either Oriental or Occidental.

Grandinosum os, the same with

Cuboides.

Grando, see Chalasia.

Granulatio, is nothing but the Reduction of melted Metal into Grains.

Granum, a Grain is the least weight we use: They take inflead of it sometimes white Pepper-Corns, Twenty make a Scruple.

Graphoides, a Process like a Pen for a Table-book, the Basis of the Brain, inclining

backward.

Gratia Dei, a Plaister so called, made of Wax, Rosin, Suet, Turpentine, Mastick and Olibanum.

Gratiola, Hedge-Hystop. Gravedo, the same with Cory-7d.

Grillus, see Gilla.

Grossularia, Goose-berry, the Fruit is very agreeable to the Stomach, being boil'd in Broth before they are ripe; they do good in a Fever, they provoke Appetite, and stop the Fluxes of the Belly; they also cure a Gonorrhæa, and the Whites, they are outwardly applied for Inflammations, and St. Anthony's Fire; but before they are ripe, many of them must not be eaten, for they occasion the Cholick, and Gripes; Wine is made of them when they are ripe.

Grossus, an unripe Fig.

Grus, a Chyrurgeons Instrument or Forceps, resembling the Beak of a Crain.

Gryphus, a fort of Forceps like

the Beak of a Griffin.

Guiacum, or Lignum Sanctum, the Wood of a Tall Tree grow-

ing in the West-Indies.

Gualacum, in Curing the French-Pox, there is no Medicine better or furer, than the Decoction of Guaiacum, for if the Cure be managed as it ought, and the Decoction be taken in due time; 'tis a certain Cure for this Disease, 'tis also good in a Dropsie, for an Asthma, the Falling-sickness, for Diseases of the Bladder and Reins, and for Pains in the Joynts, and for all Diseases proceeding from cold Tumours and Wind; the Spaniards learnt the use of it, from the Indians, the Oyl of it is good for the Tooth-ach, though Guaiacum, be a very dry Body, yet abundance of Liquor

put it into a Retort, four Pounds of this Wood, fixteen Ounces to the Pound, you will draw thirty nine Ounces of Spirit and Flegm, and five Ounces and an half of Oyl.

Gula, see Pharynx.

Gumma Gallicum, the eating out a Bone in the French-Pox.

Gummi, Gum, is a Concrete Juice, flowing from Trees or Herbs.

Gum-amoniacum, chuse that which is without Sand, and clear within, which burns clear when it is fired, and foftens, and flicks to the Hands when handled, and flies into many shining Pieces when it is knock'd with an Hammer, it will dissolve in Water, it fmells stronger than Galbanum, and hath a bitterish Taste, it attenuates, and resolves, and draws violently, and moves the Belly; 'tis chiefly used for pains of the Gout, to resolve the Viscid, and thick Mucilage of the Lungs, and Mesentry, and for obstinate Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Womb, and for the Stone; 'tis used outwardly for a Scirrbus, for the Kings-Evil, and to dissolve other The Spirit of hard Swellings. Ammoniacum, is a good Remedy against the Plague, and all sorts of Malignant Diseases; 'tisused in the Scurvy, and all manner of Obstructions; the Oyl of it is good for the Palfie, and Histerical Diseases, the Diseased Parts being rub'd with it, and it L 4

it is given Women to smell it is a great Commodity in the

Gum-arabick, the most Transparent and Whitest is the best, it will easily dissolve in Water, it mitigates Acrimony, and is good for Fluxes, Coughs, and Catarrhs.

Gum-caranna, the Indians use it for Tumours, and all forts of Pain; 'tis commended for those Diseases, which Tacamahaca is wont to cure, but it is more effectual than that, it is brought

from Carthage.

Gum-copal, 'tis very clear and transparent; the Indians use it in their Sacrifices for Perfumes. and their Priests use it so frequently in their temples, that when the Spaniards came into those Parts first, they smelt it, it is good for cold Diseases of the Head, and may serve instead of Frankinsence, and Gum Anime, it is allo good for fresh Wounds, it comes from the West-Indies.

Gun-elemi, 'tis of the Colour and Confistence of Wax, it tafte: somewhat Bitterish, and finells like Fennel, it Discusses Tumours, cleanses Sordid Ulcers, and Cicatrifes them; 'tis of excellent Virtue in Wounds of the Head, and therefore Practitioners always use it in Plaisters and Ointments, for Fractures of the Skull, and Wounds of the Head.

Gum-gotta, 'tis a Concreted Juice, of a Yellow Colour, and if it be moistn'd with Spittle, it becomes more Yellow, what Plant it comes from is uncertain, but

Branch Branch Control

East-Indies.

Gum-lac, tis a Juice of an Indian Tree, called Malus Indica Lucitanis, 'tis not certainly known how it is made, the best comes from Pegu, and Martaban, 'tis twofold Seed, Luc and Shellac, 'tis also Factitious, it attenuates, and opens, and purifies the Blood, and provokes Sweat, and is Diuretick; 'tis chiefly used in Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Gal'-Bladder, 'tis good in a Dropfie, for the Jaundice, an Afthma, and Imposthumes of the Lungs, to expel Malignity, and to force the Courses; the Species called Dialacca, is much commended by most Physicians: The fine hard Sealing-Wax, is made of Gum-lac.

Gum-olibanum, or Frankinsence, it Heats, Dries, and is Aftringent; 'tis chiefly used inwardly, for Diseases of the Head, and Breaft, and for Fluxes of the Belly, and Womb, for a Cough, and spitting of Blood, but the inward use of it, is much Disliked by some, for they say, it occasions Madness, "tis used outwardly for Fumes, to strengthen the Head, and to stop Catarris, it Incarns Ulcers, and cures Wounds, mixt with Lard, it cures Chilblains, it eafes the pain of Ulcers of the Fundament, Powder'd and mixt with Milk. 'tis mingled with Plaisters, Ointments, and Balfams, to cleanfe. and Incarn Ulcers, and Wounds: but the chief use of it, is in the

Fractures of the Skull, being Powder'd, and mixt with the White of an Egg, and applied to the Temples, it does good for an Heinicrania, and the Headach; infused in sweet Wine, and dropt hot into the Ears, it eafes the pain of them, and cures Ulcers in them. The Bark of the Frankinsence, is more effectual than the Frankinsence it felf, and is more Aftringent.

light and friable.

Gum-opoponax, the Herb called Panax Herculu, being cut especially in the Root, the Juice flows out in the Summer-time, which is called Opopanax, 'tis good for Wounds, it Mollifies, Digests, Discusses Wind, purges Thick and Claimmy Flegm, from the remote Parts, from the Head, Nerves, and Joints; the best is Yellow without, and White, or Yellowish within, its taltes very bitter, and smells strong, 'tis of a fat Consistence, dissolves easily in Water, and is

Gum-sagapenum, the Plant, whose Juice it is, is unknown, it opens, Dicusses, Attenuates, and Cleanses of 'tis used for pains of the Side, and Breast, and for Ruptures; it cleanles the Lungs of thick Matter, that sticks to them, tis used in the Falling-Sickness, and for Diseases of the Spleen, and the Palfie, it provokes the Courses, and taken in Wine, it cures those that are bite by Venomous Creatures, it takes off Mother-fits, being held to the Nostrils with Vineger;

est Purgers, but Mesne says, it hurts the Stomach, and Liver, it may be corrected with Mastick, Spike, and the like; it must not be used to Women with Child. for it kills the Child; 'tis outwardly used for a Pleurisie, and other Tumours, for it resolves. and eases pain; the Fume of it takes off a Fit, of the Fallinglickness, and cures the little Excrescencies, on the Eye-lids, called Hordeola.

Gum-sarcocolla, 'tis so called, because it Agglutinates Flesh, 'tis best when it is fresh, and of a Palish Colour, for when it is old, it grows Reddish, it has a bitter Taste, and is of a Porus Substance, and casily Difsolves in Water, it Heats, Dries. and is Affringent; it Confolidates, Glutinates, Ripens, and Concocts, 'tis chiefly used for Cicatrizing, and Healing Wounds. 'tis excellent for Fluxeons,' for the Albuga, and Nubecule of the Eyes, being infused in Women's Milk, and mixt with Role-Water.

Gum-tacamahaca, 'tis much used by the Indians, in Tumours of all kinds, in any part of the Body, it wonderfully refolves, ripens, and discusses, it takes away all Pains, proceeding from Cold, and Flegmatick Humours, the Fume of it takes off Mother Fits, 'tis commonly applied in the Form of a Plaister, to the Navel, in Histerick Diseases, it stops all Defluxions from the Head, being wrapped in a tis reckon'd amongst the strong- Cloth, and applied behind the

Ears, being applyed in the Form of a Plaister, to the Temples, it diverts Defluxions on the Eyes, and other parts of the Face, it cures the Tooth-ach, the Hol low-Tooth being stopt with it; 'tis also good for Pains of the Hips, and Joynts, proceeding from cold Humours.

Gum-tragacanth, it opens Obstructions, and Attemperates Acrimony, 'tis used in Medicines for the Eyes, and for Coughs and Hoarseness, and Distillations, and it eases the Pain of the Kidnies, and Erosians of the Bladder; 'tis good for the Bloody-Flux, used in Clysters, and dissolved in Milk or Rose-Water; it takes off Redness of the Eyes, and stops sharp Distillations on them; a Mucilage is made of it in Water, to form other Medicines; for Instance, Troches, it flows from the Root, being cut, that which is brought tous, is Glutinous, White, or Yellow, and of a Sweetish Tafte.

Gurgulio, the same that Cion. Gustus, The Taste, is a Sense whereby the Soul perceives the Taste of things, from the Motion of the Nerve inserted into the Tongue and Palate for that purpole.

Gutto Gamandra, or Gutta Gamba, a Concrete Juice, or Gum brought from the East-

Indies.

Guttalis Cartilago, the same

with Arytanoides.

Nose, and whole Face is deformed, as if it were sprinkled with red Drops; these Pimples Wheals often increase, so that they render the Face rough and horrid, and the Nose monstroully big.

Gutta Serena, the same with

Amaurolis.

Guttur, the same with Larynx.

Gutturis os, the same that Hy-

oides os.

Gutturniformis Cartilago, same with Harytanoides.

Gymnastica, the same that E-

veEtica.

Gynacia, in general, are the Accidents incident to Women; but Hippocrates takes them more strictly for the Courses.

Gynacomastum, a growing of

the Breafts.

Gynacomistax, a Tuft of Hair at the upper part of a Womans, Secrets; from this some take their estimate of the temperament of the Womb and the Testicles.

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Habena, a fort of Chyrur-gical Bandage, whereby the Lips of Wounds are drawn together instead of Stich-, ing.

Habitus, the same with Hexis. Hamatodes, a sort of Gera-

nium.

Hamatosis, Sanguisication, de-Gutta Rosacea, a redness with pends principally upon the Fer-Pimples, wherewith the Cheeks, mentation, Dissolution, and U-

nion of Particles; to wit, Spirit, Sulphur and Salt, especially, upon the inspiration of Nitrous Air, which accends the Sulphureous Blood in the Lungs. Sanguisication is performed in all the parts of the Body, and not in any particular part, as the Heart, Liver or Spleen.

Hamalops, a bloody Eye, occasion'd by a Fall or other-

wise.

Hamodia, a great pain in the Teeth, which proceeds from Acid and austere Particles, which penetrate the Pores of the Teeth; whence the Nerves being Vellicated and Contracted,

cause pain.

Hamatites, a Blood-stone, a fort of Stone somewhat red, being broken, the Fibres appear oblong, like petrified Wood, and sharp like Needles; 'tis hard and equal without Filth, or mingl'd with Veins, and is in colour like Cinnabar, but more saturate if its good; the best comes from Spain. Physicians use it inwardly to stanch Blood.

Hamophobus, one who fears to be let Blood.

Hamoptica, are those things which cure spitting of Blood.

Hamoptisis, is the Spitting up of Blood from the Lungs, which proceeds either from a sweating out at the Glandules of the Larynx, with which its Tunic is cloathed within, to wit, when the openings of the Arteries are too much Relaxed: Or from some great Vessels that

are broke, or out of the little Bladders of the Lungs themfelves.

Hamorrhagia, a Flux of Blood at the Nostrils, Mouth,

or Eyes.

Hamorrhoides, swelling Inflammations in the Restum, or about the Fundament, red and painful, which sometimes send forth Blood or Matter.

Hamorrhoidis vana, a Branch of the Vena Porta, the great Vein of all, extending to the Restum and the Fundament.

Hagios permum, is Semen San-

Hamostaticum, a Medicine to stop Blood.

Halicacabum, is Fructus Al-

kekengi.

Halimus, the same with Haly-

Halo, a red spot of Flesh which surrounds each Nipple in the Breasts.

Halymus, is Sea-Purslain.

Halmycis, is a fort of Sea-Cabbage.

Hama, when a Dose is took off at once.

Hamus of Hamulus, a Hook, a Chyrurgical Instrument us'd for the extracting a dead Child or Mole. And sometimes 'tis the Name of a Bandage.

Hamus, see Cuspis. Harundo, is Arundo.

Harmonia, a joyning of Bones by a plain Line; as may be feen in the Bones of the Nose and Palate.

Arteries are too much Relaxed: Haustus or Potio, a Liquid Or from some great Vessels that Medicine taken inwardly, made

dients, mixed with a fuitable Liquor, by Decoction, Infusion, or Dissolution, to Purge,

Alter, or Sweat.

Hebenum, the same with Ebenus, Ebony, the Wood is as Black as Pitch, and as smooth as polished Ivory, 'tis good for Diseases of the Eves. that was feized with flatulent Convulsions, was cured by using a Decoction of Ebony, for the space of Forty Days, whereby he sweat much. -

Hebiscus, the same with Hibis-

Hecatontaphyllum, a Rose sull

of Leaves.

Hellica, a continued Fever arifing from the very Habit of the Body, and introduced in a long time, and has fo rooted it felf into the very Constitution, that it is infinitely difficult ever to Gure it: For the most part it is accompanied with an Ulcer of the Lungs, Leanness, and a Cough.

Hedera, Ivy.

Hedera Terestes, ground-Ivy,'tis vulnerary, either outwardly applyed, or taken inwardly, 'tis alfo Diuretick, and moves the Courses,'tis frequently used for Diseases of the Lungs, for Obstructions of the Kidnies, and the Jaundice, and in Clysters for the Cholick, it clears Beer, and therefore is called Ale-hoof; the Juice of it drawn up into the Nostrils, cures inveterate and violent Head-aches; a Tincture of the Leaves made into Nants-Brandy,

into one Dose, of several Ingre- is excellent in the Cholick. Hedna, see Eccope. Hedychroum, is a Medicine of

pleasant Colour.

Hedyosmos, see Mentha. Hedypnois, is a fort of Succory. Hedysarum Honey-Suckle.

Hedisma, any thing that gives

Medicines a good scent.

Hegemonica, are the principal Actions in Humane Body, as the Actions Animal and Vital.

Helcydria, are certain little Ulcers, thick and red in the skin of the Head, like the Nipples of the Breatts, which fend forth Matter.

Helcitca, see Attrahentia.

Heliosis, a Sunning.

Helix, the Exterior brim of the Ear, so called from its Winding. The Interior is called Scapha.

Helcoma, Exulceration, 'tis also called Helcysma and Helcosis.

Helcos, an Ulcer.

Heleagnus, Mirtle of Brahant.

Helenium, or Elenium, Enula Campana, and Inula, Elecampane.

Helianthe, and Helianthemum, or Helianthon, Sun-flower.

fort of Wil-Helice, a low.

Heleochrysum, a Name whereby various yellow Flowers are called.

Helioscopios Tithymallus, a fort: of Tithymal, that turns about to the Sun.

Helix, is Hedera: Helleborine, is Elleborine.

Helleborus.

Helleborus, is Elleborus Hellecebra, is Illecebra.

Helminthagoga, Medicines that expel Worms.

Helminthica, Medicines that

kills Worms.

Helminthes, see Elminthes.

Helodes, see Elodes.

Helos or Clavus, is a round, white, callous swelling of the Foot, like the head of a Nail, and fixed with Roots in the hard Skin of the Foot.

Halosis, a reflexed inversion

of the Eye-lid.

Helxine, see Paietaria.

Hemeralopia, or Acies Nocturna, when one sees better in the

Night than in the Day.

Hemerocallis, a fort of Lilly, that opens it felf in a clear Day, shuts or contracts it self in the Night.

Hemiceraunius, formerly the name of Bandage, for the Back

and Breaft.

Hemidrachmon, half a Dram. Hemieston, half a Sextary; it also seems to signify'a kind of Chair, whereby Women may receive Fumes.

Hemicrania, an Head-ach in

either part of the Brain.

Hemina Italica, a Measure containing half an Attic Sextary, and Nine Ounces: So much is a Cotyla Attica, and a Cotyla Italica is Twelve Oun-

Hemiobolion, the Twelfth part ot a Dram.

Hemipagia, the same that Hemierania.

Hemiplegia, a Palsie on one

fide below the Head, proceeding from an Obstruction in one part or other of the Spinal Marrow; or from a Blow, whence it comes to pass, that the Animal Spirits are Obstructed in their passage.

Hemiplexia, the same that He-

miplegia.

Hemiolium, an Ounce and an

Half.

Hemionitis, a fort of Asplenum. Hemitritaus, a Semitertian. Hemiuncion, Half an Ounce. Hemyxeston, the same with

Hemina.

Henophyllum, an Herb called One-Blade.

Hepar, the Liver, a Parenchymous Substance placed under the right side of the Diaphragme, confiderably thick and big in a Man; it is cloathed with a thin Membrane, which proceeds from the Peritonaum: and is fastened to other parts with three firong Ligaments. 1. To the Abdomen, by the Navel-Vein. 2. Upwards, to the Diaphragme, by a broad thin Membraneous Ligament on the Right side. 3. To the Diaphragme likewise, round and exceeding strong Ligament, the Bladder of the Gall, and the Dullus Hepaticus are in the low flat part; it is of a redish Colour: Its Substance seems to be compounded of several Membranes and Clusters, or Glandules joyned together like Concreted Blood, which I observed from frequently washing it. The Blood of the

Spicea

Spleen which is carried thither by the Vena Porta, does in some measure Ferment in the Liver, with the Arterious Blood which the Caliac Arterie affords, (to wit, when after Nutrition it is discharged into the Veius gain ) and dissolves the Contexture of the Blood; whereupon its Saline Sulphureous Particles, which constitute the Gall, are Segregated by the Glandulous Clusters, and conveyed to the Gut Duodenum by the Bladder of the Bile, and the Dullus in the Liver; called Hepaticus. There are no Lobes in a Man's Liver; but in Brutes it is divided into several Portions, which they call Lobes. The Ancients believed, That the Chyle was elaborated and Sanguified in the Liver, whilst only its bilious Recrements are separated there.

Hepatica vena, the same with

Basilica.

Hepatica, Liver-wort, 'tis chiefly used in Obstruction of the Liver and Bladder; 'tis good in the Jaundice, for the Itch and a Gonorrhaa; outwardly applied it stops Blood in Wounds.

Hepaticus Morbus, Dejection of a watery sharp Blood, like the washing of Flesh, when the Nervous Juice, or Watery Blood, being not rightly Concocted, but sharp, is discharged into the Guts. Also when black, shining, dryed Blood is driven into the Gut: The Discase is so called, because they

attributed Sanguification to the Liver.

Hepatorium, is Eupatorium.

Hepiala, the same with Epia-

Heptaphyllum tormentil, it dries and is very aftringent, wherefore there is no Remedy, more proper for Fluxes in the Belly and Womb, than the Roots of Tormentil, besides they are diaphoretick, and alexipharmick; wherefore they are used in all Medicines, for the Plague and Malignant Diseases, especially when Fluxes of the Belly accompany them; moreover, they are mixt with vulnerary Potions, Ointments, and Plasters, for they cure old and putrid Ulcers; half a Dram or a Dram of the Extract of Tormentile, is much commended for curing an epidemick Dysentery, Rubarb being used before if there be occafion.

Heptapleuron, is the Greater Plantain.

Heralea, this name is given to divers Plants, but for what Reason I know not.

Heracleoticum, is Origanum.
Herba, a Plant less than a
Shrub, or that which has Leaves
from the Root; it comes up
without a Trunk, and often
bears its Seeds in its Stalk, but
in practice 'tis only us'd for the
Leaves.

Herculeus Morbus, the same with Epilepsia.

Herba benidicta, see Carryophyllata.

Herba sacra, see Peristeron.

Herba

Herba stella, see Coronopus.

Hereditarii Morbi, are those Parents had, and which the have already seiz'd the Children, as the Gout, Consumption and Stone.

Hermophroditus, one of both Sexes But they only use the Womens Instruments, they are feldom Men: This abuse in Nature happens, when the Clitoris hangs out to far.

Hermodactilus, a round headed Root: Its brought from Syria: It has an infipid Tafte,

and purges gently.

Hermedica Medicina, which the Ægyptians failly fetched from Mercury, refers the Cause of Diseases to Salt, Sulphur and Mercury; and prepares most noble Medicines, anot only of Vegetables and Animals, but of Minerals too.

Hermetice Sigillare, to leal Hermetically, is to stop a Glass, so as nothing can exale, either by melting the Glass, or by a

Lute of another kind.

Hernia, or Ramex, properly the falling of the Instetines, Cawl, &c. by the Pocesses of the Peritonaum Dilated into the Groin: Also a Protuberance of the Navel. The falling down of the Womb is improperly fo called, aifo swelling in the Larynx; winding Tumors of the Spermatic Vessels; Distentions from Flatulent Matter; Watery Humours or Swellings.

Herniaguttalis, the same with

Bronchocele.

Testicles grow too big by reafon of Venery.

Hernia Veneris, the same as

Hernia Scrotalis.

Hernia Uteri, 'tis rare, and chiefly occasion'd by the Relaxation and falling down of the inward Coat of the Sheath. See Procidentia Uteri.

Herniaria Herba turea, and Polygonum, Rupture-Wort, Bust-

Wort, Knot-Grass.

Herpes, a spreading, and winding Inflammation, is Twofold, either Miliaris, or Pustularis; like Millet Seed, which seizes the Skin only, and itches: or Exedens, Consuming, which not only seizes the Skin, but the Muscles underneath: The cause of it is. That the Glandules of the Skin are too much stuffed with falt Particles, which are kept there by others that are Viscous; whence proceed the little Ulcers likeMillet-Seed, that occasion an Itching in the Skin, which if the Peccant Matter abound, grow into a Crust, and eat the parts they lye upon.

Hesperis, a sort of Leucoicum. Heterocrania, a pain in one

part or other of the Head.

Heterogeneum, when any thing disproportionate is mixed with the Blood and Spirits, as in Fevers, Swimmings in the Head, Explofive Motions, and the Apoplexy.

Heterorythmus, a Life unfuitable to the Years of those who live it; las if a Young Man Hernia Scrotalis, when the Mould live an Old Man's Life, and on the contrary: This Word is said of Pulses too, when in Diseases the Pulse beats diversly.

Hexagium, 4 Scruples.

of Body.

Hibiscus, see Ibiscus.

Hidroa, Pimples about the Secret parts, proceeding from a sharp Humour.

Hydrocritica, Critical Judgings of Distempers, taken from

Sweating.

Hydronosus, a Fever, wherein the Patient sweats Extremly. The English call it the English Sweat.

Hydropyretos, is Sudoranglicus.

Hydros, the same with Gudor.
Hydrotica, things that provoke Sweating, are those which by Fermenting, and Attenuating parts, penetrate the closest Pores of the Blood, cut into things, rarify them, and turn them into a kind of Vapour, whatsoever they meet carry along with them, and drive it to the Surface of the Body; where being condensed into an insensible Liquor, it makes its way out.

Hierabotane, see Peristeron.

Hieracium, Hawke-weed.

Hiera Picra, au Electuary of Aloes, Lignum Aloes, Spikenard, Saffron, Mastick, Honey, &c.

Hieroglyphice Note, are Foldings and Wrinkles in the Hand, from which vain curiofity pretends to predict strange things.

Hipocampus, not only a. Sea-

Fish, but also the Processes of the upper or foremost Ventricles of the Brain.

Hippocratica Facies, see Facies

Hippocratis Manica, see Manica Hippocratis.

Hippoglossum, see Hypoglos-

sum.

or Garden-Patience; the Root purges Choler, and watery Humours, those that use it for Rhubarb, take a double quantity, the Root expels Gravel; this Dock is sometimes as high as a Man.

Hipposelinum, the Herb Alexander's, it is frequently used in Broth in the Spring-time, to cleanse the Blood, and strengthen the Stomach; the Root pickled is a good Sauce: Half a Dram of the Seeds powder'd and taken in White-Wine, provokes Urine.

Hippus, an Affection of the Eyes, wherein they continually shake and tremble, and now and then twinkle, as it happens

in Riding.

Hircibarba, Goats-Beard, the Rootboil'd, is reckon'd delicate Food,'tis also used raw in Sallets, it nourishes much, and therefore good for the consumptive People, 'tis used in Diseases of the Breast, and for a Cough, and Dissibility of Breathing; 'tis supposed to expel the Stone, and to force Urine, the Juice of the Root, and the distilled water of it do the same.

Herculus, a fort of Spikenard.

Hircus, Hirci, or Hirqui, the

corners of the Eyes.

Hirquus, the same with Can-

Hirudo, a Leech.

Hirundinaria, Swallow-wort, it grows in Germany, Italy, and France, the Root of it is very Alexipharmick and Sudorifick, 'tis chiefly used for the Plague, and other contagious Diseases, for Obstructions of the Courses, and for the Palpitation of the Heart, Fainting, and a Dropfie, 'tis also commended for the Stone, and it is also used outwardly; the Flowers, the Roots, and the Seeds, cleanse Sordid Ulcers; 'tis good for the biting of Venomous Creatures, for Ulcers of the Paps of the Breafts, and the like.

Hirundinaria, see Centum Mor-

bia.

Hirundo, signifies a Fish, a Bird: And the Cavity in bending the Arm, is call'd so by Physicians, some will have it signify a Womans Privities.

Hispanicum Olus, is Spinachia.

Histor, a Wooden Instrument, at the Top whereof, is plac'd another piece of Wood transverse, on which the Pully hangs to let down a Ladder.

Holce, a Dram.

Holippæ, little Cakes or Wafers, made of a Medicinal Infulion, with Wheat-flower and Sugar.

Homeomères, see Similares

Fartes.

Homeogenea Particula, such Particles as are Pure, Entire, Unmixed, and altogether like one another.

Homoplata, Scapula, Spatula, Scoptula aperta, the Shoulderblade, a Broad and Triangular Bone which constitutes the breadth of the Shoulder, thin, especially in the middle, but thick in its Processes, on each fide one lying upon the upper Ribs behind, like a Target: has Three Processes, Acromium or the Shoulder-point; Carocoides, or Anchoralis; and Cervix: Its use is to strengthen the Ribs, to Joynt the Shoulder and the Neck-Bours, and to implant Muscles therein.

Homotona, a continued Fe-

ver that acts always alike.

Hoplomochlion, an Universal Chyrurgical Instrument to be us'd for the whole Body.

Hora, an Hour, signifies the determinate space of a Year,

with Hippocrates.

Horaa, are seasonable or Summer-Fruits; as Apples, &c.

Horarii Fruelus, the same with

Horaa.

Herdeatum, a Liquid Medicine taken inwardly, prepared of Barley, beaten and boiled, and beaten with the addition, of suitable and strained Liquors; to which are frequently added Almonds, and the Seed of white Poppies, Gr.

Hordeolum, the same with Cri-

the.

Hordeum, a Tubercle growing upon the top of the Eye-lid,

l ó£

of the bigness of a Barleycorn; another Species whereof, is call'd Grando, a hard Tubercle, moveable, pellucid, and round; but the great Tubercles that grow here, are to be referr'd to Nodes, and the Tumors call'd Meliceris, and Steotema, and Cancers. All of them by their Weight, or otherwise, obstruct the Motion of the Eye-lids.

Hordeum, Barley, the French Barley is much used in Fevers, and for Diseases of the Breast, and for heat of Urine; a Pultis of Barley Meal and Butter, is very Anodine, and eases painful Tumours; Barley-Water, and Cinnamon-Water with Barley, are

much used in Physick.

Horminum, Clary, Wine fermented with this Herb, is very agreeable to a cold Stomach, 'tis also good for Barren Women, and for those that are troubled with the Whites; the Herb powder'd, and applyed to the Nostrils, provokes Sneezing, and cures a Catarrh, and purges the Head; a Decoction of it in Water, provokes the Courfes, and expels the after Birth, Cakes made of it, are reckon'd good to strengthen the Reins, and to stimulate Venery: The Mucilage of the Seeds is proper for Diseases of the Eyes, 'tis also said to be good for the falling-Sick, ness and Mother-fits; the Seed put into the Eyes, takes away Motes.

Hortifica Febris, see Phri-

Horror, a Vibration and Trembling of the Skin over the whole Body, with a Chilness after it.

Humestantia, moistning things are such as can insinuate their moist Particles into the Pores

of our Bodies.

Humerus, the Shoulder, that part of the Body which appears in the Articulation, whereby the Superior part of the Shoulder Epomis and Superhumeralis, approaches the Neck, and behind the Scapula, but downwards, to that Bone which plainly appears, (and is call'd Ala) when the whole Arm is lift up: And sometimes the Humerus fignifies the first part of the Arm which has only one Bone, and which is otherwise call'd, Brachium per excellentiam.

Humidum Primigenium, may be properly called the Blood which is feen in Generation before any.

thing else.

Humilis musculus, that which depresses the Eye; so call'd, because it draws the Eye downwards towards the Cheek.

Humilus, the same with Lu-

pulus.

Humores Oculares, the Humours of the Eye are Three: The Watery, which is contained between the Tunica Cornea, and Uvea. 2. The Chrystaline, or Icie Humour, which is contained in the Tunica Uvea, and is thicker than the rest. 3. The Vitreos, or Glassie Humour, bigger than any of the rest.

of the Eye.

Humores, the Ancients made Four Humours in the Blood, the Bilious, Pituitous, Melancholick, and the Blood, properly so called; and that according to the Four Peripatetic Elements: But this Opinion is Cashired, since the invention of the Circulation of the Blood. Yet they are found, when the Blood preternaturally departs from its due Temperature; but they do not constitute an integral part of the Blood: For the Blood is only one Humour; if otherwife, Tartar in Wine, and Dregs in Beer, were constituent parts of Wine and Beer. In Blood that is let, there appear only Three different Species of Bodies; for in the Surface you fee a kind of a Fibrous Crust of Coagulated Blood, which spreads it felf over all the whole Mass; then you see certain Red Particles amongst the Fibres, which grow black about the bottom, by reason of their sewness; lastly, you see the Serum wherein it swims. But if any one will proceed more acurately, Distil the Blood, and Dissolve it Chymically, he shall find Five pure Bodies in it: To wit, Spirit, Sulphur, or Oyl, Water, Salt and Earth. There are Three General Humours which wash the whole Body, Blood, Lympha, (a fort of pure Water) and the Nervous Juice; but there are feveral particular Hu-

rest, fills the backward Cavity Pancreatick, Juice, Seed, Gc. Humores in Secundinis, Humours in the Three Membranes that cloathe the Fætus in the Womb, are Three in those Animals which have Bladders: At the beginning, when the Eggs fall down from the Testicles into the Womb, the Humours which are to this purpose in the bottom of the Womb; first fink into the Membrane called Chorion, and then into the Amnium: But in progress of time, when the Fætus is Formed, and the Navel Vessels are extended to the Chorion, and the Amnium, we imagine that the Nutritious Humour being received by the opening of the Veins, is carried to the Fætus, and thence by the Arteries, fome part of it is carried into the Amnium, as into the Childs Storehouse; so that at the said time, the Liquor of the Membrane Amnium, may be encreased upon this double account. At last, when the time of Delivery draws near, that way of Sweating through, feems to ceafe, and the other only to take place: Unless ( as Wharton Writes.) The Nutritious Humour defcends from the Placenta by the Navel String, and by the little foft Protuberances thence pass into the Cavity of the Amnium: The use of these Humours is to nouriff the Fætus at the Mouth. The Third Humour is the Urine, which flows from the Bladder by the mours, as Chyle, Bile, Spittle, Urinary Passage, into the Urinary Membrane. M 2 HyHyacynthus, the Herb Hya-

Hyacinthus, a Pellucid Gem,

called Hyacinth.

Hyaloides, the vitrous Humour of the Eye, contain'd within the Coat call'd Retina and Uvea.

Hybona, an Incurvation of all

the Vertebres.

Hydatides, little Watery Bladders in the Liver, Spleen, or fome other Viscus, common to Hydropical Persons: Also an increase of Fat about the Eye-Lids.

Hydatoides, the Watery Humour of the Eye, contained betwixt the Tunica Cornea, and Uvea.

Hyderos, the same that Hy-

drops.

Hydragia, see Venæ Lympha-

Hydrargyrus, Quick - Sil-

ver.

Hydragoga, Medicines which by Fermentation and Precipitation purge out the Watery Humours.

Hydrelaum, a mixture of

Water and Oyl.

Hydrenterocele, a falling of the Intestines, together with Water, into the outward Skin

of the Cods.

Hydroa, certain little, broad, moist, itching Pimples, like Millet seed; sometimes without itching, which render the Skin Ulcerous and rough: The occasion of them is, that Nature endeavouring to expel the

Sweat by the Skin is hindred fometimes by its thickness; so that the Matter being lodged there, and the Subtiler parts being either carried back, the Lymphatic Vessels, or Evaporated, the Skin swells. This Diftemper is familiar and common to Boys, and Young Men; especially of a hot Constitution, when they use too much Exercise in Summer: It infests the Neck, Shoulder-Blades, Breast, Arms, Thighs ; yet more frequently the Secret Parts, and the Fundament.

Hydrocardia, a Dropsie of the Pericardium, so that the Heart

swims in Water.

Hydrocele, a swelling of the outermost Skin of the Cods, proceeding from a Watery Humour.

Hydrocephalum, a swelling of the Head, by reason of a Watery Humour, whence the Sutures of the Brain are forced asunder; it proceds sometimes from a bursting of the Lymphatic Vessels.

Hydroceythe, Barly-Water, Hydrodes febris, the same with

Typhodes,

Hydrolaum, the same as Hydre-aum.

Hydrolapathum, the same as Pippolapathum.

Hydromel, Mead a Decossi-

on of Water and Honey.

Hydromphalum, a Protuberance of the Navel, proceeding from Watery Humours in the Abdomen.

Hydronosos, the same as Sudor Anglicus.

Hydropege, Fountain-Water.

Hydrophobia, a Distemper highly Convulsive, accompanied with Fury, and shunning of all things that are Liquid, and Splendid; fometimes with a Delirium, a Fever, and other Symptoms, not without great danger of Life, proceeding from a Bite of a Mad Dog, - or a Contagion analogous to it.

Hydrophthalmia, is when the Eye increases to a wonderful bigness, and slicks almost out

of the Head.

Hydropthalmion, is that part under the Eyes, which is wont to fwell in cachetick and hydropick Persons.

Hydropica, Medicines that expel the Watery Humours in a

Dropfie.

Hydropiper, Water-Peper, or

Arse-simart.

Hydrops, a Stagnation of a Watery Humour in the Habit of the Body, or some other Cavity; and it is either general as an Anasarea and Ascites, to which some add a Tympany, but ill: Or particular, confined to one part, as a Dropfie in the Head, Breast, Hand, Foot, &c. of which in their proper places feverally.

Hydrops ad Matulam, the

same that Diabetes.

Hydropyretos, the same with

Sudor Anglicus.

Hydrosaccharum, a Syrup boiled of Water and Sugar.

Hygieia, health, which confists in a good temperature, and right confirmation of Parts. Health is a disposition of the parts of humane Body, fit for the performance of the Actions of the Body. Signs of Health are Three, due Actions, fuitable Qualities, and when things taken in, and let out, are proportionable.

Higieina, that part of Phyfick, which teaches the way of preserving Health: Some divide it into Three Parts, Prophylactic, which take notice of future imminent Diseases; Synteretic, which preserves present Health: And Analeptic, which

recovers the Sick.

Hygrocollyrium, a liquid Me-

dicine for curing the Eyes.

Hygrocyrsocele, a Branch of a Winding Vein swoln with ill Blood, accompanied with other Moisture.

Hygrophobia, the same with

Hydrophobia.

Hymen, properly a Membrane; it is taken also for the Private Membrane in a Virgin, which arises from the wrinkling of the Lower part of the Vagina; and in Women with Child, when the Womb grows thicker, it disappears.

Hyoides, a Bone placed at

the Basis of the Tongue.

Hyos cyamus, Hen-bane, it cools and molifies very much, it disposes to Sleep, eases Pain, and mitigates Acrimony; 'tis good for the hot and sharp Do-Hydroselinum, Water-Parsly. | fluxions of the Eyes, it stops M 3 eruptions overflowing of the Blood, and overflowing of the Courses; 'tis applied for Inflamations of the

Testicles, and other parts.

Hyothyroides, Two Muscles of the Larynx, proceeding from the Bone Hyoides, into the Cartilage called Scrutiformis, like a Shield, and destined to contract, or shut up the opening of the Wind pipe.

Hypaleiptron, a Spattle.

Hypecoon, some call it Alcea vesicaria, others Cuminum Sylvestre, others a sort of Horned-Poppy.

Hipercatharsis, a Purge that

works too much.

Hipercrissis, a Critical Excresion above Measure.

Hyperephidorsis, a too great

Sweating.

Hypericum, St. Johns-wort, 'tis an excellent diuretick and vulnerary Herb; a Decoction of it cures Tertian Agues, and Quartans; it stops spitting of Blood, and expels Gravel, a Tincture of the Flowers, is exceilent in a Mania, and the Flowers infused in Spirit of Wine, kills Worms, the compounded Oyl of this Herb is much used; 'tis excellent for bruises and Aches, and for spitting of Blood.

Hypercon, are Two Holes in the upper part of the Palate, which receive the Pituitous Humours from the Mammillary Processes, and after they are separated, discharges them

at the Mouth.

Hytersarcosis, an Excresence of Flesh in any part.

Hypnotica, those things which by fixing the Spirits, by straitning and shutting up the Pores of the Brain, cause Sleep.

Hypocatharsis, gentle purging-Hypocaustum, is a Place or Stove, where Medicines are

dried or kept.

Hypocharis, is Sonchus levis. Hypocistis Succus, a small Plant (growing like Misletoe on an Oak) from the Root of the Shrub Cistus, when it Flowers; and from this Plant the Juice is press'd.

Hypochondriaca Affectio, see

Hypocondriacus Affeltus.

Hypochondrium, or Subcartilagineum, the upper part of the Abdomen, under the Cartila-

ges of the Chest.

Hypochondriacus Affectus, a purely Flatulent and Convulsive Passion, arising from Flatulent and Pungent Humours in the Spleen, or Sweet-bread, which Afflicts the Nervous and Mem-

Hypochyma, a depraved fight, whereby Gnats, Cob-webs, little Clouds, or fuch like, feem to swim before the Eyes: The cause of it seems to consist in turbid Humours, or sometime in the Optic Nerves, whose little Pores are obstructed by the matter that is thrust into them.

Hypochysis, the same with

Hypochyma.

Hypocratis Manica, see Manica Hypocratis:

Hypoclepticum vitrum, a Glass Funnel, to separate Oyls from Water. Hypo-

Hypodesis, the Bandage that is us'd before the Bolsters are apply'd.

Hypodesmis, the same with

Hypodelis.

Hypograstrium, the outermost part of the Abdomen, betwixt the Hyponchondres and the Navel.

Hypoglossis or Ranula, an Inflamation, or Exulceration under the Tongue : Also a Medicine that takes away the Afperity of the Larynx.

Hypoglossum, Horse-Tongue.

Hypoglottides Pilula, are Pills to be put under the Tongue, to asswage a Cough.

Hypopedium, the same with

Supplantale.

Hypophaulum, a vulgar Diet which observes a mean betwixt a plain and an exquisite Diet.

Hppopheon, is Hypeoon,

Hypophora, deep and fiftulous Ulcers which gape like Ulcers and Cavities in the Flesh.

Hypophysis, the same with Hy-

poch) ma.

Hypophyhalmia, a pain in the Eye under the Horney Tunic.

Hypopyon, a gathering of Matter under the Horney Tunic of the Eye.

Hyposarca, the same with A-

nasarca.

Hyposarcidium, the same as Ona-

farca.

Hypolpathylmus, an Incision made by three Divisions upon the Forehead to the Pericranium; nor is it sufficient to make Incision by those Three Lines, but the Spattle must be thrust under, for which reason, this the Diseases of the Womb. fort of Incision is so nam'd.

Hypospadia, those that from their Birth, render their Urine under the Bridle of the Glans.

Hyposphagma, a Blood-shot,

from a stroak upon the Eye.

Hypostasis Urina, that thick Substance which generally subfides at the bottom of Urine,

Hypothenar, the space from the fore to the little Finger.

Hypothesis, the supposition of

a thing.

Hypozoma, a Membrane that parts two Cavities, as the Mediastinum in the Thorax.

Hyposiloides, see Hyiodes.

Hyssopus, Hyssop, 'tis hot and acrid, it attinuates, opens and cleanses; tis chiefly used in Diseases of the Lungs, frequently applied, outwardly to remove Blood that is fettled in the Eyes; a Bunch of it being boyl'd in Water, and applied to the Eye, is also very good for Bruises.

Hystera, the same as Uterus. Hysteralgia, a pain in the Womb, proceeding from an Inflamation, or otherwise.

Hysterica Passo, Fits of the Mother, a Convulsion of the Nerves of the Par Vagum, and Intercostal in the Abdomen, proceeding from a pricking Irritation, or Explosion of Spirits: This Distemper does not always depend upon the Womb, as is commonly thought; we have feen it more than once in Men, because the Spleen, Pancreas, and other adjacent Bowels are often the cause of it.

Hysterica, Medicines against

M 4 HylterHysteroceie, the falling of the

Womb.

Hysterotomotocia, or Sectio Cafarea, a cutting the Child out of the Womb, which is done thus; You make a Semilunar Section under the Navel, along the White Line, the Cavity whereof looks towards the laid Line; then according to the leading of the Fibres, the Fætus being extracted after the Section, the Wound in the Womb contracts it felf, so that the Blood scarce flows more plentifully than in a Natural Birth; but if the Mother be dead, chuse the most convenient place you can.

Hysterotomia, an Anatomical

Diffection of the Womb.

T.

Acea, a name used for divers

Jacobæa, Rag-wort, it cures Ulcers, Inflamations, and a Fishula, being applied hot to the Belly, in form of a Cataplasin; it cures Gripes.

Jalappa, the Root is blackish without side, within somewhat red, with black and resimous Circles if its good; 'tis also called Gialappa, Chelopa, Celopa, Julapium, or Gelapo; also
black Mechoacan. It purges
strongly; it comes from India.

Janitor, the same that Pylo-

A Jasminus, or Gelseminum,

Jessamin, the Flowers are chiefly used to persume Gloves, the Oyl of it Heals, mollifies and opens, and is used in contractions of the Limbs, and the like.

Jatrochymicus, a Chymical

Physician.

Iberus, a fort of Water-creffes.

Ibiga, the same as Abiga.

Ibiscus and Hibiscus, is MarshMallows.

Ichor, a Sulphureous and Watery Humour which flows from Ulcers.

Iceoroides, a Moisture like

Corruption.

Iclerus, the Jaundice, is a changing the Skin into a Yellow Colour, from an obstruction of the Ductus Choledochus, or the Glandules of the Liver, or because the Gall abounds more than can be conveniently excerned, so that it stays in the Blood. It takes its Name from in nis, a Ferret, whose Eyes are tinged with the like Colour. Or from a Bird called Itterus of the same Colour, which the Latines call Galbulus, which if one fick of the Jaundices lees, says Pliny, the Party is cured, and the Bird dies. The Latins call it Regius Morbus, the Kingly Disease, because it is easily cured in Courts with the Pastimes and Divertisements there, which cheer the Mind. It is also called a Suffysion of Gall.

Ichthyocolla, the Glue of a certain Fish said to have no

Bones.

Ideamorbi, the Propriety and Essence of a Disease.

Idiopathia, a primary Disease, which neither depends on, nor proceeds from any other.

Idiosyncrasia, a Temperament

peculiar to any Body.

Jecoraria vena, the same with

Basilica.

Jecur, the same with Hepar. Jecur uterium, see Placenta uteri.

Jejunum intestinum, the Second of the small Guts, so called, because it is frequently empty: The little glandulous Nipples in it imbibe the Chyle, and convey it to the Milky Veins. Varro calls it Hilla.

Fesemium, the same with Jas-

minus.

Ignis actualis, actual Fire, that which burns at first touch, as Fire it self, and seering I-rons.

Ignis Circulatorius, fuch a degree of Heat, as the Fingers

can eafily bear.

Fire, a Medicine, which after it has laid sometimes upon the part, exerts it self.

Ignus perficus, the fame that Grangrana: It is taken also for

à Carbuncle.

Ignis Reverberii, a destructive Fire, the Flame being heightened by Bellows.

in the Furnace, runs-round like

a Wheel.

Ignis Sacer, the same that Erisipelas: Yet some take it for an Herpes.

Ignis Suppressionis, a Fire as bove the Sand.

Ignis Sylvestris, the same that Phlystana.

Ignitio, Calcination made by

Fire.

Ile, the Cavity from the Tharrax to the Bones of the Thighs: Pliny observes, that all the Intestines in all Animals, except a Man and a Sheep, are called Ile.

Ileum morbus, see Iliaca paf-

Ilex, the Scarlet-Oak.

Ilia, the lateral parts of the Abdomen, betwixt the last Rib and the Secret Parts.

Ilingus, see Scotomia.

Ilium, the Third of the small Guts: It begins where the fejunum ends, and ends it self at the Gut called Cacum: it is one and twenty Hands Breadths in length.

Ilium, a Disease for the most part of the Gut Ilium, and is called Volvulus, when the upper part of any Intestine is involved in the under, and on the

contrary

Ilum os, part of the bone Innominatum, without any particular Name: It is so named, because it contains the Gut I-lium. Its Circumference is circular, the upper broadest, it is connected to the os Sacrum: The upper part of it is called Spina, the interior Costa, and the exterior Dorsum: It is larger in Women than Men.

Iliaca passio, the same with

Ilium Morbus.

Iliaca vasa, those double forked Vessels of the Truncks of the great Artery, and the great Vein of the Abdomen, about the place where the Bladder and the Womb are situate.

Iliacus Musculus, one of those that bend the Thigh, 'tis inserted by a Tendon which grows together with the Tendon of the Musculus Psoas; it arises from the whole internal Cavity of the Os Illium, with a thin and carnous beginning.

Illebeebra, Wal-Pepper Stone

Crop.

Illingus, see Scotomia.

Imbecillitas, fignifies that degree wherein they are plac'd, which are neither fit nor firong to Labour, as Children, Old Men, Infirm People, and those that are recovering: But with respect to those that are Sick, it signifies a greater prostration of Strength.

Immersio, the putting Metals or Minerals into some corrosive matter, that they may at length

be reduced to a Calx.

Immersus Musculus, the same with Infra Scapularis.

Impatiens Herba, or noli me

tangere, leaping Mercury.

Imperatoria, or Ostrutium, this Herb is Alexipharmick, and Sudorifick, it expels Wind, and is excellent in the Cholick, 'tis chiefly used for the biting of Venomous Creatures, and Malignant Diseases, it helps Expectoration, and cures a stinking Breath, and is good for Flegmatick Diseases

of the Head, a Palfy, Apoplexy, and the like; half a Spoonful of the Powder of it taken in Wine, an Hour before the Fit comes, is faid to cure a Quartan Ague, 'tis also counted very good for the Dropsie, and long Fevers, a piece of the Root put into an Hollow Tooth, eases the Pain, its shape and vertue, much like Angelica.

Imaginatio, the same with

Phantasia.

Imperialis Corona, Crown Im-

perial.

Imperfecta Crisis, see Cri-

fis.

Impetigo Celsi, the same that Lepra Gracorum. Clesus makes The most harm-Four forts. less, says he, is that which is like a Scab, for it is red and harder, and exulcerated, and gnawed; But it differs from it, in that it is more exulcerated, and is accompanied with speckled Pimples. And there feem to be in it certain Bubbles, from which after a certain time there fall as it were little Scales, and it returns more certainly. Another fort is worse, almost like a fort of Meezles, or hot Pimples in the Skin, but more rugged and redder, and of different Figures: In this Distemfrom the fall per little Scales furface of the Skin, and it is called Rubrica. The Third fort is yet worse, for it is thicker and harder, and fmells more, and is cleft on the top of the Skin, and gnaws more violently: It is scaly too, but black, and

and spreads broad and slow: It The Fourth is called Nigra. fort is altogether incurable, of a different colour from the red; for it is something white, and like a fresh Scar, and has pale Scales; some whitish some like the Little Pulse called Lintil, which being taken away, fometimes the Blood follows: Otherwise the Humour that flows from it is white, the Skin hard and cleft, and spreads farther. All these forts arise especially in the Feet and Hands, and infest the Nails likewise. tigo some reckon the same with Lichen.

Impetigo Plinii, Pliny's Impetigo, is the same with Lichen Gracorum.

Impragnatio, when one thing is fill'd with another; for inftance, when Tartar is faid to be impregnated with an Emetick Vertue by Antimony.

Inauratio, a Guilding of

Pills.

Inappetentia, want of Stomach, for want of Ferment in it.

Incarnantia & Incarnativa, Medicines generating Flesh, the same with Sarcotica.

Inceratio, a mixture of Moiflure, with fomething that's dry by a gentle foaking, till the Substance be brought to the confistence of fost Wax.

Incidentia, the same with At-

tenuantia.

Incineratio, the Reducing the Bodies of Vegetables and Animals into Ashes by a violent Fire.

Incisores dentes, the same that Primores.

Incisorii, the same with Primores.

Incorporatio, a mixture, whereby moist things are contemperated with dry into one Body, as into a Mass, therefore here is no lingring Nutrition, but as much moisture is added, as is requilite to the confiltence of the mixed Body, fo that it becomes like a Pudding as it were; whence it may be called also Impaltatio, and in some things Subactio, a Kneading. Things thus incorporated, must be left in a digistive Heat, that by mutual Action and Suffering they may get one temperature common to them both.

Incrassantia, thickning things, are those which being endued with thick ropie parts, and mixed with thin liquid Juices, bring them to a thicker consistence by joyning and knitting

their parts.

Incubus, see Epialtes.

Incurvatio, the same with

Cyrtoma.

Incus, one of the Bones in the inner part of the Ear. It is like a Grinder, and lies under the Bone called Malleus. It has Two Processes below; one shorter, which leans upon the scaly Bone; another longer, which sustains the top of the Stapis or triangular Bone, that bears upon the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, whilst it immerges it self into the place

called the Oval Window with a pretty broad Basis.

Index, the Fore-Finger.

Indicans, nothing else than something observed in the Body, upon whose account something is said to be done, that ought to contribute thereunto.

Indicantes dies, those Days which signifie that a Crisis will happen on such a day, which are therefore called indicant

Such are 4, 11, 17, 24.

Indicatio, that which demonfirates what is to be done in Discases, and it is Three-fold, praservatorie. which preserves Health; Curative, which expels a Discase, that has already seized upon a Person; and Vital, which respects the Strength and way of Living.

Indicator, one of the Muscles

extending the fore Finger.

Muscle that turns the Eye aside.

Indicatum, that which is fignified to be done in order to the Recovery of Health.

Indices Dies, see Critici

Dies .

Indurantia, see Sclerotica.

Indusium, see Amntes.

Inedia, abstaining from Meat, when one eats less than formerly,

Infinus Ventor, fee Abdo.

men.

Inflammatio, see Phlegmone.
Inflatio, the distention of a part from Flatulent Matter.

Infrascapularis Musculus, called also Subscapularis and Immersus; 'tis carnous and broad, and comes from the lower side of the Scapula, and ends in the Third Ligament of the Shoulder, with a Tendon broader than the rest.

Infra Spinatus Musculus, or Supra scapularis Secundus, proceed under the Spine, from the Basis of the Scapula, with the Second, Supra Scapulary, Carnous and Thick, and runs into the Ligament of the Shoulder, with a short and broad Tendon, which is reckon'd the Fourth.

Infundibulum, a Funnel.

Infundibulum cerebri, the same that Choana.

Infundibulum renum, the Pelvis or Bafin through which the Urine passes to the Ureters and the Bladder.

Infusio, is an Extraction of the Virtue of Medicines with a convenient Liquor, which if it be purgative, it may be taken at once; and to this the Name properly agrees.

Ingredientia, various Simples that constitute one Com-

pound.

Inguen, the place from the bending of the Thigh to the Secret Parts.

Injectio Intestinalis, the same

that Clyster.

Inium, the beginning of the oblongated Marrow, which is the common Sensory, because the Species which are recei-

ved from the External Organs, are conveyed thither by the Nerves.

Innominata Tunica Oculi, the Tunic of the Eye that wants a Name, is a certain subtile Expansion of the Tendons from the Muscles which move the Eye to the circumference of the Iris or Honey Membrane.

Innominatum os, others call it os Coxa, or Ilium, is placed at the side of the os Sacrum, consisting of Three Bones, Ilium, os Pubis, and Ischium, joyned by Cartilages, and appear distinct by Three Lines till Seven Years old, but grow all into one Bone at riper Years. They are called also Cunica formia, and Ossa Innominata, nameless Bones.

Innominatus Humor, or Insitus, a Secondary Humour, as the Ancients calls it, wherewith they thought the Body was nourished: For those nutritious Humours they talk of are Four; Innominatus, Ros, Glu-

ten, Cabium.

Inquietudo, a Convulsive motion of the Muscles in the Loins, Neck and Limbs, wherein the Sick throw themselves from one side to another, listing their Arms and Legs, sometimes lying on their Backs, sometimes on their Bellies, sometimes sisting up in the Bed, sometimes rising: This Inquietude happens either at the beginning of the Fever, or continues as long as the Fever lasts.

and is a common Symptom in the Plague. Also great pains, occasion restlesness, especially

Cardialgia Colica, and Nephritic. Moreover Inquietude often accompanies a Delirium, but most of all when Death is near at hand.

Insania, or Amentia, Madness, an Abolition or Depravation of Imagination and Judgment.

Infession, a Bath for the Belly, proper for the lower Parts, wherein the Patient sits down to the Navel. They are for several uses, as for easing of Pain, softning of Parts, dispelling Flatulent Matter; and frequently for exciting the Courses.

Infolatio, an Infusion of the things in the Heat of the Sun.

Inspiratio, an alternate Dilatation of the Chest, whereby the Nitrous Air is communicated to the Blood, to accend it by the Wind-Pipe, and its Vest-cular parts. The cause of Respiration does not seem to consist only in the Dilitation of the Thorax, as is commonly thought, but in the Contraction of the Tunic, which covers the upper part of the Esophagus, and the most close Recesses of the Wind-pipe.

Insuccasio, the thickning of Aloes, or the like, in the Juice of Violets, or Roses and the

like.

ginning of the Fever, or continues as long as the Fever lasts, by a Man apprehends an Obed in the Corpus Callosum for the expansion of Spirits there.

Intemperies, a Disease which confift in inconvenient qualities of the Body, and these are either manifest or occult: The Manifest are either simple or compound; the Simple is when one Quality is peccant; as an hot, thin, hard, acid, falt Difposition, &c. The Compound is when more Qualities than one are peccant; as an hot and falt, a cold and acid Disposition, Gc. An Occult ill Difposition or Distemper is such as proceeds from some poysonous Qualities, as from the Air, from poysonous Animals, &c. comes from the Air, when the Nitre in it becomes contagious by reason of standing stinking Waters, daily Drought, Earthquakes, &c. whence Malignant Pestilent Fevers, and Plagues themselves arise: For the Vapours being taken away, that which remains of the Air. ( by reason of the Sulphur and Salt in it ) contracts an ill Savour, whereupon the Air and its Nitre degenerate from their due Temperature and Crasis. I believe the same happens from very dry Grounds, for Sulphureous and Saline Particles intermix with the Watery ones above, which render the Nitre of the Air sharp and pointed liké Arsenic. sublimated Mercu. ry, or Aqua stygia, which being sucked into the Lungs, rexia.

ject: It seems to be transact- do Coagulate, and Corrode the Mass of the Blood, and make its Spirits vanish; whence proceed Quinzies, Plurisies, Pestilential Swellings, Gc.

Intentio, the same with Indi-

catio.

Intercalares dies, or intercidentes, which others call Provocatorii; are those Days wherein Nature, either by reason of the vehemency of the Fit, or some external cause, is excited to expel her Load unfeafonably: Such are the 3d, 5th, 9th, 13th, 19th.

Intercidentes dies, see Inter-

calares.

Intercostales Musculi, on either fide Twenty Two, Eleven External, and fo many Internal, all are weav'd between the Ribs; they have oblong Fibres, and cross one another like an X, the External arise from the lower parts of the upper Ribs, and descending obliquely towards the hinder parts, are inferted into the higher parts of the interior; the internal proceed on the contrary.

Intercostalis Nervous, a Nerve proceeding from the Spinal Marrow, added to the par vagum, which also branches in the Abdomen through all the Vif-

Intercus, see Anasarca.

Interforamineum, the same that Perinaum.

Interfeminium, the same with Perinaum.

Intermissio febrium, see Apy-

Inter-

Intermittens Morbus, a Disease which comes at certain times, and then remits a little. Intermittent Fevers or Agues proceed not from any fictitious Focus, but only from a wrong Affimilation of the Chyle.

Internodium, the joyning together of the Bones of the Fin-

Internuncii dies, see Critici dies.

Interossei Musculi, or Abductores, are Six in the space of the Metacarpus, Three outward, and Three inward; they somewhat help Extension.

Interpassatio, the flitching of Bags, that the Matter included should not fall in a

Heap.

Interscapularia, the Cavities betwixt the Shoulder-blade and the Vertebres.

Interscapularium, a Process of the Scapula, in the part of it that rifes, commonly call'd the

Spine.

Intertrigo, or Attritus, an Excoriation of the Parts near the Fundament, or betwixt the Thighs; or a Fleaing of the Skin, proceeding from a violent Motion, especially Riding: It happens frequently to Chilthat the Cuticula in their Thighs and Hips is separated, and as it were shaven off from the true Skin, which pains them fo, that it makes them restless.

Intestina, see Entera.

T: mor.

Intubus, and Intubum, is endi-

Inula, Campana see Helenium. Involucrum Cordis, see Pericardium.

fonthus, or Varus, is a little, hard, callous, Swelling in the Skin of the Face.

Jovis Barba, see Barba Jo-

UIS.

Jours flos, is erocus. Irio, or irion bark cress

Iris, that Fibrous Circle next to the Pupil of the Eye, distinguished with variety of Colours.

Isatis, woad.

Isatodes, a blew Bile; like the Herb Woad, withwith Cloth is died Blew.

Ischama, Medicines that stop the Blood, which with a bind-. ing, cooling, or drying Virtue, close up the opening of the Vessels, or diminish and stop the Fluidity and violent Motion of the Blood.

Ischæmon, a fort of grass.

Ischas, a dryed Fig.

Ichias, the Gout in Hip.

Ischium, the Hip, or Huckle-

Bone.

Ischophonus, a Small Voice.

Ischuretica, Medicines which force Urine, when 'tis suppres-

Ischuria, fuch a Suppression of Urine in the Bladder, that little or nothing of it can be discharged.

Isthmus, that part which lies Intumescentia, the sune with betwixt the Mouth and the Gullet, like a Neck-of Land: Alfo the Ridge that separates the No- with Oyl of Almonds, is excel-

Ithmoieda ossa, see Ethmoides.

Itinerarium, a Chyrurgions Instrument, which being fixed in the Urinary Passage shews the Neck or Sphinster of the Bladder, that an Incision may be more surely made to find out the Stone.

Iva Arthetica, or Moschata, see

Juba, a Hairy Substance like that at the Tops of Reeds.

Jubiter, according to the Chymists signifies Tinn.

Judaicum Bitumen, see As-

Judaicus Lapis, found in Judaa, from whence it receives its Name; 'tis often prescrib'd in a Nephritis.

Jugala os, the same that Zy-

goma.

Juglans, the Wallnut-tree, the outward bark of the Wallnut dried; vomits strongly, the catkins are a gentler vomit, the tresh nuts move the belly; the dry are hot and hard to digeft; they increase choler, and cause a cough; the juice of the outward bark gargl'd in the Mouth, is very useful in a Relaxation of the Almonds; and for an inflamation of the throat: a Decoction of the outward bark, of the green nut forces worms out of their holes; the green and unripe nuts candied with the bark, on gently move the belly; two or three being taken at bed time: the Oyl of the nut-mixt

with Oyl of Almonds, is excellent in the Stone; two or three ounces of it may be taken inwardly at a time: the nuts being infused in water, till the skin of the Kernels comes off, and infused two daysin aqua vita are said to be peculiarly proper for obstructions of the Courses: take two or three of the nuts, so infused daily in the Morning, fasting for ten days before the usual time of their flowing.

Jugularis vena, that Vein which goes towards the Scull

by the Neck.

Jugulum, the same that Fur-

Fujuha, a sort of Prunes.

Jujubs, are moderately hot and moist, they attemperate the sharpness of the Blood, and are good for Diseases of the Breast and Lungs, for Coughs, dissiculty of Breathing, for Diseases of the Reins and Bladder; and for Heat of Urine; the Syrup of Jujubs is a cooling Syrup, and proper for Coughs, Pleurisies, and for Ulcers of the Lungs and Bladder. Jujubs are used in the Lohochsanans, and in the pectoral Decoction.

Julap, see Julepus. Julapium, the same. Julep, see Julepus.

Julepus, a Lipuid Medicine taken inwardly, of a gratful Taste, and clear, made of a convenient Liquor with Syrup or Sugar, without any Boiling, and of the Quantity of Three or Four Doses, to alter or refrigerate. A Julep confists commonly

monly of one Pound and an half of Barley-Water; or of Distilled Waters , rarely of Wine, of the cooling Syrup of red Goose-berries, Berberies, Violets, dyc. to which they commonly add some Drops of Sulphur, Vitriol, Salt, dec. to give it a good Taste. Fuleb; whence the Word Julepus comes is a Persian Word, and fignifies a fweet Potion.

Julus, Juli, the Leaves that first come out, but most properly the long Flowers of the Wal-

nut-Tree.

Junctura, the same with Diarthrolis.

Funeus; a Rush.

Juniperus; the Juniper-Tree; the Wood of this Tree, being burnt perfumes the Air, the berries are good for a cold Stomach, and are good against Wind, and Gripes; they provoke urine, and expel Poylon; and are good in diseases of the head; and nerves; the Oyl of Juniper is much in sufe, it helps the Tooth Ach, and is good in the Cholick, and against Gravel.

Funonis Rosa, is Llium.

Jusquiamus, is byoscyamus. Juvans, Help, Remedy: The

fame with Indicatum.

7 117 1.

Juxtangina, a fort of Snakes 

Ixia, the same with Cirsos, or

1 Ixia, and Ixine, Chamaleon a fort of Carduus:

The same was the state of the state of

The transfer of the state of th

ton to your year of the

IT Ali, a Sea-Herb; of whose A ashes glass and sope are made.

Keiri, or Chéiri, Wall-Flower; the Flowers are cordial, and good for the Nerves; they ease pain, provoke the Courses, expel the Secundine and a Dead Child: The Conserve of the Flowers, the Distilled water, and the Oyl made of the Flowers, by infusion are in use for Apoplexies, and Palfies, the Oyl is very anodine in Wounds, and and inflamations, of the nervous parts.

Kermes, Chermes, Coccus Infectoria, Granum, Coccus Baphica, Granum Tinctorum, Scarlatum, Chermes Berries, they come form Candie, Spain,

and some parts of France.

Kermes, or the Scarlet oak; grows on Stony hills about Montpeliar, and in other parts of France, and in Italy; the Granes of Kermes are counted by Philosophers, and botanists the spurious or excrementatious fruit of the Scarlet Oak, only; but the Learned and ingenious, Dr. Martin Lister sound such kind of Granes growing in England upon the tender Branches of Cherry Trees, and supposes that they are not excrescencies; but the Work of some insect, for receiving as in a Nest its young ones; the Graines are astringent and used-successfully

for

for wounds, and wounded nerves miscarriage for prevent an Apoplexfy, Palsie, Palpitation of the Heart, for fainting and melancholy.

Kina, Kina, see Cina Cina: Kirath, a weight weighing

four Graines.

Abella, Leporina, see Labia, 1 Leporina.

Labes, a prominence of the

Lips.

- Labes, a Spot.

Labia pudendi Muliebris, the

Lips of a Womans Privities.

Labia Leporina, fuch Lips as by reason of their ill make will not come together, which some call Rostra Leporina.

Labis; Volscella, or Forceps, an Instrument to extract any

thing.

Laboratorium, a Place for Di-

filling. Labrosulcium, see Cheilo-

cace. Labrum Veneris, is dipla-

Labrusca, is Bryonia.

Laburnum, a fort of Anagy-

Labrum, a Vessel for Bath-

ing.

Labyrinthus, a Body full of windings and turnings, as may be seen in the inner part of the Ear, and in the outer Surface of the Brain.

Lac, Milk, made by feparating of Chyle from the Arterious Blood by the Glandules of the Breast. Milk begins to be made for the most part after the going with Young, or a little before the Birth; but it ceases in old Creatures, and in menstruous Persons.

Lacca, 'tis made by wing'de Emmets, as Honey by Bees, its gather'd in Bengala, Malabar, and feveral other Places; 'tis Red and Diaphanous, and being cast upon the Fire, it emits a

pleasant Fume.

Lacertus, see Brachium.

Lachanum, is Olus.

Lacryma, Christior, or Lacryma jobi : is Lithospermum.

Lacrymales Ductus, see Ductus

Lachrymales.

Lachrymale punctum, an Hole. made in the Bone of the Nose, by which the Matter that makes Tears, passes to the Nostrils; if the Holes grow hard and brawny from an Ulcer in one of the Glandules at the Corners of the Eyes, thence arises a Fistula Lacrymalis. .....

Lachryma, a moisture which is separated by the Glandules of the Eye, to moisten the Eyes, which if it be too much, fo that it cannot be received by the Punctum Lachrymale, sthey fall from the Eyes, and are called

Laconicum Caldarium; and Assa, or Balneum aereum, was formerly a Celler without any Water, made to provoke Sweat, which was done by an hot Va p ou s

therein.

Lacrymosus, see Dacryodes.

Lastatio, the sucking of Milk from the Breafts, for the nourishment of the Child.

Lastea Febris; the Milk Fever; that which comes upon Child-bed Women on the First Days.

Lastea Vasa, see Vasa La-

Lastes, some take for the Pancreas, or for the Mesenterie; others for the Milky Veffels.

Lactuca, Lettice, it cools the Stomach, and qualifies chooler, and heat, and disposes to rest, and encreases Milk; and yields good nourishment. In Frenzies, Madness, and burning Fevers, and the like apply to the Temples; and the Coronal Suture, and also to the wrists, rags dipt in lettice water, wherein sal prunella, has been dissolved.

Lactuca Sylvatica, the same

with Hierasium.

Lactucella, is Sonchaus.

Lastucimina, the same that Aphthe.

Lastumia, the same that A-

chores.

Lacuma, little Pores or Paffages in the Vagina of the Womb, but no where greater than in the lower part of the Urinary There flows a certain Paflage. Serous Pituitous Matter out of these Dustus's which lubricitates the Vagina, and is looked upon as Seed; it flows out in a

pour, or a dry Heat included great quantity in the Act of Coition.

> Ladenum, or Labdanum, is a Fat Liquor that's received with certain Instruments in the Dog Days, in Cyprus, Candia, Libia, and Arabia, and afterwards harden'd in the Sun; that which comes to us is hard, friable, of a blackish colour, and inflamable: The Fume whereof is plealant, and therefore fit for Perfumes.

Lavigatio, the making very fine Powder.

Lagochylus, one who has cloven Lips, see Labia Leporina.

Lagophthalmus, one who has Hares Eyes.

Lagopus, Hares foot.

Lambdoides, the backward Suture of the Brain.

Lamium, Arch-Angel; one handful of the herb beaten up with Hogs lard and applyed to King-Evil; Swellings in the neck; or throat; discusses them; a conserve of the Flowers is much commended in the whites.

Lampsana, nipple-wort; 'tis reckon'd good for the Nipples, when they are fore.

Lanaria, is Saponaria.

Lanceta, a Chyrurgions little Knife, streight, pointed, Twoedged; used in opening of cutting of Fistula's, Veins, opening of the Fundament, Yard, or Womb that is shut.

Lanugo, in Physiology, signifies tender Filaments growing

to the Cuticle, like Hairs or Wool, as in Mullein, Cudweed, and the like.

Lanugo, the tenders Hairs, or

Down of the Face.

Lapathum dock, The Root of fliarp pointed dock; is of great use in Physick, for diet-drinks, for the Scurvy, and itch, and jaundice: the Powder of the Seeds, firengthens the Liver, and flops all Fluxes of the Belly.

Lapides Stones; the hard Shells including the kernel among Vegetables, and Stones are found in Men and Beafts, and some Medicines by reason of their hardness, are called Stones; as Lapis Prunelle, Infernalis and

Lapidilium, a Chyrurgical Inftrument to extract a Stone from the Bladder.

Lapis porcinus Lappa; of Bar-

dana bur-dock.

Lappago, is Aparine.

Laqueus, a Band so tied, that if it be attracted, or pressed with weight, it shuts up close: Its use is to extend broken or disjointed Bones, to keep them in their Places when they are fet, to bind the Parts close together; the differences of thefe Laquei, or Bands, are several, having their Names either from the Inventors, or from their Use, or from their likeness to, or shape of any thing, or from the manner of Lying, or their Effect, which unless they were here delienated, can scarce be understood by a bare Descripti- Medicine made of Opium, and OII.

Larix, the Larch-tree; distils from pentine tree.

Laryngotomia, the same that

Bronchotomia.

Larynx, Guttur, according to Galen, Larynx; is properly the Head or Top of the Wind-Pipe, which confifts of Five Cartilages. The first pair is called Seutiforme, like a Shield, which constitutes the protuberance in the Neck called Adam's Apple: The Second pair is called Annular, because it is round like a Ring: The Third and Fourth Cartilage some reckon but One, but if the Membrance be took off, it appears to be Two, and is called Guttalis and Glottise The Fifth is called Epiglottis, which covers the opening of the Wind-Pipe at the: Top. Its use is in the Voice: and Respiration.

Laserpitium, see Silphium.

Lassitudo, see Copos.

Lateralia Morbus, see Pleuritis.

Lathyris, a fort of Tithy-

male

Lathyrus, a sort of Pulse.

Latissimus Dorsi Musculus, see Aniscalptor.

Lavamentum, the same that

Fotus.

Lavatio, a washing; 'tischiefly meant of Refinous and Earthy Minerals and Metals, cleanfed from their Filth, by washing of them in Water, or some other Liquor.

Laudanum, meant only of a

thati

that they call an Opiate Laudanum, from its excellent Qualities. Authors give several Descriptions of it. It allays the most unsupportable Pains, and

stops any Fux.

Lavendula, or Lavandula, or Psnudonardus Lavender; 'tis cephalick and good for the Nerves, and is much of the same Virtue with Stæchas, 'tis chiefly used in Catarrhs, for Palsie, Convulsions, giddiness, Lethargy, and the like; it provokes Urine and the Courses, and hastens Delivery, and is used for flatulentGripes; 'tis used outwardly in Fomentations, the distill'd Water, the conserve and the Oyl are in use.

Laver, or Sion, Becabunga a-

aquatica, see Becabunga.

Laureola or Daphnoides, spurge Laurel, being chewed; it inflames the Jaws, taken inwardly it provokes Vomiting, and hurts and burns the Stomach, and inwards Parts; and therefore by reason of its great Acrimony, 'tis seldom prescrib'd by Physicians; the Powder of it insused in Vinegar, and sprinkled upon Cancers, does good before they are ulcerated.

Laurocerasus, is a Shrub with Laurel leaves, but greater and greener and smooth, and the Fruit of it, is like Cherries, and therefore it is called Lau-

rel Cherry.

Laurus, a Bay-Tree, a Decoction of the Bark-Berries and Leaves, makes a good Bath for the Womb and Bladder; the

Berries are very useful against all Poyson of Venomous Creatures. and the stinging of Wasps and Bees, and also in the Plague, and for infectious Diseases, and therefore are an Ingredient in the London Treacle; 'tis said that seven of the Berries, taken inwardly will hasten Delivery, being made into an Electuary with Hony, they cure old Coughs, and shortness of Breath, and slop Rheums, they expel Wind, and provokes Urine, and comfort the Stomach. The Oyl which is made of the Berries, is very useful in cold Diseases of the Joints and Nerves; the Electuary of it is frequently used in Clysters, to expel Wind, and to ease the Pain of the Cholick, fo do the Berries themselves:

Laurius Alexandrina, see Hy-

poglossum.

Laxantia, Loosening Medicines, are those which with their benign Particles softning and scouring the Intestines, cleanse them of their Excrements.

Sky Colour, not Pellucid, adorn'd with Veins; the Ultra Marine Colour is made of it. One fort is fix'd, and does not change Colour in the Fire, and is brought from the East; and the other is not fix'd, and looses its Colour in the Fire; and this fort comes from Germany. 'Tis given inwardly to loosen the Belly.

Lebes, see Calabus. Ledum Hill-Rose. Legumen, Pulse.

Lenientia, the same with Laxan-

tia.

Leno and Linon, that part of the Brain called Yorcular Heropili, that place where the Third Cavity of the Menix is joined to the First, Second, and Fourth.

Lens and Lenticula, Ducks-Meat, tis cooling and good in Inflamations; it also cures Childrens Ruptures: An Infusion of it in White-Wine, cures the Jaundice, six Ounces of it being taken every Morning, for nine Days: It grows in standing Water.

Lenta febris, whereby a Man

consumes leasurely.

Lenticulare Instrumentum, a Chyrurgical Instrument to make

the Bones smooth.

Lentigines, Freckles, are little Spots, especially in Women, and chiefly in their Faces, but sometimes in their Hands, Arms, and the upper part of the Chest, which is exposed to the Air; the Skin is sometimes spotted thicker, sometimes thinner with them, like as with so many Drops, but without any Trouble or Pain; in some they appear only in Summer, and disappear in Winter, in others they continue the Year round.

Lentiscus, the Mastick Tree, all the parts of it are binding, the Buds, the Leaves, the Branches, the Fruit and the Bark of the Root, the Juice presented from the Bark of the Root,

and the Leaves Boil'd Water, taken inwardly, is good for a Loofness, and the Bloody-Flux, and for the Falling of the Womb and Fundament; the Oyl of the Mastick-Tree, is mixt in Medicines for curing the Leprosie, and is much commended for the falling of the Hair, and for inflamations of the Gums, the Oyl being held in the Mouth moderately hot. Mastick-Trees grows only in the Island of Chios. Mastick is prefered before all other Medicines in those Diseases, where there is a need of binding; the best Mastick is of a light Colour, clear and transparent, sweet scented and Friable; 'tis sometimes adulerated with Resin of the Pine-Tree, and with Franckincense, but the Cheat may easily be discovered by the smell.

Leontiasis, the same with E-

lephantiasis.

Leontopetalon, Lions-Blade, Leontopedium, Lions Foot.

Leaf is Acrid and Hot, the Herb brnised cures the Hip-Gout, boyl'd in Beer, it hastens Delivey; 'tis commended against Leprosie.

Lepidoides, the Scaly Suture of the Scull; see Mendo-

Leporina Labia, the same with Lagochilus.

Leporinus Oculus, see Lagophal-

mus.

Lepra, a Leprosie, a dry Scab, whereby the Skin becomes scaly like Fish: It differs from Leuce and Alphus, in that a Leprosie

profie is rough to the Touch, and Causes an itching; for the Skin is the only part affected, and therefore that being flea'd off the Flesh, underneath appears found and well.

Lepra Arabum, the same that

Elephantiasis Gracorum.

Lepra Gracornm, or Impetigo Celsi, is the higest degree of Scabbedness; but it must be observed, lest any should be gravell'd in the Reading of Authors, that we here speak of the Leprosie of the Greeks, not the Arabians. That which the Arabians call a Leprosie, is the Elephantiasis of the Greeks, which is nothing else than an Universal Canker of the whole Body. Leprofie is a Disease proceeding from black Bile, diffused through the whole Body, whence the Temperature, the Form and Figure, and at last the very Continuity of the Body is corrupted, and it is a Canker commonly to the whole Bo-The Arabians call the Leprosie of the Greeks Albaras Nigra, which is the same with a kind of Ring-Worm or Tetter which fleas the Flesh, and is a rough violent Scab in the Skin, accompanied with Scales like Fifh and itching. There is a greater Corruption of Humours in a Leprofie than in a Scabbedness, and from the latter there only fall little Flakes like Dendriff from the Head, but from the former as it were Scales of Fish; so that one passes from Itching to a Leprofie by the not sensible, nor emits Blood;

Scab. For Pruritus, or Itching, is a certain small Asperity of the Skin, wherein unless you fcratch very hard, nothing falls from the Skin: When it is grown to a Scab, the Humour is more apparent, and certain little Particles like Dendriff fall off, whether it be scratched or For in a Scab the matter is thinner; and at least preys upon the Surface of the Skin: But then in a Leprosie the Matter is thicker, and not only feeds upon the Surface; but the inner part of the Skin. Celsus doubtless meant this Leprosie of the Greeks by the Word Impetigo, but not the lichen of the Greeks, which some call Impetigo.

Leptuntica, attenuating, cutting Medicines, which part the Crass and Viscous Humours with their Acute Particles.

Lethargus, a Lethargy, is a Drowziness like another Disease. caufing an Heavy Sleep called Coma, accompanied with a Fever and a Delirium; and it is nothing else but a n heap of too much of incongruous moist Matter within the Pores of the barky Substance of the Brain. This Distemper does not seem to come of it felf, but rather from the demigration of Fevers.

Levator Musculus, one of the

Muscles of the Scapula.

Leuce, when the Hairs, Skin, and sometimes the Flesh underneath turns white, the fresh being pricked with a Needle is

Na.

but a Milky Humour. It differs from Alphus, in that it penetrates deeper, and changes the Skin, so that the Hairsare changed too.

Lucenus, White-Wine.
Lucenus, Wall-Flower.

Leucolachanum, Wild Valerian. Leucoma, a white Scar in the

Horny Tunic of the Eye.

Leucophagum, made of Almonds macerated in Rose-Water, and of Capon or Partridge boiled, bruised and strained through a Seive made of Bristles: It is used in a Consumption.

Leucophlegmatia, a pituitous Dropsie, or a Dropsie that has seized the whole Body.

Leucopiper, see Piper. Leucosis, see Dealbatio.

Levisticum, Lovage, 'tisalexipharmick, diuretick, and vulnerary, it strengthens the Stomach, and does good in an
Asthma; it opens Obstructions
of the Liver and Spleen, and
cures the Jaundice, 'tisused outwardly in Baths and Cataplasms;
the Virtues of it are much the
same with Angelica, and master,
Wort.

Libanos and Libanotos, see thus. Libanotis, see Rosmarinum.

Liber, is the inner part, of the

Bark of Vegetables.

Serpigo or Zern:, Halliahbas calls it Petigo and Sarpedo; the vulgar Voliatica. Lichenes are certain Asperities of the Skin, and as it were Tumors, which itch

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much, and fend forth Matter: The Greeks and Arabians have made Two forts of Lichens, the one mild and gentle, the other fierce and cruel. And according to Avicen, some are moist, which being rubbed, fend forth a kind of Dew, others are Dry; and the moist are more safe, but the Dry is made of Salt Pituous Matter turned into Melancholy Blood. And again he writes, that one Manginess (Inpetigo) brings off the Skin by reason of its great Dryness, and another does not; and that one is ambulatory and malignant, another fixed and standing; as also one is old, another fresh. Hence it appears, that the Scabies of Corn. Celsus was nothing but the Lichenes of the Greeks, and the Impetigo of the Ara: bians. It comes in any part of the Body, but especially in the Face and Chin, as Galen has it; for a Lichen, fays he, is a most ungrateful Distemper in the Chin, because, it makes it itch exceedingly, and stretches out the parts affected: It is not a little dangerous, it spreads over the whole Face, and fometimes reaches the Eyes, and at last makes the Person affected extream filthy and loathfom. chen of the Greeks is Pliny's Impetigo,, or an Inequality of the Skin, extending it self to the neighbouring parts, and accompanied with an extraordinary Itching, and dry Pimples. chen is also the Callous part in an Horses Foot; likewise a sort of green Moss. Libra

Libra Medica, a Physicians
Pound, is Twelve Ounces; for
as often as they prescribe a
Pound, they mean so many
Ounces.

Liburnum, is Viburnum.

Lichen, a fort of Moss that is better than all other Remedies, for curing Tetters or Ring-Worms.

Lien, see Splen.

Lienteria, a Looseness, when the Meat is sent out before it be altered.

Ligamentum, a Ligament, is a Solid and very Fibrous part, proceeding almost from Matter like a Cartilage, different in fize number and fituation, broad or round, cold, as it comes near the Constitution of a Membrane or a Cartilage, dryer or moister, harder or softer, more or less, tough and flexible, and designed by Nature for the connecting of Parts, especially Bones, that they may better perform their Motions.

Ligamentum Ciliare, the Ligament of the Eye-Lid.

Ligamenta Oteri, the Liga-

ments of the Womb.

Ligula, the same that Cla-

Ligusticum, see Levisticum.

Ligustrum, Privet.

Liliago, a Diminutive of Li-

Liliasphodelus, is Hemerocallis.
Lilium, a Lilly, the distill'd
Water of the white Lilly, is
given to Women that have hard
Labours, and to expel the after-

birth, the Root is commonly used in Cataplasms, to asswage Pain, and to ripen Tumours, the Oyl of Lilies ferves for the same purpose; 'tis' said many People in Dropfies, have been cured with the Juice, mixt with Barly Flower, and made into Bread, which Bread they must use, only for the Space of a Month or fix Weeks; the Root, the Leaves, the Flowers and the Seeds, of the Yellow and white Water-Lilly, are used in Fluxes, especially for a Gonorrhæa; the Root of the white Water Lilly, moderates the Flux of the Courses, and will cure the Heat of Urine.

Lilium convallium, Lilly of the Vallies, rhe Flowers and the Leaves, are counted good in Apoplexies, Palfies, for the falling fickness, and giddiness, and other cold Diseases of the Head.

Ligula, the fame with Clavicu-

Limonia malus, and Limonium, Limons, they are more Acid, than Oranges or Citrons, and therefore 'tis probable the Juice is colder; 'tis proper for all those uses that Citron is, but it is not so effectual against Poyfon, yet is it more powerful in hot Diseases, it quenches Thirst, and lessens feverish Heats; the Juice of it is very proper for the Stone, and to cleanse the urinary Passages, the Syrup of the Juice, is good for Obstructions of the Kidnies, it quenches Thirst, is used in burning Fevers,

and.

and it strengthens the Heart and Stomach; restrains the effervescence of Choler, and is used with good success to stop vomiting, the Hickcup, and to take off a burning Fever, the Peel is candied with Sugar, for Sweet-Meats, the distilled Water of Limons, is reckon'd an excellent Cosmetick.

Limonada, Lemonade.

Linamentum, the same with

Linaria, Toads-flax, a small Glass of the distilled Water of this Herb, with a Dram of the powder mixt with itevacuates Urine powerfully in a Droptie, the Water also purges by Stool, and cures the Jaundice, but efpecially the Decoction of the Herb in Wine, which also opens Obstructions of the Liver, the Water or the Juice dropt into the Eyes, cures Inflamations, and redness of them Rags dipt in the Water cleanses Ulcers, and the Juice takes off Spots from the Face.

Linglus, the same with

Eclegma.

Linea alba, a concourse of the Tendons of the Muscles of the Abdomen, excepting the Tendons of the streight ones. For the Tendons of the Oblique Muscles unite, and meet so on both fides, that they make a kind of Tunic that covers the Abdomen, as if they were all but one Tendon. It is white and not fleshy, proceeding from the pointed Cartilage, to the os Pu-Navel than above.

Linea Finales, certain Wrinkles in the Fore-head, whereby many things are vainly foretold.

Lingua, the Tongue, an oblong, broad thick Member, and thicker at the Roots, and thinner and sharper at the end; of a moderate bigness, that it may move more quickly. In the Exterior and upper part of the Tongue, there are a great many little Bodies which break out the Sarfacee of the from Tongue, and crooking moderately, incline backwards towards the Root, so that they look like a Comb that cards. Wool. These Cartilaginous Bodies in an Ox specially, seem to refemble the Figure of a Boar's Tooth; in the lower part they have a certain Cavi-They are made of a thick Tenacious Fibrous Matter, which feems like a heap of little Rods: About the sides of the Tongne, they grow smaller and smaller, so that they almost disappear, and certain Membranous Bodies are placed at their Basis, which look like a Conical, and then by and by a more obtuse pappy substance: All the little Protuberances are cloathed with the Membrane of the Tongue; they are firmly implanted in a certain Tenacious Tunic of the Tongue, there being under them a crass viscous or nervous Substance, especially in those Places, where there are remarkable lits in the bis and is narrower below the Tongue disposed in like order and

and manner, so that in the inner part of the Tongue, there are a great many of them, which are firmly implanted in a certain viscous fort of Body. When the Membrane that covers the whole Tongue is taken off, there appears a certain glutinous Substance; then a Nervous Pappy Body something Yellow, which Spreads like the Membrane, and discovers remarkable nervous Protuberances disposed of in a wonderful order. The next thing that appears, are little Nipples in greater abundance than those spoke of, and of another order; for as many little Protuberances as cover the outlide of the Tongue, fo many nervous Nipples of this fort are found within; these proceed from the common pappy Substance, grow tolerable high, and shoot out farther into nervous Sprouts from the top of them, about which you discover innumerable little Protuberances proceeding from the same Stock, and of an equal height, only slenderer, like a Cone, and which go within their proper Cavities ready made in the crass viscous Substance beforementioned, and at last end tooutermost Memwards the brane. Furthermore, the substance of the Tongue is Musculous. The Centre of the Tongue confists of several fort of Fibres, long, transverse, and oblique, which being mutually interwoven with one another, look like

a Coverlet or Blanket: It owes its Motion to peculiar Muscles of its own, wherewith it is contracted and abbreviated. The pairs of Muscles are the Styloglossum, Basinglossum, Genioglossum, Cerataglossum, and Myloglossum.

Linamentum, an external Medicine, of a middle confistence, betwixt an Oyl and an Oint-

ment.

Lipodermus, a Disease of the Skin, covering the Glans of the Yard, so that it can't be drawn back.

Lypopsychia,a small Deliquium. Lipothimia, Defectus Animi, Defectio Anima, Deliquium Animi, Weakness.

Lippitudo, a certain roughness within the Eyes, as if there was Sand in them.

Lipyria, a continual Fever, wherein the outward parts are cold, and the inward parts burn.

Liquatio, the same with Lique-

Liquefallio, the melting of Rosin or Wax, with Oyl or Fat, over a gentle Fire, or the melting of Salts in a Seller.

Liquid-Ambra, it flows from the Tree called Ococol in New-

Spain.

Liquiritia, Liquorish, 'tis good for the Lungs and Reins, it mitigates Acrimony, and helps expectoration, and gently loosens Childrens Bellies; 'tis chiefly used for Coughs, Hoarsness, Consumptions, Pleurisies, Erosions of the Bladder, and sharpness of Urine. Lithar-

Frothy Excrement that remains after the Purification of Silver by Lead; there's Two fort of it, the Golden and the Silver, though they differ only Boiling.

Lithialis, the Generation of the Stone in the Kidnies

Bladder.

Lithoides, os petrosum, the Stony Bone.

Lithontriptica, Medicines

which break the Stone.

Lithospermum, Gromwell.

Lithotomia, a cutting the Stone out of the Bladder, and is thus performed. The Operator lays the Sick Person upon a fost Pillow, in the Bosom of some strong Man, after he has leapt Three or Four times from on high; then he ties the Hands on each side, fast to the Sole of the Foot, and Two. People standing on each side, hold the Knees as 'open as possible: After this, the Operator moistening one Finger of his Left Hand, or if necessity require, the Two foremost, with Oil of white Roses, thrusts them up into the Fundament, and with his right Hand presses the upper parts of the Secrets lightly, that by this means the Stone may be brought to the Perinaum, which when he has forced thither with his Finger, he cuts with a Twoedged Knife proportionably to the bigness of the Stone, in the left fide betwixt the Testicles and the Fundament, near to the Suture of the Perinaum, bring-

Lithargyrium, Litharge, aling the Stone towards the Knife: And if the Stone come not out either of its own accord. or by the thrusting of the Fingers, he draws it out with Pincers, or some such Instrument of Art. The Stone being drawn out, and all the Bands being loofed, he closes the Wounds duly, applies Remedies to stop the Blood, and takes care that the Wound he closed up, lest the Urine should continually drop through. This way is called Apparatus minor, and is used especially in Boys, though it be frequently practised too in Adult Persons in these Countries. But in the Apparatus major, or the greater Operation, the Patient bound as before, is fet upon a Table and held there; then the Chyrurgion thrusts in his Instrument called Itinerarium by the Urinary Passage into the Bladder as far as the very Stone, and cutting an Hole as before, he puts another Instrument called Conductor into the hallow part of the Itinerarium through the Wound: then the Itinerarium being taken out of the Urinary Passage, he puts in his Instrument called Forceps, (a fort of Pincers) or any other fit to pull out the Stone, through the Wound be made, that he may lay hold of the Stone and bring it out. This being done, the Wound is bound up and consolidated as 'tis in Children; only if it be large, it is stiched, and an Instrument of Silver applied to it for Two or Three Days,

Days, which is useful to let out concreted Blood, Flegm, and gravelly Urine. There is yet another way of taking out the Stone, to wit, by making an hole in the Abdomen, by which the Stone is taken out of the Bladder, and in this way no dribling of Urine need to be feared.

Lithotomus, a Chyrurgion who is skilful in cutting out the Stone.

Litus is, Linimentum.

Lividus Musculus, one of the Muscles that move the thigh.

Lixivium, Salt dissolved in Water.

Lixivium Sal, a fixt Aloali, as the Salts of Tartar, Worm-wood and the like.

Lobus Auris, the lower part, or teap of the Ear.

Lobus, is Phaseolus.

Lobuli adiposi, see Sacculi A-

diposi.

Localia Medicamenta, those which are applied outwardly, as Plaisters, Ointments, Salves, doc.

Loch, and Lohoch, the same

that Eclegma.

Loch Sanum, a fort of linetus

good for the Lungs.

Lochia, those things which are evacuated by Women in Child-bed, after the Birth of the Fætus, and the Membranes called Secundina.

Loci Chymici, Chymical Vessels

and Furnaces.

Loci Muliebres, the same with. Uterus.

Loculamenta, the Pods of Seeds.

Locusta, the same as Oculi or Gemma, it also signifies a certain Insect.

Loboch, the same that Ecleg-

Loimographia, a Description

of contagious Diseases.

Loimos, pessilent Poison, which proceeds from the Nitre of the Air, too highly exalted and pointed with Heterogeneous Particles, which being taken into the Lungs, infects and corrupts the Blood and the Animal Spirits.

Lonchitis, Spleen-Wort.

Longanon, the last Gut, see Intestinum rectum.

Longissimus dorsi Musculus, the longest Muscle of the Back.

Lapidoides, the same that Le-

pidoides.

Lordosis, the bending of the Back-bone forward.

Loricatio, the covering a Retort with Clay or some other Matter, when 'tis to be exposed to a naked Fire.

Loripes, crook'd Leg'd, 'tis

also call'd Varus.

Lotio, in a manner a particular Bath, wherein the Head, Arm-pits, Hands, Feet, and natural Parts are washed, and that with Physical Decoctions: Some Medicines are also thus washed, by reason of their Saltness and Acrimony, as in Calx, and the heavier Soil of Brass that sticketh to the higher Places of Furnaces or Melting-Houses.

Letium,

Lotium, see Uron.

Lozonga, Lozenges, the same that Morsuli.

Lues Moravica, or Pannonica,

see Febris Ungarica.

Lues Venerea, Morbus Gallicus, the French Pox, is a malignant and contagious Distemper, communicated from one to another by Coition, or other impure Contact, proceeding from virulent Matter, and accompanied with the Falling of the Hair, Spots, Swellings, Ulcers, Pains, and many other direful Symptoms.

Lumbago, a Pain in the Muscles of the Loins, clogged with Scorbutick Matter, so that the Patient is forced to stand up-

right.

Lumbricales Musculi, or Vermiculares, are Four in each Hand, and so many in the Feet; they are so call'd, by reason of their Figure and Smallness.

Lumbrici, little Worms or Animals produced by Corruption in Humane Bodies, they are of different Shapes, round, doc.

Lumbus, the Loins.

Luna, according to the Chy-

mists signifies Silver.

Lunaria, Moon-Wort; an ointment of it used to the Region of the Reigns, is counted a certain cure, in the Bloody-Flux.

Lunatici, Lunaticks, or those that have the Falling Sickness.

Lupia, a Tumor, or Protu-

berance, about as big as a fort of Bean. Some take it for a Meliceris, others for a Ganglio.

Lupinus, equal to half a

Dram.

Lupinus, Lupine; they are chiefly used outwardly, for Gangreens and Malignant Ulcers and the like in cataplasms

the like in cataplasms.

Lupulus, Hops they are diuretick, good in the janudice; and for Hypochondriach diseases; and expels Gravel, the Buds of Hops eaten in the spring time; being first butter'd, purge the Blood, and losen the Belly, and opens obstructions of the Liver, and Spleen.

Lupus, a sort of Canker in

the Thighs and Legs.

Lupus Receptitius, see Lupu-

lus.

Lupus, Salictarius see Lu-

Lutatio, a Cementing of Chymical Vessels.

Luteola, Diers-Weed.

Lutum Woad.

Lutum, a Lute whereby Veffels for Distillation are cemented.

Luxatio, disjointing, is when a Bone goes out of its own Cavity into another place, which hinders voluntary Motion.

Lychanche, a Quinfy that destroys Wolves: See Angina.

Lychanthropia, rabies Hydrophobica, a Madness proceeding from a Mad Wolf, wherein Men imitate the howling of Wolves.

Licyum, a Juice extracted from the Boughs or Trunk of the Tree Pyxycantha; it grows in many Places, as India, Spain, Capadocia, Lycia, and the like; its an Astringent Medicine.

Lycoctonum, aconitum, aconitum, ponticum, luparia Wolfs-

bane.

Licoides, a Madness like that of Wolves, proceeding from the Retention of Seed.

Lycopodium, Wolfs-claw.

Ligmos, the Hickets, a convulfive Motion of the Nerves which spreads up and down the Gullet, returning after short Intermissions; It proceeds from some troublesome Matter that vellicates the Æsophagus.

Lympha, a clear limpid Humour, confishing of the nervous Juice and of Blood, which being continually separated by the Glandules, is at last discharged into the Blood again by Vessels peculiar to it. The Lympha comes not immediately from the Blood or nervous Juice, as some think, but it is the Superfluity of each, which was more than enough for the Nourishment of a part, like the Marrow in Bones: It is taken fometimes for that Water which flows from the Pricking of Nerves and other Wounds, and which does not really flow from the Nerves themselves, but from the Lymphatick Vessels which are cut and wounded.

Lymphatica vasa, see Vena

Lymphatice.

12.3 %

Lyncis Lapis, itis round and

pyramidal, and of various Colours; 'tis prescrib'd in Nepretick Cases.

Lynx, the same that Lyg-

Syngoges Febris, a Fever, accompanied with the Hickops.

Lysimachia, or Lysimachium,

loose strife.

Lyteria, a sign of the loosening of a great Disease.

M

M, In prescribing, signisses . a Handful, 'tis often written with Three Letters, Man; at the end of a Recipe, it signisses Misce, Mingle.

Maceratio, a fort of Infusion, when some hard Bodies are infus'd with Heat in Water or

some other Liquor.

Macis, see Moschata nux.

Mace, is the covering of the Nutmeg; and is very Aromatick, and full of much. Spirituous heat; and is therefore good for cold diseases; 'tis much of the same virtue, with the Nutmeg: but because its part are finer, it works more powerfully, and is more penetrative.

Macrocephalos, a great Head. Macrocosmus, the whole Uni-

verse.

Macropiper, see Piper.

. Macula Epatica, a Spot of a brown, or of a fad Yellow Colour, about an Hand's breadth broad, chiefly feizing upon the Groins, the Breast and Back; nay, fometimes it covers the

whole

whole Body, is attended with a certain flight Afperity of the Skin, which lets fall Scales, or a fort of Dendriff from it, which yet do not stick altogether, but are disseminated there and there; and sometimes disappear, sometimes break out again.

Macula Matricalis, a spot with which a Child is born, of

brownish Colour.

Macula Volatica, a red or purple Spot here and there in the Skin, which if it touch any Orifice in the Body, as the Mouth, Nostrils, Eyes, Ears, Gc. and pierce so far, ir becomes Mortal; fatal to Children.

Madarosis, a Baldness of the Head.

Magdaleones, Pieces of Plaifter made up in form of a Cylender.

Magisterium, properly signifies a Powder prepared by Solution and Precipitation, improperly a refinous Matter made the same way, which is more truly called an Extract. Magisteria as they are various, so are they variously prepared; a folvent Liquor is always poured upon a dry Matter, reduced to Duft, if it can be had, or (if necessary,) calcined, which is different according to the Diversity of the Magisterium, plain or distilled Vinegar, both by it felf, and Marpened with Spirit of Nitre, Vitriol, Salt, doc. These are only in Minerals and Animals; a Lixivium prepared of Salt of

Tartar and Water in Vegetables, Spirit of Wine in things Sulphureous, that is, endued with an oily part; yet these things belong rather to Extracts. There is a precipitating Liquor poured upon dissolved Bodies, commonly Oil of Tartar, per deliquium, Urine, Salt Water, Spirit of Vitriol, Nitre, dyc. in Minerals and Animals, common Water, or Allum-Water in Vegetables; and there will subside at the bottom of the Glass, coagulated Substance which must be dried, and if necessity require, first sweetned and then burned.

Magistralia Medicamenta, those Medicines which Physicians use to prescribe in the Shops for several uses, they are commonly called usualia, usual, because they ought to be used frequently once a Week, twice a Month, or the like.

Magma, Dregs that are left after the streining of Juices.

Magna Arteria, the same with

Magnes, a Load-stone, 'tis' found in Germany and many other Places; it stops Blood.

Majorana Marjorum, it digefts and attenuates; 'tis good in cold diseases of the Head, taken, any way, the powder of the dried herb drawn up into the nostrils provokes Sneezing.

Mala, the Cheeks.

Mala insana, Mad-Apple:

Malacia, a depraved Appetite which covets those things which are never eat: Also a Ten-

Tenderness of Body.

Malastica, or Emollientia, those things which soften parts with a moderate heat and moissure, by dissolving some of them, and dissipating others.

Malagma, the same with our Fore-fathers, as Cataplas-

ma.

Malagma, the same that Ma-laticum.

Malaxatio, the working of Pills, and especially Plasters into a Mass with other things, either with the Hand or a Pestil, or the like Instrument.

Malignus Morbus, a malignant Disease, is that which rages more vehemently, and continues longer than its Nature seems to pretend to, as a Pestilent Fever, &c.

Malleus, one of the Four lit-

tle Bones in the Ear.

Malleus pedis, see Malleslus.

Malleolus, or Malleus, is Twofold, external, which is the lower Process at the Foot of the Bone of the Leg called Fibula: Or internal, which is the lower Process of the Bone of the Leg, called Tibia, these make the Ancle.

Malogranatum of Malum Punicum, or Granatum, the Cartilage call'd Xiphrides, otherwise it fignifies a Fruit.

Malthacode, a Medicine soft-

ened with Wax.

Malum Mortuum, the dead Disease, a sort of Scab, so called, because it makes the Body appear black and mortified: It is accompanied with Colours black and blew, and with a crufty fort of Pimples, black and filthy, but without Matter, Senfe, or Pain. It infects the Hips and Legs especially.

Malva, Common Mallow, it molities, eases pain, loosens the belly, mitigates sharpness of urine; 'tis used outwardly in Cataplasms and Fomentations, to ripen humours and to
ease pain, and in Clysters to
loosen the belly in Nephritick
pains; three ounces of the
Decoction of the leaves of the
distill'd water of them, with
one ounce and an half of Syrup
of Violets, cure heat of urine
presently.

Malvaviscum see Althaa.

Malus, the Apple-Tree: the virtues of apples are various, according to the different tafts of them; those that are Sowre and harsh, are astringent, and therefore are good in fluxes of the belly, and when they are roafted, they are proper food for those that have Fevers, such as are a little acid, are agreeable to the Stomach, and chear the heart; fweet apples are somewhat hot and loofening; rotten apples take off Inflamations and Swelling of the eyes, the core of an apple cut out, and a dram of Frankinsense put in, and roasted with the apple and eaten, opens obstructions of the lungs, and is good for difficulty of breathing; the same applied

out-

Outwardly to the side, eases the pain of it; 'tis best to eat apples two or three hours after meals, the altering Syrup of Apples is good for Melancholy People, the Purging Syrup of Apples is a proper Purge for Melancholy people, the confection of Alkermesis made with the juice of Apples; and the ointment called Pomatum, the English Apples are accounted the best in Europe.

Malus Armeniaca, Apricocktree; the English Apricocks are better than the French or Italian, and more wholfome than the Peach; the Oyl of the kernels is excellent for Inflamations, and Swelling of the Hemorrhoides and for pains of the Ears; the kernels eaten cure the heart

burning. Malus persica, the Peach-Tree; the Fruit has a Sweet and Pleasant smell; and refreshes the Spirits, the leaves boyl'd in beer or milk kill worms, and expel them; the water of the Flowers takes off Spots from the Face; the Syrup of the Flowers is a very proper Purge for Children.

Mamma, Mammilla, Uber, the Breast, Dugs, dyc. the call the in-Grammarians ner part Obera, and the outward Protuberances Mamma. A Breast or Dug, is a globous, white, and fost Body, laying upon the Pectoral Muscle on both fides, made up of conglomerated Glandules in the in-

the Milk is seperated from the Arterious Blood, and is conveyed out by very little Pipes, which pass through the Nip. ples.

Mammiformes processus, Two Apophyses of the Bone of the

back part of the Scull.

Mammilla, the same that

Mamma.

Mandibula Maxilla, the Jaw, either upper or lower. The upper is made of Twelve Bones, on each fide fix. first is at the external corner of the Eye, which joyned with the fore-process of the Bone of the Temples, produces the Jugal Bone. The Second conftitutes the inner corner of the Eye, has a large Passage in it, by which the superabundant Moisture of the Eye descends to the Nostrils. The Third within the circle of the Eye, interposed betwixt the other Two. The Fourth, the greatest of all, makes the greatest part of the Cheeks and the Palate. and is elaborately carved for the Reception of the Teeth. Fifth helps to make the Nofe. The Sixth with another Bone along with it, terminates the extremity of the Palate: And all these are joined rather by a plain Line, than by Sutures. The lower Jaw at riper Years grows into one continued Bone, extream hard and thick, and consequently very strong: It has Two Processes, one acute, called Corone, the other in the side, by the Medtation whereof form of a little Head, called Condylus ;

Condylus; it has Two Holes within, and as many without, which make way for the Nerves; the under Teeth are implanted in it, and it is joynted with the inner fide of the Bone of the Temples called Os Petrosum.

Mandibulares Musculi; the

same with Masseteres.

Mandragora, the Mandrake; 'tis Male and Female, it grows Spontaneously in hot Countries, as Spain, and Italy; and the like in woods and shady places: Mandrakes are reckon'd amongst narcotick Medicines some have questioned whether the Apple of it were wholesome, but Faber Lynceus fays, that both the Pulp and the Seed may be eaten, the bark of the Root which is brought to us from abroad, especially from Italy, is narcotick, but it is feldom used inwardly, 'tis outwardly used for redness and pains of the Eyes, for an Erisipelas, hard tumours, and the Kings Evil.

Manducatorii Musculi, the same

with Masseteres.

Mania, a fort of Madness, a deprivation of Imagination and Judgment, with great Rage and Anger, but without a Fever and Fear. It proceeds from Sulphureo-Saline Animal Spirits, like Aqua flygia, which cause strange furious Impulses in the Body, not by consent of Parts, but by their own Strength.

Manica Hypocratis, a woollen Sack, in form of a Piramide, wherewith Aromatick Wines, Medicines, and other Liquors are streined.

Manoides, a Phrensie, like the Madness which is meant by Mania.

Manipulus, a dry Measure; usual with Physicians in their Prescriptions; for it is a determinate quantity, to wit, as much as can be held in one Hand; meant for the most part of Herbs. Fasciculus is a different quantity from Manipulus, an handful, for it properly signifies an Arm-full.

Manna, 'tis faid to be a fat Dew sticking to Trees. !Tho. Bartholine travelling through Calabria, fays, he gathered it from the Ash-Tree.

The best Manna comes from Calabria, it sweats out of the Branches, and leaves of the Ash-Trees, and grows heard by the heat of the Sun: it is used to loosen the Belly, 'tis a very gentle Medicine, and may be safely given to old-men, Children, and Women.

Manna Chymicorum, fomething distil'd from white, Precepitate whiter than Snow, 'tis also

called Aqua Calestis.

Manna Thuris, see Thus.

Mansorii Musculi, the same with Messeteres.

Manus Christi, a fort of Sugars to called, because it is put into Cordials for very weak People.

Marasmodes, a Fever which at lasts ends in a Consump

tion.

Marasmus, a consuming Fe-

Marathrum is Feniculum.

Marcasita, or Bismuthum, a Metallick Excrement produced in the Generation of a Metal from some part that was unsit for the generation of it, and chang'd into a whitish Mineral Body, hard and brickle.

Marcor, the same with Ma-

rasmus.

Marga, Marle, a certain Fat Matter contained in some Stones.

Margarita, Pearls, called also Perla, and Uniones, if they are large; they are Oriental and Occidental; the Oriental are the best, especially the Persian.

Maris, Eighty Three Pounds, Four Ounces.

Marisca, the same that Ficus.

Marmaryge, the Glistenings and Coruscations of the Eyes.

Marmelata, Marmelate, the Juice of Quinces condensated into a Gelly with Sugar; and is either plain or spiced, for the use of Families.

Marmor, Marble Stone.

Marmoraria, is branca ur-

Marmoratæ Aurium, Ear-Wax, a certain Excrement of the Ears, laid there in the Auditory Passage, from the openings of the Arteries, or sweat out from the Cartilages.

Marrubium, hore hound, the juice of white hore hound mixt with hony, is good for those

that have coughs and are confumptive; the Powder of it kills worms, the tops of it infufed in wine, and drunk three mornings is good to provoke the Courses, and to expel the Secundine, and to strengthen the Stomach, and to cure an ill habit of Body: a Conserve of the Flowers made with Hony; and an ounce of it taken in the morning for Forty days, cured a Nobleman of a Scirrhus, in his Liver, when Chalybeats and other Medicines would do no good.

Marrubium, nigrum, see ballote.

Mars, Steel.

Marsupialis Musculus, or Bursalis, and Obturator Internus, the ninth Muscle in order according to our Anatomy, whereby the Thigh is moved.

Martialis, see Mars.

Marum, an Exotick Plant, like in Figure and Vertue to Marjoram.

Mas, Male, also an oblong and sharp pointed Instrument, which is put into the Trepan, that it may stand at first more

firmly; fee Modiolus.

Maflach, a Composition prepar'd by the Turks of Opium, whereof One Dram is the Dose, though sometimes they take Three Drams, without any prejudice, especially when they are about to Fight the Battels of Mars or Venus.

Massa, all the Blood is commonly called the Mass of Blood, and every Composition of Powder and other dry things work'd

work'd into one Substance with a Liquor, as of Pills and the like is call'd a Mass.

Masseteres, Muscles of the lower Jaw, produced from the upper and the Jugal Bone, they are connected to the lower Jaw, and can move it right-side, lest-side, and forward, by reason of the various Disposition of Fibres.

Masticatio, chawing, an Action whereby we mince the Meat, and mix it with the Spittle in the Mouth.

Maslicatorium, a Medicine which is to provoke Spit-

ting.

Mastix, or Mastiche; all the parts of it are binding, the buds, the leaves, the branches, the fruit, and the bark, of the root and the leaves boyl'd in water, and taken inwardly is good for a loseness, and the Bloody Flux, the Oyl of mastick is successfully mixt in Medicines, for the Leprosie.

Malfoidei, Processes like Breasts or Dugs, which from a broad Basis end in an Obtuse top, and are shaped like Teats in a Cows Udder: Also Muscles which bend the Head, proceeding from the Neck-bone and the Breast-bone, terminating in the Process Mammisormis, i. e. like

a Dug or Pap.

Mastos, the same that Mam-

Mater, the same with Matrix or Uterus.

Matrix Uterus, but among

Vegetables it signifies the Marrow or Heart of a Plant.

Maturantia, Medicines whereby Tumours and Abscesses are turn'd into Pus.

Mater dura, a Membrane which sticks close to the Scull within some Places, and mediately covers both the Brain and Cerebellum, or little Brain; it has four Cavities which supply the place of Veins, and come together betwixt the Brain and Cerebellum, which Conjunction Herophilus calls Torcular.

Mater tenuis, a Membran which immediately clothes the Brain and Cerebellum, extreamly full of Sanguinary Veffels, made to keep in the Spirits generated in the Brain and Cerebellum, that they fly not a

way.

Mater perlarum, Mother of Pearls.

Matersylva, is Caprifolium.

Matracium, nothing but a little Sack, wherein is calcinated Tartar or the like, pricked here and there for the emission of Liquor.

Matricalia, are fuch things as are used for diseases of the

Matrix.

Matricaria, Fever few; 'tis much used in diseases of the Matrix, a Decostion of it expels the after birth, it cures Mother sits and Fevers; and does all a bitter herb can do, bees cannot endure this herb, and if any one carries it in his hand where Bees are, he need not fear stringing.

3 Matro-

Matronalis flos, Dames Vio-

Maturatio, the ripeness of Tumours, among the Chymists tis taken for Digestion, Circulation, Fermentation, and Proiection.

Maxilla superior, the upper Jaw-bone, has Eleven Bones belonging to it, Five on each fide, and one without a Fellow. 1. In the lesser Corner of the Eve. 2. In the greater Corner of the Eye. 3. Which is the greatest of all, constitutes the whole Palate, and contains the upper Teeth. 4. With its Partner constitutes the ridge of the Nose. 5. Is placed at the extremity of the Palate, where the Holes of the Nostrils tend towards the upper part of the Gullet: See Mandibula.

Maxilla inferior, the lower Jaw bone is that which contains the under-Teeth; it has a Process on each side, the foremost called Corone, the hinder Condylus.

Maza, a fort of Bread used

by the Ancients.

Meatus Auditorius, the Auditory Passage begins from the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, and is clothed with a thin Skin as far as the Brim of the Tymapnum, or Drum of the Ear: It's use is to receive the Air and Audible Species, and to contain the Ear wax.

Meatus Vrinarius, see Vre-

thra.

Mechoacanna, a white purging Root like Briony; 'tis

brought from the West-Indies, especially from New-Spain; 'tis also Peruvian Mechoacan, and white Rubarb.

Mechoacan, takes its name from an Island in New-Spain, called Mechoacan, it purges flegmatick and watery Humours, from all parts of the Body. especially from the Head, Nerves and Breast, 'tis good for old Coughs, the Cholick, and the French-Pox; 'tis taken most commonly in substance, being powder'd and taken in a proper Liquor, especially in Wine; tis not given in a Decoction, because it has been found by experience, that boiling destroys the Virtue of it; 'tis corrected by adding a third part of Cinnamon, Annise or Mastick; 'tis best when it is fresh, whitish within, and of an ash Colour without.

Mecon, is Papaver.

Meconium, Opium, or the condensed Juice of Poppies. Also the Excrements of a Fætus, which stick to the Intestines after the Birth, so called from the Blackness of Poppy-Juice.

Meconologia, a Description

of Opium.

Medela, the fame with Curatio.

Mediana Vena, the middle Vein in the bending of the Cubit betwixt the Cephalick and Bafilick, It is safely opened, because there is neither Nerve nor Artery under it.

the Membrane of the fides, which divides the Lungs and other Viscera of the Breast into Two Parts. It proceeds from the Vertebres of the Back, and going on forward, reaches the Breast-bone, and makes this Partition.

Mediastinum Cerebri, the same with Sceptum Transversum.

Medica, a fort of Trefoil. Medicamentum, a Medicine, a convenient Help, whereby Diseases are repelled for the Recovery of Health; and it is either actual, which affects the Body at first touch with that Quality it is endowed with, as hot Iron, cold Water: Or potential, whose Efficacy is not perceived, till it be stirred up from some stay in the Body, as Pepper, Raddish, sharp Salts, oc. Again, a Medicine is endowed with First, or Second, or Third Qualities, all which depend upon the Temperament and the various Motions of Particles in our Bodies. Medicine is Threefold, Chyrurgery, Physick,

Medicina, Physick, an Art affistant to Nature, and preserving Health in Human Bodies as much as is possible by convenient Remedies. Senertus and others rightly divide it into Five Parts: 1. Physiologia, which treats of Human Constitution, as it is found and well, to which belongs Anatomy too. 2. Pa-

strictly so called, and Diet.

Mediastinum, a doubling of our Bodies. 3. Semiotica, which treats of the figns of Health and Diseases. 4. Hygieina, which delivers Rules of the Regimen to be observed in the Preservation of Health. 5. Therapeutica, which teaches Diet, Chyrurgery, and Medicine. general Division of Physick is only into Two parts; the Theory and the Practic; the subject of Physick is Human Body, as curable; and its end and defign Health. Hippocrates calls it a long Art, and Paracellus a short one; and certain Arabians a little one; but in reality, it is a long, a great, and noble Art.

> Medicinalis dies, see Critici dies.

> Medicus, a Physician, a Man highly skilful in the art of Physick, modest, sober and courteous. Scaliger describes a Physician thus, that he ought to be a learned, honest, mild, diligent, a fortunate Man, and of ripe Years, one that relies upon God, not arrogant with his Knowledge, Labour or Success, nor covetous.

> Medimnus, a measure containing one Hundred and Eight Pints.

> Meditullium, that Spungy Substance betwixt the Two Lamina of the Scull.

Medius Venter; see Thorax.

Medulla in Mineralogia, in the Description of Minerals, is that softish part which is found thalogia, which treats of the in some Stones in Phytologia, preternatural Constitution of or Description of Plants ; it

0 4

lignifies'

fignifies the middle, softer and more excellent part, which they call also Cor and Matrix.

Medulla Cerebri, a wkite soft Substance, covered on the outfide with the barky Substance which is more of an Ashy Colour; it makes that which is called the Corpus Callosum, or callous Body within : Imagination and the Distribution of Animal Spirits are performed there. Malphighius afserts, that it consists of in-Threads or Filanumerable ments.

Medulla Lactis, or Lactis flos, is Butter.

Medulla oblongata, the beginning of the Spinal Marrow, whence arise the Nerves within the Scull, it depends to the Os Sacrum, through the Hole of the hinder part of the Head and the Vertebres. It sends out Ten pair of Nerves to the Cheft, the Abdomen and the Limbs. It is called also the common Senfory, because that where the Original of the Nerves is, there is the common place of the Reception of Species from the External Sen-Jes.

Medulla Ossum, Marrow in the Bones, is a Fat Substance, laid up in the Cavities, or Porofities of the Bones by the Arteries; it is kept in a Membrane, and is quite destitute of all Sense; it is red in the greater Cavities, white in the less, fost and succulent in Span- according as it is differently u-3 1

gy Bones. We may imagine likewise, that it is but a sweating of the Bones, in that they receive more Sulphureous Fat Matter than they can convert into Nourishment, which afterward flows to the inner part of the Bones by Dullu's and little Cavities for that purpose, after that is received by the Veins, and communicated to the Blood.

Medulla Spinalis, the Spinal Marrow; or the Tail of the Brain, is that part which goes down the middle of the Back by the Vertibres, and is terminated at the Os Sacrum; it is also of the same nature and use with the Brain; it is a Coagmentation of Nerves, and has the use of them; upwards it is forked; hence if either part be obstructed, there arises a Palfie of one fide. It fends out Thirty pair of Nerves on each fide to the Limbs, great Cavities, and other parts of the Body. If it be washed with a convenient Liquor, it will fe. ver into a great many little Fibres.

Megalosphlanchnus, one who has great Swelling Bowels.

Mel, Hony.

Mela, Chyrurgeons Instrument, called Specillum, the vulgar call it Tenta, a Tent, from trying: It is made for the most part of Silver or Ivory, and that to probe Ulcers, or to draw the Stone out of the Yard, &c. o It'is of different Shapes fed. . C. MelamMelampodium, Black Hellebore.

Melampyrum, Cow-Wheat.

Melanagoga, Medicines that
expel black Choler.

Menalo piper, see piper.

Melancholia, a Sadness, without any evident Cause, whereby People fancy terrible and
sometimes ridiculous things to
themselves: It proceeds from
the Degeneracy of the Animal
Spirits from their own Spirituous Saline Nature into an Acid, like the Spirit of Vitriol,
Box-tree, Oak, Go. Also it is
called black Choler, or black
blood, Adust, and Salino-sulphureous.

Melanosmegma, Black Sope.

Melanthium, is Nigella.

Melas, see in Alphus.

Mele, see Mela.

Meleagris, is Fritilaria.

Melia, is Fraxinus.

Meliceris, a Tumour shut up within a Tunick, proceeding from Matter like Hony, without Pain, round, yeilding if pressed, but quickly returning again: It seems to proceed from Lymphatick Particles which do not circulate right, and which when the Moisture is evaporated, leave a honyish-kind of substance.

of one part Hony, and Eight

parts Rain-water.

mollifies, and eases Pain, for which purposes, it is commonly used in Plasters and Cataplasms.

Meliphyllum, is Melissa.

Melissa, Baulm, 'tis reckon'd moves the Tibia.

among the Cordial Herbs, it removes Melancholy, and chears the Hart; 'tis much commended for fainting, and beating of the Heart, and for the Palfie, and falling fickness, and for other cold Diseases of the Brain.

Melissophyllum, is Melissa.

Melitema, a fort of Cake work'd up with Hony, and Medicines.

Melo, a Melon; 'tis cold and moist, and apt to putrifie in the Stomach, and to occasion Fevers and Gripes; the Seed is one of the great cold Seeds.

Melocastus, is Melocarduus.

Melocardius, is an exotic Plant like a Melon.

Melocarpus, is the Fruit of Birth wort.

Melopepon, a fort of Cucurbita.

Melosis, searching with a Probe.

Melotis, the same with Mela but lesser.

Membrana, a Nervous, Fibrous, Broad, Plain, White, and Dilatable Substance, which covers the Bowels, the great Cavities of the Body, the Muscles, &c. and is endowed with an exquisite Sense.

Membrana adiposa, the Fat Membrane that conres round

the Kidnies.

Membrana Carnofa, the same that Panniculus carnosus.

Membrana Urinaria, the same

that Allantois.

Membranosus Musculus, or Fasciolis latus, and Fascia Lata, it moves the Tibia.

Membrum, a Member. an or- that it is forced to discharge it ganical Body, made up of feveral fimilar parts, defigned for the performance of volun-

tary Actions.

Memoria, Memory, the retention of Marks or Footsteps impressed in several Places in barky Substance, or folding Fibres of the Brain, by the motion of Objects. Memory relides in the substance of the Brain, called Corticalis, like Bark.

Mendosa Sutura, or Squammea, a scaly Connexion of Bones as may be seen in the Bone of the Temples, and the Bone of the fore-part of the

Head.

Meningophylax, that which preserves the Meninx or Membrane of the Head, as thin Gold or Silver Plates, which are applied when the Scull is opened.

Meninx, see Mater dura &

Tenuis.

Mensa, the broader part of the Teeth called Grinders, which Chaws and Minces the Meat.

Menses, the Courses, are excretions of Blood every Month from the Womb, and not from its Neck or Passage called Va-The cause thereof confists in a Fermentative Matter, generated in the Substance of the Womb; or a Seminal Matter infused into the Blood from the Testicles, or Ovaria in a Woman, which being mixed with the Mass of the Blood, ferments it into fuch a Motion,

felf every Month. They begin usually when Young Maids grow ripe, at Twelve or Fourteen, but cease naturally in Women with Child, Children, and those that give Suck.

Mensis Chymicus, consist of

Forty Days.

Menstrua alba, see Fluor albus.

Menstruum Mulierum, see Men-

ses.

Menstruum, that which is to be distilled, or a Liquor which corrodes Metals, and dissolves Stones, as Vinegar, Aqua fortis, Spirit of Wine, &c. It may be taken also for the Caput Mortuum, which is left after Distillation.

Mentagra, a fort of wild Tetter or Ring-worm, which was not known in Claudius's

Days.

Mentha, Mint, it strengthens the Stomach, takes off Crudities and the Hickops, stops vomiting, and expels Wind; two Ounces of the Water taken, ftops Vomiting, outwardly applied it takes off the hardness of the Breasts, and dissolves curdl'd Milk, and prevents the breeding of it, the distilled Water cures the Gripes in Children, the smell of it strengthens the Brain, and preserves the Memory.

Menthrastrum, a sort of

Mint.

Mentula, the same with Penis

Mentum, the Chinn. Mercurius, Quickfilver.

Mercurialia, all things that are prepared with Quick-filver.

Merobalineum, a fort of Se-

тісиріит.

Mesaraum, the same that Mesenterium; whence its Vessels are called as well Mefaraick, as Mesenterick.

Mesaraica vasa, see in Mesa-

Tæum.

Mesenteria vasa, see Mesa-

raon.

Mesenterium, the Membrane of the Peritonsum double, enriched with Glandules, Nerves, Arteries, Veins, Chyliferous and Lymphatick Vessels, it is in the middle of the Abdomen, and contains the Intestines in a wonderful manner. It has a great Glandule in the middle, called Pancreas Afellis; about which are feveral other less Glandules, to which the Milky Vessels of the first rank tend from the Intestines, and Lymphatick Vessels, from the Liver and other Parts; from these Glandules again the Milky Veffels of the second Rank ascend to the Vessel that carries the Mass of Chyle, and discharge themselves into it.

Meseraum, see Mesenterium.

Mesocolon, that part of the Mesentery which is continued to the great Guts.

Mesoglossum, the same that

Genioglossum.

Mesonutium, the middle of Verse. the Night.

Mesoplurii, the intercostal Muscles, Twenty Two on each side, Eleven external, aud as

many internal.

Mespilus, Medlars, the best Medlars are the biggest, which have Pulp enough and little Stones, let them be well ripened, either in Hay, or hanged up in the Air, they are pleasant to the Tast, comfort the Stomach, and the Belly, mitigate the Heat of the Stomach, stopes Fluxes, and Vomiting, and provokes Urine; the Stones beat to Powder, and Drank in White-Wine, expel Gravel. There are a fort of Medlars without any Stones, which being grafted on a Quince-Tree, comes to be of a notable bigness and pleasant Taste.

Metabasis, the Pasing from one indication to another, from

one Remedy to another.

Metabole, a change of Time,

Air or Diseases.

Metacarpus and Metacarpium. the back of the Hand, made of Four Oblong little Bones, which expand the Palm of the Hand, and they are called Post-Brachialia.

Metacondyli, the utmost Bones of the Fingers.

Metalepticus, a Metaleptick.

Motion of the Muscles.

Metallum, Metal, a solid, rigid Substance, found in Mountains and Subterraneous Cavities. The feveral forts of them are comprehended in this Sol, Mars, Luna, Venus, Saturnus, Jupiter, Hermes.

Gold is the most solid Metal the Tincture whereof is highly extolled by the Chymists.

Metallurgus, or Metallicus, one who fearches after Metals

as the Chymilis.

Metapedium, the same in the Foot, that Metacarpus is in the Hand.

Metaphrenum, that part of the Back which comes after the

Diaphragme,

Metaptofis, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian; and on the contrary, of an Apoplexy into a Palsie, dgc.

Metastasis, when a Disease goes from one part to another; which happens to Apoplectick People, when the Matter which affects the Brain, is translated to the Nerves.

Metalyncrisis, the Operation of a Medicine externally applied, which fetches out the Humours from their closest Recesses.

Metatarsus, the Five little Bones of the Foot, connected to the Bones of the first part of the Foot, which immediately succeeds the Leg.

Methodica Medicina, that which was invented by Themifon Laodiceus, and improved by Thessalus Trallianus, who said that the Art might be learned in sur Months time

in fix Months time.

Methodus, a part of Physick whereby Remedies are found

out by Indications for the Restauration of Health.

Metopium, see Galbanum. Metopum, the Fore-head.

Metrenchyta, an Instrument wherewith Liquors are injected into the Womb.

Metretes, a Measure containing One Hundred and Eight Pints.

Meum, Wild-Dil, it expels Wind, and forces Urine, and the Courses, and is used for Mother-fits, for the Gripes, Catarrhs, and to help Expectoration; 'tis an Ingredient in several compositions in Treacle,' and many others, but it causes the Head-ach.

Mezerceum Mezenon; 'tis very Hot and Acrid, being chewed in the Mouth, it burns the Jaws and Throat, but it Purges Choler strongly; being corrected by infusing it Twenty-Four Hours in Vinegar; some correct it, by infusing it in Wine, and drying it again; but the Leaves, Bark or Berries, howsoever they are prepared and corrected, are feldom used by reason of their Malignity; nor indeed ought they to be used, but in desperate Cambes, or for want of safer Medicines.

Miasma, a contagious Infection in the Blood and Spirits, as in the Plague and Scurvy.

Micleta, a Medicine to stope

Blood.

Microcolmus, Man is called the little World, as a Compendium of the greater.

Microphthalmus, one who has little Eyes from his Birth

Migma.

Migma, a mixture of divers Simples.

Migrana, the same with

Hemicrania.

Miliaris Herpes, see Herpes. Militaris , Water-House-Leek.

Milium, Millet.

Milium Solis, see Lithos permon.

Milifolium, Milfoil; it stops Blood, is used for Bleeding at the Nose, and for all Fluxes; 'tis outwardly applied for Bleeding at the Noie, and for the Head-ach, and to Heal Wounds and Ruptures.

Mina, or Mna, Sixteen Oun-

ces.

Minera, an Earth or Matter, whereof Minerals, and especially Metals are made, as Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper and Tinn.

Mineralia, those things which are neither Vegitables nor Animals, as the Six perfect Metals.

Gold, Silver, Tin, Copper, Iron, Lead; and the Imperfect Metals, as Antimony, native Cinnebar, Sulphur, Marcaset, Mines of Silver and Lead, Chalk, Orpine, Quick-silver, Bole and forts of Stones, and the like: To these are added Salt-Peter, Sal Gemmæ, Sea-Salt, Alum, a fort of Vitriol, Borax, but these are mix'd Salts compounded of an Alcale and an Acid, and Acute Particles of Minerals.

the same with Epi-Miraca. gastrium.

Miserere mei, or Chordapsus, a most vehement Pain in the Guts, proceeding from an Inflamation of them, or Involution, and the peristaltick Motion inversed; whence the Excrements are discharged by the It is called also Vol-Mouth. vulus.

Mistio, the same with Mix-

tura.

Miss, a Mineral, or rather an Efflorescenee of the Chalcites of a golden Colour.

Mitella, a Swathe that holds up the Arm when it is hurt or

wounded.

Mithridatium, compounded by King Mithridates.

Mitrales Valvula, see Episco-

bales.

Miva, the Flesh or Pulp of a Quince boiled up with Sugar

into a thick Confistence.

Mixtura, a solid or liquid Substance, mixed together of feveral Medicines. Mixtures are very different, according to the scope of the Physician; they are taken especially in Drops or Spoonfuls, and sometimes in Draughts. They are made either of Liquors only, such as are distilled Waters, Spirit and Oils, any way mixed together, as Waters with Waters, Oil with Oyl, Waters with Spirits, doc. or of Liquors with convenient Syrups, Powders, Confections, Opiates, all of them together, or only some.

Mna, or Mina; an Attick Mna, contains an Hundred Miliares herpes, see Herpes. Drams, or Twelve Ounces and

an half; the Roman, Ninety Six strument fast with the left-hand, Drams, or Twelve Ounces; and turn it round with the the Alexandrian, an Hundred right, 'till you have cut out a pretty deep Circle: After this take a Feminine Modiolus, (which

Mochlia, the restitution of

Bones out of Joint.

Modiolus, Trepanum, or Anabaptisson, an Instrument which they use in profound Corruptions, Contufions, Cuts and Fractures of Bone, not to be applied; unless, 1. The Chips and Prominences of the Bones prick. 2. When the upper Table is entire, but depressed, and the lower broken. 3. When the Extravafated Blood would choak a Man with Corruption. The manner of perforating is thus: When the Hairs are shaven off, the Skin is to be cut to the Pericranium, avoiding as prudently as may be the Muscles of the Temples and the Sutures, and for this time the Wound is to be bound up, unless there be so little Blood fpilt, that the Membrane called Pericranium, may at the same time be pulled off from the Scull: Then after a few Hours you may stop the Ears of the Patient, and take one of these Instruments called a Masculine Modiolus, whose Point is to be fixed in the Scull, but so far off the Fracture, that it touch it not, much less the Suture, with its Teeth; though some never avoid the Sutures, and affure us, that they have perforated them as fuccessfully as any other part: Then hold the In-

and turn it, round with the right, 'till you have cut out a pretty deep Circle: After this take a Feminine Modiolus, (which. has no point in the middle,) and turn it round as before: In the mean time, take away the Dust that proceeds from the Perforation, and moisten the Instrument in Oyl and Water to make it cool and flippery: The Blood that appears will shew that you are now gone as deep as the Second Table, i. e. beyond the Scull to the Meninx, and then you must press very gently, left the Membrane of the Brain be unadvisedly hurt; when the Bone begins to wag, put fomething in betwixt the sides of the Wound, loosen it, and take it out with a pair of Chyrurgeons Pincers.

Modius, a Measure contain-

ing Sixteen Sextaries.

Mogilalos, one that has an Im-

pediment in his Speech.

Mola Patella, or Rotula, a round and broad Bone, at the joynting of the Thigh and Leg, where the Knee, excepting this Bone, is begirt with a Membra-

nous Ligament.

Mola carnea, a fleshly, and sometimes a spungy Substance without Bones or Bowels; it is often black like concreted Blood; and sometimes extream hard, preternaturally brought into the World instead of a Foetus.

Molares, or Mazillares Dentes; see Dentes.

Molli-

Mollientia, see Emollientia. Mollugo, a sort of aparine.

Molopes, Vibices, Enchymoma, Sugillationes, all significe the same thing; red Spots like those which remain in the Skin after Beating, in malignant and pestilential Fevers.

Moly, a fort of Garlick. Molibdana, is persicaria.

Molybdana, native and factious, the native is only a mixture of the Lead and Silver Mine; the Factitious is a fort of Litharge.

Molynsis, the same that Mi-

asma.

Monoceros the same with Uni-

Monocolum, the Gut Cacum.

Monohemera, Diseases that are cured in one day.

Monopegia, see Monopegia.

Monopegia, a sharp Pain in the Head, afflicting one single place.

Mons Veneris, the upper part of a Woman Secrets, something

higher than the rest.

Mora bacci, see rubus. Mora bati, see rubus. Mora vacinia, see rubus. Mora vaccinia, see rubus.

Morbilli, the Meazles, red Spots, which proceed from an Aerial Contagion in the Blood, they neither swell nor are suppurated, and differ only in degree from the Small pox.

Morbus, a Disease, such a Constitution of Body, as renders us inapt for the due Performance of our Actions: Or,

it is an ill Constitution in a Man which hurts any of our Faculties, according to Sylvius de le Boe. Diseases are Twofold, either from an ill Conformation, or an Indisposition: An ill Conformation is fix-fold, for it confists in Number, Magnitude, Figure, Cavity, Surface and Situation: Indisposition is either Occult or Manifest; the Occult is poysoned, contagious, and Pestilent; the Manifest is either fimple, as hot, cold, moist, dry, &c. or compound, when more Qualities than one are peccant at once, as cold and moist, hot and moist, &c. There's a Disease by Idiopathia, peculiar to ones self by Protopathia, when one has it first by Deuteropathia, at second Hand, and by Sympathy. Also Diseases are simple or compound, gentle or malignant, long, acute, continued, intermittent, hereditary, native, pituitous, bilious, melancholy, Summer, Winter, Autumnal, Epidemick, dyc.

Morbus Gallicus, see Lues Ve-

nerea.

Morbus Hispanicus, see Lues Venerea.

Morbus Indicus, see Lues Venerea.

Morbus Regius, the same that Isterus.

Moretum, a fort of Drink which our Women use much when they think they have conceived, for they are perswaded that it spoils a false Conception,

and

is so called from the Mulberries

they put in it.

- Moria, Dulness or Folly, or Stupidity, is a defect of Judgment and Understanding, it proceeds chiefly from lack of Imagination and Memory.

Morosis, the same that Mo-

rid.

Morphaa, the same that Alphus.

Morfelli, the same that Mor-

fult.

Morsuli Tabella, they are Medicines of a square Figure for the most part, made of Powders and the like, mixed with Sugar diffolved, and poured upon a wooden stone, or brazen Table to be consolidated.

Morsus Canis rabidi, the same

that Cynanthropia.

Morsus Diaboli, Devils Bit.

Morsus Gallina, Chick-weed, hen bit.

Morsus Rana, a lesser sort of

Water Lilly.

Mortariola, are the Caverns wherein the Teeth are lodged.

Mortarium, a Morter.

Mortificatio, a Mortification; being the Extinction of the Native heat; and privation of sense, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerve, Artery, but the very bones; it is distinguished from a Gangrene by the total corruption and flink, it being also insensible both of the Knife and Fire; in dreffing of Mortifications, the Chirurgion ought to confider well in the Applica-

and strengthens a true one: It | does not in the Extinguishing one gangrene raile another, by the two long use of sharp Medicaments, therefore when he feels the Ulcer warm, and finds it cease gleeting; he ought to forbear the use of them, and do dress with warm digestives as Basilicon, Oyl of Turpentine hot, and the like.

Morum, the same that Plada-

rolis.

Morus the Mulberry-Tree, the leaves are much used in Italy, Sicily, Spain, and France; to nourish Silkworms, the Fruit of the black Mulberry before it is ripe, cools, drys, and is very astringent, and therefore proper for a loseness, the Bloody Flux, the Flux of the Courses; and for Spitting of Blood, and is good for Inflamations and Ulcers of the Mouth and Throat; when it is ripe it loofens the Belly, quenches, thirst, and excites appetite, the Syrup of it is much, used for Gargarisms, as is also Hony of it, but they windy and cause pains in the Stomach, and are foon corrupted, being washed in wine they become less hurtful, those that eat sower Mulberries, must use with them a little Sugar, but in hot weather, they agree with young Men especially, if Sanguine and Cholerick, and with others whose Stomacks are clear and free from ill humours.

Moschata nux, a Nutmeg, also called Nux Aromatica, Mostion of Medicines; that he chocaryon, Moschocharydion, Nux

Marifficant

Myristica, or Ungentaria; the Male is oblong, and the Female round: It comes from East-Indies. Mace grows round it. The Tree grows in the Ifland Banda, fituated near the Equator; 'tis fomewhat Astringent, is Stomachick, Cephalick, and Uterine, it Discusses Wind, helps Concoction: mends a stinking Breath, prevents Fainting, does good in the Palpitation of the Heart, lessens the Spleen, stops a Loofness, and Vomiting, provokes Urine, and quickens the Sight: Nutmeg is of great use in the Bloody-flux, and other Fluxes, for it has all the Vertues necessary for a Medicine, fit for these Diseases; the Oily Substance of it defends the Guts, from sharp Humours, and eases the Pain, the Aromatick Quality confishing in the Airy Spirit, penetrates the noble Parts, and comforts them, the Earthy Part binds, dries up Ulcers, and Cicatri them; Candid Nutmegs are used in all cold Diseases of the Head for a Palfie, and other Diseases of the Nerves Womb, befides they are counted Cordial, but it has been found by Experience, that the frequent and excessive use of the Nuts, occasion sleepy Diseases, for they are very Narcotick, they are good for Wounds, for a Palsie of the Parts, that serve for swallowing the best Nutmegs, are those that are weighty, the Oyl of Nutmegs is very Stomachick, used inwardly or outward-Ly.

Moschelæum, is a Composition of Musk and Oyl.

Moschus, Musk, a sort or Matter flowing from the Navel of a certain Animal.

Motos, a piece of Linnen teezed like Wool, which is put into Ulcers, and stops a Flux of Blood.

Motus Convulsivus, a Convulsive motion.

Motus Peristalticus, see Peristalticus.

Moxa, a certain Down growing upon the lower part of the Leaves of Mugwort; it comes from Japan and China.

Muccus, the fame that Mu-

Mucago, a viscous Extraction made of Seeds, Gums, Roots, &c. with Water.

Mucarum, the same with Mucharum.

Mucharum, a barbarous word, fome will have it fignific Infufion of Roses by it felf, others the infusion boyl'd up to a Syrup with Sugar.

Mucilago, the same that Mucago.

Mucro cordis, or Apex, the lower pointed end of the Heart.

Mucronatum os, see Ensiformis Cartilago.

Mucus, we call it Snot, a liquid, thick, and viscous Excrement, which flows from the Processus Papillares, by the Os Cribriforme, to the Nostrils and Palate.

Mucus Intestinorum, the slime of the Guts; 'tis a fort of vis-

cous Matter that flows from the Glandules, whereby the Guts are defended from sharp and hard things that pass through them.

Muliebria, see Cunnus.

Mulo Medicina, the same with Veterinaria.

Mulsum, the same with Hy-

Mumia, Mummy.

Mundatio, is a Purifica-

Mundificativum, a Medicine that cleanses Ulcers.

Muralis Herba, is Parieta-

Musce caput, the same that Myocephalum.

Muscari, a sort of Hyacinth.

Musculus, a Muscle, an Organical part furnished with Two Tendons, and a Fibrous or Fleshy Belly or middle part: Its Office is to move the Members that are contiguous to it. This Motion or Contraction is performed by the flowing the Animal Spirits from the Brain to the Tendons by the Nerves, and thence to the middle of the Muscles, where they contract them, und when that is done, recede to the Muscles again. The Ancients divided the Body of a Muscle into the Head, Belly, and Tail; in which Division they called the extremity of the Muscle, connected to that part towards the Contraction was made, the Head; the end or part of the Muscle inserted into Rooms. that part which was to be mo

ved, the Tail; and laftly, the intermediate part of the Muscle, which is more fwell'd with Flesh, they called the Belly; and then in the performance of Motion they supposed the Muscle was swell'd about the Head and Belly, and confequently shortned in its length, so that it drew the Member to which it was fastned near to it. But how this was done, they fay not. Muscles are destined either to the use of Cavities, or Limbs, and are diverfly denominated from their Shapes, Places where they are, and Actions they perform.

Musculosa Expansio, see Myodes

Platysma.

Muscus Moss, it is an Excrement like Down, that sticks to Trees or Bones, exposed to the open Air, the Powder of Cup-Moss being given in Poslet-Drink, or Small-Beer, cures the hooping Cough, by a Specifick Quality, a Scruple of it must be given Night and Morning, or an Ounce of the Moss may be boil'd in a quart of some Pectoral Water, till half is consumed, then strain it, and make a Syrup with Sugar-candy; this Cup Moss is of an Ash Colour, and like a Cup. Moss of dead Mans Skull, being put up the Nostrils, stops bleeding, this fort of Moss is, common in Ireland.

Mutus, see Aphonia.
Myacantha, is Ruscus.

Myceta, and Mycetes, are Mulli-Rooms.

Mytheres, the Nostrils, or the Receptales of Pituitous Humors, which distil out of the Brain by the Processus Papilliares, the Extremities of the Olfattory Nerves.

Mydesis, Corruption or Rottenness from too much Moi-

sture.

Midriasis, a too great Dilatation of the Pupil of the Eye which makes the Sight dim.

Myelos, the Marrow of the Bones or of the Brain, or Spinal Marrow.

Myle, the same that Mola ge-

Myloglossum, a pair of Muscles which arise about the back side of the Grinding Teeth, and are inserted into the Ligament of the Tongue, sand are said to turn the Tongue upwards,

Mylpha, the falling off of the Hairs of the Eye-lids: Also Medicines against the falling off

of Hair.

Myocephalum, the falling of the Tunica uvea just begun, like the Head of a Fly, whence it has its Name.

Mindes platysma, a broad Musculous expansion in the Neck, proceeding there from a fort of a fat Membrane.

Myologia, a Description of Muscles.

Miopia, a certain Dimness of fight in distant Objects, and yet a Perspicacity in things near at hand. Purblindness.

Myopiafis, the same that Myo-

pia.

Myops, one that is Purblind; which is occasioned by this, that the Sun-beams entering in too a great quantity, represent the Object consuledly in the Brain.

Myosotis, is Muris auricula.

Mirach, an Arabian Word, and signifies the same that Epigastrium.

Miracopum, an Ointment that takes away Weariness.

Myrica is Tamariseus.

Myriophyllum, is Milefolium.
Myristica nux, the same us
Moschata nux.

Myrinx, the same that Tym-

panum.

Myrmecia, a fort of Wart; they are harder and lower than those stelly Tumors called Thymi, take deeper Root, and occasion greater Pain, broad below, small at top, and emit less Blood. They are scarce ever bigger than a sort of Pulse called Lupines. They breed in the Palms of the Hand, or the sole of the Foot.

Myrobolani, the several sorts are Chebuli, Citrini, Bellerici, Indi Emblici, all of them purge and bind like Ruburb.

Myron, the same that Un-

guentum.

Myropola, one that fells Ointments.

Myrrha, Myrrhe, it comes from Arabia and other Places. The best Myrrhe is the cleanest, which is rough, light, and breaks easily, smells sweet, Tastes bitter and hot; it heats, disposes to rest, and is good in cold Disposes

P 2. seases

seases of the Head, it conglutinates, and dries, it provokes the Courses, and hastens Delivery, 'tis good for an old Cough, and difficulty of Breathing, and for pains of the Breast and Sides, and for a Loosness, and for the Bloody-Flux, and it cures an Hoarseness; being held in the in the Mouth, and what difsolves of it, being swallowed down; it heals wounds of the Head, and is frequently used to Bones, when they lie naked, it was used formerly to preserve Dead Bodies; some say 'tis good in a Dropsie, 'tis excellent in a Gangrene, for Swellings and Wounds, especially in the Head; the Troches of Myrrh, are excellent to move the Courses with ease, in such as use to have them with Pain. A Dram of them, being taken in fome proper Liquor, 'tis an ingredient in the Elixir Proprietatis, and a Tincture is made of it also, and Oyl per Diliquium.

Myrrhis, see Cicutaria.

Myrtum, à a little piece of Flesh in a Womans Secrets, about the Cleft, proceeding from a Corrugation of the Vagind.

Mystax, the upper Lip and

the Hairs upon it.

Mystrum magnum, is a Measure of the Ancients, containing Three Ounces, and Eight Scruples or Nine, and Three Ounces of Ovl.

Mystrum parvum, a Measure of the Ancients, containing Twenty Scruples of Wine, or Six Drams of Oyl.

Myrus, a mutilated Pulse, increafing or decreafing gradually.

Myxa, Snot, a Pituitous Humour, which descends from the Extremity of the olfactory Nerves to the Noftrils.

N.

Number, for instance, Take of Jujubes No vi. that is,

Six in number.

. Navi, Moles, certain native Spots, and are Two-fold, either plain or protuberant, different in shape and colour. They hap. pen to Child-bearing Women from a false Imagination, Drunkenness, Extalie, dec.

Nakir, a Flying Wind. Napellus, Wolf-Bane.

Napta, the fame with Natta.

Napus, Turnep, it forces Urine; the Juice and Broth, wherein they are Boil'd, core the quartan Agues, raw Turneps cure the Scurvy, Turneps roasted under Ashes, and applied behind the Ears, cure the Head-ach, and the Pain of the Teeth, they are applied to Ulcers of the Legs, and to swellings of the Breast, and for Scrophulus and Scorbutick Tumours, with good fuccess, the Broth of them, makes a good Gargarism for sore Mouths, half a Dram of the Seed, is used at a time in malignant Diseases to expel the Venoin.

Napin

Napi, see Sinapi.

Narcissus, Daffadil, the Root is Vomitive, the Leaves bruifed, are proper for an Erifipelis.

Narcosis, a privation of sense, as in a Palsie, or in taking of O-

pium.

Narcotica, Medicines that stu-

pifie and allay Pain.

Nardus Celtica, see Spica cel-

Nardus Indica, Spica Indica-Indian Spikenard, great quant tities of it grow in Java; igrows like an Onion. 'Tis hepatick, good for the Jaundice. Stone in the Kidnies Nard Oyl Heates, attenuates' digests, and binds moderately, cold, and is good tor and Windy Diseases of the Brain, Stomack, Reins, Liver Celtick nard, heals and dries, provokes Urine, strengthens the Stomach, and discusses Wind; it is frequently used in Lotions for the Held.

Nares, the Nostrils.

Nafa, the same with Natta.

Nasalia, the same that Er-

rhina.

Nascalia, little globular Bodies which are put into the Neck of the Matrix, made of the same substance as Pessaria,

see Pessaria:

Nasturtium, Cresses, the Cress-flowers; in May and Fune, and when the Seed is Ripe, withers quite away, the 15 Seed acrid and hot, for which reason it opens, attenuates, and cleanfes; tis chiefly used, for the swellings

of the Spleen, and for Obstuctions of the Courses, and to expel a dead Child; it cures the Fartareous musilage of the Lungs, and is good in the Scurvy; 'tis outwardly used, beat up with Lard, to cure Scabs in the Head, and other parts of the Body, for Lethargies and fleepy Diseases; there is nothing better than Cresses, either boil'd or eaten in Sallets, for Childrens Scabs or Heads, nothing so effectual Garden-cresses beat with Lard, for it makes the Scales fall off in Twenty Four Hours, and perfectly cures them, if they continue the use of it. Garden Cress is used every where in Sallets, with Lettice, and other Herbs, it qualifies the coldness of the Letice, and comforts the Stomach, and promotes Concoction by its heat.

Nasturtium equaticum, ter-cresses, they are much used in Spring-time, in Broths to purifie the Blood, they are good in the Stone, for they provoke Urine, they open Womens Obstructions, and relieve those that are in Dropfies, they grow frequently in Brooks and Watery places, and Flower in July and August, and sometimes be-

fore.

Nastartium Indicum, Indiancress, the Flowers of it, smell and look very pleafantly in Sallets, and 'tis good for a weak and cold Stomach, and for Wind; it grows in Peru.

Nata, the same that Natta. Nates Cerebri, Two round Prominences, behind the Beds of the Optick Nerves, which grow to the upper part of the Marrowy Substance; they are fmall in Men, and larger in Brutes.

Natta, a great soft Tumor, without Pain and Colour, which grows especially in the Back, vet sometimes in the Shoulders, its Root is slender, yet it encreases so prodigiously, that it will grow as big as a Melon, or a Gourd; it is made of fat Matter; and therefore ought to be reckoned amongst the Steatomata. See Steatomata.

Natura, the same that Cun-

mus.

Naturalis facultas, a Natural Faculty, is an Action depending chiefly upon the Cerebellum, whereby the Body, without our notice is nourished, encreafed, and preserved by the Blood and Animal Spirits; upon which likewise all Excretions, Digestions, and Generations depend.

Naviculare os, called also Cymbiforme, is the Third Bone in each Foot, in that part of it which immediately fucceeds

the Leg.

Nausea, Loathing.

Necrosis, a black and blue

Mark in any part.

Nellar, the Drink of the Gods, as Ambrefia is their Food, But with Physicians it signifies rather a Medicinal Drink, lour, Tast and smell.

Nefrens, Toothless. Nemomena, see Nomas. Nenuphar, is Nymphaa. Neogala, is new Milk.

Nepenthes, Opiate Laudanum, a Medicine worthy indeed of It fignifies as much as without Pain and Trouble and by reason of the incomparably admired Effects it produces, highly deferves the Name of Laudanum, (a Word importing Praise.) Nepenthes they say was Helen's Remedy, wherewith she expelled all Sorrow from Heart, and waxed merry and cheerful.

Nepeta, is Cattaria.

Nephela, small white Spots upon the Eyes. Also little Clouds as it were that swim in the middle of Urine; likewise little white Spots in the Surlike little face of the Nails Clouds.

Nephritica, Medicines against the Diseases of the Reins.

Nephriticum Lignum, called Santalum Carulium, it grows in New Spain, and is used in Nephritick Cases; 'tis used for Diseases of the Reins, and for difficulty of Urine, and the Water of it is good for Obstructions of the Liver Spleen, the Water of it is made in the following manner, they cut the Wood small, and infuse it in clear, Fountain-water, and keepit in the Vessel, till all the Water be Drunk, then they put on fresh Water, and so they repete it, as long as the Wood, but with a most delicous co- will tincture the Water, in

the space about half an Hour; the Wood imparts a light Sky Colour, to the Water which grows deeper in time; 'tis also good in Fevers and for the Cholick.

Nephriticus Lapis, comes from Spain, and is used in Nephritick Pains.

Nephriticus, one who is troubled with a Disease in the

Reins.

Nephritis, a Pain in the Reins, proceeding either from an ill Disposition, or an Inflamation, or from the Stone and Gravel, accompanied with Vomiting and Stretching of the

Thigh.

Nephros, a Kidney, on each side of the Abdomen one, placed about the Loins under the Liver and Spleen; it is shaped like a Kidney Bean: Its: Substance is made up of a great Company of little Conduits. On both sides it receives the Serum from the Glandules which border upon the Arteries, and carries it to the little Bodies in the Reins called Caruncula Papillares; (which see) that so it may be discharged by the Pelvis, the Basin, the Ureters, the Bladder, dec.

Nephrotomia, the cutting of

the Kidnies.

Nerion, Rose-bay.

Nervalia Ossa, the Bones of

the Sinciput.

Nervus, a Nerve, a Fibrous, round, long, white, porous Substance like an Indian Cane, which conveys the Animal Spi-

rits to make the parts of the Body moveable and fenfible. Ten pair of Nerves proceed from the oblongated Marrow within the Scull: As the Odoratory, and Opthalmick Nerve, that which moves the Eyes, the Pathetick, the Gustatory or that which perceives Taftes; the Nerve called Timidus or Fearful, that which ferves the Organ of Hearing; the Parvagum, that which moves the Tongue, and the Muscles of the Neck. The Ancients only acknowledge Seven pair within the Scull. Below the Scull they reckon Thirty pair; Seven from the Spinal Marrow in the Neck; Twelve from the same in the Back; Five from the Loins. and Six from the Os Sacrum. All the Nerves below the Scull proceed from the Spinal Marrow, which pass through the holes in the fides of the Vertebres, and are defigned for the use of the Limbs and great Cavities. A Nerve, a Tendon, and a Ligament are impertinently taken for one and the same thing by Chyrurgeons.

Neurodes, a fort of lingring Fever, so called by the most Learned Willis, because that the Nervous Juice departing from its own right natural Crass, becomes the occasion of an Atro-

phy.

Neurologia, an Elegant Defeription of the Nerves, which Willis has performed beyond any Man whatsoever.

Neuron, the same that Ner- of old ruined Buildings; some of UHS.

Neurotica, Remedies against the Diseases of the Nerves,

Neurotomia, an Anotomical Section of Nerves; also a prick-

ing of Nerves.

Neurotomus, one who is troubled with a pricking of the Or one who diffects them Anotomically.

Nicotiana, is Tabacum.

Neuritica, the same that Neurotica.

Hidrosa Dyspepsia; see Dyspeplia.

Nidus, the same that Fo-

Nigella, Guinny-pepper, the Seed is chiefly in use, it expectorates, increases Milk, and provokes Urine, and the Courses; tis good for the biting of venomous Creatures, and is reckon'd a specifick, for Quotidian and Quartan Agues; itis used out wardly in Epithems, and the like, or the Head-ach, and to dry Catarrhs, an Oyl is pressed out of it, which many ignorant Apothecaries, inflead of Nard-Oyl.

Nihili album, the fame with

Pompolyx.

Nitrum, Salt Peter, whereof there's Three forts, the first is by Lixivium, from the Earth, the Second grows upon Stone Walls, the Third grows upon Rocks: It is a Salt impregnated with abundance of Spirits, out

it is likewise to be found in Celand several other moist places, because the Air does Condense it in those places Salt-Peter is also sometimes made by the Urine of Animals falling upon Stones, and Earth. of Niter, is made Sal prunella, and Aqua fortis.

Noctambulo, or Noctambulus, one who walks in his Sleep, opens Doors and Windows and goes over the highest and most dangerous Places without perceiving it: The Cause of it is hardly to be given, unless Sleep be divided into Total and Partial; the Total is common ordinary. Sleeps, but the Partial takes place in this case, because that Objects are seen indeed, and are offered to the common Senfory, but penetrate not to the place of Imagination, so that they may be perceived.

Nodulus, Nodus, a Bag of fuitable Ingredients as the Disease requires, put into Beer or Wine, the Tincture whereof the Patient is to drink.

Nodus, the same that Ganglion and Nodulus.

Noli me tangere, a sort of Canker in the Face, especially above the Chin. There arises a Tumor or Ulcer about the Mouth and Nose, like an exulcerated Canker, which grows flowly at the beginning, like a of the Air, which do render little Pimple; it remains a it Volatile, it is taken from a- whole Year, otherwise is less mong the Stones, and Earths troublesome than a Cauker,

which

which knaws and eats more in one Day, than a Noli me tangere doth in a Month.

Nomas, a putrid Ulcer that

feeds upon the Parts.

Nosocomium, an Hospital for poor Sick People, where they are attended and cured, if possible.

Nosologia, the same that Pa-

thalogia.

Nosos, the same that Morbus.

Nota materna, the same that
Navus.

Notha costa, are the Five lowest Ribs on each Side, called Bastard Ribs, so called because they do not join with the Breast-Bone as other Ribs, nor are as the others Bony, but Cartilaginous Diseases are likewise called Nothi, or Bastard, which exceed the ordinary and common Rule; as Tertian, Quartane, or Quotidian Bastard Agues; a Bastard Plurisie, Gr.

Nothus, the Back, the back

part of the Chest.

Novacula, a Chyrurgeons Knife, the shape whereof differs according to the difference of Operations: And therefore can hardly be described.

Nubecula, little light Particles, which mutually but loosely, close with one another, and

fwim upon the Urine.

Nubes, see Nubecula.

Nucha, the hinder part, or nap of the Neck called Cervix.

Nuciositas, the same that

Nucelus, the Seed included in Nuts or Fruit.

Numero, not only Fruits and Seeds are measured by Number, but likewise the parts of Animals, as Yolks of Eggs. It is commonly noted thus, No or Num.

Nummularia, Money-Wort, 'tis Dry, Astringent, and Vulnerary, the Flowers and Leaves beat, and applied to Wounds and Ulcers, especially of the Lungs, but it is most of all commended for Ruptures in Children, the Powder of it being taken inwardly, or the Herb being outwardly applyed.

Nutrimentum, the same that

Alimentum.

Nutritio, a natural Increase, whereby that which continually decays of any corporeal Substance is repaired by convenient Nourishment.

Nux, a fort of pain in the Head, which afflicts a Place about as Lig as a Nut; as an Ovum, a Clavus, and other forts.

Nux Ungentaria, the same

with Balanus Myrepsica.

Nychthemerum, Four and

Twenty Hours space.

Ny Falopia, Two fold; the first is a Dimness of Sight in the Night, or in dark Places, without any Impediment in the Light: The other is a Dimness in the Light, and clear Sight in the Night, or in Shades.

Nympha, little pieces of Flesh in a Woman's Secrets. So called, because they stand near the Water that comes out of the Bladder. Also the hollowness or void space in the nether Lip.

Nymphaa, or Nenuphar, Water-

Lilly.

Nymphomania, the same that Furor Uterinus.

Nymphotomia, a cutting off the Nympha, the too great Protuberance whereof in marriageable Virgins sometimes hinders the Enjoyment, or at least renders it difficult. The Egyptians cut them frequently.

O.

Belaa, the Sagittalis Suture in the Skull, (see Sagittalis,) which touches the Coronalis Suture forward, and the Lamdoides backward; for it is made of the mutual Conjunction of the Bones of the Forehead.

Oblata Laxativa & Purgantes, are made of Meal with Sugar and purging Ingredients.

Oblivio, Forgetfulnets, a loss of the Ideas of Things once perceived out of the Brain. Which happens when things make but a light Impression upon the Brain; as a light Motion is scarce perceived, so a light Impression easily decays.

Oholus, half a Scruple; it weighs Ten Grains. Physicians wark it thus  $\infty$ , but now the Hollanders do not use this Cha-

racter.

Obsession, one possessed by the Devil.

Obstipitas, the same with

Scoliafis.

Obstructio, a shutting up of the Passages of the Body either by Contraction, or by some foreign Body that has entred within them.

Obstruentia, things that stop.

Obturatores Mulculi, some of those that bend and turn about the Thigh.

Obulus, the same that Obolus, Occiput, the hinder part of the Skull.

Occulta qualitas, a hidden quality.

Occulti Morbi, hidden Di-

feafes.

Ochema, a Liquor or Vehicle wherewith Medicines are mixed.

Ochrus, Ochrum, and Ochra, a fort of Pulse.

Ochthodes, Ulcers whose sides are callous, or of the nature of Warts, but not malignant.

Ocimastrum, a diminutive of

Ocimum.

Ocimum, or Ocymum, or Bafilicum, it comforts the Heart, and expels Melancholy, it cleanses the Lungs, and moves the Courses, 'tis an Ingredient of three Compound Waters in the London Dispensatory, namely Gilberts Water, Briony Water, and he Celestial Water.

Ocrea, see Tibia.

Octuna, a Weight of eight Ounces.

Oculares dentes, the Eye-Teeth, the same that Cynodentes.

Oculus, the Eye, the external Organ of Sight; it is compounded of Six Muscles, to wit, of Two Direct, and as many Transvease, to which a Seventh is added in Brutes. It has Seven Tunics, the Adnata, Innominata, Cornea, Uvea, Retiformis, Chrystallina, and Vitrea. It has also the Optick Nerve, the Iris, and the Pupilla. See them singly in their proper Places.

Oculi, the forerunners of Flowers, which are likewise

called Gemma, Buds.

Odaxismus, the itching of the Gums, when Children breed Teeth.

Odontagra, see Forfex.

Odonthalgia, the Teeth-ach; which is caused by black rotten Teeth, or an Effervescence of fixed and acid Salt; and therefore it is called the Gout in the Teeth. Cold also will cause it.

Odontiasis, the same that Den-

titio, and Odontophyja.

Odontica, Medicines against

Pains in the Teeth.

Odontoides, that which is like a Tooth; as the Tooth of the Second Vertebre, and of other Bones.

Odonto Lithos, that kind of Stony Tartar that grows to the Teeth.

Odontophyja, breeding of Teeth.

Odontotrimma, the same with

Dentrificium.

Odoromentum, a Medicine applied for its Smell. It is compounded of Labdanum, Storax, Benzoin, Musk, Civet, &c.

Odoratus, the Smell, a Sense whereby odoriferous Effluviums are offered and represented to the common Sensory, from the Motion and Irritation of Nerves, implanted in the Membranes of the Nose.

Odoriferum, the same as Odonamentum.

Oeconomia, the management

of Family Concerns.

Oedema, fometimes taken in a large Sense by Hippocrates, for any Tumor, but strictly for a white, soft, insensible Tumor proceeding from pituitous Matter heaped up together. It has no Pulse, and yields easily to the Fingers. It may proceed likewise in some measure from the Lympha or nutritious Juice extravalated and turned into a Gelly.

Oneante, Water Drop-Wort, what is faid of the Vertue of this Plant namely, that it forces Urine, and expels Gravel. is not certain there is an other fort of Oenanthe called Hemlock-Drop-Water, the Root whereof are said to be Venomous, and therefore Johnson fays the Ignorance of those is inexcusable, who use the Roots of Herb for the Root of Peony. and he affirms, that the London Herb Women, sell this Root for the Root of water-lovage.

Onesides, diluted Wine, or a Liquor-Analogous to Wine.

Oanolaum, a mixture of Winc

Oenogala, a Composition of Milk and Wine.

Oenomel.

Oenothera, 'tis supposed to be

Lysimachium.

Oesophageus, the Gullet, a Membranaceous Pipe reaching from the Palate to the Stomach, whereby the Meat chawed in the Mouth, and mixed with the Juice there, passes to the Ventricle: It has Three Tunics; the outermost or membranaceous Tunic, which comes from the Peritonaum, or inner rine of the Belly, and clothes the Ventricle. The innermost is Musculus; the whole Oesophagus seems to consist of Two Muscles, which with their opposite Fibres crossing one another make Four Parallelograns. The Third is altogether Nerwous, which is covered on the infide with an hairy fort of Coat, and which may pass for a Fourth Tunic.

Oestrum Veneris, the same

with Clitoris.

Oesspus, the Filth and Greafiness of Sheep, proceeding of Sweat, and cleaving fast to their Wool. Therefore they are mistaken who take it to signific the little Clods of Dung that stick to their Wool.

Officina, the Apothecaries

or the Chymists Shop.

Olea, the Olive-Tree, it grows in Italy and France, and other Places; the Leaves of Olives, cool, dry, and are aftringent, they are chiefly used outwardly for Fluxes of the Belly of the Courses, for an Herpes, and the like, and with Medicines for the

Eyes; the Olives when they are ripe are black, and taste Acrid, Bitter and Nauseous, yet the Oyl that is pressed from them, is most commonly Pellucid, a little Yellowish, it tastes sweet and pleafant, but that which is freest from Colour and Taste, is reckon'd the best, so great is the use of the Oyl for Meat and Medicine, that it would take up too much time to mention all; Galen Dioscorides, Pliny, others, both Ancient and Modern, have treated largely of it; the Oyl best for the recovery of Health, is that which is made of Olives, before they are ripe, and then 'tis called Omphacinum, of this Ointments, and many other Compositions are made; Oyl of ripe Olives is hot, and moistens moderately, the Old is better than the New, it Mollifies, Digests, is Vulnerary, and loofens the Belly, an Ounce of it being taken in hot Beer, it takes off the dryness of the Breast, cures the Gripes, opens the urinary Passages, cleanses and heals them when they are fore, 'tis outwardly used for Clysters, and hot Tumours, and the like; mixt with warm Water, and taken inwardly, it Vomits, and therefore is uled against Poisons.

Oleander, see Nerion.

Oleaster, the Wild-Olive.

Olecranum, or Ancon, the greater Process of the first Bone of the Cubit called Ulna. Also the upper part of the Shoulder.

Olecra-

Olecranus, the same that An-

Oleum, Oyl.

Olene, Cubitus, or the greater Focil.

Oleum Petra, see Petrolaum.
Oleum Perra, of a strong
Smell like Petrolaum, but more
pleasant; 'tis brought from the
East Indies.

Oleum Amygdalarum Dulcium, Oyl of sweet Almonds, 'tis often used for Coughs, and Hoarseness, for the Stone, and outwardly for Pleurisies, the side being anointed with it, is also very good in the Cholick, and Gripes of Children; Oyl of bitter Almonds, is chiefly used for Deafness, and Diseases of the Ears.

Oleum ex vitellis overum, Oyl of the yolks of Eggs, it cures Chape in Womens Niples, Tetters, and Ring-Worms.

Oleum rosaceum omphacinum, Oyl of Roses Omphacine, it

cools and eafes pain.

Oleum Absynthetis, Oyl of Worm-Wood, it strengthens the Stomach, and helps Digestion, the Stomach being bathed with it.

Oleum Anethinum, Oyl of Dill, it discusses, and strengthens the Stomach, and is good for Convulsions, and eases pains of the Head, Nerves, and Joynts.

Oleum Camomelinum, Oyl of Camomile, it is Anodyn, gives ease in the Cholick, and Pleurisie, by bathing the affected part, or it is given in Clysters for the same purpose.

Oleum Cherinum, Oyl of Wall-Flowers, it is good in the Palsie, Cramp, and strengthens the Nerves and Joynts.

Oleum de Castoreo, it is good in cold Diseases of the Brain, Back, and Nerves, being droped into the Ears, it cures Deasness, and Noise, is good for the Rickets, Convulsions, Palsie, and Lethargy.

Oleum irinum, Oyl of Orris, it digests, dissolves hard Swellings, Mollisses, Discusses, and

eases Pain.

Oleum Euphorbii, Oyl of Euphorbium, is much of the same Vertue, with Oyl of Castor.

Oleum lumbricorum, Oyl of Worms, it gives ease, and is good in all cold Diseases of the Joynts and Nerves, is good for Bruises, and Wounds, and the Rickets.

Oleum majorana, Oyl of Majora, it is good for the Head, and the cold Diseases of it for the Stomach, and Diseases of the Nerves.

Oleum Mastichinum, Oyl of Mastich, it stops Vomiting, and Fluxes, and is useful in Diseases of the Head and Nerves.

Oleum Meliloti, Oyl of Meli

lot, it eases pain,

Oleum myrrhæ, Oyl of Myrrh, it cleanses the Skin from Spots, and taken inwardly, it is good for Hoarsness and a Cough.

Oleum mentha, Oyl of Mint, it stops Vomiting, and strengthens the Stomach, it being anoin-

ted with it,

Oleum myrtinum, Oyl of Myrtles, it is very Astringent, it stops Vomiting, and Fluxes, hinder, the falling of the Hair, and strengthens the Limbs.

Oleum Neneupharinum, Oyl of Water-Lilies; it is very cooling, and cures Inflamations, and it procures Sleep, the Fore-head and Temples being anointed with

TÉ.

Oleum Nardinum, Nard Oyl, it heats and strengthens, and is good for Convulsions, and sleepy Diseases.

Oleum Rutaceum, Oyl of Rue, it warms and strengthens the

joints and Nerves.

Oleum Sabina, oyl of Savin; it cures and cleanses Ulcers, and Childrens Scaby-heads.

Oleum Sambucinum, Oyl of Elderflowers, it disusses, mollifies

and resolves.

Oleum Scorpionum, Oyl of Scorpions; it is good for the Kings-evil, Cancers, old Sores, cures Inflamations, and Vices of the Skin, it gives ease in the Stone of the Kidnies, the Reins heing anonited with it, and cures the bitings of Poysonous Beasts.

Oleum Violaceum, Oyl of Violets; it moistens, cools and

mollifies.

Oleum Hirundinum, Oyl of Swallows; it is good for lameness, and old Aches, and for Pains, and weakness of the Joints.

Oleum Hyperici, Oyl of St. Fohn's-wort; it is an excellent cleanfing and Healing Oyl, and comforts the Limbs and

Joints, it is good for Bruises, and old Aches.

Oleum Vulpinum, Oyl of Foxes; 'tis good for Pains of the Joints, Sciatica, Aches, Convulfions, and Palfies.

Oleum Súccini, Oyl of Amber; it is used inwardly, for the falling sickness, Apoplexy, Palsie,

and Hysterick Diseases.

Olium Cinnamomi, Oyl of Cinnamon; tis an admirable Corroborative, and strengthens the Stomach, it eases Womens Delivery.

Oleum Guiaiac, Oyl of Guiacum; 'tis an excellent Remedy, for rottenness of the Bones, the Tooth ach, and to cleanse

old Ulcers.

Oleum e baccis Juniperi, Oyl of Juniper-berries; 'tis peculiarifies ly good for the Stone in the Kidnies, the Cholick, and to of expel Wind.

> Oleum Nucis moschata per expressionem, Oyl of Nut-meg by expression; 'tis' very Stomatick,' being taken inwardly, or

outwardly applied.

Oleum Lateritium Phylosophorum, Oyl of Bricks; it softens hard swellings, eases Pain of the Spleen and Reins, and is excellent for a Sciatica, and all cold Diseases of the Nerves and Joints.

oleum Sulphuris per Campanum, Oyl of Sulphur; by the Bell it is used in Juleps, to give them an acidity, to qualify the heat of continued Fevers, 'tis also good to force Urine.

Oleum,

Oleum Terebinthini, Oyl of Turpentine; tis excellent for cold Pains, to cleanse Ulcers, and to recover the natural heat of the parts when it is decayed, it is also good in Gangrens and Mortifications, and it is excellent for stopping Blood in Wounds, being applied hot.

Oleum Cera, Oyl of Wax; it discusses Tumours, and is

good for cold Pains.

Olfactus, the same that Odo-

Olibanum, see Thus.

Oligophoros, fmall Wine, with few Spirits.

Oligotrophia, a Decrease of

Nutrition:

Oligotrophus, Meat that nourishes little, to which is opposed Polytrophus, that which affords much Nourishment.

Oliva, an Olive.

Olosteum, see Holosteum.

Olus, see Lachanum.

Olus atrum, is Hipposelinum.

Olyra, a fort of Bread-Corn.

Omasum, see Abomasum.

Omentum, Reticulum, Cawle, a double Membrane fpread upon the Intestines, interwoven with Fat, and Vessels like a Fishers Net, enriched also with Two or Three Glandules, annexed to the Stomach, the Gut Colon, and the Pancreas ; and useful to cherish the Intestines with its warmth: It hath fome Milky and Lympatick Veffels, as also a great many Ductus's and little Bags of Fat, concerning which, see one Reformed Ana-)178 Y.

Omogra, the Gout in the Shoulder.

Omoplata, and Homoplata, the fame that Scapula.

Omphacium, the Juice of unripe Grapes.

Omthalocarpus, is Aparine.

Omphalocele, a Rupture about the Navel, to wit, when the Cawle or intestine are protuberant in that part; Which happens from a Relaxation, or bursting of the Peritonaum, the inner rine of the Belly.

Omyhalos, see Umbilicus.

. Onagra, or Onothera, see Oe-nethera.

Onitis, a fort of Origanum.

Onobrychis, Medick-vetchling, or Cocks-head. This Herb breeds a great deal of Milk, in Cows and other Animals.

Onolosat, an Arabick word fignifying half a Scruple.

Ononis, see Anonis.

Onyx, see Unguis.

Ophioglossum, or L

ophioglossum, or Lingua Serpentaria, Adders Tongue, tis an excellent Wound-Herb, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied for Ruptures or bursten Bellies. An Oyl is made of it, the Leaves being insused in Oyl, of Olives, is much commended for all Wounds and Ulcers, and is nor inferiour to the Oyl of St. John's-wort.

Ophiscoridon, Serpents Gar-

lick.

Operatio, signifies a Chymical Process, as well as a Chyrurgical Operation.

Ophites, the Serpentine Stone.

Ophiasis, when the Hairs grow thin and fall off here and there, so that they leave the Head spotted like a Serpent.

Opiata, or Electuarium, a Medicine taken inwardly, of a confistence like to those Opiates in the Shops, (Triacle or Mithridate) and is made up into several Doses of several Ingredients mixed with Honey or Syrup.

Opiatum, a Medicine in form of an Electuary with Opium mixed in it: As Triacle, Mithridate, Dias Cordium, &c.

Opiologia, a Description of

Opium.

Opisithocyphosis, the same with

Cyphosis, or Opisthotonos.

Opisthotonus, or Tetanus, a kind of Cramp, or stretching of the Muscle of the Neck backwards; which proceeds sometimes from a Palfie of the Muscles in the Neck, whereupon the Antagonists or oppofite Muscles move the intermediate parts too much; or from a sharp and serous Matter in the Tendons; or from the Animal Spirits which enter the Fleshy Pipes more than is usual, and will not eafily recede, fo that the parts are swelled and wrinkled up.

of Poppies, the purest Opium is made of White Drops; tis found frequently in Greece, in the Kingdom of Cambia, and the Territories of Grand Cairo in Fgypt. There are Three forts of it, the Black, the White, and the Yellow, the Inhabitants

of those Countries, keep the best Opium for themselves, and fend us only the Meconium, which is nothing else but the Juice of the Poppy-heads, drawn by expression, which is not near fo good as the True Opium. The best Opium comes from Thebes, chuse it black, inflamable, bitter and a little acrimonious: Its fmell is disagreeable and stupefactive: Tis the most certain Soporifick we have in Phyfick; Allays all Pains, which proceed from too great an Activity of the Humours, 'tis good for the Tooth-ach; applied to the Tooth, or else to the Temple Arteries in a Plaister, 'tis used to stop spitting of Blood, the Bloody Flux, the Flux of the Courses, and Hemorrhoides, for the Cholick, for hot Defluxions of the Eyes, and to quiet all forts of griping Pains: Opabalsamum, the true natural Ballsam; It has been famous in all Ages, for curing Wounds, and so entectual has it been accounted, that other Vulnerary Oyls and Ointments, have taken their Names from it; and therefore Quacks and Mountebanks, grace their Medicines with the Name of Balfam, to make them more acceptable to the People; there are many Observations of dangerous Wounds, that have been cured in a flort time; by the use of this Balsam, it cleanseth fordid Ulcers, it does much good in the bitings of Serpents, and Scorpions, inwardly taken, or outwardly applied; half a Dram

Dram of it taken every Morning, 'tis a good preservative against the Plague, it clears the fight, and is good in Diseases of the Ears, besides 'tis useful in Convultions, that proceed from cold and moisture, also for Giddiness, falling Sickness, Palsies, and the like, for Coughs that proceed from a cold Humour, for difficulty of Breathing, and Citarrhs, or Crudities, and Wind in the Stomach, for a moist and cold intemperies of the Womb, for Barrenness, the Whites, difficulty of Urine, occasioned either by Wind or Gravel, Women also make use of it to beautifie the Face, Lobelius wrote a whole Book of the Vertue of it; grows only in the Land of Fudea.

Opochrisma, the Weapon Oint-

ment.

Opodeldoch, the name of a certain Plaister that cures Wounds and Ulcers.

Opoponax, a Gummy Juice of the Herb called Panax Heraclei.

Oppilatio, the same with Ob-

Aruetio.

Opthalmia, an Inflammation of the Tunics of the Eyes, proceeding from Arterious Blood, collected and extravalated there, because it cannot return by the Veins.

Opthalmica, Remedies

the Eyes.

Opticus Nervus, or Visorius, the Optic Nerve, that which carries the visible Species from the Eye to the common Sensary. The Nerves of both Eyes

the Optic Nerves, afterwards these Nerves come together, and as they enter the Skull, feparate again. Optica, are Medicines against Distempers of the Eyes.

Opuntica, a fort of Indian Fig. Orbiculares, Crepitus Lupi, are either round or half round, of an uncertain bigness; they are Spungy within, and when they are dry, and dusty, Chyrurgeons

use them to stop Blood.

Orchis, a Testicle, whole Substance in Men is nothing else but a Contexture of very little Veffels which make the Seed : But it is quite otherwise in Women, where they are made of several Membranes and little Fibres loosely united to one another, betwixt which several white Bodies are found, which are there either naturally or preternaturally: The Testicles of Women breed Eggs, and therefore they are rightly called They are also called Ovaria. Testes, Colei.

Orchis, there are various forts of this Plant, the Roots of all of them, Stimulate Venery, they also take off Inflammations, difcufs Tumours, and cleanse Ulcers.

Orchotomus, a Gelder: One who gelds Animals that they cannot copulate.

Ordeolum, the same with

Crithe and Hordeolum.

Oreosclinum, is Petroselinum,

Orexis, a Natural Appetite of Meat, which proceeds from an acid Ferment in the Ventricles prooceeds from the Thalami of that comes from the Caliac Arteries, with which the Nervous Tunic of the Stomack and its Nerves are extraordinarily moved to covet Nourishment.

Organica pars, that which

confifts of various parts.

Organum, a part which requires a right and determinate and sensible Conformation to its Constitution, and the performance of its Actions; as an Arm, Muscle, Heart, &c.

Orgasmus, an Impetus and quick Motion of Blood or Spirits; as when the Animal Spirits rush violently upon the

Nerves.

Origanum, English wild Marjoram, it cleanses and binds, 'tis
'tis used chiefly in obstructions
of the Lungs, Liver, and Womb,
good for a Cough, an Asthma,
and the Jaunders, it increases
Milk, is Sudorifick, and is used
outwardly in Baths for the Head,
Womb and Itch.

Orrminum, see Horminum.

Ornamentum Foleaceum, the fring'd extremity of the Fallopian Tube.

Ornithogalium, Star of Bethlehem, 'tis a fort of Asphodil.

Ornithoglossum, Ashen Keyes. Ornithopodium, Birds-Foot.

Ornus, wild-Ash.

Orobranche, or Rapum Genista, the Herb Candied, or the Syrup made of the Decoction of it, is of great use for Splenitick, and Hypochondriack Diseases, an Ointment made of it with Lard, is good for hard Tumours, and a Scirrhus.

Oroboides, a subsiding in U-

rine, like to a kind of Pulse called Vetches.

Orbus, a fort of Pulse.

Orthocolon, a preternatural Rectitude of a Joint.

Orthopnea, an ill Respiration, when the Person affected cannot breathbut with his Neck erect.

Orvietanus, the Name of a certain Mountebank, who was famous for the Invention of the Alexipharmick Electuary, called Orvietam.

Os, a Bone, an hard, dry, and cold Substance, confisting especially of Earthy and Saline Particles, designed for the upholding of the Body, to render its Motion easie, and for a Fence for several parts. Some make their Number 249, others commonly 304, and others as many as the Days of the Year. Yet the number of them is uncertain, because the Bones of Infants differ from those of Adult Persons. Also because the Bones called Sesamoidea (see them in their proper place) and the Teeth are not determined to a certain number in old Men and Adult Persons, They are of different Shape, some are round, others plain, acute, obtuse, hollow, spungy, solid, oblong, triangular, &c. A Nut-Shell is also called Officulum.

Osepia, the Cuttle.

Oscitatio, Yawning, a certain light convulsive Motion of Muscles, which open the lower Jaw of the Face. Some look upon it as a light Motion, whereby Excrementitious and

tates

Halituous Matter, which irritates the neighbouring parts, is expelled.

Oscula, the openings of Ves-

fels at the end.

Osculum Uteri, the Cavity where Conception is made, and the Mans Yard enters; it is fo fmall in Maids that it can only receive the bigness of a small Pen we use for Writing Tables, and you cannot thrust your least Finger into it by any means; the Courses flow out of it. It sticks out in the Vagina, and is like the Mouth of a Tench, or as Galen will rather have it, like the Nut of a Mans Yard; it has a Transverse eleft; in Virgins'tis very small, but grows bigger in Women who have had many Children; if it be too much stretched or exulcerated, covered over with a Scarr, or too moist, Barrenness follows thereupon.

Osmunda, Osmund Royal.

Offa, the hard and Stony Barks, that encompass the Kernels of Nuts.

Ostaga, a Forceps to take out Bones.

Ostecolla, a white or Ash colour'd Stone, shap'd like a Bone, it grows in Saxony, Silesia and other Places; it's supposed to joyn Broken Bones suddenly.

Osteologia, a Discription of

Bones.

Osteon, see Os.

Ostocopi, Pains in the Bones, or rather in the Membranes and Nerves about the Bones: negar with Water, called Pusca, For Bones as such are insen- or Posca. ble.

Ostrutium or Astrantia, Pelitory of Spain; 'tis reckon'd an excellent Remedy, for the Palfie of the Tongue, and loss of Speech, the Root is very biting and hot, being chewed in the Mouth, it cures the Tooth-ach.

Osyris, is Linaria.

Otalgia, a Pain in the Ears,

whensoever it proceeds.

Otenchyta, an auricular Clyster. Celsus calls it Oegin, A little Syringe or Squirt which injects Medicines into the Ears.

Otica, Medicines against Di-

stempers in the Ears.

Ovarium, a Womans Testicle.

OviduElus, the same that Tuba Fallopiana.

Ovium, a fort of pain in the Head, affecting a place about the bigness of an Egg.

Ovum Philosophicum, or Chymicum, a Glass round below,

and has a Long Neck.

Oxalis, Wood-Sorrel; it has the same Vertues, with common Sorrel, the Syrup, the Conserve. and the distilled Water, is used to wash the Mouth in St. Anthonys-fire, and to cleanle fordid Ulcers; 'tis observed that when this Plant bears a great many Flowers, the Year will be very rainy, but dry when there is a few.

Oxelaum, a mixture of Vinegar with Oyl.

Oxycantha, is Berberis.

Oxycantha, is the Haw-Thorna Oxycratum, a mixture of Vi-

Oxycroceum,

Oxycroceum, a Plaster made, of Saffron and Vinegar and other things.

Oxidercica, Medicines which

quicken the Sight.

Oxygala, fowre Milk.

Oxylapatha, sharp pointed

Oxymel, a composition of Vinegar and Honey, like a Syrup."

Oxyregmia, an acid fowre

Belch from the Stomach.

Oxyrhodinum, Vinegar of Roses, mixed with Rose Water, or 10.

Oxus, the same with Oxyitri-

phyllum.

Oxysaccharum, a composition of Sugar and Vinegar.

Oxynosema, is Morbus.

Oxytriphyllum, Wood-Sorrel. 'OET' NO'E HMA, the

fame that Morbus Acatus.

Ozœna, an Ulcer in the infide of the Nostrils that fmells

P

P. By it self signisses a Pugil, and sometimes weight.

P. a. or part aq. equal parts. P. N. against Nature.

Par, signifies Paria, a pair

or two.

Pachuntica, Medicines of a thickning nature, but withal cold, and full of thick and ramous parts, which if they are mix'd with a thin Juice, by Joyning and stifning the Parts, one with another, make

a more Dense and firm Composition, as Bole-armoniack, Mill-dust, Water-lillies, monds, Poppies, Oc.

Pedarthrocace, signifies a Ca-

ries of the Bone.

Padropica, a part of Hygieine that concerns the Ma-

nagement of Boys.

Peonia, Peony, the Roots of Male Peony, are much used in Physick, they are used for Difeafes of the Head, and for Obstructions of the Courses, and Child-bed Purgations, and to. ease the after Pains; the Roots are hanged round the Neck, to cure the falling-sickness, the compounded peony-Water, and the Syrup of it are much in use.

Palatyrus, old Cheese.

Palatum, the Palate, the upper part of the Mouth, which because it somewhat resembles the upper part of an House, is thence called the Roof of the Mouth.

Paliurus, Christ-Thorn; the Root and Leaves are Astringent, they stop the Flux of the Belly, and digest and cure a Phyma; the Fruit is so inciding, that it is said to lessen the Stone of the Bladder; the Seeds bruised, are commended for a Cough, the Gravel and Stone: Some report these were the Thorns, our bleffed Saviour was Crowned with, in contempt by the unbelieving Jews, just before his Crucifixion.

Palliatio, or Cura Palliativa, a Medicine which helps (as much as is possible) incurable Diseases by the application of present Remedies.

Palim pissa, see Pix.

Palindrome,, a Disease into

which one relapses.

Palma, the infide of a Man's we call the Hand, which Palm.

Palma crysti, is Ricinus.

Palmaria, a Plant that resem bles the Palm of the Hand.

Palmaris Musculus, contracts

the Palm of the Hand.

Palmus, a shivering, or palpitation of the Heart, caused by a Convulsion, or Irritation of the Nerves; the cause whereof consists in the Blood of Nervous Juice, or in the Water in the Membrane that covers the Heart.

Palpebre, the Coverings of the Eyes, made up of a Skin, a fleshy Membrane, Muscles, a Tunic, and another little Skin called Tarsus, with Hair upon the uppermost Skin: They are either the upper or the under Eve-lids.

Papillare os, the same with

Spenoides.

Palpitatio cordis naturalis, the natural Palpitation of the Heart, is in the Systole thereof, whilst the Cone and the Sides are press'd together, the Basis and the Roots of the Vesfels being blown up with the Blood that gathers there, grows big and swoln. It oft proceeds from an extraordinary Con- farther Fermentation and Vola-

traction of the Heart, or a thick and irritating Matter which flicks in the Heart.

Pampineforme Corpus, or Varicosum, or Pyramidale, is the Veins and Arteries that pass to the Testicles, which are included in a common Coat, and make a Body refembling curl'd Leaves.

·Panacaa, a general fort of Physick for all Diseases indifferently; but I question if therebe any such thing. Many People brag much of Tobacco, Tincture of the Sun, the Philosophers Stone, vitriolated Tartar, O.C.

Panaritium, vid. Paronychia. Panata, the same with Pa-

Panatella, made of Crumbs of Bread and Water.

Pancenus, vid. Pandemius.

Panchymagoga, purgative Medicines that expel all corrupt Humours.

Pancreas, the Sweet-bread, Pancreation, Pancreon, Callicreas, Callicreon, & Lastes, are all fynonimous. It is a conglomerated Glandule in the Abdomen, placed behind the Ventricle, and fastened to the Gut Duodenum, and reaches as far as the Liver and the Spleen; the Use and Office therefore is to convey a Volatile, Infipid, and Lymphatick Juice, or as others will have it ( for 'tis a disputable Point) a something acid Juice, by its own Ductus to the Gut Duodenum, in order to a:

tilization of the Chyle, and to attemperate and allay the Qualities of the Gall: It is the biggest Glandule in the whole Body, but bigger in a Dog than a Man.

Pandalea; as the modern Physicians call it, is the same with a folid Electuary, but that it remains intire, for the Sugar being rightly boiled, is let grow hard; the Patient takes a piece of it like a Lambative; it only in the shape differs from Rolls and Morfels.

Pandalitium, the fame with Paritium.

Pandemius, a Disease which is rife in some Places or other.

Pandiculatio, a certain Dilatation and Convultive Diftenfion of the Muscles , by which the Vapours that annoy them are calt off.

Panicus, a sudden Fear or Consternation.

Panniculus Carnosus, fort of Membrane, in some parts thick and mulculous other parts thin, with many Ductus's of Fat in it; covers the whole Body.

Panniculus Adiposus, the same

with Panniculus Carnosus.

Panniculus Nervolus, the same with Panniculus Carnofus.

Panis cuculi, see Oxus.

Panis Porcinus, see Cyclamen. Pannus, a Disease of the Eye. when the Sanguineous Vessels running to the Angles of the Eyes, swell with Blood, by reaion of an Obstruction or Inflammation; afterwards the Difeafes increasing, a web as twere carnous covers either all or part of the Eye.

Panus, a fort of Botch or Sore under the Arm pits or Jaws, Ears and Groins, to wit, in the Glandulous Parts. It is also ta-

ken for Phygethus.

Papaver, Poppy; the Flowers of the red Poppy, cool and asswage Pain, and disposes to Sleep; they are chiefly used in Fevers, for Pleurifies, and Quinfies, and other Discales (especialof the Breast) that need 'cooling Medicines, and for immoderate Fluxes of the Courses; the Powder, the diffilled Water, the Syrup, and the conserve of them are in use, but the Syrup is most in ule.

Papilla intestinorum. little Glandules wherewith the inmost Tunick of the Entrals is full, they foak in the percolated Chyle, and dispense it to the lacteal Veins.

Papilla, a red Excrescency in the Pores whereof are received all the Milky Tubes or Pipes. proceeding from the Glandules of the Breaits.

Papillarum processus, the Extremities of the Olfactory Nerves, which convey the flimy viscous Humours by the Fibres, which perforate the Os Cribiforine to the Nostrils and Palate.

Papula, vid. Pustula, also a kind of small Pox. See Exanthemata.

Paracelsistica, Med. vid. Hermetica.

Paracentesis, or Punctio, a Perforation of the Chest and Abdomen through a cuspidate Channel: It happens in the Breast when it is stuff'd with putrified Matter, or Water, and then there's a pricking in the fide between the fifth and fixth Vertebre. It happens in the Abdomen, when it is swell'd by a Dropfie near the white Seam in the Abdomen, in the Muscles that either ascend right or oblique. If a Man be strong, and has taken a Purge, and also his Lungs and the rest of his Entrals be uncorrupted, when the Navel doth protuberate, don't look another way, for there you must make the Incision; don't let Purulency and Water come out both together, for that were to kill the Patient, but one after the other, as in Seven Days a Pound or a Pound and an half as the Patient can endure it: After the Operation is finished, draw the Wound up with an Astringent Plaister: If the inward Vessels and Passages be broke through this prickling, it's to no purpose to endeavour the Cure.

Paracheteusis, vid. Deriva-

Paraemastica, a daily declining Fever, also declining Age.

Paraeme, vid. in Acme.

Parachynanche, an Inflamation with a continual Fever and difficulty of Breathing, excited Pararyt in the outward Muscles of the Breathing.

Larynx.

Paradisi grana, see Cardame-

Paralysis, an Abolition of voluntary Motion, or Sense, or both, either in all the Body, or only some part. It comes by either an Obstruction, Abscission, Contusion, or pressing of the Nerves, or by an Indisposition, or ill Conformity of the Muscles.

Paralysis Herba, is Primula ve-

Paramesus, the next Finger to the middle one, called the Yard, when the Praputium's too short; also a narrowness and Contraction of the Womb.

Paregorica, Anodine Medicines.

Paraphrenitis, Madness, accompanied with a continual Fever through the Inflamation of the Midriff with difficulty of breathing, as the Ancients dream'd. But Dr. Willis has confuted this Opinion of it, and says, the matter of it lies in the Cerebellum, whereby the Animal Spirits cannot flow, and thence the Midriff and Lungs are troubled.

Paraphrosyne, a slight fort of Doting in the Amagination and

Judgement.

Paraplegia, a Palfy which seizeth all the parts of the Body below the Head; through an Obstruction of the spinal Marrow.

Paraplexia, idem quod Para-Plegia.

Pararythmus, a preternatural Sreathing.

4 Para-

Parastate, vid. Epididimis.

Parasananche, an Inflamation of the Muscles of the upper part of the Asophagus with a continued Fever.

Paremptofis a falling, as when Blood flides from the Heart into the great Artery.

Parencephulus, idem quod Ce-

rebellum.

Perenchymata, Entrals by which the Blood passes for better Fermentation and Perfection, as the Lungs, Liver, Heart, and Spleen, &c. Sometimes Parenchyma is taken in a large Sense for all the Entrals.

Paresis, a sort of Palsie.

Parietale os, the same with

Bregma, or Sinciput.

Parie Faria, Pellitory; it cleanfes and cools, 'tis used for the Stone, and difficulty of Urine, and for Coughs, and in Glyfters, for Pains in the Belly, Womb and Reins; 'tis outwardly used for Tumours, St. Anthony's-Fire, and for burns.

Paris Herba, true love, or one Berry, the Berries and Leaves, are cooling and drying; the Berries are used inwardly in the Plague and malignant Difeases, the Leaves are used outwardly in pestilential Buboes, and other hot Tumours, and in old Ulcers.

Paristmia, or Amygdale, two Glandules tred together by a broad flender Production, they have one Common Cavity large and oval, opening into the Mouth; the Use they serve for is, to transmit a certain slimy or pituitous Matter into the laws and Mouth: They are called also Tonssilla.

Paronychia, a preternatural Swelling in the Fingers, and very troublesome: It rises from a sharp, malign Humour, which can gnaw the Tendons, Nerves, the Membrane about the Bone, and the very Bone it felf.

Paropia, the lesser Angles of

the Eye.

Paronichia soliis Rutaceis, is Rue Whitlow Grass, this Herb infused in small Beer, Drank for some Days; cures King-evil, Swellings, without any sensible Evacuation.

Paraptofis, an ancient kind of burning us'd in various Dileases.

Parotides, Glandules behind the Ears, also a preternatural Swelling of those Glandules.

Paroxismus, a Fit, is part of the Period of Diseases, whereby they increase and grow worse. It is either ordinate. which returns at certain times, as in a Tertian Ague; or Inordinate, that has no certain time, but comes sometimes one day, sometimes another, as the Erratick Ague.

Pars, a Part, a Piece of the whole serving each for their proper Uses. The Parts are either sensible or insensible, spermatick or bloody, fimilar, or the contrary; organical, or inorganical, principal or infervi-

Parthenis and Parthenium, see Cotyla fetida.

Partus, the bringing forth of a Mature Fætus, or Young, in natural Births. The Fætus having broken the Membranes, turns his Head forward, and inclining it towards the neck of the Womb, strives to get forth; the usual manner is after Nine Months: Yet I have known some at Amsterdam, born at Seven Months, who have lived to Fifty or Sixty.

Partus Casareus, is when Children are forc'd for want of Pas-

fage to be cut out.

Partus difficilis, idem quod Dy-

Stocia.

Parvi viscerulus, he that has fmall Bowels, and sometimes diseas'd.

Parylis, an Inflamation, Rottenness, or Excrescency besides the Gums.

Pasma, the same with Dia-

palma.

Paserina, is Alsine, Sparrows, are greatly delighted with the Herb, and therefore 'tis called Passerina.

- Passio, vid. Pathema.

. Passio bovina, see Phthiri-

- Pasta regia, the same as Par-

tius Panis,

. . . .

Passillum, a sweet Ball compos'd of sweet Dust, Wax, the Gum Storax, and India-Balsam with a little Goats slower and Turpentine: It serves for Smelling.

is very Nourishing and Palatable, it fattens and is a provocative to Venery, it opens, attenuates,

and cleanses the Root of Cow-Passep, is emollient and asswages Tumours; the Seed is excellent for Histerick Fits.

Patella, vid. Mola Genu.

Pathema, all preternatural Conturbation wherewith our

Body is molested.

Patheticus, the Nerve of the fourth pair within the Scull, as Dr. Willis saith, tho Fallopius reckons it one of the eighth

pair.

Pathognomonicum, a proper inseparable Sign, which agrees only to such a thing, and to all of that kind, and tells the Essence of its subject, and also last from the Beginning to the end; as in a true Pluriste, there's always a continual Fever, hard Breathing, and Stitches, and a Cough.

Patientia Musculus, the same

with Levator,

Pathologia, that part of Physick which shews the difeas'd Constitution of the Body.

· Pathos, vid. Pathema.

Patientia, the word Patience. Pechiagra, the Gout about the Articulation of the Cubi-

Petten Veneris, Venus Comb, Shepherds Needle; it grows among Corn, it is faid to strengthen the Stomach, and to force Urine, but it is seldom used in Physick now a Days.

· Pedinis os, the same with Os

pubis.

Pelforalis musculus, moves the Arm to the Breast.

Pedoralis os, the same with Sternum.

Pettoralia, pettoral Medicines, fuch as either by attenuating, or thickning, or allaying, render, the Matter which causes coughing, fit to be expectorated.

Pellus, the Fore-most part of the Thorax reaching from the Neck-bone, down to the Mid-

riff.

Pedicula and Pedicularis, yellow rattle Cocks-Comb; this Herb makes Cattel, that feed on it very loufy.

Pedicularis, see Aluctorolo-

phos.

Pedicularis Morbus, vid. Phthi-

riasis.

Pediculus, a Louse, also the Stalk whereon the Leaf, or Fruit, or Flower hangs.

Pedium, vid. Tarsus.

Pediluvium, a fort of Bath for the Feet.

Peganum, see Ruta.

Pelicanatio Chymica, vid. Circulatio Chymica.

Pelicanus, an Instrument to

draw Teeth.

Pelidnus, a black and blew Colour in the Face, frequent in Melancholick Men.

Pellicula, the same with Mem-

brane or Coat.

Pellis, the Skin of Beasts with the Hair or Wool on.

Peltalis cartilago, the fame

with Ensiformis.

Pelvis, the place at the bottom of the Belly, wherein the Bladder and Womb are contain'd. Pelvis Aurium, vid. Cochlea. Pelvis Cerebri, vid. Choana.

Pelvis Renum, a Membranous Vessel or Receptacle in either Vein, which receives the Urine, and pours it into the Bladder.

Pemphigodes Febris, a Spotted Fever; some say a windy, a flatulent Fever.

Pemptaos, an Ague that comes

every Fourth day

Penis, the Yard made up of two nervous Bodies, the Channel, Nut, Skin and Fore-skin, Gc.

Penicillus, a Pencill.

Penicilla, the same with Tu-

Penidium, a sort of clarified

Sugar.

Penis cerebri, the same with Conarium, or Glandula pinealis. Pensilis verruca, see Verruca.

Pentacula seu periapta, the same with Periamma, things hang'd about the Neck, to preserve People from evil Spirits.

Pentadactylon, see Palma

Christi.

Pentamyron, an Ointment compounded of Five Ingredients, viz. Mastick, Storax, Opobalsamum, Wax, and nard Ointment.

Pentapharmacum, a Medicine consisting of five Medicines.

Pentaphyllum, Cinque-foil, or Five leaved Grafs; 'tis vulnerary and astringent, it stops Fluxes of the Belly, bleeding at the Nose, and the Hemorrhoids; 'tis good for spitting of Blood, and a Cough, 'tis also commended for a Palsie,

a Con-

Consumption, the Gout and Jaundice; 'tis also reckoned good for the Stone, and Erofions of the Kidnies, for Ruptures and Fevers, 'tis used outwardly for the Eyes, when they are inflamed, the Juice of it being dropt into them, and also for Loosness of the Teeth and Putrid Gums, it cleanses also Malignant Ulcers, the astringent Vertue of it is most remarkable, by means whereof it does what it does. One Dram of the Powder of the Root, taken before the Fit, cures Agues. Spon in his Book of Fevers and Febrifuges, says that Cinquefoil is a Plant, somewhat bitter and very aftringent, whereby it strengthens the Fibers of the Stomach, relaxed by a Fever, and fixes and fweetens its acid. Hipocrates used this Plant cure Fevers, but without doubt it was more effectually in Greece, then here, for most Plants have more Vertue, in hot Countries than in cold, especially those that are somewhat Aromatick; it has also been found by experience, that 'the Root of it, cures Ulcers of the Month.

Pentapleurum, is the lesser

Plantain.

Pentatheton,, a Plaster for Cruises and Excoriation.

Penis Muliebris, vid Clytoris. Pepanfis, rectifying and bringing to order of the vitiated and corrupt Humours.

Pepasmus, a Concoction, or forated Muscle. rather a Fermentation, or ripen-

ing of preternatural Humours; which is twofold. One tends to an end, as in an Inflamation: the other hath no Fermentation, as when it cannot conquer the Disease.

Pepasticum, a Medicine that allays and digefts the Crudities.

Peplion, Peplis, and Pepelus, small purple Sea-Purge, it grows on the Sands, near Pensans in Cornwall plentifully, and no where else in England; 'tis a fort of Tithymal, and is of the fame vertues.

Pepo, a Pompion, a fort of Melon, 'tis cold and very moist. it provokes Urine, and the Seed of it is one of the greater cold Seeds.

Pepsis, the Concoction Fermentation of the Humours and Meat in aMan's natural Constitution, as when Meat is turned into a Chyle, and that into Blood.

Peracutissimus Morbus, vid. Acutus M.

Peracutus, vid. Acutus. Percipolum, an approv'd Remedy.

Percolatio, a Straining. Perdicium, is Helexine,

Perfecta Crisis, vid. Crisis.

Perfoliata, thorow Wax, the Decoction of this Herb. in Wine or the Leaves powder'd, are given for Ruptures, and Contusions; 'tis also used for the Kings-evil, for Fractures and an Erysepelas.

Perforans musculus, the per-

Perforata, a fort of St. John'swort. Perforatus, mer muscle, sticking to the Fingers, bound to the inner Tabercle, of the Shoulder-bone about the Carpus; it disperses four strong tendons which near the end, by a cleft; makes a passage for the Muscle perforans, and at length they are joyned to the second joint of the Fingers, and with the Perforans bend the Fingers.

Periamma, a Medicine which being tied about the Neck, is believ'd to expel Diseases, espe-

cially the Plague.

Periaptum, vid. Periamma.

Pericardium, a Membrane which surrounds the whole Substance of the Heart, and contains a Liquor in it to resrigerate the Heart.

Pericarpium, the Husk of the

Seed.

Pericholus, very Cholerick.
Periclymenum, is Caprifolium.

Pericranium, a Membrane which infolds the Scull.

Perinaum, the ligamentous Seam betwixt the Cod and the Fundament.

Perinictides, Pustles, Tube-

cles, like Wheales.

Periodus Morborum, the space betwixt the coming of Fits of Sickness in intermitting Diseases.

Periodus Sanguinis, a continued Circulation of the Blood through the Body, which is thus. The Blood is carried out of the Arteries by Fibres, either of the Flesh or of the Entrails, or the membranous parts,

Veins. Now we fay that those Fibres are terminated at the Mouths of the Veins, and implanted in them, as we see many other little. Channels in the Veins; so the Blood passing through these out of the Arteries, is presently sent to the Veins, that it may be carried back again to the right Ventricle of the Heart; and thence by an arterious Vein to the Lungs: In which, after the Blood has been accended by fome nitrous Particles, breathed in thither by the Air, goes into the venious Artery, thence into the left Ventricle of the Heart; which empties it self into the Aorta or great Artery; fo that the Body may be nourished and enliven'd, it goes into every part of it.

Periosteum, a thin Membrane that incloses immediately the Bones, except a few.

Peripheria, the Circumference of the Body, or any Entrail

thereof.

Periploca or apocymum, Dogs-Bane, is a fort of Convolvula.

Periphimosis, vid. Phimosis.

Peripneumonia, an Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with a sharp Fever, hard Breathing, a Cough, and an heavy pain.

Periscophysus of Periscophismus, a sort of Chyrurgical Section in the forepart of the Head to the

Scull.

Perififole, the time of Rest between the Contraction and Dilation of the Heart.

Peristalticus Motus, a Crawling as it were of the Entrails, whereby the Excrements are voided. Also the Motion of the Vessels whereby Humours, as Water, Chyle, the Blood, &c. ascend and descend.

Peristromata, the fick Man's Bed-clothes; also the Tunicks

about the Entrails.

Peristeeron, see Verbena.

Peritoneum, a Membrane which cloaths the whole Abdomen on the infide, and its Entrails on the outfide: It confists of two Tunicks.

Perittoma, an Excrement in the Body, left after Digestion: Also the Reliques of Diseases.

Perizoma, a fort of Girdle fit for People that are bursten.

Pernio, a preternatural Swelling, caus'd by the Winter Cold, especially in the Hands and Feet, which at last break out.

Perona, also called Fibula, because it joyns the Muscles of the Leg, whence the first and second Muscle in the Leg is called Peronaus. It is the less and slenderer Bone, which is fastened outwardly to the greater Bone of the Leg, called Tibia.

Peronaus, vid. Perona.
Perperacutus, vid. Acutus.

Persica Malus, the Peach-Tree.

Perficaria, 'tis plainly hot and dry; 'tis chiefly used out-wardly in wounds, hard Swell-

ings, and old Sores, the Water of Arsmarts, for that is the English name of it; is of great use in the Stone of the Kidnies or Bladder, a draught of it being taken every morning, for two or three Months together: a country Gentleman us'd a whole load of this herb in a Year, to make the Water wherewith, he cured many of the Stone, the Root or Seed put into an aching tooth takes off the pain, there is scarce any thing that more effectually drives away flies, for whatever wounds or ulcers Cattel have, if they are anointed with the juice of Arfmart, the flies will not come near though it be the heat of Summer.

Persicus ignis, see Anthrax, or Carbunculus.

Persolata, is bardana.

Personata, and Personatia is lappa or bardana.

Perspiratio, the same with

Diaphoresis.

Persultatio, the same with

Pervigilium, the same with Agrypnia.

Pervinca, Vinca.

Pes the foot, 'tis taken largely for the thigh, leg and foot.

Pes anserinus, Goose foot, is

a fort of Atriplex.

Pes columbinus, Doves foot, 'tis a fort of geranium.

Pes cornicis, see coronopus.

Pes leonis, the same as alchimilla.

Pes leporis, see lagopus.

Pessarium, an oblong Medicine, which being made like Seeds, three drams, of Winter the middleFinger, is thrust up into the neck of the Womb, and boyl them in a pint of Milk, is good against several Diseases incident to it.

Pessulus, the same.

Restis, the Plague, an epidemick contagious Disease, arising from a poysonous and too much exalted Nitre in the Air, which secretly takes a Man, extinguishing the Spirits, clods the Blood, deads the sound parts, and is accompanied with Botches, Boils, and a train of other dreadful Symptoms.

Pestaloides, a sort of Urine which seems to have little Leaves

or Scales in it.

Petale, the same with Sthiri-

alis.

Petechialis, a malignant Fever, call'd also Pulicaris, because it makes the Skin look as the it were Flea-bitten.

Petia, Stuff that certain Phyficians Bags are made of.

Petigo, vid. Lichen.

Petrolaum, or oleum petra, a

Stone Ovl.

Petroselium, Parsly, the Root and Herb expel Wind, and provoke Urine and the Courses; and open obstructions of the Liver and Spleen; and are good in the Dropsie and Jaundice; the Seed is good for the same Diseases, and for an old Cough, and against Poison, the whole Herb outwardly, applied dissolves hard tumours, and dries away Milk, being applied

Seeds, three drams, of Winter Cherry-Berries number Six. boyl them in a pint of Milk, and make posset-drink; take Six-Ounces at a time sweetned with an Ounce of Syrup of Marsh-Mallows, this is good for the Gravel; Parfly piert called in Latine Percipier, Forces Urine violently, and expels Gravel, a Dram of the dried Herb being taken in white Wine, it may be also eaten Raw as a Sallet pickled and eaten in Winter for Sauce, Parfly is a fort of Smallage, it grows among Rocks and Stones, and therefore 'tis called Petroselium.

Petrofum Os, the infide of the Bones of the Temples, for called from the Hardness there-

of.

Petum, is tabacum.

Peucedanum, Hogs Fennel; Sulphur-Wort, the Ancients attributed many virtues to this Herb, it Expectorates and Evacuates choler, 'tis chiefly used for Diseases of the Breast, a Cough, inflations, for obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Reins, it provokes Urine, expels Gravel, and 'tis used outwardly for pains in the Head, arifing from Catarch for Tumours, and to cleanse old Ulcers, a conserve made of the Roots is an excellent Pectoral, and good for Hysterick Diseases,

Paza, the Maleolus of the Foot.

Phace, a Lentile. Phacia, vid. Lenticula.

Phacos,

Phacos, a Spot in the Face like a Nit, whence it is called Lenticula and Lentigo.

Phacotos, a Chyrurgical In-

itrument.

Phenomena, Appearances in the Body.

Phagadena, an exulcerate Can-

cer.

Phagedænica, are Medicines that eat down the superfluous Flesh of Ulcers, and their callous Lips. Phadedenick Water is a Mixture of Mercury and fublimate and Lime Water, put a Pound of Quick-Lime, into a large earthen Pan, and quench it with seven or eight Pints of Water, after the Lime hath infused Five or Six Hours, and is Sunk to the bottom, pour off the Water by inclination and filtrate it, this is called Lime-Water, to each Pint of this Water, are added Fifteen or Twenty Grains, of sublimate Corrofive in Powder, and the Water presently turns Yellow, they are stirred together a good while in a Glass or Marble Mortar, and this Water is used for cleansing old Ulcers, it eats proud Flesh, and is used likewise in aGangrene, by adding of Wine to it, sometimes Spirit of Vitriol; the precipitate of the PhadedeickWater, being washed and dried, is esteemed by some to be a good Purgative in Venereal Cases; it is given in Pills, for fear of blacking the Teeth. The Dose is from One Grain to Three, it purges upwards and downwards.

Phalacrosis, a falling off of

Phalangosis, a fault of the Eye-lidwhen there are two rows of Hair, or when the Hair grows inward and offends the Eyes.

Phalangium, and Phalangites, is a Plant so called, because it is said to cure the biting of a

Tarantula.

Phalanx, the Order and Rank observed in the Finger-Bones.

Phalaris, Canary Seed; 'tis alfo called Gramen Tremulum,

quackings Grass.

Plantasia, an internal Sense or Imagination, whereby any thing is represented to the Mind, or impressed in it. It seems to be a certain Undulation, or waving of the Animal Spirits in the middle of the Brain, which are asterwards expanded towards its Circumserence.

Phantasma, the same with

Phantasia.

Pharmacum, any fort of Medicine against a Disease.

Pharmaceutica, the same that

Pharmaca.

Pharmacia, an Art of collecting, chusing, and compounding Medicines: The Apothecary's Art.

Pharmacopaa, the Doctrine or a Description of things phy-

fical in order to cure.

Pharmacopaus, a Man that: understands to make up Medicines.

Pharmacochimia, is that part of Chymistry, which only treates of the Preparation of

Medicines

Medicines, for the recovery or preservation of Health.

Pharmacopola, is he that sells

Medicines.

Pharyngetrum, sometimes used for the Pharinx, sometimes for the Bone Hycides.

Pharyngotomia, vid. Laryngo-

tomia.

Phaseolus, Kidny-Beans; they provoke Urine, and they are good for the Gravel. A Dram of the Powder of them, being taken in White-Wine, they are of an easie Digestion, and excite Venery.

Pharynx, the upper part of the Gullet, confisting of Three

pair of Muscles.

Phegaphyrum, the same as Fagopyrum, Buck-wheat Brank or Crop; 'tis used for Bread among Poor People, 'tis also good to fat Chicking, they draw an Oyl from it in Holland.

Phegus, the same as Fagus. Phellandrium, a Water Plant

like Hemlock.

Phellorys, the Cork-Tree, the Bark of it rubed in hot Water, stops a Flux of Blood, the Ashes of it do the same, it grows in Spain and some other Places.

Phellos, the same as Suber.

Phiala a Viol.

Philadelphus, is Aparine.

Philanthropas, is Aparine.

Phyliatros, a Lover of Phy-

Phyliatros, a Lover of Phyfick.

- Philipendula, the same as Fili-

pendula.

Phillyrea, Mock-privet the Leaves are astringent, and a Decoction of them cures Ulcers of the Mouth, and being taken inwardly, it provokes Urine, and the Courses.

Philochymicus, a Lover of Chy-

miltry.

Phylonium, an opiate Medi-

cine.

Philtrum, the hollow dividing the upper Lip; also a Love-

Phymosis, the same that Paraphimosis, also the Inversion of the Eye-lids through an In-

Hamation.

Phleborrhagia, the breaking of a Vein.

Phlebotomia, opening of a Veing Phlebotomus, the Blood letter; also an Instrument called a Phleme.

Phlegma, a slimy Excrement of the Blood, caus'd often by too much nitrous Air: It is likewise a watery distilled Liquor; opposite to Spirituous Liquor; also those Clouds which appear upon distilled Waters. Hippocrates uses it often for an Instamation; It is also the Disease of Hens, called the Pip, and is sometimes taken for a Viscous Excretion.

Phlegmagoga, Medicines to

drive away the Phlegm.

Phlegmafia, an inflamation, Heat or Burning.

Phlegmatici, those that are

much troubled with Phlegm.

Phlegmone, a Tumor of the Blood in the Flesh or Muscles, causing Heat, Redness, Beating and Pain.

Phlegmonodes, an Inflamation

like the former

Phlogium

Phlogium, a fort of Violet.

Phlogofis, the same that Phlegmone.

Phlogmos, is Verbascum.

PhlyEtana, a Pimple in the Skin; also a little Ulcer in the corneous Tunick of the Eye.

PhlyElenodes, hot watery Pust-

ules, like the former.

Phlysis, the same with PhlyEt-

Phlysacium, the same with Phlysacium.

Phoenicus Morbus, the same

with Elephantiasis.

Phanygmus, a Medicine that makes the Skin red.

Phænix, the Date-Tree of Palm-Tree.

Phosphorus, a Stone that gives light in the Night.

Phragmites arundo, a Reed so

called.

Phrenes, vid. Diaphragma.
Phrenesis, the same with Phrenitis.

Phrentiasis, the same.

Phrenetici Nervi, are those which belong to the Midriff.

Phrenetis, a Dotage with a continual Fever, often accompanied with Madness and Anger proceeding from too much Heat in the Animal Spirits, not from the Inflamation of the Brain, as the Ancients thought. Willis thus defines it, namely, an Inflamation of the whole fensitive Soul and Animal Spirits.

Phrice, the same with Hor-

Phricodes, a dreadful Fever, whereby besides the Heat, Men fancy terrible things.

Phtharticum, a corrupting Medicine.

Phtheirostonon, is Staphys agria, fo called because the Seed of it kills Lice.

Phora, a sort of Napellus.

Phthiriasis, the lousie Disease; also a skaly Scab on the Eye. brows.

Phthisicus; a Man in a Con-

lumption.

Phthis, a Consumption of the whole Body, rising from an Ulcer in the Lungs, accompanied with a slow continued Fever, smelling Breath, and a Cough.

Phew, or Phy, is Valerina.

Physethlon, a Swelling proceeding from an Inflamation of the Glandules, wherein Nature expels something; as in the Plague about the Groins.

Phylacterium, a fort of Amulet, for the cure of Venomous

Diseases.

Phillitis, Harts-Tongue; 'tis chiefly used in swellings of the Spleen, for the Flux of the Belly, and for spitting of Blood; outwardly applied it cleanses Wounds, and Ulcers, the Powder of it is of excellent use, for the palpitation of the Heart, for Mother-sits and Convulsions; being taking in small-Beer, or Posset Drink; a conserve of the green Leaves is also used for the same purpose.

Phyllum, is Mercurialis.

Phyma, a Swelling: There are Five forts, Verruca, Calli, Vari, Farunculi, of Hydroa, of Defuda-

Dejudationes. Of which in their place. Others reckon it a Tumor in the Glandules only, which quickly suppurates.

Phymatodes, like the form-

cr:

Physalis, Lupulus. Physalos, is Pufo.

Physema, an Inflamation in any part of the Body, as a Tympany; aso the Rosin of the Pine.

Physesis, the same.

Physiognomica, Signs whereby we conjecture something by the Countenance.

Physiognomia, the Art of

knowing Natures.

physiologia, a part of Physick, that teaches the Constitution of the Body, so far as it is sound. Physis, Nature.

Physocele, vid. Pneumatocele. Physodes, that which is very

flatulent.

Phyteuma, a fort of Linaria. Phytologia, the Knowledge of

Vegetables and Plants.

Pia Mater, vid. Mater tenuis. Pica, vid. Citta. Picatio, vid. Ropacismus.

Picea, a fort of Abies.

Picra, vid. Hiero picra. Picris, is Cichoreum.

Pichrocholus, a Man troubled

with a black Bile.

Piestrum, a Chyrurgical Instrument to beat in pieces the Bones of the Head, in extracting a dead Child: 'Tis called also, Piessorum, Contusorium, Embryothlastes.

Pigritia, Slothfulness. Pila, a sort of Morter. Pilaris Morbus, the same with Phalangosis and Trichiasis.

Pilula, a solid Medicine, made like a little Ball of Powder, Gums, Extracts, &c. mixed

with a glutinous Liquor.

Pili, the Hairs, they are round, oblong, slender Bones, consisting of much Sulphur and Earth and of different Colours, according to the difference of the Constitution: They grow out at the Pores of the Skin, that the Vapours may more easily exhale through them, as through so many little Tubes or Pipes. I have discovered through my Miscrospe, several little Knots or Valves in them.

Pilosella, Mouse-ear; 'tis very astringent, drying and vulnerary, wherefore 'tis used successfully in Wound-Drinks, Plasters and Ointments; it cures Dysenteries, and other Fluxes of the Belly, and stops Vomiting, and cures Childrens Ruptures, and is excellent in the Stone, some commend it for the jaundice, and swellings of the Spleen, and at the beginning of a Dropsie, 'tis also commended for the Chin-Cough.

Pilula de Agarico, they ares

Lungs.

Pilula Aggregativa, a general

purging Pill.

Pilula aloepanguine, they purgethe Head, and cleanse the Stomach, and procures an Appetite.

Pilula Aurea, they purge the Head, expel Wind, and are good in a Dropfie.

Pilulæ Cochiæ majores, they Purge the Head, Breast and Sto-

mach.

Pilula Cochia Minores, they

purge Water powerfully.

Pilule de Cinoglosso, they are good for Rheums, and tickling Coughs, and cause Sleep.

Pilulæ ex Duobus, they purge very strongly, and therefore are to be used only in strong Bodies, they purge the Head, are good in the Pox, and running of the Reins.

Pilulæ Fætidæ, they are peculiarly proper for Womens Ob-

structions.

Pilula de Hermodastylis, Pills of Hermodastiles, they are a proper Purge for the Gout, and Pains of the Joints.

Pilulæ de Hiera cum Agarigo, Pills of Hiera, with Agarick.

Pilulæ Imperiales, Imperial Pills; they Purge gently, cleanses the Stomach, and stop Vomiting.

Pilulæ, de Lapide Lazuli, they are peculiarly proper for mad and melancholy People, the Itch,

Leprofie and the like.

Pilula Macri, they are good

for the Stomach and Breast.

Pilula Mastichina, Pills of Mastich; they strengthen the Head, and strengthen and cleanses the Stomach.

Pilula Rudii, they are a ge-

neral Purge.

Pilulæ de Ruffi, they help Di- rium. gestion and are good in surfeits. Pi

Pilule Stomachice cumGummi, the Stomach Pill; they open Obstructious, cleanse the Lungs, and strengthens the Stomach.

Pilulæ e Styrace, they are used for Coughs and Catarrhs.

Pilula de Succino, Pills of Amber; they Purge the Head and Womb.

Pilulæ Tartariæ, Pills of Tartar, they are good in Melancholy, and for Diseases of the Skin.

Pilum, the same with Pistil-

Pimpinella, Pimpernel; 'tis moderately hot and dry, 'tis counted Vulnery, and is useful inwardly and outwardly, it does much good in the Plague, being boyl'd in Wine: But the Sick must go to Bed, and must be well covered, as foon as he has Drank a moderate Draught of it, that he may Sweat. A Woman cured many that were troubled with a Pin, and Web in their Eyes, with the distilled Water of it. In a Consumption, and for purulent Spitting, let the fick Drink every Day, Morning and Evening, Twelve Spoonfuls of the distilled Water, mixt with an equal quantity of red Cows Milk, Iweetned with fine Sugars 'tis frequently used for the Gripes, of New born Children, it also moves the Courses. lis commends the Decoction of it, as a Specifick for Madneis.

Pinealis Glandula, vid. Cona-

Pinguedo, vid. Adeps.

R 2 Pinna,

Pinna Auris, the upper and broader part of the Ear called the Wing.

Pinna nasi, see Alæ.

Pinus, the Pine Tree; the Bark and Leaves, cool and bind; wherefore they are good in Dy fenteries, and Fluxes of the Courses; a Decoction or infusion of the tops in Beer, or some other proper Liquor, is reckoned very good for the Stone of the Kidnies, and Bladder, and for the Scurvy, and Difeases of the Breasts, the Nutts have a delicate Taste and are good for Consumptions, and Coughs, and for heat of Urine,

and they increase Milk.

Piper, Pepper; round black Pepper, grows in most of the Provinces of India, especially Malacca Fava, and Sumatra, there is so much of in these Places, that it serves the whole World; the Plant is so weak, that it cannot stand by it self, and if it has no Tree to clime upon, it falls upon the Ground like Hops. White round Pepper, grows upon the same Plant, as there is no difference betwixt the Vines, that bring white and red Grapes. All forts of Pepper, heat, provoke Urine, Concoction, and Discuss being taken inwardly, it takes off the Gripes, it draws Flegm from the Head, being chewed with Raifons, and excites Appetite, mixt with it discusses Kings-evilswellings, and is good for cold and crude Stomachs, there is great difference betwixt taking

of it whole, and in Powder, for the Powder causes the Hickcup, and inflames the Bowels; they therefore that take it to help their Stomachs, should swallow it whole, it is used outwardly in Gargarisms, the Oyl of Pepper outwardly used, is an excellent Remedy for the Palsie; Pepper asswages the swelling of of the Uvula, and is good for cold Diseases; mixt with Hony, 'tis good for a Quinsie.

Piperits, Pepper-wort, the Leaf is Acrid and Hot; the Herb bruised and applied, cures the Hipp-Gout, boiled in Beer, it hastens Delivery, and is com-

mended for a Leprofie.

Piso, the same as Morta-

P.sasphaltus, is Bitumen Juda-

сінт.

Pistatia, and Pistacium, Pistach-Tree; the Nuts are very grateful to the Stomach, whether they are eaten, or drunk in Wine, they do good for the biting of Beafts; they are bitterish, they open obstructions, especially of the Liver, and also of the Breast and Lungs; they are reckoned very nutritive, and provocative to Venery, for which Reason they are frequently used with other Restauratives, by the Spanish, Italian, and French Physicians, and they so much depend upon them, that they scarce make any strengthing Medicine without them: Oyl of Piftach Nuts, eafes inward Pains, that proceed from viscid Flegm and Wind; tis also useful

useful in Convulsions, and the Palsie.

Pistolochia, is Aristolochia.

\* Pisun, Pease, the fresh and tender are the best, they beget good Nourishment, and they are eaten as Beans, but they are different in this, that Peafe are not so Windy or abstersive, and therefore are not so easily evacuated out of the Body, but Beets boil'd with them, loosen the Belly; the fresh or green Peafe, are very pleafant to the Tafte, fir up the Appetite, cleanse the Breast, cures Coughs, and are good for an Asthma, and all the Diseases of the Breast, but all forts of Pease are Windy, and therefore are injurious to all that have Windy Stomachs, and are troubled with Spleen, Wind. Raw Green-Peafe, are good for the Scurvy.

Pittacium, a little Cloth spread with a Medicine applied to the

part affected.

Pituita, vid. Phlegma.

Pituitaria Glandula, vid.Glandula pituitaria.

Pituitaria, is Staphys agria. Pityriasis, vid. Furfurratio.

Pityriodes, a setling in the Urine like Bran.

Pitys, is Pinus.

Pityusa; is Esula.

Pifo, the same with Mortari-

Pissasphaltus, native or factitious: The Native seems to be Asphaltus: The Factious is a Mixture of Pitch and Bitumen.

Pisseleon, see Pix. Pistillum, a Pesse.

Pix, Pitch.

Pix Græca, is Colophonia.

Placenta Uterina, a red Substance, like the Liver, full of Glandulous Kernels: It has an Artery and a Vein from the Navel-string, and perhaps lymphatick Veffels from the neighbouring parts; it outwardly flicks to the Womb, to either fide indifferently, yet more commonly to the middle: Within it is covered with the Chorrium. It has its nourishing Moisture from the Porosities of the Womb, (as it happens with the Papills of the Guts which drink in the Chyle, and communicate it to the milky Vessels) which through the Navel vein feeds the Young. The superfluous part whereof the Arteries lodge in the Ammion, that the Young may be nourished by its Mouth. Placenta, together with the Membranes, is expelled after the Birth, and are called Secundina, Secundines.

Pladarofis, little foft Tumors which grow under the

Eye-lids.

Planetica Arthritis, the same as Arthritis vaga.

Planta a Plant.

Planta Noctis, vid. Sudamina 17 Hydroa.

Planta pedis, the Soleof the

Foot.

Plantago, Plantain, 'tis a Vulnerary Herb, 'tis used in Fluxes of the Belly, for Spitting of Blood, running of the Rains in voluntary Urine, and for immoderate Fluxes of the Courses;

R 2 ti

tis outwardly used to cleanse and heal wounds and Ulcers, the juice by it felf, or mixt with the juice of Lemon is an excellent diuretick, half a Dram of the Seeds taken daily in broth, or in an egg, is good to prevent miscarriage.

Plantaris musculus, covers al the Sole of the Foot; its Office

is to extend backward.

Plassica Virtus, that which can form or fashion any thing: It's an old Saying, and a fure Refuge of Ignorance, for what the Ancients could not explain, they called a plastick Virtue.

Platanaria, red Grass.

Platanus, the Plane-Tree, the tender Leaves boyl'd in Vinegar, has been formerly used for pains Teeth, but now a of the days, neither the Leaves nor the Bark are used in Physick.

Platisma, a broad Linnen-

cloth put upon Sores.

Platysma Myodes, vid. Myodes,

PleErum, vid. Cion.

Plenitudo, when a Man has too much Blood: The same that Plethora.

Pleres Archonticum, a Cepha-

lick Powder.

Medicines that Plerorica, breed Fiesh and fill up Wounds.

Plethora, when there's more good Blood than's requisite. It happens either to the Vessels, when they are stretcht out and cannot hold all; or to the Strength, for fometimes tho the Vessels be not over full, the Strength is over-loaded.

with a Plethora.

Pleura, a Membrane that incloses the Breasts and its Entrails.

Pleuritis, a Pleurisse, an Inflammation of the Membrane Pleura, and the intercostal Muscles, attended with a continual Fever and Sitches in the Side, difficulty of Breathing, fometimes spitting Blood, and it's either a true Pleurisse, this which we have described, or a bastard Pleurisie.

Pleuritis Notha, a bastard Pleurifie, that differs in some things

from the other.

Pleurororthopnoea, a Diseases of the Side, wherein the Sick can't breath unless he fits up-

right.

Plexus chorroides, seems to hang over the pineal Glandule, as it were over a Button. is an admirable Contexture of small Arteries in the Brain like a Net.

Plexus nervolus, when two or three Nerves meet together and jut out.

Plexus reticularis, vid. Cho-

roides.

Plica, an epidemical Disease in Polonia, when their Hairs grow together like a Cow's Tail: Besides, they are crook'dback'd, have loofe Joynts, it wrenches their Limbs and loosens them, breeds Lice, with other Symptoms.

Pleumaceola, vidSplenia.

Plumbago, the same with Molybdn a.

Plumbago, is Perficaria.

Pneumatocele, a windy Plethoricus, a Man troubled Rupture when the Skin of the

the Cods is distended with Wind.

Pneumatodes, a short Breath-

ing.

Pneumatosis, the Generation of Animal Spirits, which is performed in the barky Substance of the Brain; the little Arteries there are emptied, and the Spirits distil, which after they are come as far as the middle of the Brain, they actuate and invigorate all the Nerves.

Pneumatomphalus, a Swelling in the Navel, got by Wind.

Pneumon, the Lungs.

Pnigalium, vid. Epialtes. Pnigmus, Strangling or Choak-

Podogra, vid. Arthritis, the

Gout in the Feet.

Podagra dentium, is Odontalgia.

Podagra lini, is Cuscuta.

Podex, the same with Anus.

Poenium, Peony.

Polemonium, wild Sage.

Pollex, see Digitus.

Polium, Pole, it provokes Urine, and the Courses; 'tis good for a Dropsie, and the Biting of Venomous Creatures, 'tis an Ingredient in Treacle and Mithridate, Sylvius commends it much for the falling-sickness, because it abounds with a Volatile Salt.

Pollutio no Eturna, an involuntary Pollution in the Night,

Polyacanthus, a fort of Car-

duus.

Polyanthemum, a Plant with

many Flowers.

Polycreston, a Medicine fit for many Diseases.

Polichronius, a Disease that holds a Man many Years or Months.

Polygalactos, those that a-

bound with Milk.

Polygala, Milk-wort, an Handfull of it, infuled in Wine all Night, Purges Choler by Stool very much.

Poligalum, the same as Poly-

gala.

Polygonatum, Solomons-Seal; tis astringent and Vulnerary, it stops all Fluxes, it Cements broken Bones, and the Root boyl'd in Wine drunk, is excellent for Contusions and Ruptures, used outwardly it takes off Spots, and whitens! the Skin. Fourteen of Fifteen of the Berries, Purge Flegm upwards and downwards; for the Whites take candied Roots of Solomons-feal, and it is an excellent Remedy; 'tis also counted good for the falling-fickness.

Poligonum, Knot-Grass; 'tis vulnerary, drying, and astringent,
and is chiefly used for stopping
all Fluxes, outwardly tis used
for Wounds and Ulcers, and
for Inflamations of the Eyes.
A Person that vomited Blood,
and had used other Medicines
in Vain, was much reliev'd by
the Juice of this Herb, in a

little Styptick Wine.

Polygophora, Drinks or Wines

full of excellent Spirits.

Polymorphum os, the same with Os Spenoides, and Cuboides.

Polyneuron, is Arnoglossum.

Polypodium, Polypody; the Root is reckoned among purging Medicines but it purges very gently; 'tis very proper in Obstructions of the mesentery, Liver, and Spleen, for the Scurvy, and hypochondriack Diseases; 'tis generally used in Decoctions, with other purging Medicines.

Polypus, a Swelling in the hollow of the Nostrils, and is twofold, either like a Tent, and goes by the general name of Sarcoma, or such a one that has a great many distinct Branches or Feet which extend either to the outside of the Nose, or the infide of the Mouth: Their Colour is White, oftentimes reddiffi, and sometimes Black and Livid. Excrescencies of, this nature happen not only in the Nostrils, but sometimes in the Heart and Cavities of the thicker Membrane of the Brain.

Polysarcia, Corpulency.

Polyphagia, the taking much

Polypharmacon, the fame with Polychreston.

Polypodes, Sows, Hog-lice.

Polyspalton, a Machine for reducing Joynts.

Polyspisermos, aboundin;

Polytricum, is Capillus vene-

Po'ytrophia, much Nourishment.

Pomambra, a musk-ball.

Pomatum, Ointment made of Apples, it has a pleasant smell. Pompholiz, fine Sparkles, which

stick to the lower part of the-Furnace, whilst they are mak ing Brass.

Pompholigodes, Urine with many Bubbles upon it, which are irequent if the Body be puft up

or pained.

Pomum Adami, a Protuberance in the forefide of the Throat; so called, because 'tis commonly thought a piece of the Apple stuck in his Throat as part of his Punishment; and hence derived to his Posterity.

Pomnm adami, a fort of Orange.

Pomum, an Apple.

Pomum Amoris, and Pomum Aureum, so called for its fair and lovely Aspect.

Poinum odoreferum, the same

as Pomambra,

Pondo, a Pound-weight. John Rhodius writes, That of all the Roman Weights and Measures, a Pound was the chief, and Standard of the rest.

Pons varolii, certain globous Processes of the Cerebellum, call'd so by reason Varolius who first found them.

Ponticum absinthium, Roman Worm-wood; 'tis very good for a Dropsie. Matthiolus says, he has known some that have been given over in a Dropsie, recover'd by the use of this Herb.

Poples, the Articulation, where by the Thigh is joyn'd to the Tibia.

Poplitaus Musculus, one of those whereby the Tibia is movid.

Populago, is Tustilago.

Populeum,

Populeum, the name of an Ointment, made of Poplar Buds, &c.

. Popularis morbus, the same as

Epidemius.

Populus or Farfarus, the Poplar-Tree, or Asp-Tree; the Bark of Poplar, especially of the white Poplar, is used inwardand outwardly for the Hip-Gout, for the Strangury and burns; Women use the Buds of black Poplar, to beautisse and thicken their Hair, they are good also to ease the Pain, the Ointment is good for hot swellings, to ease the Pain of them, and being applied to the Nostrils and Temples, it disposses to Sleep.

Porcello, Millepedes.

Poplitea Vena, a Vein that confifts of a double crural Branch, which being covered with Skin, reaches down the Back of the Leg, even to the Heel.

Pori, Pores, little unperceptible Holes in the Skin, through which Sweat and other Vaporous Effluviums perspire through the Body.

Porocele, a Rupture proceeding from callous Matter, or the

Stone.

Poromphalus, a brawny piece of Flesh, or a Stone protuberant in the Navel.

Porofis, the Breeding of cal-

lous Matter.

Porotica, Medicines which by drying, thickning, and aftringent Qualities, turn part of the Nourishment into brawny callous Matter. Porphrites, a Pophyri-Stone used to Grind upon.

Porracea Bilis, see Bilis.

Porrum, a Leeke; the best fort is that which grows in marshy Places, and is small, they provoke Urine and the Courses, and cleanse the Lungs, and the Stomach; cure a Cough, shortness of Breath, and an Ashma, clear the Voice, and make Women fruitful, but being eaten raw, they are Windy, offend the Head, cause frightful Dreams, offend the Stomach, and are injurious to such as have Ulcers of the Reins and Bladder, and corrupt the Gums.

Porrus, a fort of Wart.

Porus bilarius, or Hepaticus, a Channel which transmits the Bile from the Liver, by the common Ductus or Passage into the Gut Ducdenum, which Bile is segregated in the Liver, by the Intervention of some small Glandules.

Porrigo, vid. Furfurratio. Porta Vena, vid. Vena.

Portulaca, Purslain, 'tis cold and moist, provokes Appetite, cures heat of Urine, and the running of the Reins; the Juice mixt with Oyl of Roses, cures Burns and Inflamations, it is eaten with good success, by such as are troubled with the Bloody-Flux, and immoderate Flux of the Courses, and is an excellent Remedy, for the heat of the Stomach; it cures a Cough, and shortness of Breath, but being eaten too often, it weakens the Stomach, offends the Sight, and

takes away the Appetite; 'tis therefore best to eat it, with hot Herbs, as Onions, Rocket, Tarragon, and the like: But Young and Sanguine Men may eat it alone, the Garden Pussain is the best.

Posca, vid. Oxycratum.
Possetum, Posset-Drink.
Possbrachaile, vid. Metacarpus.

Potamogeiton, Pond-Weed. Potentilla, is Argentina. Poterium, a fort of Carduus. Potio, vid. Haustus.

Pracipitatio, a certain Subfiding and Revivissence of very small Particles dissolved in a convenient Liquor, by the Infusion of another Liquor.

Pracordia, all the Entrails in

the Chest or Thorax.

Præfocatio Uterina, vid. Hyslerica passio.

Praparantia Med. vid. Dige-

rentia.

Praparantia vasa, the preparing Vessels, are Veins and Arteries which go to the Testicles and Epididymes (which see;) so called by the Ancients, thinking that they prepared the Seed: The Vein has several Branches and Anaslomoses: The Artery goes streight on, but for two, or at the most, three divisions or Branches.

Praputium, the fore-Skin, also the Prominency of the

Clytoris.

Prasepia, the Holes of either Jaw, wherein are contained the Teeth.

Praservatoria Indicatio, a way whereby we prevent Diseases.

Presidium, a Remedy.

Prat. na. and p. n. fignifie preternatural.

Prassina Bilis, see Bilis.

Prassum, is Porrum.

Prasum and Prassium, is Mar-

Pregma, vid. Bregma. Prehensio, is Catalepsis.

Presbitia, a Dimness of Sight in things nigh at hand, tho aMan see tolerably well, things at a distance: Usual with Old Men-

Priapismus, a continual Erection of the Yard without Lust: Also the Yard it self.

Primores Dentes, the fore-Teeth, wherewith we chew our Meat and we fliew in laughing.

Primula veris, Prim-Rose, tis hot and dry, and of an astringent Taste; 'tis very good for slegmatick Diseases, and for Fluxes of the Belly, and to

strengthen the Stomach.

Primula veris flore rubo, or Paralysis minor, Cowslips, 'tis common in Pastures and Flow-In April the Leaves and Flowers are used amongst Pot Herbs, and in Sallets, and are very agreeable to the Head and Nerves, they are used in Apoplexies, Palfies, and Pains in the Joints; the Juice of the Flowers, takes off Spots and wrinkles from the Face, and other Vices of the Skin; the Water of the Flowers, the Conserve and the Syrup are Anodine, and gently provoke Sleep, and are very proper Medicines for weak People, Juice of the Leaves and Flowers, mixt with an equal quantity of red Cows Milk, cured an inveterate Head-ach, when other Medicines would do no good; a Decoction of the Roots, of common Primrofe, taken in Posset-drink, is an present Remedy for Giddiness; Vinegar impregnated with the Roots, and drawn up the nostrils, wonderfully eases the Toothach.

Principes dies, vid. Critici

dies.

Principia, vid. Elementa. Probole, vid. Apophisis.

Procatar lica, the Pre-existent Cause of a Disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent; whether it be external or internal, as Anger or Heat in the Air, which beget ill Juice in the Blood, and cause a Fever.

Processus, vid. Apophysis.

Processus Peritonai, two oblong Pipes or Channels, reaching to the Skin of the Cods, through the Holes of the Tendons of the oblique and transverse Muscles, in which Productions, or Didymi, as the Ancients call'd them, the seminary Vessels descend and return towards the Stones: They grow under, and cover them.

Processus ciliares, certain muscular Fringes in the Eye, where by the Pupil of it is dilated and

contracted.

Processus chymici, whole chy-

Procidentia Ani, a falling of the Gut Rectum, by reason of too much loosness through the Fundament.

Procidentia uteri, a relaxing of the Inner Tunick of the Vagina of the Womb, which falls through the Privities, and was cut off by Physicians: Formerly and even still some thinks the Womb may fall down, but the Ligaments of the Womb hinder any such fall.

Procondyli, the Bones of the Fingers next the back of the

Hand.

Prodromus, a Disease that comes before a greater, as the straitness of the Breast predicts a Consumption, or the Rickets.

Productio, vid. Apophyfis.

Proegumena, an antecedent internal Cause of a Disease in the Body occasioned by another, and so causing a Disease, that if it be taking away, the Disease may still continue; as a Pletbora, or ill Juice in the Blood, produced by an ill way of Diet, whence proceeds an Obstruction of Vessels and Passages, and a Constipation of the Entrails.

Profundus Musculus, the same

with Perforans Musculus.

Prognosis of Signa prognostica, Signs whereby we know what will become of the Patient.

Projectura, vid Apophysis.

Prolabia, the outermost prominent parts of the Lips-

Prolapsus Vteri, vid. uteri pro-

tapsus.

Proep.

Prolepticus, a Disease always anticipating; so as if the Ague come to day at four of the Clock, then to morrow one hour sooner and so on.

Pronatores Musculi, one is round, the other foursquare, both move the Radius.

Prophasis, a Fore-knowledge in Diseases; also an Occasion or antecedent Cause.

Prophylactica, a part of that part of Physick called Hygieina (or what respects the Preservation of Health) which gives notice of suture, but imminent Diseases.

Prophylaxis, the same.

Propoma, a Drink made of Wine and Hony, or Sugar.

Propotisma, the taking a Dose.

Proptosis, the falling down of some part, as of the Eye, the Caul, 19c.

Proræ os, see Basiliare os. Proserpinaca, is Polyganum.

Prospheromena, Meats or Medicines taken inwardly.

Prophysis, a Coalition, or growing together, as when two Fingers are connected to each other.

Prostata Adstantes, or Corpora Glandulosa, two Glandulos under the seminal Bladders, near the Passage of the Seed, which (as may be guessed) Lubricitate the Common Passage of the Seed and Urine, and their moisture is a Vehicle to the seminal Matter, and said to provoke the Titillation in Coition: Their Moisture being conveyed by

certain little Tubes, which terminate in the Passage near where the Seed is ejected, is emitted at the same time with it: The Learned Bartholine has observed some such thing in Women.

Proflethis, the fore-fide of the Breast; also a sieshy part in the Hollows of the Feet and Hands, and betwixt the Fingers.

Prostesis, a part of Surgery which fills up what is wanting; as we see in hollow and fistullous Ulcers, fill'd up with Flesh by Chyrurgery.

Potapathia, a primary Disease, not caused by another.

Protuberantia, vid. Apophysis. Provocatorii Dies, se Critici Dies, and Intercalares.

Pruna, see Carbunculus.

Prunella, is sometimes taken for Aphthe, White, Black or Red, sometimes for a Quinsie or the Hungarick Fever.

Prunella, Self-heal; 'tis much of the fame virtue with Bugules, 'tis used outwardly in Wounds, and often in a Quinsie, and other Diseases of the Mouth and Jaws. A Gargarism being made of the Decoction, or the distilled Water of it.

Prunus, the Plumb-Tree; there are feveral kind of Plumbs, the sowr binds, the sweet move the Belly: The Electuary of Plumbs, called Electuarium Diaprunum, it is cooling and moisthe steel fening, and good in Fevers, is made of Damscenes; the English Plumbs both white and

black

black, are cooling and astringent, they are good for Fluxes of the Belly, the Flowers are purging, the Gum of them diffolved in Vinegar, cures Tetters. Ropy Wine is cured by putting the Plumbs, into the Vessel, and stirring them well about.

Prurigo, see Scalpurigo.

Pruritus, the Itch, a dry Unevenness of the Skin, caused by Saline fixed Particles, pricking the Skin, and kept in by others more retentive which cannot exhale.

Pfammismus, a Bath of dry and warm Sand, wherewith the Feet of Men in the Dropsie are dryed.

Psammodea, sandy and gra-

velly Matter in the Urine.

Psammos, a Gravel which breeds in Mens Bodies, and is voided in Fits of the Stone.

Pseudodistamnum, false Ditta-

ny.

Psiloron, is Bryonia.

Pfilothron, a Medicine where with Hairs are either taken out of the Body, or thinned, if they

be extream rough.

Psoas, Muscles of the Loins, which proceed from about the two lowermost Vertebres of the Thorax, and the three uppermost Vertebres of the Loins or Flank: They desend obliquely upon the Rotator minor of the Thigh, and bend the Thigh.

Psora, a wild Scab that makes

the Skin Scaly.

Psoriasis, a dry itching Scab of the Cods, which is often accompanied with an Exulceration. Psorica, Medicines against the Scab.

Psorophthalmia, an itching Scab of the Eyes.

Psychica, cooling Medicines.

Psydracia, according to Paulus and Alexander, are little Ulcers of the Skin of the Head, like those which are wont to burn the Skin. Cellus says, they are an hard sort of Pustle something which is squeezed a moist Matter.

Psydracis, according to others, are little Pustles or Pimples, which break out upon the Skin, like Bubbles, by reason of the Winter Cold.

Psylium, Flea-Bean.

Psylothrum, see Pfilothron.

Ptarmica, or Sternutatoria, those things which being endowed with a more piercing Acrimony than the Errhinaceous Medicines, do so extreamly irritate and shrivel up the Membranes of the Brain, that it sends forth the pituitous Humour at the Nostrils in an extraordinary Measure.

Ptarmica, Sneez-wort, it Tastes hot and acrid; the Powder of it proves Sneesing, the Root chewed, eases the Pain of the Teeth, by evacuating Flegm; the Herb is mixt with Sallets, to correct cold Herbs.

Pteris; the same as Filex.

Pterna, sce Calx.

Pterygium, the Wing or round Rifing of the Nose or Eye, or the Process of the Bone Sphenoides, which is like a Wing. Also Also a membranous Excrescence above the horny Tunic of the Eye called Ungnis and Ungala, growing for the most part from the inner corner towards the Apple of the Eye, and often obscuring it: Also the Nympha of a Womans secret Parrs.

Ptergoides, the Processes and Muscles of the Wedg-like Bone.

Pterystaphylini, Muscles of the piece of Flesh in the Roof of the Mouth called Gargareon, which proceed from the Wing-like Processes, and are terminated in the sides of the Vvula, or Gargareon.

Ptylosis, when the Brims of the Eye-lids being grown thick the Hairs of the Eye-brows fall off.

Ptysana, Ptisan, a Decoction of Barly husked, Liquorish, Raisins.

Ptyalismus, a too great Spit-

ting.

Ptyalon, Spit, or that Matter which is brought up from the Lungs by Coughing; for Saliva (which we English Spittle) properly signifies the Moisture which is excerned by the Dustus Salivales.

Ptysma, see Ptyalon.

Pubes, the Hair on the Privy parts.

Pubis os, or Pelinis os, the

Fudendagra, the same with Lues Venerea.

Puerpera, a Woman in Childbed. Pugillus, an handful of any Herbs. Others interpret it as much as may be taken up with three Fingers.

Pulegium, Penny-Royal, tis used to provoke the Courses, and to help Delivery; 'tis good for Coughs, for the Gripes, the Stone, Jaundice and Dropsie. A Spoonful of the Juice given to Children, is an excellent Remedy for the Chin-Cough, for an hoarsness,: Take Six Ounces of the Decoction, of it sweetened at bed time, the fresh Herb wrapt in a Cloath, and lay'd in a Bed,, drives away Fleas, but it must be renewed once a a Week.

Pulicaria and Pulicaris, the

same as Psyllium.

Pulmones, the Lungs, Organs of Respiration. Famous Malpighius makes the Substance of the Lungs ( excepting the Nerves, a few Vessels, and the Branches of the Wind-pipe) to be nothing but an Heap of little Bladders, the contexture whereof is fo ordered, that there's a Passage into them from the Wind-pipe, and into one another; till they all open into the Membrane which clothes the Lungs. The use of the Lungs is to breathe withall, and to mix and accend the Blood with the Nitre they suck

Pulmonaria, the same with Peripneumonia.

Pulmonaria, a Plant that cures Diseases of the Lungs. Pulpa, the Fleshy part of Fruits, Roots, or other Bodies, which is extracted by Infusion or Boyling, and passing through a Sive: As the Pulp of Tamarrinds, Cassa. Althan, Dates.&c.

rinds, Cassia, Althaa, Dates,&c. Pilsatilla, 'tis a vulnerary Herb; the distilled Water of it, is excellent for cleansing, and curing Wounds; the Root of it is much commended by some, for a Preservative, from the Contagion of the Plague, against Poyson, and for bitting of Venomous Creatures: Two Drams of it being taken in Wine, is also mixt with Antidotes. Tragus says, that the Root dried provokes Snezing, and that being chew'd in the Mouth raw, it evacuates Flegm.

Pulsus, the Pulse, is the immediate Index of the Heart, by the mediation whereof the Blood is diffused through the whole Body, and is differently affected thereby, according to the different Influx of the Animal Spirits; the Motion whereof is chiefly to be attributed to the circular and direct Fibres. Others affirm it to be the Dilatation and Contraction of the Heart and Blood. A Pulse is either Natural or Preternatural; of the former we have spoken already; the latter is such as is different, according to the different Circumstances of the Fibres and Animal Spirits, to wit, strong, weak, swift, slow, equal, unequal, intermittent, &c.

Pulvilli, the same with Sple-

nia.

Pulvis Radicum ari Compositus, 'tis reckon'd an excellent Powder for the Scurvy, it is said to be good to provoke the Courses, and to expel malignity.

Pulvis Echelis cancrorum Compositus, compound Powder of Crabs Claws, it is good to expel Malignity, and to revive the Spirits; 'tis commonly called

Gascoigns Powder.

Pulvis Cardiacus Magistralis, the Cordial Magisterial Powders it is good for malignant and pestilential Diseases, it stops Fluxes, is Cordial, cures Melancholy, and revives the Spirits.

Pulvis Haly, it is good for heat of Urine, a Pleurify, Ulcers of the Lungs, and is excellent for Coughs and Catarrhs

for Coughs and Catarrhs.

Pulvis Thuraloes, it is good to be used in Wounds to stop Blood.

Pulvis Senæ compositus major, compound Powder of Senna, it is a gentle Purge and expels Wind.

Pulvis committis warvisensis, the Earl of Warwicks Powder; it purges Watery Humours, and is good for Rumatisms, Dropsies and the Pox.

Pulvis, see Species. Pumex, the Pumice-stone.

Punctum lachrimale, see La-

chrimale punctum.

Punchus saliens, in the growth of an Egg you see a little speck, or Cloud as it were, in the innermost Tunic of it, called Ammos, which growing gradually thicker, acquires a kind of slimy Matter, in the middle whereof

you fee first this Punctum saliens (a little Speck that seems to leap,) afterward the rude Body of an Embrio, just like a shapeless kind of Maggot; which tends every day more and more to perfection.

Punctura nervorum, a pricking

of the Nerves.

Puncium malum, is Malum

granatum.

Pupilla or Pupala, the opening the Tunic of the Eye, called *Ovea* or *Choroides*; it is round in Man, and is wont to be contracted or dilated like a Muscle, according to the different influx of the Animal Spirits.

Puppis os, the same with Os

frontis.

Pupula, see Pupilla.

Purgantes aqua, purging Waters. There are many purging but the Waters in England; most celebrated are Barnet, North-Hall, Acton, Cobham, Dulwitch, Ebesham, and Stretham. mineral Waters, near Ebesam in Surry, were the first purging Waters that were found out; they were discovered by a Country man about the Year 1620. For the first Ten Years, they were only used outwardly, by the neighbouring Country-People to wash Sores. Afterwards the Lord North drank them, and foon after Mary the Queen-Mother, and others of great Quality. As to the Virtue of the Waters, they increase Appetite, and promote Digestion, and are very agreeable to the Stomach; they take off Heart

burning, prevent Vomiting, and cure Pains of the Stomach, they are also good for hot hypochondriack Diseases, for the Cholick, Worms, Gravel and Nephritick Pains; the Waters are also good for a Heat, or suppression of Urine, and for Diseases of the Head, as Head-ach, Giddiness and the like; for hysterick Diseases, and the wandring Gout, and also the Itch, open Obstuctions of the Liver, Spleen, Meseraick Veins, Pancreas the Passages of the Choler, Urine and Womb. Dulwitch Waters are of the same Virtue with these, only they are thought to purge more strongly; and the Waters are said to cure Barrenuels, for they are furnish with fuch apt qualifications for Fruitfulness, that they seem defigned by nature, as an universal Remedy against Barrenness, from whatsoever cause, it proceed, by Virtue of diverse mineral Impregnations, wherewith Nature, by it powerfulFerments hath endued it: This Water outwardused, is very good for moist Difeafes of the Skin, as Leprofie, Itch, Scabs, Pimples, Ringworm and the like; it also diffolves Tumours, and cures old Ulcers, if the parties ill effected, be washed or bathed therewith, or if the Curd made by boiling Milk therewith be applied; this Water extinguishes all manner of inward Inflamations, it sweetens sharp Humours, is good for Salt distillations, it helps Scalding Urine, the running of the Reins

Reins, whether simple or virulent, and for other Diseases, which have analogy with these: The time for drinking these Waters, is to be understood, either in reference to the Season of the Year, or to the time of the Day; as to the time of the year, the Summer Months are undoubtly most proper, though they may be drunk Summer and Winter, Spring or Fall, as there is occasion, but in general, the clearest Weather, ought to be chosen the fittest time in the day, especially in Summer: To drink these Waters, is any time between Sun-rifing, and till it be an hour high, or there abouts, and so you will be fure, to receive it in its strength, but to take it oftner than once a Day, is in jurious to Nature, and prejudicial to most Constitutions; as to the Drinking of it cold or warm, the Patient may take it either way, according to his one Mind, as to the quantity of the Water, to be taken at one time, is a thing that cannot possibly be justly appointed, in regard of several Differences of Age, Sex, Strength, and other manifold Circumstances, fome may not drink above a Quart, and others may fafely drink Two, or Three Quarts, but in general, 'tis best to proceed Daily by degrees, increasing the quantity, till you come to that Dofe, as you think, or you shall be advi sed, is convenient for you; take care you do not over charge

the Stomach, by taking the Waters to hastily: After every Draught or Two of Water, it may be convenient, to take a a few Carraway-comfits, Angelica candied or the like; but above all Temperance, in respect of Diet, is to be observed all the time of drinking the Waters, as for the Quality of Meat, let fuch be used, as may not hinder the effects of the Water, such as be of good nourishment, of easy Digestion, and may pass freely through the Vessels, which serve for its Distribution; good fucculent Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Chickings, Pullets, Partriges, Pheafants, young Rabbets, and the like are to be used, as for Drinks, Beer or Ale, that is not Stale, nor too Small may be used, and such as are accustomed to Wines, may drink White-Wines or Rhenith-Wine; but you are to take notice, that Ebesham, Dulwitch, and such like Waters, are not to be used in fomeCases for instance; they are injurious to all Hydropical People, whose Native heat is lanquid, nor are they proper for Fevers, or Agues, for fuch as spit Blood, and for the Cholera Morbus, nor for the Palfie, if it proceed from a defect of inatural Heat and Vigour, but if it proceed from a hot cause, as from drinking Wine, or other spirituous Liquors, the Waters may be fafely and fuccessfully used; Women with Child, ought not to drink these Waters, without greatCaution, nor fuch as are afflided.

afflicted with a suppression of Urine.

Purgantia, Purging Medicines are those, which by reason, of a peculiar Disposition of their parts, irritate the fleshy Fibres of the Ventricle, which become swollen and consequently contracted at the right end, 10 that the whole Substance of the Stomach is drawn up together and inclined towards the Pylorus, whence follows an Excretion downwards.

Purgatio, Purging, an Excretory Motion quick and frequent, proceeding from a quick and orderly Contraction of the carneous Fibres of the Stomach and Intestines; whereby the Chyle, and Excrements, and corrupted Humors, either bred or fent there from other parts, are protruded from part to part, till they be quite excluded the Body.

Purpura febris, the Purple

Fever.

Pus, see Pyon.

Pusca, the same with Posca. Pustula, Pimples are Recrements of ill Blood that shoot forth in the Skin, and for want of Perspiration, or too viscous a Matter, slick there and cause

an unequal Surface.

Putrefactio Chymica, the Dissolution of a concrete Body, by natural Rottenness, in a moist Heat which corrupts the very Substance of it, and penetrates its most intimate Parts.

Pytrida fehris, see Synochus. Pyon, or Pus, putrified Blood of the second Vertebra. concocted into white Matter.

Pycnosis, see Pycnotica. Pycnotica, see Incrassannia. Pyelos, see Choana.

Pylorus, or fanitor, the right Orifice of the Ventricle, which fends the Meat out of the Stomach.

Pyracantha; is Oxycantha. Pyosis, a Collection of Pus in

any part of the Body.

Pyramidales Musculi, are placed in the Abdomen, and lye upon the lowest Tendons of the right Muscles. They are not parts of the right Muscles, as Vesalius and Columbus are of opinion, but dstinct, as Falopius proves, thiough with some pertinent, some impertinent Ar-The pecular Memguments. brane wherewith they clothed, and the order of their Fibres, shew them to be different from the right Muscles. They proceed from the external Os Pubis, and the higher they climb the narrower they grow, and end about the Navel in the white Seam; sometimes they are wanting, or the left is less than the Right, or the right than the left.

Pyramidalia, Vessels which prepare the Seed, of which in their proper place. Also Muscles of the Nostrils and of the Abdomen called Pyramidales, or of a Pyramidical Figure. Also two Strings of Marrow about the Basis of the oblongated Marrow.

Pyramis, 1ee Canus.

Pirenoides processus, the Tooth

Pyranus,

Pýranus, is Alcohol vini.

Pyrethrum, pellitory of Spain. Pyretica, Medicines that cures Fevers.

Pyriformes Musculi, see Qua-

drigeminus.

Pyrola, Winter-green; 'tis an excellent vulnerary Herb, either taken inwardly, or outwardly applied.

Pyros, see Trtiicum.

Pyretologia, a Description of Fevers: Of which Dr. Willis has writ most accurately.

Pyrofis, a burning redness of

the Face.

Pyrotechnia, the fame that

Chimia.

Pirotica, or Vrentia, Medicines vertually hot, which being applied to Human Bodies, grow extreamly hot; because that having Particles and Pores fo ordered, that Vapours and Humours infinuating into them, the subtle Matter finds such Pasfages, that it being moved extreamly violently, forces certain earthy, hard, and acute Particles, which flote in the Paffges, upon the neighbouring parts with great Impetuofity, and fo excites a Heat which corrupts, or changes differently, according to the diversity of its Mo tion, and the Particles which Such are things are moved. that cause Redness, that Blister, that Ripen or Rot, that close up and bring Wounds to a Cruft, and that pull Hairs out of the Body.

Pyrum and Pyrus, the Pear-

the Stomach, and quench Thirst. but they are best Baked, dried? Pears stop Fluxes of the Belly

Pyulcus, an Instrument wherewith Püs, or corrupted Matter,

is evacuated.

Pyxachantha, Box-thorn.

Pyxis, the Cavity of the Hip-bone, which is called Acetabulum.

Pixidis, os, see Basilare os:

PL. fignifies as much as you please.

V. as much as you will, much as is suffias cient.

Quadrans, Physicians reckon a Weight of three Ounces, that is, the fourth part of a Roman Pound.

Quadratus Musculus, bends the Loins: There is another Quadratus that moves the Chin obliquely downwards.

Quadrigeminus Musculus, one of those that move the Thigh.

Qualitas, a Disposition or Contexture of little Particles, whence our Bodies may be any way denominated of fuch a Quality. Quelity is manifest, hidden, poysonous, Contagious, Pestilent, &c.

Quartana febris intermittens, a Quartan Ague, which the Ancients called Saturn's Daughter. It is at this day a Scandal to Physicians, because it is so hard to be cured by those who follow Tree; Pears are agreeable to the old way. It is a preterna-

tural,

tural effervescence of the Blood, which attacks a Man every fourth day, and then leaves him. It is caused by an acid austere Blood, and nutricious Juice hindred in its Assimilation.

Quartarium, the same that Quadrans.

Quartio, Talus or Astragulus. Quercera, the same with Phricodes.

Querula, see Chamedrys.

Quercus, the Oak-Tree, the whole Oak is affringent, but efpecially the Bark; a Decoction of it is given for the Bloody-Flux, and for spitting of Blood, the Acorns are Diuretick; the the Water distilled, from the Leaves of a young Oak, cures the Whites. Those that cut for the Stone, use a Bath made of the Bark, to heal the Wound. Galls grow on Oaks, but not in England.

Quid pro Quo, when a Medicine of one Nature and Quality is substituted for another, which is not to be done without the consent of Physicians.

Qiuinquenervia, see Penta ple-

Quinta Essentia, see Essentia

quinta,

Quotidiana febris intermittens, an intermitting Quotidian Ague, is that which returns every day, and proceeds from crude Blood and an ill Assimulation of Chyle. R.

Referred which also represents fents Jupiter's Arms, as if Physicians would first of all invoke the Deity. 'Tis mark'd thus at the beginning of a Prescription, Y

Rabdoides, the same that Su-

tura Sagittalis.

Rabies Hydrophobica, see Hydrophobia.

Rachitæ, and Rachiæi, Muscles belonging to the Back.

Rachites, see Rachitis.

Radicales dies, see Critici dies.

Radicula, see Raphanus. Radix, see Raphanus.

Radixcava, a sort of Aristo-lochia.

Radiaus, a Muscle of the Carpus, 'Tis external and internal; one bends, the other extends.

Radius the lesser Bone of the Cubit, called Focile minus: It is more oblique than the great Bone called Ulna, and is distant a little from it in the middle, where there occurs a small Ligament: Above the Ulna receives the Radius, and below the Radius receives it. The upper part of the Radius is jointed with the outward Process of the Arm by Diarthrosis (which fee; ) the lower by way of Appendix with the Wrist-Bone at the middle Finger, Its upper end is small, and the

lower

lower thick. It is also the greater Bone of the Leg.

Radix, the Sole of the Foot.

Ramex, see Hernia.

Ramus, the Branches of the greater Vessels, and of a Plant.

Ranina vena, those Veins that plainly appear under the Tongue.

Ranula, see Hypoglossum.

Ranunculus crepens, creeping Crow-foot; this fort is not at all acrid, and therefore may by applied to the Body without danger, and some eat them in April, when they are tender with other Herbs.

Ranunculus bulbosus, this is called Devils Crow-foot; the Water of the Root, or the Insusion made in Spirits of Wine, is praised in the Plague, but because the Root of it burns violently, I think it ought to be used externally; 'tis of excellent use, beating down and drying up hard Tumours, it takes of long wart

of long wart.

Rapa, Turnep; it forces Urine, and roasted under the ashes, and applied to the Ears, it cures the Head-ach, and the pain of the Teeth; Turneps are applied to Ulcers of the Legs, and to swellings of the Breast, and for scrophulous and scorbutick Tumours, with good success; the Broth of them, makes a good Gargarism for fore Mouths. Half a Dram of the Seed, is used at a time, to expel Malignity: Take of fliced Turneps, and of white Sugar each half a Pound, put them into an earthen

Pot, making Lay of one, and a Lay of another, cover it with Paper, and bake it with Bread, when it is drawn, Press out the Juice, and keep it for use. Take a Spoonfull Morning and Evening; this is good for Coughs, and at the beginning of Confumption.

Raphanus, Radish, 'tis oftener used in the Kitchin than for Medicine, but it is good for the Stone, and to force Urine.

Raphanus rusticus, Horse-Radish; it provokes Appetite, but it hurts the Head, it expels Gravel, and forces Urine, and is commended for Coughs, and is reckon'd a specifick in the Scurvy; the Compound Water of it is much in use.

Raphe, see Sutura.

Rapistrum, is Rapa Sylvestris, wild Turnep.

Rapum Terræ, see Cyclamen. Rapunculus, is a diminutive

of Rapa.

Rarefacientia, rarefying Remedies, such as by diffipating a little the Vapours and Humours, make the Pores of Bodies larger.

Rasetta, the same that Car-

pus.

Raspatorium, or Scalprum Raforium, a Chyrurgeons Instrument to Scrape or shave filthy and scaly Bones with.

Rationis os, the same with that of the fore - part of the

Head.

Raved Seni, Oriental Rubarb.

Raucedo, Hoarsness.

Receptaculum chili, the same with Sacculus chyliferus.

Recept aculum chymicum, a Re-

ceiver.

Receptum, the same with Formula.

Recidivus morbus, a Relaspe, when the morbisick Matter that was lest in the first Distemper, begins to work and ferment again.

Recipiens, the same as Recep-

·taculum.

Recrudescentia, when a Difease is about to end, and then

invades again.

Relli musculi, are reckon'd among the external Muscles of the Abdomen; there are also Two Pair of right Muscles of the Head, the greater and the lesser; both gently draw the Head backward, and to one side.

Restifycatio, a repeated Distillation of Liquors, to exalt and putrific them the more.

Redum intestinum, the last

Gut.

Recutitus, or Apella, Cir-

Reducia, the same with Pa-

ronychia.

Reduvia, a certain light Cleft or Chip in the Skin, at the Roots of the Nails.

Refectiva, the same as Ana-

leptica.

Reficientia, the same as Ana-

leptica.

Refrigeratorium, a wooden Vessel, sull of Water, with a streight or spiral Pipe in it, of I in or Lead; which distilled Water is to flow through to cool it.

Regimen, a Word us'd in Physick about ordering Diet, and the like.

Regina prati, is Ulmaria. Regius morbus, see IEterus.

Registeres, Holes to let in Air into a Furnace.

Regnum, is Threefold in Phyfick, viz. the Kingdom of Vegetables, the Kingdom of Minerals, and the Kingdom of Animals.

Regulus, that which remains at the bottom of the Crucible, after the Fusion or Tryal of any Mine.

Relaxantia, see Calastica.

Relaxatio, a Dilitation of Parts or Vessels.

Remedium, the same with Medicamenta.

Reminiscentia, Remembrance, a Perception whereby the Ideas of things before perceived and impressed upon the Mind by Sensation or other Perception, are again offered and represented to the Soul, by the Mediation of Animal Spirits in the common Sensory; either by their former Footsteps and Images impressed upon the Brain, or by some Words or other Signs which awakened and stirred them up. Or Reminifcence, is an Arbitrary drawing out of things, which were before impressed upon the Brain, for its own use.

Remissio Febrium, an abatement of the Fever.

ment, to reduce a broken Bone.

Remo-

Remora aratri, is Ononis. Remulus; see Costa.

Renes, the Reins or Kidnies; there are two of them in the Abdomen, placed under the Liver and Spleen; the right Kidney is lower in a Man than the left: They are chiefly made up of little Channels, or Conduits, which arise from the Glandules that lye about the Extremities of the Arteries, whence they receive the Serum, which pafses on to the Caruncula Papillares, or little Pieces of pappy Flesh, to the Pelvis, (or Basin) to the Ureters, the Bladder, and so out of Doors.

Renes succenturiata, see Cap

sula etrabilaria.

Repellantia, fuch things as by stopping the Heat and Afflux of Humours, and by flut ting up the Pores with their cold or binding Qualities, decrease the swelling of a part and drive the Humours another

Repercutientia, the same with

Repellentia.

Repositio, the Reduction of a diflocated Member.

Residentia, is Faces, at the

bottom of Liquors.

Resina Resine, the Tears of Trees or Herbs sticking together, being hardn'd by time and the Heat of the Sun.

Res naturales, Natural things are Three; Health, the Causes of Health, and it Effects. Others reckon Seven, as the Elements, Temperaments, Hu-

ties, Actions, but Elements and Temperaments belong to natural Philosophy; Humours, Spirits and Parts are reckoned amongst the Causes of Health, which confift of a good Temperature and a due Conformation; Faculties and Actions are comprehended under the Effects of Health.

Res non naturales , Things Natural are Six: Air, Meat and Drink, Motion and Rest, Sleep and waking, the Affections of the Mind. Things that are let out of and Things retained in the Body. They are fo called, because that if they exceed their due Bounds, they often occasion Diseases. Air is the First of the Six, for good Air, is the best thing to preserve Health, we ought therefore to choose, that which is most clear and ferene towards the East, ventilated with wholfome Winds, and free from Nafty exhaltions, from Carcases and Stinks. and the like: But when any Quality exceeds its contrary, it requires an Air that is excessive in the contrary; fo an hot Air is proper for a Man that is very cold, and cold Air for one that is very hot, and for diverfity of Ages, diverfity of Air is proper; for with them the Temperament is changed, and therefore with the virile Age, which is most temperte and perfect. A temperate Air best agrees; to the Air are to be reduced Winds, for Wind is mours, Spirits, Parts, Facul- Air, together with exhallations

tions and Vapours, agitated about the Earth, and the Wind is useful in moving the Air about, and thereby preserving from putrefaction; the North Wind is cool and Dry, the South is hot and moist, the East hot and dry, the West is cool and moift, the South-Wind is the most unwholesome, the North is bad, next to that the West. the best of all is the East, especially breathing in a Morning, for then it is purer, because it breaths from a place where the Sun is. West is also good if it blow in the Evening.

The Second of the Non naturals, is Meat and Drink, of Bread, that which is made of Wheat, is the best; of the Flesh of Four-Footed Beaft, Veal is the best; of Foul, Chicking, Capons, Pigeons, Partridges; of Sea Fish, Cod-fish; of River-fish, a Perch, a Gudgeon, a Pike; of those things which come from Animals Eggs, and Milk are the best; of Fruits, Raisins and Figs, but these that are faid to be the best and most healthful, are not good for all, every one, therefore must endeavour to find out, what best agrees with himself; for those that Labour much, and have a good Stomach, Beef and Pork are best; such as are cholerick. may eat thrice a Day moderately; fuch as are flegmatic, may eat once a Day; fuch as are Melancholy, twice a Day: 'Tis proper to eat so much at a time, as will take off Hunger without !

burthening the Stomach, but the quantity is according to the Constitution, and the Quality according to the diversity of Tempers, Age, Time and Custome. Drink must be ordered to the Constitution and Age, for Children and young People, Water or Wine, and Water is best, for old Men Wine.

Sleeping and Watching, are the Third of the Non naturals, Sleep corroborates, concocts, increases the Natural Heat, fattens the Body, and heals the Infirmities of the Mind, but long and superfluous Sleep, weakens the natural Heat, and breeds flegmatick Humours, and is indeed very pernicious.

Motion and Rest are the

Fourth, see Excercitium.

Things to be evacuated and retained, are the Fifth of the Non naturals, they are the Excrements of the Belly, Urine, infensible Transpiration, the Courses, and the like: For these evacuated in due time, and in due quantity, conduce much to the preservation of Health.

The last of the Non naturals, are passions of the Mind, as Mirth, Sadness, Anger, Love, Hatred, Shame, Hope, Dispair; these Passions have great power, and do much contribute to the changing of the Body.

Res prater Naturam, things beside Nature, are Diseases, their Causes, their Symtoms and

Effects.

Resolventia, dissolving Remedies, such as are apt to dissi-

pate or scatter Particles, that are driven into the Body or any part of it, with their own spirituous and sulphureous Particles.

Resolutio, the same with Pa-

ralysis.

Respiratio, Breathing, an alternate Dilatation and Contraction of the Chest, whereby the nitrous Air is taken in by the Wind-Pipe for the Accension of the blood, and by and by is driven out again with other vaporous Effluviums. The Caule of Respiration does not feem to confist in the Dilatati. on and Contraction of the Thorax, as is commonly thought, but in the Contraction of the Tunic which covers the upper part of the Oesophagus and the Wind-Pipe, as far as its Closest Receiles.

Restis bovis, is Ononis.

Resumptiva, things that restore nature.

Rete mirabile, the wonderful Net in the Brain, is so called, by reason of its admirable Structure: It confifts of feveral small Arteries: It is under the Basis of the Brain, and comprehends the pituitary Glandule, by the fides of the Bone Sphenoides. The Use of it is, that the Blood may cast off its serous parts into the pituitary Glandule, that it may afford finer and purer Spirits: Secondly, lest the Blood by rushing too fuddenly upon the Brain should in some measure suppress it. It is not so found

in a Man and an Horse, which perform noble things.

Reticularis plexus, the same

that Choroides.

Reticulum, the same that 0-mentum.

Ret formis plexus, see Plexus

retiformis.

Retiformis tunica, a certain Expantion of the inner Substance of the Optic Nerve in the Eye, which is to the Eye like a whited Wall in a dark Chamber, which receives and represents the visible Species that are let in by a Hole in a darkened Room.

Retina tunica, see Retiformis

and Amphiblestroides.

Retorta, a Retort, a Chymical Vessel, made of Glass, Stone, or Iron; or a round Figure, to the side whereof, there is fastened a bended, retorted, and hollow Beak or Nose, whereby the things that are to be distilled are put in and out.

Reverberatio chymica, a Burning, whereby Bodies are calcined by an actual Fire in a Fur-

nace, called Reverberum.

Reverberium, a Chymical Oven or Furnace, wherein Bodies that are to be burned or distilled, are calcined.

Revulsio, the same with An-

tispasis.

Revulsoria, V. S. is said to be when the Blood that gushes upon one Part is diverted a contrary way, by the opening of a Vein in a remote and convenient place.

Rha, Reum, Rhaponticum, a Purging Root, Yellow and longer than Rubarb.

Rhaharbarum, Rubarb, it grows in China; it Purges gently yellow Choler and Clammy Flegm; 'tis a Specifick for the Liver; it cures the Jaundice, a Loofeness and the Bloody-Flux; 'tisreckon'd to purge first and bind afterwards; 'tis commonly order'd to be torrested; but it certainly lessens the virtue of it.

Rabdoides Sutura, the same

with Sagittalis.

Rachis, the same with Spi-

Rhachifagra, the Spinal Gout. Rhachita, the Muscles of the

Back.

Rhachitis, the Spinal Marrow, which see in its proper place: Also a Disease common amongst the English, which is an unequal Nourishing of parts accompanied with Loosness of parts, Softness, Weakness, Faintness, Drowzyness,a great swelling Head, with Leanness below the Head, with Protuberances about the Joints, Crookedness of Bones, Straitness of the Breast, Swelling of the Abdomen, Stretching of the Hypochondres, a Cough, &c. English call it the Rickets: But because the occasion of it often lyes, in the Spinal Marrow, the Famous Glisson calls it appositely enough, Rhachitis.

Rhacos, and Rhacosis, Rags.
Rhagades, the Latines say
Scissura, Fisher, Rima, Chinks,

Clefts, which as they happen in other parts of the Body, Hands, Feet, Lips, the entrance of the Womb; fo they may happen in the Fundament, in the Extremity of the Gut Rectum, and in the Sphincter or Mulcle which closes the Fundament. Ragades in the Fundament are certain oblong littleUlcers, without Swelling, like those which are sometimes occasioned in the Hands by great Cold. Some are superficial, others deep: Some are not hard nor callous, others are: Some are moist and send forth Matter, others dry and cancrous.

Rhagoides, the same with V-vea tunica.

Ramnus Catharticus, Buckthorn; the Berries are a strong Purge, and are not to be given to weakly People; the Syrup of it is most in use.

Rhanteres, the inward Angles of the Eyes.

Rhape, see Sutura.

Rhaphanus, the same as Raphanus.

Rhaponticum, Rhapontick.

Rhegma, a Breaking or Bursting of any part, as of a Bone, the inner Rine of the Belly, the Eye, 17c.

Rheuma, Rheum, a Defluxion of Humour from the Head upon the parts beneath, as up-

on the Eyes or Nose.

Rheumatismus, a wandring Pain in the Body, often accompanied with a small Fever, Swelling Inflamation, &c. Rhexis, the same that Rheg- ly.

Rhinenchytes, a little Syringe to inject Medicines into the Nostrils.

Rhizotomum Medicamentum, a Medicine that eradicates a Difease.

Rhodel 2001, Oyl of Roses.
Rhodia radix, Rose-wort.
Rhodinum, Rose-Vinegar, or
any thing made of Roses.

Rhodium Lignum, it smells like Roses: It grows in the I-sland of Rhodes, and the Fortunate Islands.

Rhododaphne, is Oleander.

Rhododendrum, the same as
Rhododaphne.

Rhodon, or Rosa, a Rose; there are several sorts of Roses, the red Rose is astringent and bitter, it comforts the Heart, and strengthens the Stomach, it cures the Whites, and an immoderate Flux of the Courses; it stops Eruptions of Blood, and Fluxes of the Belly. A Decoction of it is used for the Headach, and Pains in the Eyes, Ears, Throat and Spirits; the following Medicines are made of red Roses, first Vinegar of Roses, which mixt with the distilled Water, is good for Redness or Inflamations of the Eyes, and is used to bathe the Temples in the Head-ach, and to procure Sleep. Secondly Aromaticum Rosatum, which is Cordial. Thirdly Conserve of Roles, which is much in use for stopping Catarrhs, and running of the Reins, and Fluxes of the Bel-

Fourthly Tincture of Roses, which is used for a Rumatiful-Fiftly, Hony of Roles, which is good to walh the Mouth and Throat, when they are Sore, or any other part. Sixthly, Sugar of Roses which is good for Coughs. Seventhly, Syrup of dry Roles, which is much in use, and is indeed an excellent Medicine. It comforts the Heart, refists Putrefaction, and stops Fluxes of all forts. Eightly Oyl of Roses. Ninthly, Electuary of Roses, Tenthly, Ointment of Roses, of Damask Roses are made Syrup of Roses solutive; a distilled Water Aloes Rolar, and Hony of Roses solutive.

Rhoes, erratic Poppie, good

in Pleurifies.

Rhodomel, Hony of Roses.
Rhodosaccharum, Sugar of Roses.

Rhodostagma, is Rose-Water. Rhoe, see Rhus.

Rhoeas, Red Poppy.

Rhomboides, a pair of Muscles proceeding from the lowermost Vertebres of the Neck, and as many Spinal Processes of the Vertebres of the Back: By and by they descend, and being slessing at the beginning and end, go as far as the Basis of the Sholder-blade, which they move backward and obliquely upward.

Rhombus, a Chyrurgical Bandage, resembling a Rhom-

bus.

Rhus Sumach, it grows in Spain, and elsewhere.

Rhyptica, scouring Medicines which cleanse a way Filth.

Rhythmus, a certain proportion of Pulses, Time, Life, Age, 19c.

Rhytidesis, a Wrinkling of

any part.

Ribes, Currant Bush; Currants are cold and moist, and provoke Appetite, allay the heat of the Stomach, quench Thirst; and therefore are good in Fevers, they temper the heat of the Liver and Choler, and resist putrefaction.

Ricinus, a sort of Insect un-

under our Skin.

Rigor, a Vibration and Concussion of the Skin and Muscles of the whole Body, accompanied with Chilness.

Rima, the fiffure of a Bone. Rima pudendi, or Fissura magna, so called, because it reaches from the lower Part of the Os pubis, almost as far as the Fundament; so that the space betwixt the one and the other. which is called Perinaum, or Interforamineum, is scarce a Fin ters breadth. By frequent Coition it grows larger. Use of it is for Generation, Excretion of Urine and other Excrements, and for the bearing of Young.

Rimula Laryngis, that which is covered by the Cartilage of of the Epiglottis, lest any part of Meat or Drink should fall

into the Larynx.

Risiga! lum, see Arcenicum.
Risus Sardonius, a Contraction of each Jaw.

Rob, see Apochylisma.

Robob, the same.

Roborantia, the same with Cordialia.

Roriferus ductus, the same

that Ductus Chyliferus.

Ros, in the account of the Ancients, was the first Moisture that falls from the extremities of Vessels, and is dispersed upon the Substance of the Members. Ros, says Galen, is a third fort of Moisture whereby the parts of our Body are nourished, and is contained in all the parts of an Animal, like a certain Dew sprinkled upon them: This is the Opinion of the Ancients.

Rossalia and Rossania, Red Fiery Spots, breaking out over all the Eody, at the beginning of the Disease, or in the Fourth or Fifth Day of it.

Rosa, the same that Erysi-

pelas.

Rosmarinum and Rosmarinus Rosemary; the Leaves, the Flowers, the Seeds are in use, they are cephalick, uterine, and proper for the Nerves; they are chiefly used for Diseases of the Head and Nerves, for Apoplexies, Palites, falling Sickness, and Giddiness, and quicken the Sight, help the Memory, and cure a stinking Breath, they are used for Whites and Jaundice. and comfort the Heart, and open Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Womb; the Herb burnt corrects the Air, and renders it wholesome in the

time

time of the Plague. ADecoction of it in Water, taken before Exercises, cures the Jaundice; the Seed taken in Wine, does the same, the tops of it insused in Wine or Beer, and taken Daily, cures the Palsie and other Diseases of the Nerves, the Flowers dried, and taken in a Pipe like Tobacco, are good for a Cough and Consumption. the Queen of Hungary's Water, is made of the Flowers, insused in Spirit of Wine. A Chymical Oyl is also made of it.

Rostriformis processus, see Co-

racoides.

Rostrum, the Pipe to convey the Liquor distilling into the Receiver.

Rostrum porcinum, see Dens

Leonis.

Rotator major of minor, two Apophyses in the upper part of the Thigh-bone, called Trochanteres, in which the Tendons of many Muscles are terminated.

Rotula, the same that Mola

genu.

Rotula, see Tabella.

Rotundus Musculus major brachii, it draws the Arm behind downward.

Rubeola, a fort of Small-Pox

or Measles.

Rubia, Madder; 'tis used in vulnerary Potions, but whither it is astringent or opening, is disputed; they that count it astringent, prescribe it for the Bloody-Flux, the Fuxof the Courses, and of the Hemorhorides; they that suppose it opens, use it in the Jaundice, for the Dropsie,

and Obstructions of Urine, and perhaps it pertakes of both qualities, first opening and then binding, as is the nature of Rubarb.

Rubinus, a diaphanous Gem of a Scarlet Colour.

Rubrica, see Impetigo.

Rubus, a Bush.

Rubus Ideus, the Berries are very Cordial, and taste very well, the Syrup of it is very

good in Fevers.

Rustatio, Belching, a depraved Motion of the Stomach, occasioned by an Effervescence there, whereby Vapors and slatulent Matter are sent out at the Mouth. And it it either acid, or stinking, or savours like something burnt or roassed.

Ruetus, see Bombus and Ru-

Etatio.

Rugitus, an Effervescence of Chyle and Excrements in the Blood, whereby Wind and several other Motions are excited in the Guts, and rowl up and down the Excrements, when there's no easie Vent neither upwards nor downwards.

Rumex, a fort of Dock.

Ruptio, see Rhegma.

Ruptorium, a Caustick Medicine.

Refeum and Ruscus, Butchers Broom.

Ruta, Rue; it Digests and cuts clammy and gross Humours; it expels Wind, and is a preservative against the Plague, and other malignant Diseases, it quickens the Sight, and is good for a Pleurise, it strenthens the

Sto-

Stomach, and cures the Cholick, and the biting of a Mad Dog, it is Uterine and forces the Courses; 'tis used outwardly for the bitting of Serpents, for Carbuncles, and to drive a way the Fits of Fevers; the distill'd Water of it, is much in use for Hysterick Fits, and uterine Diseases.

Ryas, a too plentifully and preternatural falling of Tears.

5.

S. a Characteristic Note of Weight and Measure, signifying half what went before.

Sabina, Savine: The Leaves dry and heat much. powder'd and mixt with Hony and applied, they cure Ulcers that run much, and cleanfes those that ate fordid, and stop those that are eating, mixt with Cream, they cure Childrens Scabby Heads. Savine forces the Courfes and causes Miscarriage, upon which account they are too well known, and to much used by Wenches,; the Water of it takes off Spots from the Face, the Leaves of it bruised, and applied to the Childrens Navels, kill Worms; the Oyl of it used to their Bellys does the like: A Spoonful of the Juice of it, mixt with milk and fweetned, with Sugar, has been given with great success, to Children that have had Worms, and it is an extraordinary Medicine, and no ways dangerous 300 its frequently given to Horses, and other Cattle, for the same purpose.

Sabulum, Arena, Anenula,

Gravel.

Saccharum, Sacchar, Zucharum, Zachar, Zaccharum, Succharum, Mel Arundenaceum, mel Cannæ, Sugar. Sugar Cane grows spontaneously in both the Indies; 'tis also planted in many other places, as in the Canary Island, Spain, Sicily, Crete and Cyprus, it loves a fat moist Gound, and is fit to make Sugar, in the space of a Year. The Juice is pressed out in a Mill which is very fweet, but will not keep above Twenty-four Hours; afterwards it turns to Vinegar, they boil it up in great Furnaces, but if any Oyl be mixt with it, it will never come to a Su-Sugar is much used both in Food and Phyfick: But the immoderate use of Sugar, as is supposed the cause of the increase of the Scurvy, and Confumption in England, 'tis certain that it increases the Scurvy; for by the frequent use of it, the Teeth grow black and rotten: Moreover it contains in it a very corrofive Salt, which appears by distillation; but it is to be noted, that Sugar is better to be mixt with Medicines, pecular to Womens Diseases, than Hony; for Hony is injurious to the Womb.

Sacculi, or Ductus adiposi, or Vesicula adiposa, or Lobuli. They are chiefly found about the Skin

and,

and in the spaces betwixt the Muscles.

Saccus, the Gut called Rett-

Sacculus Chylyferus, or Roriferus, the lower part of the Paffage of the Chyle, into which are inferted all the Lacteal Veins of the fecond fort. and a great number of the Lymphatic Vessels.

Sacculus Cordis, see Pericar-

dium.

Sacculi Medicinales, several Simples, according to the Na ture of the Disease, compounded and beaten together, and tied up in little Bags, to be applied to the part affected. The Bags are to be fewed or quilted down in feveral places, that the ingredients run not altogether in a Lump.

Sacer Ignis, see Herpes Exe.

dens.

Sacer Morbus, see Epileysia. Sacrum Os, the Holy Bone, consists of the Six lower Verte. bres, to which are joined the Ossa Coccygis, or Hip-Bones: In the hinder part of the Abdomen, it makes that Cavity which is called *Pelvis*, or the Bason,

Sagapenum, is a Gum,

Gummi.

Sagitta, Adders Tongue, a

Mashy Plant.

Sagittalis Sutura, or Veruculata, that Suture of the Scull, which begins at the Coronal or Crown Suture; and ends in the Lambdoidal Suture.

Sazminalis, see Peristeron.

Sal, Salt is threefold, Fixt, Volatile and Nutral.

Salacitas, see Satyriasis. Salicaria, see Lysimachia. Salicornia, see Kali.

Saliva of Salivum, Spittle, an infipid Liquor, which being separated in the Maxillar Glandules, or Glandules of the Jaws, and by proper Passages slowing into the Mouth, serves to moiften the Mouth and Gullet, and affists to the chewing of Meat, and in some measure to the Digestion and Fermentation of it in the Stomach.

Salivatio, Salivation, an Evacuation of Spittle by Salivating Medicines, of which fort principally are Mercurial Preparations. Salivation is some times taken for a preternatural Increase of Spittle.

Sal nitrum, the same as Ni-

Salix, a withie.

Solomonis sigillum, see Sigillum solomonis.

Sal petra, the same as Nitrum. Salvatilla, that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm isterminated in the little Finger.

Salvia, Sage 'tis counted very wholesome, and therefore the Leaves are eaten in the Spring with Butter, to purifie the Blood, and to preserve health; but because Toads are wont to harbour under it, it ought to be well washed before it be eaten, and to drive them away, and o-Animals ; ther Venomous the Italians Plant Rue, among it; 'tis Diuretick, and provokes the Courses, its ex-

cellent

cellent for Diseases of the Head, being given with Honey, it stops spitting of Blood, Sage, Sarfaparilla, and Balostians, each one Dram; taken in Broth in the Morning for fome Days, cures the Whites: A Palfie in the Hands, has been cured by washing them with wherein Sage was infused, a Palfie of the Muscles serving for fwallowing, is cured by washing of the Mouth and Throat, with a Decoction of Sage made in Wine, the same cures the Heart burning ; taken inwardly Wild-Sage provokes Urine, and the Courses, and is used in the French-Pox;'tis a good Wound Herb, either taken inwardly or outwardly applied; 'tis excellent

for the Scurvy,

Elder. Sambucus, Martin Blockwitz wrote a whole Book, of the Vertue and use of this Plant, the Title of it is the Antaimony of Elder, the inner Bark of the Elder, Purges watery Humours; wherefore 'tis good in Dropfies, the tender Leaves boil'd in Wine, are likewise very good for the same purpole, and more convenient for weakly People; the inner Bark applied to burns, takes out the Fire, the Flowers discuss, mollific, and dissolve, and are fudorifie, and anodine. gar wherein the Flowers have been infused, is very agreeable to the Stomach, and excites Appetite, and cuts and attenuates gross and crude Humours; the Berries are alexipharmick and

sudorifick; the Spirits drawn from the Berries, provoke Sweat, and therefore is good in Fevers, the Wine made of the Juice of them, or the Juice mixt with White or Renish Wine, does much good in Dropfies; the Seeds cleanse and purge violently, by Vomiting and Stool. Decoction of the middle Bark, with Syrup of Popies, promotes Sweat for swellings in the Feet; take of the Leaves as much as is sufficient, boyl them in Oyl with Salt, and foment them with it. In St. Anthony's Fire: A Fermentation is frequently used, made of two parts of Elder Water, and one part of Spirit of Wine.

Sanamunda, is Caryophyllata. Sandaracha baraum, is Gum of Funiper resembling Mastick.

Sandaracha græcorum, Arceni-

c um rubrum.

Santti viti chorea, see Chorea sancti viti.

Sampsuchum, is Majorana.

Salvatella, that Vein which from the Veins of the Arm is terminated in the little Finger.

Sanguificatio, see Hamatosia. Sanguinalis, see Coronopus. Sanguinaria, see Coronopus.

Sanguis, Blood, a red florid Liquor contained in the Veins and Arteries, and confifts of all those parts of the Chyle which pals through the Papilla, the little fost risings of the Inteflines. This is that which gives Nourishment, Life and Strength to all the parts of the Body. The Microscope discovers that the

the parts of the Blood are round or globular naturally, but that in Fevers 'tis full of Worms.

Sanguis Draconis. Dragons

Blood.

Sanguisorba, see Pimpinella.

Sanguisuga, is Hirudo.

Sanicula, Sanicle, 'tis an excellent Wound Herb, and is boiled in Vulnerary Decoctions, for outward and inward Wounds, for eruptions of blood, for Ulcers, and the bloody Flux.

Sanies, a thick and bloody

Pus, or Matter.

Santolina, is Chamacyparis-

sus.

Santonicum, Worm-wood. Sanitas, see Hygieia. Sapa, see Apochylisma.

Saphana, the Vein of the

Leg, or Crural Vein.

Saphatum, a dry Scurf in the Head, see Achor.

Saphirus, a Saphire.

Sapientia dentes, see Dentes.

Sapinus, is Abies.

Saponaria, Soape-wort, the Root and Leaves are used in Physick, but it is but seldom, 'tis used for an Asthma, and to provoke the Courses, and a Decoction of it, is much commended for the French Pox, outwardly applied, it Discusses Tumours.

Saponea, a Lambitive made of Almonds.

Sapor, see Gustus.

Saracenica, Solidago, consound of Saracyns.

Sarcites, is Anasarca.

Sarcocele, a Rupture, which confifts in a fleshy Excrescence of the Testicles.

Sareocolla, a Gummy Tear that's said to joyn Bones toge-ther.

Sarcoma, a fleshy Excres-

Sarcomphalum, a fleshy Excrescence of the Navel.

Sarcophagum, see Catareticum. Sarcoepiplocele, a Garnous Omental Rupture.

Sarcosis, see Sarcoma.

Sarcotica those Medicines which fill up Wounds with Flesh, such as by their moderate Heat and cleansing qualities, keep Wounds and Ulcers free from Filth, and preserve the natural temper of the Parts, so that the Aliment easily supplies the solution of the Parts.

Sardius lapis, a semidiaphanous Gemm, of the Colour of Bloody Flesh.

Sardonius risus, is Laughter,

without will.

Sare, see Essere.

Sarmenta, the long twigs of Vines.

Sarsaparilla, a Root almost insipid, woody, sibrous and uniform; it comes from New-Spain, Peru, and other places of America. It consists of since Parts, and is Sudorifick, 'tis a Specifick for the French-Pox, pains in the Limbs, and for cureing Ulcers, and cronical Diseases that proceed from gross and clammy Humours, and for such as depend on the Nerves,

Evil, and the like.

Sartorius Musculus, or Fascialis Musculus, one of those that

move the Tibia.

Sassafras, it grows in Florida, and in other Regions of America; the Decoction of the Wood of the Root and of the Bark is much used, 'tis good for the Hip Gout, and for Obstructions, and is counted excellent for pale Virgins, 'tis much used for the French-Pox, it expels wind from the Womb, takes off Grudities, provokes the Courses wonderfully, and cures Barrenness, and makes lean People fat, many use the Water or the Decoction of it to prevent the Plague and other contagious Difeases, tis good for Wind and cold Diseases of the Stomach, it helps Concoction, flops Vomiting, and is very good for cold Diseases of the Breast, it cures the Head-ath, expels Gravel, takes off the Heat of Urine, cures a stinking Breath, and stops Catarrhs; the Electuary of Sassafrs is an excellent Medicines.

Santalum, Sanders, there are three forts of it, White, Yellow, Red, the Woods are Epatick and Cordial, they are chiefly used for fainting Palpitation of the Heart, and obstructions of the Liver, they are used outwardly in Epithems, for Catarrhs, Head-ach, Vomiting, and for an hot Intemperies of the Liver. The Arabeans, and most of the modern Physicians, hold that Sanders are cold, but John Bauhinus, and Urine, expel Gravel and Wind,

'tis also used for the Kings-jothers judge they are hot by their effects and taste, red Sanders cools and binds, white Sanders powdered and taken in an Egg, or infused all night upon hot Ashes in red Wine, and taken inwardly, stops fluxes, the Species of the three Sanders are used for obstructions of the Liver, for the Jaundlee, and for weakness of the Stomach and Bowels.

Saturantia, see Absorbentia.

Satureia, Savory, 'tis hot and acrid, it provokes Urine, and the Courses, tis good to season Meats and Broths, and procures Appetite, 'tis good for diseases of the Breast and Womb, and it quickens the fight, 'tis used outwardly to discuss Tumours, and to ease the pain of the Ears.

Saturnus, the Chymists under-

stand Lead by it.

Saturantia, see Absorbentia.

Satyriasis, sive Priapismus, an immoderate defire of Venery, which upon Coition vanishes. 'Tis taken fometimes for the Leprofy, because in that Disease the Skin acquires the Roughness of a Satyr: 'Tis likewise used for the swelling of the Glandules behind the Ears.

Satyrion, see Orchis.

Saure, 'tis supposed to be Nafturtim.

Satyriasinus, see Satyriasis.

Saxifragra, or Lithontriptica, thosethings that break theStone.

Saxifragra Saxifragre, the Juice, the distilled Water, and the powder of the Seed provoke and. and ease the Cholick, it grows in Meadows and moist Pastures.

Scabies, the Itch: 'Tis of two forts, moist and dry; the moist is an inequality or roughness of the Skin with moist and purulent Pustles, accompanied with a constant Itching; the Dry Itch is four fold, Pruritus, Impetigo, Psora, and Lepra, which see.

Scabiosa Scabious, the Herb boiled in Wine, the Juice or the distilled Water cures Imposthumes, a Pleurisse, Coughs, and other Diseases of the Breast, 'tis also good for a Quinsse, and the Plague, and it cures the Itch, and little pocky Ulcers in the Fundament.

Scala, a Ladder.

Scalenum, that pair of Muscles which extend the Neck. They are perforated to make way for the Veins and Arteries, and the Nerves of the hinder part of the Neck as they go to the Arm.

Scalpellum Umbilicarium, the Knife with which the Midwife cuts off the Navels of Children.

Scalprum Chirurgicum, a Lan-

Scalprum Rasorium, see Raspa-

Scammonium, Scammony, the best comes from Antioch.

Scammum Hypocratis, Hypocrates's Bench, an Instrument of fix Ells long, 'tis used in setting of Bones.

Scapha, the Inner Rime of the Ear.

Scaphoides, the third Os Tarsi in the Foot, 'tis joyned to the Ancle-Bone and the three hinder Bones: 'Tis called also Os Naviculare, from some resemblance it has of a Boat.

Scapula, see Homoplata.

Scarificatio, Scarification, and Incision of the Skin with a Penknise or Lancet: This is done either with or without Cupping-Glasses; without Cupping-Glasses; without Cupping-Glasses if there be any Mortistication or Gangrene, because the Separation is by all means to be hastned; with Cupping-Glasses, if there be a necessity of taking away Blood.

Scaurus, one whose Ankle

stands out.

Scelerata, see Batrachium!

Sceletum, a Skeleton, when the Bones are dryed and put together according to Art, in their natural Order and Position.

Scelotyrbe, a wandring pain in the Legs, proceeding chiefly from the Scurvey. Hence the Water proper for this Distemper iscalled Aqua Scelotyrbitis.

Schesis, the Disposition of the

Body.

Schetica febris, opposed to the Hectic Fever, because it is seated mostly in the Blood, and is easily cured, but a Hectic Fevea is fixed in the very Habit of the Body, and not to be removed without great difficulty.

Schisma, a Cut in any part,

either hard or foft.

Sciatica, see Arthritis.

Schirrosis, see Schirrus.

Schirrus & Schirroma, hard, livid Swelling, that refifts the touch, and is without Pain.

Schoenanthum, Camels hay; it heats, discusses, and is of fine parts, 'tis chiefly used for obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and the like; 'tis also used for Vomiting and the Hickups, Wind in the Stomach, difficulty of Urine, for pains of the Ridnies, Bladder and Womb: It cures a stinking Breath, and strengthens the Head, and discusses the swelling of the Uvula, and strenghens the Stomach, it being outwardly used in aLotion.A Dram of it powder'd, may be taken inwardly in hot Wine, or it may be boil'd in Water; tis reckoned a specifick for Ulcers of the Bladder.

Scidaceum, a sort of Fracture according to the Longitude of the Bone : see Cauledon.

Scilla, the same with Squilla.

Scirpus, is Juncus. Sclarea, Clary.

Sclerophthalmia, a hard Blearedness of the Eyes accompanied with Pain, a flow Motion of the Eyes, with redness and dryness of them.

Sclerotica,, see Cornea.

Sclerotica, or hardning Medieines, such as unite the parts more firmly amongst themselves and that either by dissipating the thin and fost parts, or else fometimes by retaining them; the first by hardning the Matter

into a Schirrus by too hot Medicines, the latter is done when the part affected acquires aHardness by cooling and astringent Medicines, such are Sengreen, Night-shade, Porcelan, and Water Lintels.

Scleruntica, the same with Sclerotica.

Sclirosis, and Scliroma, the same with Scirrbus.

Scorbutica, Medicines that attemperate an Acid, and procure Sweat.

Scoliasis, a Distortion of the Back bone to one or t'other fide.

Scolopendria, Harts-Tongue.

Scolopomacherion, a Chyrurgions Knife, with which Wounds of the Thorax are widened; tis used also in opening larger Swellings; as also in opening the Abdomen.

Scolymus, is Cinara. Scoptula, is Scapula.

Scorbutus, the Scurvy, a Difease that is Epidemical to the Hollanders. The Symtoms of it are generally livid Spots on the Handsand Feet, weakness of the Legs, flinking Breath, loofenefs of the Teeth, bleeding of the Gums, Convulsions, Pains, running Gout, Cholick, &c., This is of two kinds, either Salino-Sulphureus, when the Sulphur is predominant to Salt ; or Sulphureo Salinus, when the Salt is predominant to the Sulphur; this is likewise either in the Blood or Nervous Juice.

Scordium, Water Germander it is alexiphamick and Sudori

fick.

fick, 'tis chiefly used in the Plague, and for malignant Diseases, and for Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen and Lungs; outwardly applied it cleanses Wounds and Ulcers, and eases the Pain of the Gout. Diascordium is made of it; and has its name from it many pestilential Buboes, have been broken and cured with Scordium; the compounded Scordium Water is much in use, the leaves of it smell like Garlick and taste bitter.

Scoria, Metallic Recrements. Scordotis, is a Plantlike Marrubium.

Scorodon, is Alium.

Scorodoprasum, is a Plant betwixt Garlick and Leeks.

Scorpio Scorpius, or Doronicum,

is a fort of Aconite.

Scorpioides, a fort of Pulse. Scorpiurus, a fort of Hellitrope. Scorzonera, Vipers-grass.

Scortum, the same with Scro-

tum.

Scodinos, the same with Scotomia.

Scriptnlus, see Scrupulus.

Scotoma, the same with Sco-

Scotomia, Dizziness or Swimming of the Head; is when the Animal Spirits are so whirled about, that the External Objects seem to run round.

Scrobiculus Cordis, see Anti-

cardium.

Scorpha, the same with Scro-

phula.

Scrophula, preternatural hard Glandules, or preternatural Swellings of the Glandules of the Neck and Ears, they are contained in a proper Tunic.

Scrophularia, Fig-wort. This Herb is good for the Kings-evil, and is used for Cancers, and eating Ulcers, the Powder of the dried Root, applied to the Piles, dries them up; a Dram of it taken inwardly, expels Worms; the water distilled from the Root, cures a red face: It grows in Hedges and amongst bushes frequently.

Scrotocele, a Rupture of the

Scrotum.

Scrotum, the Cod, a Bag which contains the Testicles of the Male, it consists of a Skin, a slessly Panniculus, and the Two Tunics Erythrois and Elythrois. In the middle of it is a Line extended in the length, which divides the right part from the lest. For more easie Destention or Contraction 'tis void of Fat.

Scrotum Cordis, see Pericar-

dium.

Scrupulus, a Scruple, it is the third part of a Drachm and contains twenty Grains.

Scutalis Cartilago, the same with Ensiformis and Thyroides.

Scutiforme Os, see Mola Genu. Scutiformis Cartilago, see Ensiformis.

Scutum, Mola Genu.

Scybala, Sheeps or Goats, dyc.

Buttons or Excrement.

Schypho, is the Infundibulum in the Brain: Likewise those Passages which convey the Spittle from the Os Cribriforme to the Pallate.

Za.

Sebastin, an Assyrians Plumb; they grow also in Egypt, and Asia, they are much used in Diseases of the Lungs, Coughs, difficulty of Breathing, a Pleurisie, a Peripneumonia, a Hoarsness, and for a Catarrh; they are an ingredient in the pectoral Decoction, of the London Dispensitory, and in the Syrup of Hisop.

Secacul, is Sygillum solomo-

nis.

Secale, Rye; the bigest fullest, and most heavy Rye is the best; it is hot and dry, hotter then Barly, yet not fo hot as Wheat; it is frequently mixed with Wheat, because it is very fweet and moist; but it is harder to concoct than Wheat, and causes Wind and Gripes.

Scytalydes, the three small

Bones in each Finger.

Sebel, the same with Pannus

Oculorum.

Sebasten, a sort of Prune. Sec. Nat. according to Nature.

Sellio Cesaria, see Hysterato-

motocia.

Secundina. the Secundine, or After-Birth, are the three Membranes, Chorion, Alantois, and Amnion, which with the Placenta, are excluded after the Birth.

Secundum naturam, according to Nature, that is when all things are duly performed, as in the State of health. Precete naturam on the contrary, figni-

Scythica Radix, see Glycorhi | fies that all things are in an ill State.

Securida, Ax-Wort.

Sedimentum Urina, the Sediment of Urine, are parts of the nutritous Juice, which being separated from the Blood, with the Serum, because of their Gravity, fink to the bottom of the Urin.

Sedum, Houseleek; 'tis very cooling and aftringent, tis used inwardly in Bilious Fevers, for it quenches Thirst, and moderates the heat, the Juice of it being mixt with Sugar; Rags dipt in the Juice, or in the distilled Water of it, and applied to any Inflamation, especially in the Frenzy, are very beneficial; the Juice of it cures Corns and Warts, for Ulcers of the Matrix, and Urinary passage. Take of the Juice Four Ounces, one Ounce of Litharge, and the volks of two Eggs, rub them along time in a leaden Mortar, then make application. In Fevers, when the Tongue is and chaped; dip a leaf of it in Rose-Water, and apply it to the Tongue, and repeat it often: Takes of the Juice one Spoonful, of White-Wine two Spoonfuls mix them together, drop one or two drops into the Eyes, and apply a double linnen Rag in the same; this is good for an hot Inflamation on the Eyes.

Selentitis, is Lunaria. Selinum, is Apium. Selibra, half a Pound. Sella Equina, seu Turcica, it is compounded of sour Processes of the Bone Sphenoides, or Wedg-like Bone; it contains the Pituitarian Glandule, and in Brutes the Rete mirabile.

Sella Sphenoeidis, the same

with Sella Equina.

S,ella Turcica, the same. Semeiosis, see Diagnosis.

Semeiotica, that part of Phyfick which treats of the Signs of

Health and sickness.

Semen, Seed, a white, hot spirituous, thick, clammy, saltish, Humor, which is made out of the thinness parts of the Blood in the Testicles and Epididymides, and by proper Passages is ejected into the Womb of the Female. There is also in the Female a Matter which is called Seed, which proceeds from the Prostates, and frequently in their Lechery is emitted forth: The use of this is to raise Titillation, and render the Coition more pleasant.

Semicongius, half a Gallon. Semicotyle, half a Cotyla, fee

Cotyla.

Semicubium, is Incessus.

Semilunares Valvulæ, see Val-

Semimembranaceus, or Semimembranaca, those that move the T bia. Semi nalis, is Polygolum.

Seminervosus Musculus, the se-

minervous Muscle.

Semiobolus, half an Obolus.

Semis, or Semissis, half an

Semicideratus, the same with Hemiplegia Semispeculum, a Chirurgical Instrument to dilate a Wound in the neck of the Bladder.

Semissis, see Semis.

Semispinatus Musculus, it helps to move and extend the Back.

Semiuntia, or Semuncia, half an Ounce.

Semper vivum, see Sedum.

Semper vivum marinum, see Aloes.

Senecio, Ground-sel; the Juice of the Herb taken in Beer; or a Decoction of it with Hony Vomits gently; outward-ly applied, it is good for Inflamations of the Paps, and for the Kings-evil.

Sentis see Rubus.

Senna, it grows in Syria, Persia, and Arabia, and from thence is carried into Egypt to Alexandria, from whence it is brought to us; it purges Choler, Flegmand Melancholy; but it is flatulent, and apt to disturb the Stomach and Bowels; 'tis corrected with Galangal, and Ginger; 'tis given in substance from half a Dram, to one Dram and an half, and in infusion from two Drams tofive. Great virtues are attributed to it, by the Ancient and Modern Physicians; it cures the Head-ach and it is good forMadness, the Falling-sickness, a Palsie, and the Itch, and the Like: chears the Heart, quickens the Sight, helps Hearing, and opens obstructions of the Bowels; 'tis an ingredient of of Elixir Salutis, the following Medicines of the London Dispensatory are made of, and take their names from it; the

TA

greater

greater compound Powder of Senna, the Powder called Diasenna, and the Decoclum Senna Gereonis.

Semicupium, a Bath in which the Patient is only up to the

Navel in Water.

Senforium Commune, or the Seat of common Sense, is that part of the Brain in which the Nerves from the Organs of all the Senses are terminated, which is in the Leginning of the Medulla Oblongata.

Sensus, Sense is when the Motion impressed by the outward Objects upon the Fibres of the Nerves is convey'd, by the help of the Animal Spirits in the

Nerves, to the common Sensory

of Medulla Oblongata.

Separatorium, a Chymical Vessel to separate Oyl from Water.

Sephyros, a hard Inflamation

of the Womb.

Sepiæ os, see Os Sepiæ.

Seplafiarus, he that fells Perfumes and perfumed Oyntments.

Septana, a Fever that fimishes its course in seven days.

Septa, the same with Septi-

ca.

Septica, five Putrefacientia, those things which by malignaut Heat and Sharpness rot and corrupt the Flesh.

Septifolium, see Heptapleuron. Sepium auris, the Membrane

of the Tympanum, see Tympa-

Septum Cordis, the carneous S part that divides the right Ven- tus. Ericle from the left.

Septum Lucidum a Partition, upon the account of its thinness Diaphanous, which distinguishes the Ventricles of the Brain.

Septum Narium, that part that feparates the Nostrils one from another.

Septum Transversum, see Diaphragma.

Septunx, seven Ounces.

Serapium, see Syrupus.

Sericum, Silk.

Seriola, the same as Seris.

Seriphium Absinthium, is Sea Worm-wood.

Seris, is Endive.

Serpentaria, see Dracontia.

Serpentarium lignum, 'tis commended for expelling Poyson; the Wood, Bark and Root, mixt together is given for this purpose, but the Root is best. It grows in Malabar.

Serpentina, a sort of Stella-

ria.

Serpigo, see Lichen.

Serpillum, Wild-time; it grows on Hills and dry Grounds; 'tis hot and dry, it forces the Courses and Urine;'tis cephalick, Uterine, and Stomachick; 'tis good for Spiting of Blood, and Convulsions, and for Gripes; outwardly applied it curesHeadaches, Giddiness and disposes to Sleep.

Serra, a Saw.

Serrata, see Chameodrys.

Serratula,, see Chamadrys. Serratus Musculus, it brings Scapula forward to the Breast.

Serriola, is Endiva.

Sertula campana, See Melilo-

Selu-

Sesamum, Sesemy.

Serum, a watry, thin, yelloiwsh, and faltish Humor, which confifts chiefly of Water, with a moderate quantity of Salt and a little Sulphur: The Use of it is to be a Vehicle to the Blood.

Sesamoeidea Ossa, are 16,19,20. and sometimes more little Bones, fo called from the likeness they have to Sefamum Seeds, which are found in the Joynts of the . Hands and Feet.

Sescuncia, an Ounce and a half. Sesquihemia, one Hemina and a half.

Sesquilibra, a Pound and a half. Sesquiobolus, an Obolus and a half.

Sesquicyathus, the fourth part of an Hemina.

Sesquiplum, a Pound and a half.

Sextary Sesquiextarium, a and a half.

Sesquiuncia, the same with

Sescunttia.

Setaceum, is when the Skin of the Neck is taken up and run through with a Needle; the Wound afterward kept open by Bristles, a Skean of Silk, drc. that so the ill Humors may vent themselves.

Seutlomalache, is Spinachia.

Sevum, Suet.

Sexcunx, the same with Semiuncia.

Sextans, the fixth part of a Pound, containing two Ounces.

Sextarius, a Roman measure containing the fixth part of a Gallon.

Sexunx, fix Ounces.

Sexus, a Sex.

Siagonagia, the Gout of the Jaws.

Sialismus, see Ptyalismus. Sialochus, see Ptyalismus. Sialon, see Sielos dy Saliva.

Sibilus auris, the same with

Timitus auris.

Sicilieus, or Sicilium, half an Ounce.

Sicys, is Cucumer. Sida, is Althea.

Sideratio, see Spacelos. Sideritis, is Millefolium. Sief Album, see Collyrium.

Sigillum Solomonis, Solomons

Seal.

Sielismus, the same with Salivatio.

Sigmoides, the Apophyses of the Bones, reprefenting the Letter C of the ancient Greeks. Also the three Values of the Great Artery that hinder the Blood from returning back to the Heart.

Signum Morbi, the Symptom of a Disease.

Siler, a fort of Ligusticum. Siligo, affort of the finest Wheat.

Siliqua, half a Lupin, which fix weigh a Scruple. This is to be understood of the Seed contained in it.

Siliqua dulces, St. Johns's

bread.

Siliquastrum, is piper Brasilianum.

Silo, Ape-nos'd.

Silphium, is Laserpicium.

Similares partes, Similar parts fuch as are throughout of the same Nature and Texture.

Simplicia,

Simplicia, Simples, Medicines unmix'd and uncompounded.

Simus, Flat-nos'd.

Sinapi, Mustard, it provokes Appetite, is good for Mother Fits, the falling Sickness, Lethargy, Palfie, and all other Difeases of the Head; being put up the Nostrils, or applied in the manner of a Clyster, it provokes Urine, and the Courses, and is an incentive to venery, it cures Catarrhs, and removes Hoarfness, it loosens the Belly, and discusfes Tumours, the feed of it beat in a Mortar and mixt with White-wine, preserved the lives of many hundreds that were highly Scorbutical and in a languishing Condition, in a certain Town that was long belieged, and reduced to fo great want, that the Inhabitants were forced to eat nafty and unwholesome things, whereby they became Diseased, and many died before they thought of Mustard, which grew plentifully in the Town-Ditch, which being used as above said, recovered them

Sinapismus, a Medicine applied to the Head, and is prepared of Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, and Leven.

Sinapium, a sharp Sauce, pre-

par'd with Mustard-Seed.

Sinciput, the fore part of the Head.

Singultus, see Lygmus.

Sinus, is when the beginning of an Abscess or Ulcer is narrow, but the bottom large.

Sinus Meningis, those Cavities which Galen calls the Ventricles of the thick Membrane. The first and second, or the lateral Sinus's, are seated between the Brain and the Cerebellum, and end in the Vertebral Sinus's. The third begins from the Os Cribiforme, and ends in the middle of the former Sinus's. fourth arises from the Pinealis Glandule, and ends in the middle of the lateral Sinus's. The Infertion of these Sinus's is called Torcular Herophili. The Sinus's after they have passed through the Skull, are partly continued with the Jugular Veins, partly descend through the whole length of the Spinal Marrow, down to the Os Sacrum. The use of them is to supply the place of Veins, for they convey the Blood from the Brain and Cerebellum, partly into the Jugular Veins, and partly into the Vertebral Sinus's.

Sinus Osum, those Cavities of the Bones which receive the Heads of other Bones.

Sion, and Sium, is Becabun-

ga:

Sirriasis, an Inflammation, or rather great Heat of the Brain and its Membranes, occasion'd by the heat of the Sun: This is frequent in Children, because of the thinness of their Skulls.

Sirenes, the same with Siro-

Sirones, a fort of Pustles which arise in the Palms of the Hands and Soles of the Feet, and contain in them a very little fort of Worms or Lice.

Sifarum, and Sifer, Skirrets, they are fown in Gardens, but the usual way of propagating them, is to set the lesser Roots in February or March, before they spring the greater, being to be eaten at that time, boil'd and dished with Butter, Pepper and Salt; the middle hard Nerve being sirst taken out, Cordus says that it is the most whole-some Root that is eaten, 'tis hot and moist, and concosts easily, and nourishes pretty well, but it is Windy.

Sifymbrium, is Cardamine.
Sifymrichium, a fort of Iris.
Sitanion, is a fort of bread
Corn.

Sitis, Thirst, a Defect of the Salival Juice, which occasions the fancy and defire of Drink.

Sium, is Sion.

Smilax, bind-Weed.

Smile, a Knife with Two Edges.

Smyrna, the same with Myr-

yha.

Smyrnium, is Levisticum.

Socotorina Aloe, there are three forts of Aloes, Succotrine, Hepatick, and Caballine, Succotrine is fo called from the Island Succotra, in India, this fort is the best of all, tis clear and transparent, and coloured, somewhat like the Liver, it has an Aromatick smell like Myrrh, upon which account it was formerly it does the same, it cures the Jaundice, and prevents Putresaction, and mixt with Myrrh, it preserves dead bodies a long time from Corruption, some think the Vertue of Mummy proceeds wholly from the Aloes, wherewith Bodies were wont to be imbalmed, the Powder of it used to be imbalmed.

mixt with Perfumes, it has a bitter and an Aromatick, and an Aftringent Taste, 'tis light, yet the Substance of it is Compact. being handled in the Sun or near the Fire, it grows foft, and when it is cold it breaks easily, which are the figns of the best Aloes, the Heptick is fo called. it being like the Liver in Colour and Confistence, 'tis not so pure as the former, nor fo transparent, it smells stronger, and tastes more bitter, and is more Astringent; the Caballina, is more impure fandy and filthy, and fit only for Horses; Aloes besides its purgative Vertue, is hot, and drying, and opens Obfiructions, it purges Choler and Flegm; Aloes contrary almost to all other purging Medicines, strengthens the Stomach, but it is to be noted, that the frequence use of Aloes, opens the Hemorhoidal Veins, and the Orifices of other Veins, wherefore those that are subject to the Piles, and Hemorrhages, must not use Aloes, but outwardly applied, it is very Astringent, Aloes kills and expels Worms, being mixt with Vinegar, and the Gall of an Ox, and applied to the Navel. does the same, it cures the Jaundice, and prevents Putrefaction, and mixt with Myrrh, it preserves dead bodies a long time from Corruption, some think the Vertue of Mummy proceeds wholly from the Aloes, wherewith Bodies were wont to be

the Hemorrhoidal Veins, dissolwed in Wine it, prevents the falling of the Hair, mixt with Medicines for the Eyes, called Col-Lyria, it quickens the Sight, mixt with Honey, it cures Ulcers of the privy Parts, and a Fistula, and fore Mouths, and a stinking Breath, it shuts the Orifices of the Veins, and so stops bleeding: outwardly applied, it thickens, and dries, and the Powder of it conglutinates fresh Wounds, and skins them. In prescribing Aloes, the following Cautions are to be observed, First it is not to be given to those whose Diseases proceed only from a fimple Intemperies without Matter, but 'tis used with very good suceefs, in those that are of a cold and moist Constitution, Secondly, it ought not to be prescribed to old People, Thirdly, it ought not to be used too frequently, Fourthly, and Lastly, Women with Child must not take it, those things which are added for the Correction of it, are Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spikenard, sweet Smelling Flag, Saffron, and the like; the Operation of it is quicken'd by washing it in a Decoction of Rubarb, or in an Infatation of Roles, tis faid that Mastick, Tragacanth, Bdellium, and the like mixt with it, prevents its opening, the Orifices of the Veins, or if it be washed in Endive, or Succory Water, the same may be prevented; many excellent Medicines, or compounded of Aloes.

Soda, the same with Cephalalgia.

Soda, the same with Ardor

Ventriculi.

Soda, the Ashes of the Herb Kali Burnt, whereof Glass is made.

Sol, the Sun, also Gold.

Solanum, Night-shade, there are various forts of it, but most disposed to sleep.

Soldanella, Sea bind Weed.

Solen, is an oblong Chyrurgical Instrument, hollow within, in which a broken Leg or Thigh is placed.

Solidago Saracenica, see Sarace-

nica, Solidago.

Solidago, an Herb that consolidates Wounds.

Solidum, a Weight of the Ancients weighing four Scruples.

Selutio chymica, a resolving any Body into its Chymical Principles; which are, Spirit, Salt, Sulphur, Water and Earth.

Solutio continui, a Dissolution of the Unity and Continuity of the Parts: As in Wounds, Ulcers, Fractures, 1900.

Solaus Musculus, the Calf of the Leg chiefly confists of it.

Solutiva, the same with Lax-antia.

Somifer a, or Sleeping Medicines, such which consisting of fætid Sulphureos Parts, diffipate and extinguish the Animal Spirits, and hinder their Increase, whence follows Sleep.

Somnus, Sleep, a streigthning of the Pores of the Brain, caufed by the rest of the Animal

Spirits,

Spirits, by which means the outward Senses rest from their

Operations.

Somnolentia continua, a constant Drouziness and Inclination to Sleep: This comes to pass when the Pores of the outward or Cortical Substance of the Brain are quite closed up by some viscous Matter, so that the Animal Spirits cannot freely pass.

Sonchites, see Hieracium. Sonchus, fow-Thistle.

Sophia, Chirurgorum, Flix-weed, a Dram of the Seed is very good for a Loosness, and not only the Seed but the whole Herb is commended for the Fluxes of the Belly, and the bloody 'tis used in Plaisters for Wounds, and fordid Ulcers: in York-shire, they use the seed to expel Gravel with good fuc-

Somnambulo, see NoEfambulo. Sophronesteres, the Teeth of Wildom.

Soporariæ arteriæ, the same Carotides.

Soporifera, the same with Somnifera.

Sorbettum, Sorbet.

Sorbus, and Sorbum, the forb, or quicken-Tree, the Berries yield an acid Juice, which purges Water excellently well, and is very good for the Scurvy, the Liquor which drops from wounded Trees, in the spring cures the Scurvy, and Disease of the Spleen.

Sorgum, a fort of Milium.

Sory, a Stony Mineral, more compact than the Chalcitis or Mify. 'Tis found in the Dukedom of Brunswick.

Spagyrica calcinatio, see Cal-

cinatio Phylosophica.

Spagyrica Medicina, see Hermetica.

Spanachia, see Spinachia.

Sparadrapum, a piece of Linnen ting'd of both sides, either with a thick Ointment, or Plaister, and is made this way: After you have melted your Ointment or Plaister, dip your Linnen in it, extend it and keep it for use.

Sparagus, the same as Asparia.

Sparganium, see Platana-

Sora, see Essere.

Sparganum, see Escia.

Sparganosis, a Distention of the Breasts, occasioned by too much Milk.

Sparginia, the same as Spargynia.

Sparsi Morbi, see Sporadici. Spartum, a fort of Broom. Spasma, see Spasmus.

Spasmodica, Medicines against Convulfions.

Spasmologia, a Treatise of Convulfions.

Spasmus, a Convulsive Motion. Cardan makes Two forts of Convullive Affections, viz. Tetanus and Spasmus; by the former he understands la constant Contraction, whereby the Member becomes rigid and inflexible; by the latter he understands sudden Concussions and Motions, which cease and returnalternately.

Spasmus cinicus, or Canina

Convulsio, the Dog Cramp.

Spatha, an oblong Instrument, broad at the lower end: Its Use is to take up Conserves and Electuaries without fouling the Hands.

Spathomela, an oblong Infirument, made of Silver or Iron, which Chyrurgeons and

Apothecaries use.

Spatula, or Spathula, an Instrument like a Spatha but less.

Spatula Foeda, a fort of Iris.

Species, or Powders, are those Simples which are designed to make Compounds with. So Species of Treacle are those Ingredients of which Treacle is compounded: By the same Name are called the Species of ordinary Decoctions. This Name is chiefly given to some Aromatick and purging Powders: Perhaps because heretosore they were made up into Electuaries, Bolus's, Gc.

Specifica Medicamenta, those Medicines which have a peculiar Virtue against some one Disease.

Specillum, a Probe.

Speculum lucidum, see Septum Ducidum.

Speculum Matricis, see Dila-

Speculum Oculi, the Apple or Pupil of the Eye: see Aranea Tunica Oculi.

Speculum Oris, see Dilatorium.
Sper agus, the same as Aspa-

Spergula, spurry. Sperma, is Semen.

Sperma Ceti, it is commonly reckoned amongst Bitumens, but it is certainly taken out of the Heads of Whales, in Greenland, it is an excellent Remedy for dissolving, coagulated Blood, it is used in Pleurisies, Peripneumonias, Bruises and the like, it is also excellent for Inflammations, and the like, and for swellings of the Paps, and for the Gripes in Children, and for the Cholick in grown People, being dissolved in some proper Water, 'tis also used for Difeases in the Breast, and for a Suffocacious, Catarrh.

Spermatica Partes, those Arteries and Veins which bring the Blood to convey it from the Testicles: Likewise those Vessels through which the Seed passes: Likewise all whitish parts of the Body, which because of their Whiteness were anciently thought to be made of the Seed: Of this fort are Nerves, Bones, Membranes, Grisles, Gr.

Spermatocele, a Rupture caufed by the Contraction of the Vessels which ejects the Seed, and its falling down into the Scrotum.

Sperniola, or Sperniola, Spawn of Frogs.

· Sphacelodes, like to a Sphece-

Sphacelus, is a perfect Mortification with the extinction of the Native heat, and privation of Sense, not only in the Skin, Flesh, Nerve, Artery, but the

very

very Bones. A Phacelus is distinguished from a Gangreen, by the total corruption and stink, it being also insensible both of Knife and Fire; in dreffing of aMortification, you ought to confider well, in application of Medicament, that you do not in the extinguishing oneGangreen, raise another by the two long use of sharp Medicaments.

Sphacelus, see Salvia.

Sphæritis, a Plant that has round Heads.

Sphærocephalus, a fort of Carduus that has round Heads.

Sphagitides, the Jugular Veins in the Neck.

Sphatula foetida, the same as Spatula fætida.

Sphendylium, the same Spondilium.

Sphenoeides, see Sphenois. Sphenois, see Os Cuneiforme.

Sphenopharyngaus, a pair of Muscles arising from the Sinus of the inner Wing of the Os Cuneiforme, or Wedg-like Bone, and going obliquely downward, is extended into the fides of the Gullet, it dilates the Gullet.

Sphinster, a Muscle that contracts the Gullet, Anus, Blad-

der, doc.

Spondylum, the fame as Spondilium.

Sphygmica, that part of Phyfick which treats of Pulles.

Sphygmus, the Pulse.

Spica, the long Tops of Herbs, as of Lavander, Gc.

Spica celtica, or Nardus celti-

ca, celtic Spikenard.

Spina, see Athantia.

Spina Dorsi, the hinder Prominences of the Vertebra's.

Spina Ventosa, an Ulceration in which the Bones are eaten by a malignant Humour with out any Pain of the Perioslum or Membrane, that Swelling being rifen without any Pain, the part affected is quit eaten out with the Ulcer, from whence frequently follows a necessity of Amputation.

Spina, acute part of the Sca-

pula.

Spina alba, the white Thorn. Spina Christi, is Paliurus.

Spina judaica, is Spina christi.

Spinachia Spinach; 'tis much used in the Kitching, 'tis good for Fevers, and loosens the Belly, it cools and moistens, and isgood in a dry Cough.

Spinalis medulla, see Medulla

spinalis.

Spinati musculi, their use is to extend and bend the Body backward, and to move it oblique-

ly.

Spiritus, Spirits are reckon'd of Three forts, the Animal Spirits in the Brain, the Vital in the Heart, the Natural in the Liver; but late Authors distinguish 'em only into Two kinds, the Animal in the Brain, the Vital and Natural ( which are accounted the same ) in the Mass of Blood. The Animal Spirits are a very thin Liquor, which distilling from the Blood in the outward or Cortical Substance of the Brain, are by the proper Spica indica, see Nardus indi-Ferment of the Brain exalted into Spirits, and thence through the Medullar Substance of the Brain, the Corpus Callosum, and Medulla Oblongata, are derived into the Nerves and Spinal Marrow, and in them performed all the Actions of Sense and Motion. The Vital or Natural Spirits, are the subtilest parts of the Blood which actuate and ferment it, and make it sit for Nourishment.

Spiritus chymici, are Liquors which by distillation are not only very thin, but are incorruptible, and most effectual: They are Three-fold, fulphureous, acid the Sulphureous eafily burns and confift Oily Paritcles, as Spirit Wine, and the like: Acid Spirits, confifts of Acid Particles, and Water as Spirit of Vitriol, Sulphur, Salt and the like, and they are not truly Spirits, Saline Spirits confift of a volatile Salt andSpirit, asSpirit of Salarmoniac, Spirit of Urine, Soot and the like; there are also compound Spirit, compound fulphurious Spirits, are Aqua fortis, Spirit of Niter dulcified, AquaRegia, and the like; compound siline Spirits are Sal volatile, Oleofum and the like.

Splanchnica, Medicines proper against Diseases of the Intestines.

Splanchnon, see Intestina.

Splen, five Lien, the Spleen, a Receptacle for the Salt and earthy excrements of the Blood, that there, by the Assistance of the Animal Spirits, it may be

volatiliz'd, and returning again into the Blood, may concur to its farther Fermentation. The Spleen confifts of a great number of little Bladders, between which the Glandules are fcatter'd up and down, and supply the place of Veins: The Spleen has likewise an Artery, Nerves, and Lymphatick Vessels, sirst discovered by Fr. Ruisch. It's very like the Sole of the Foot, and in Cows is exactly like a Beeves Tongue.

Splenia, Bolsters made of Linnen, Three, Four, or Five times doubled, even to the thickness of the Spleen, they are used upon Wounds, Ulcers, and Fractures. The Figure is Threefold according to the manner of Application, viz. at length, obliquely, or transversly: They are called also

Plumaceoli and Plagulæ.

Splenica, Splenical Medicines, are such as by attenuating and volatilizing the grosser parts, remove the Distempers and Obstructions of the Spleen.

Splenii Musculi, arise partly from the Neck, and partly from the Points of Five of the upper Vertebra's of the Thorax; the Fibres of these Muscles tend obliquely, and are fastned to the hinder part of the Head: The Use of 'em is to draw the Head backward.

Splenion, a fort of Scolopendra. Spongia, Spunge; 'tis much of the Nature of Mushroom; it grows upon Rocks, shells, and the Sands; it has several

for it retains the heat, much | Squills. longer than cloaths. Anatomists and Chyrurgeons, use it to fuck up Blood, and dilate Ulcers, and to keep them open and to dry them; the Ancient Physicians used the ashes of it in Medicines for the Eyes Many Modern Physicians prescribe the ashes, to be taken in Wine, for the space of a Month, for the cure of a Bronchocele.

Spongia, a fort of Sea-Moss,

growing to Rocks.

Spongoeidea Ossa, see Cribri-

formia.

Sporadici Morbi, those Difcases which (different in fevers) seize several People at the same time, and in the Country.

. Spurii Morbi, as Spurious fevers, a Pleurisse, a Bastard Quin-

fie, and the like.

Sputum, a Liquor thicker than

ordinary Spittle.

Squammosa Sutura, see Lepi-

doides.

Squilla, Squills or Sea Onions. It grows in Spain and elsewhere, it incides, opens and discusses; 'tis used in Obstructions of the Liver, for the Spleen, and for obstructions of the Courses and Urine; for Coughs, and mucilage of the Lungs; there are two Oxymels of Squils used in the Shops, simple or compound, they are chiefly used for Diseafes of the Breaft, proceeding from gross Flegm; there is also a Wine called Wine of Squills, used for Vomiting gently, being

uses; 'tis used in fomentations, ing mixt with Oxymel of

Squinanthia, a Quinsie.

Stagma, Juices of Plants mixt together in order to Distillati-

Stalagma, that which is Di-Itilled from the Stagma.

Saltica, see Sarcotica.

Stapes, see Incus.

Staphis, agria, Staves-acre it grows in Dalmatia apulia and Calabria, 'tis violently acrid and caustick; therefore it is used for a Masticatory, it also purges, but being not a gentle Medicine, 'tis seldom used ; Twelve Grains or a Scruple of the Seed, purges upward and downward, and raises Salivation, wherefore it is very good in the French-Pox fays Sylvius, but it inflames the Jaws, and occasions a violent heat in them, and brings the Patient in danger of fuffocation, and therefore furely ought not to be used inwardly.

Staphyle, see Cion.

Staphylinos, is Pastinaca.

Staphylodendron, is Nux Veft-

caria, the Bladder Nut.

Staphyloma, a Disease of the Eve, in which the two Tunics of the Eye Cornea and Uvea, being broken, fall outward in the shape of a Grape.

Staphylepartes, a Chyrurgical Instrument, whereby the Uvula when 'tis Laxed, is eleva-

ted.

Stater, an Ounce and Half. Status Mirbi, see Acme.

Steatocele, a Rupture or Tumor in the Scrotum, of a Fatty or Suetlike Confishence.

Steotoma, a preternatural Swelling, which confilts of a Matter almost like Suet, of the same Colour throughout, soft, and though not easily yeilding to the Touch, yet suddenly returns, the Fingers removed to its proper shape and bigness.

Stegnosis, a Constriction and

flopping up of the Pores,

Stegnotica, see Astringen-

Stella herba, the same as Coro-

nopus.

Stereus, that Excrement which is voided by Stool: It confifts of those parts of the Aliment and Bile, which is unfit for Nourishment.

Sterilitas, see Agonia.

Strint, a Disease common a-

mong the Hungarians.

Stratte, the Drops of some Gum, as of Storax, Myrrh,

dyc.

Sternum Os, the Breast-Bone, 'tis joyn'd to the Ribs in the foremost part of the Breast; it consists of 3 or 4 Bones, and frequently in those that are come to ripness of Age, grows into one Bone; to this is joyned in the lower part of it, the Cartilago Ensistences.

Sternohyoides, that pair of Muscles which from the uppermost part of the Breast Bone, goes outwards, and ascends up to the Basis of the Os Hyoei-

des.

4. 10 1

Sternoidei Musculi, the same

with Triangulares.

Sternothurseides, a pair of Muscles of the Cartilago Scutiformis, which draw it downward: They arise from the uppermost and inward part of the Breast-Bone, and are inserted into the lower side of the Carti-

lago Ensiformis.

Sternutatio, Sneezing, a forcible driving out of the Head, some sharp Matter which vellicates and disturbs the Nerves and Fibres, 'Tis defin'd likewise an involuntary Motion of the Brain, which also contracts the Muscles of the Thorax and Abdomen, to the Intent that the Matter which vellicates the Nostrils and Brain, may be driven out.

Sternutarorium, sneezing Pow-

der.

Stertor, Snorting.

Stibium, the same with Anti-

Stichas, same as Stoechas.

Sticha, are external, astringents, as bole Dragons Blood, and the like.

Stielicum emplastrum, is vulne-

rary, and consolidating.

Stigma, a Scar.

Stillicidium supra partem; see Embroche.

Stillicidum urina, the same

with Stranguria.

Stipes, the same with Cau-

Stipula; the Leaves about WeStalk.

Stocke,

Stocbe, a fort of Scabiouse.

Stachas, it grows plentifully atMount Peliar; it heals and dries, and is diuretick and vulnerary; 'tis chiefly used for obstructions of Urine, Liver, Spleen and Courses; it resolves coagulated Blood, it dries Catarrhs, and kills Worms; being taken in Wine, 'tis also commended for drying up sharp defluxions of the Lungs, 'tis used outwardly to mollifie hard fwellings of the Womb, in Fomentations, it dries and discusses defluctions of the Head, the Herb being burnt and smelt to. Matthiolus says that the whole Herb, cures all Difeases of the Brain, proceeding from a cold cause, namely flegmatick, fluxious, pains of the Head, the Falling-sickness, the Palfie, and the like: Syrup of Stechas, of the London Dispenfitory, is frequently used for Diseases of the Head.

Stoma, the Mouth, as also the Mouths of any Vessels.

Stomachus, properly the left. Orifice of the Ventricle or Stomach, by which Meats are received into it. To this part descend Nerves from the par-Vagum, and intercostal Nerves, and are mix'd and woven with one another.

Stomacacia, the same with

Stomace and Scelotyrbe.

Stomace, a Scorbutical Symtom, being a stinking Berath.

Storax, see Styrax.

Strabilimus, see Strabismus. Strabismus, Squinting, is occasioned by the Relaxation, Contraction, Diffortion, too great Length, or too great Shortness of the Muscles which move the Eye.

Strabositas, see Strabismus.

Stramonia, Thorn-Apple; an Ointment made of the Juice of the Leaves, and Lard, is very good for Burns and Scalds; the Seed powdered and taken in occasions Madness for twenty-four Hours ; Thieves give it to those they intend to Rob, and Wenches give half a Dram, of it to their Lovers, in Beer or Wine. Some are fo well Skill'd in dosing of it, that they can make Mon mad, for as many Hours as please.

Stranguria, the Strangury, a difficulty of Urine, when the Urine comes away by Drops only, accompanied with a conflant Inclination of making

Water.

Stratificatio, a corroding of Metals by corrofive Powders. The Operation is performed in this manner: Put first in the bottom of the Crucible, some of the corroding Powder; then fome of the Metal you are to corrode, beaten into thin Plates: then some of the Powder; and upon them some more Plates of your Metal, and so on till the Crucible be full; then make Ignem rota, or a Fire round your Crucible to the Top, or elfe place it in a Reverberatory, according as the Operation shall require.

Stratum super Stratum, the fame with Stratificatio.

Sstrictor, or Constrictor, the

same with Spineter.

Struma, see Scrophula. Stryphna, see Abstringentia.

Stupefacientia, see Narco-

Stupea, seu Stupa, a piece of Linnen dipt in a Liquor, and applied to the part affected.

Stupor, Numness.

Stuppa, or Stupa, the same

with Stupea.

Styloceratohyoides, the Muscles of the Os Hyoeides which draw upwards: They arise from the outward Appendix of the Os

Hyoeides.

Styloglessum, that pair of Muscles which lift up the Tongue; they arise from the Appendix of the Os Styliforme, and are inserted about the middle of the Tongue.

Styloeides, Processes of Bone fashioned backward like a Peneil, fastened into the Basis of

the Skull it self.

pair of Stylopharyngaus; a Muscles that dilate the Gullet, descending from an Appendix of a Bone in fashion of a Pencil, and which reaches the fides of the Gullet.

Stymma, that thick which remains after the steeping of Flowers, Herbs, &c. and

pressing out their Oyl.

Styrax, or Storax, is either Dry or Liquid, the Dry is call'd: Calamita: It comes from Styria.

SiliciaPamphilia, and the like. It Heats, Dries, Concolts, Mol-

lifies, is good for Distillations and Hoarsness, 'tis good also for an Hardness and obstruction of the Womb, 'tis much used for Perfumes that is best, which is Fat, and has whitish Fragments; the red Storax of the Shops which the Fews frequently use for Perfumes, comes from India. Liquid Storax is a fat Liquor like a Balsam, it has a strong fmell, and is of the Confishence The Pill of Storax of Honey. of the London Dispensatory, is much used for tickling Coughs, proceeding from Rheumes, and Defluxions on the Lungs.

Styptica, see Astringentia.

Suballio, the working things with the Hands, 'tis a Word us'd about the Mixture, or foftning Plaisters.

Subcartilageneum, see Hypo-

condrium.

Subclavia vasa, the Veins and Arteries that pass under the Clavicle.

Subclavius Musculus, it draws the first Rib upward and out-

Siler, the Cork-Tree.

Subeth Avicenna, see Coma.

Subligaculum, the same as

Bracherium, see Amma.

Sublimatio, a dry Extract, confishing of the more subtile parts railed above the Mass: and sticking to the Sides Neck of the Vessel.

Sublimamentum, the same with

Enegrema.

Sublimis Musculus, the iame with Perforatus.

Sub-

Sublaxatio, a Dislocation, or leum or Oyl of Peter, is a Liputting out of Joint. | quor drawn from Amber, by

Subscapularis Musculus, see

Infrascapularis Musculus.

Subsidentia, see Sedimen-

Subtiliatio, is call'd Dissolution by the Chymists.

Subuola, the same with Hy-

pothemar.

Succago, see Apochylisma.

Succedaneum, see Antioballo-

Succenturiati Renes, sec Cap-

Succidus, the same with Oe-

Succus Pancreaticus, see Dull-

us Pancreaticus.

Succinum, Amber. There is found in small Currents near the Baltick Sea, in the Dutchy of Prussia, a coagulated Bitumen, which because it seems to be a Juice of the Earth, it is called Succinum and Carabe, because it will attract Straws *feveral* little Animals such as flies, and Ants do stick too it, and are buried in it. Amber is of different Colours, as White, Yellow and Black; White is most esteemed, though it be no better than the Yellow, the Black hath the least Virtue of all, Amber serves to stop spitting of Blood, the bloody Flux, the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides Terms, and Gonorrhea: the Dose is from ten Grains to half a Dram, it is likewise used to flop the Violence of Catarrhs, the fume of it being received at the Nose, some think Petro-

quor drawn from Amber, by the means of Subterranean Fires, which make a Distillation of it, and that get, and Coals are the Remainders of this Distillation; Tincture of Amber is good for an Apoplexy, Palsie, Epilepsie, and for Hysterical Women, the Dose is from ten Drops to a Scruple, in some proper Liquor. Spirit of Amber is an excellent Aperitive, and is given in the Jaundice, stoppage of Urine, Ulcers in the Neck of the Bladder, and in the Scurvy, the Dose is from ten to four and Twenty Drops, in some convenient Liquor, the Oyl is given inwardly in Histerical Distempers, in the Palsie, Apoplexy, and Epilepsie, the Dose is from one Drop to four, in some appropriate Liquor, the black Oyl may ferve for outward uses to chafe the Nose and Wrists of Women in Hysterical Diseases.

Succisa, Devils bit.

Succolatra, see Cholatra.

Succotrina, Aloes, it comes from the Island Succotra, where it grows in abundance.

Succubus, the same with In-

cubus.

Succus cerebralis, see Spiritus.

Succus nervosus, see Spiritus.
Sudamia, little Pimples in
the Skin, like Millet Grains;
they are frequent in Children
and Youths, especially those that
are of a hot Temper, and ase
much Exercise: They break
out in the Neck, Shoulders,

I 3 Breast

Breast, Arms and Thighs, and mostly about the Privities.

Sudationes, the same with

Sudamina.

Sudor, Sweat, a watery Humour which confilts of Water chiefly, with a moderate quantity of Salt and Sulphur: This is driven through the Pores of the Skin by the Heat and Fermentation of the Blood, and sometimes by its Weakness and Colliquation.

Sudvrifera, see Hydrotica.

Suffersura, Pustles occasion'd

by heat in Children.

Suffimentum, the same with Suffitus, a thickish Powder, prepar'd of odoriferous Plants, Gums, Ge. which thrown up on Coals, produces a pleasant Smell.

Siffocatio Uterina, see Hyste-

r, ca passo.

Suffumigabulum, a Censor. Suffumigium, see Suffitus.

Suffusio, see Hypochyma of

Cataracta.

to a fair las

Sugillana, see Enchymoma.

Suptur, Brimstone native and 'Tis a kind of Bitufactitious. men that is found in many places in Italy and Spain; the natural Greyish, and called Sulphur vivum, the Artificial is nothing, but the natural melted, purified from its groffer Earth, and formed into Rowls, which we do commonly use, some think that Sulphur is a Vitriol sublimed in the Earth, because these mixt are very often found near one another, and there is a great deal of Sulphur in the Mass

Mineral, Vitriol, and the Spirit which are drawn from both are wholly alike: the Flower of Sulphur is used in Diseases of the Lungs and Breast; the Dose is from ten to thirty Grains, in Lozenges, or in an Electuary, 'tis used also in Ointments for the Itch, the Magistery or Milk of Sulphur is also good for Diseases of the Lungs or Breast, Balsam of Sulphur is excellent for Ulcers of the Lungs and Breast.

Sumach, the same with Rhus. Summitates, the tops of Herbs. Superbus Musculus, that which

lifts up the Eye.

Supercilium, see Cilium.

Superfætatio, is when after one Conception another succeeds, so that both are in the Womb together: Sennertus makes mention of frequent Caufes of this Nature.

Supergeminalis, the same with

Epididymis.

Superbumeralis, the same with Epomis.

Superimpragnatio, the same

with Superfetatio.

Superligamen, the same with Epidesimus.

Superligula, the same with

Epiglottis.

Superscapularis Superior, the

same with infraspinatus.

Supinator Musculus, is Two-fold, both move the Radius.

pression of the Courses.

Suppressio Urina, the same

with Ischuria.

Suppressionis ignis, a Fire a-

SHE

Superpurgatio, see Hyperca-

tharsis.

Supplantalia, Plaisters applied to the Feet; these for the most part are made of Leven, Mustard, wild Radish, Salt, Sope, Gun-Powder, drc.

Suppositoruim, a Suppository, it is compounded of Honey, Salt, and Purging Powders.

Suppuratio, see Abscessus,

Sura, the fame with Os Fibula:

Surculus, a Sprig of a Tree. Surditas, the same with Copbosis.

Sufpirium, a Sigh.

Susurrus, the same with Tin-

Sutorium Atramentum, the same with Vitriol.

Sutura Ossium, a Suture is the Juncture of Bones (of the Skull) like the Teeth of Saws

meeting together.

Sutura, a Connexion of the Sides or Lips of a Wound: This is of Two forts; Actual, which is done with a Needle of a triangular Point, a Pipe, or Cane, and waxed Thread; first in the middle of the Wound you must sew it together with a double Thread, and having made a Knot, cut it off; the rest of the Wound must be sewed up with a fingle Thread; care must be taken that the Stitches are not let too wide, nor too close, especially not too close that there may be room for any corrupt Matter bred in the Wound to work out: The oher forth of Suture is much

like the way that Skinners use to sew Skins together; this is proper in Wounds of the Intestines, and in Cuts of the Veins and Arteries.

Sycaminos, is Morus. Syce, the Fig-Tree.

Sycoma, the same with Sycosis.

Sycomorus, the Sycomore-Tree.

Sycosis, an Excrescence of the Flesh about the Fundament. Tis also an Ulcer so called from the resemblance of a Fig.; this is of Two kinds, one hard and round; the other foft and flat : Out of the hard iffues a very fmall quantity of glutinous Matter; out of the Moist proceeds a great quentity, and of an ill Smell: These Ulcers grow in those parts which are covered Hair; the hard round chiefly in the Beard, the moilt for the molt part in the Sclap.

Syderatio, see Apoplexia.

Sylva, mater, see Matri-

lylva.

Symbecota, Accidents which happen to those that are well, to distinguish 'em from Symptoms which happen in Diseases.

Symmetria, a good Temper. Sympasma, see Catapasma.

Sympathia, Consent.

Sympepsis, a Concodion of those Humours which are growing into an Imposshume.

Sympatheticus pulvis, Pow-

der of Vitriol.

4. V. Sime

Symphysis, the Joining of Two Bones, of which neither has a proper distinct Motion: This is either without any Medium, or else with it, as with a Cartilage or Grisle, a Ligament or Flesh.

Symphyton, see Emphyton. Symphytum, is Consolida.

Symptoma, a preternatural Disposition of the Body occasion'd by some Disease: This is either a Disease caused by another Disease, or else the Cause of a Disease proceeding from another Disease; or else simply a Symptome: This last is either some Action of the Body hindred or disturb'd, some fault of the Excrement, or change of the natural Temper.

Synactica, Medicines that con

tract any part.

Synaitia, see Continens causa. Synanche, a fort of Squinancy, which quite stops the Breath; or a preternatural Inflammation of the Muscles of the Jaws.

Synarthrofis, a joyning of

Bones by a Grisle.

Syncampe, the Flexure, or Place where the lower part of the Arm is joyn'd to the upper.

Syncausis, the Excrements harden'd by a Feverish Heat.

Synchondrofis, the joyning of

Bones by a Griffe.

Synchysis, a preternatural Confusion of the Blood and Hu-

mours in the Eye.

Syncope, a sudden Prostration or Swouning, with very weak or no Pulse, and a Depravation of Sense and Motion.

Syncritica; relaxing Medicines.

Syndesmus, see Ligamentum.

Syndrome, a Concurrence of several Symptoms in the same Disease.

Sinedreuonta, common Symptoms which accompany the Disease; and yet neither flow from the Nature of the Discase, norare necessary Concomitants of it; but do notwithstanding, fignify the Greatness, Continuance, &c. of the Disease.

Synocha, 'a continued' intermitting Fever, this last for many days with a great Heat, sometimes Putrefaction of the Blood: It is either Quotidian, Tertian,

or Quartan.

Synochos, a continued Fever without any Intermission or Abatement of the Heat, which continues for many days: This is either Smple, or accompanied with Putrefaction.

Syneurofis, the joyning of the

Bones.

Ssynnimensis, such a Connexion as is made by the help of a Membrane.

Synovia, the glutinous Matter

betwixt the Joynts.

Syntasis, a preternatural Distention of the parts.

Syntenosis, the same with Si-

nuerosis.

Synteretica, that part of Phyfick which gives Rules for the Preservation of Health.

Syntexis, a Consumption and Colliquation of the Body, in which first the Flesh is wasted, and afterward the substance of

the more folid parts.

Synthesis, either the Frame and Structure of the whole Body; or more strictly the Composure of the Bones.

Synulotica, see Cicatrisantia. Syphulus, the same with Lues

Veneria.

Syringia, a Syringe, an Instrument which is used in injecting Liquors into the Fundament, Womb, Ears, &c.

Syringomata, Chyrurgeons: Knives which they open Fi-

Itula's with.

Syringotomia, the Inficion of the Fistula:

Syringotomus, the same.

1. Syrupus, Syrup.

syrupus de Rhabarbara, Syrup of Rubarb; it is a very gentle purge, proper for weak-

ly People.

Syrupus e Cichoreo cum Rhabārbaro, Syrup of Rubarb with Succory; 'tis a very cooling Purge, and chiefly used for Children.

Syrupus de Epithimo, Syrup of Doder; 'tis a proper Purge

for Melancholy People.

Syrupus de Pomis Magistralis, Syrup of Apples; it is a proper purging Syrup for Melancholy People,

Syrupus Deartemisia, Syrup of Mug-wort; it opens obstructions, forces Child-bed Purgations, and strengthens the Nerves.

Syrupus Myrtinus, Syrup of Mirtles; this is an excellent astringent Syrup, good for Spitting of Blood, and all other Fluxes. Syrupus de quinque Radicibus, Syrup of five opening Roots; it opens Obstructions and forces Urine.

Syrupus Botryos, Syrup of the Oak of Jerusalem; it is a good pectoral Syrup, and cures Ul-

cers of the Lungs,.

Syrupus Peonæ Compositus, compound Syrup of Peony; it is excellent for Diseases of the Nerves.

of Pomgranats; it strengthens the Stomach, and is astringent, and quenches Thirst, and is useful for Ulcers of the Mouth.

Syrupus de Papavere Erratico, Syrup of red Popies; it is peculiarly proper for Pleurifies, nd Inflamations of the Lungs, and is fomewhat astringent.

a Syrupus Cydoniorum, Syrup of Quinces; 'tis an excellent Syrup for the Stomach, and stops Vomiting, and Fluxes of the Belly.

Syrupus de Rocis siccis, Syrup of dried Roses; it is astringent and good in Fluxes, strengthens the Stomack, and stops Vomit-

ing.

Syrupus, de Rhamno Cathartico, Syrup of Buck-Thorn; this Syrup purges strongly Watery Humours, and therefore is good for Dropsies.

Syrupus Florum Mali Parfici, Syrup of Peach Flowers; it is a gentle Purge for Children.

Syrupus Rosarum Solutivus; Syrup of Roses Solutive; it is a gentle cooling purging Syrup, and is commonly used with purging Potions.

Syrup of Amoniacum, it opens Obstructions, and is good for

Diseases of the Skin.

Syrupus Balsamicus, Balsamick Syrup; it is good for Coughs, Hectick Fevers, and

Confumptions.

Syrupus by Zantinus Simplex, Simple Byzantine Syrup; it opens Obstructions, and is good for the Dropsie and Green-sickness.

Syrupus e Succo Citri, Syrup of the Juice of Citrons; it expels Malignity, is good in Fevers, and strengthens the Stomach.

Syrupus Corticum Citriorum, Syrup of the Peel of Citron; it refists Poyson, is Cordial and good for the Head and Stomach:

Syrupus e Corallis Simplex, fimple Syrup of Coral; it cool and refreshes the Spirits, and is good for Hectick Fevers, and for all sorts of Fluxes.

syrupus Musci Pyxidati Syrup of Cup-moss; this is reckoned a specifick for the Hooping or

Chin-cough.

Syrupus de Meconio, Syrup of white Poppies; this Syrup eases Pain, stops tickling Coughs, and is in general a good anodine Medicine and much in use.

Syrupus Sambucinus compositus, compound Syrup of Elder; it is alexipharmick and sudorifick, is good in Dropsies, for the Scurvy, and heat of Urine.

Syrupus Chamapityos, Syrup of ground Pine; it is used for the Gout, and Diseases of the Nerves.

Syrupus de Prasio, Syrup of Hore-hound, it is an excellent Medicine for Diseases of the Lungs, and helps expectoration.

Syrupus Glycyrrhizæ, Syrup of Liquorice; it is used for Diseases of the Lungs, and helps expectoration.

Syrupus florum Tunices, Syrup! of Gilly Flowers, it is cephalick

and Cordial.

Syrupus Capillorum Veneris, Syrup of Maiden-Hair; it opens obstructions of the Lungs, and is good for pains of the Side, Kidnies and Bladder, gently provokes Urine, and expels Gravel.

Syrupus Dialthae, Syrup of Marsh Mallows, it eases Pains, and corrects sharp Humours; it is chiefly used for Diseases of the Bladder and Kidnies.

Syrupus Mentha, Syrup of Mint; it strengthens the Stomach, helps Concoction, and stops Vomiting.

Syrupus De pilosella, Syrup of Mouse-ear; it is healing and astringent, and good for Spitting of Blood and the like.

Syrupus Scabiosa Compositus; compound Syrup of Scabious; it is good for the Lungs, when they are obstructed, and is counted good for the Itch.

Syrupus de Stoechade, Syrup of Stechas; it is good for the Head and Nerves.

Syrupus

it is good for Consumptions.

Syrupus Chalybis, Syrup of Steel; it opens Womens obstructions, is good for hypochondriack Melancholy, the Scurvy, Dropsie, and the like.

Syrupus Violarum, Syrup of Violets; it is cooling, pectoral, used in Fevers, and sometimes

mixt with Clysters.

Syrupus Absinthii simplex, simple Syrup of Worm-wood; it strengthens the Stomach, stops Vomiting, and is good for a Dropfie.

Sylarcosis, the Connexion of

Bones by Flesh.

Sylygia, the Natural Temper. Systema; the same that Syn-

thelis.

Syftole, the Contraction of the Ventricles of the Heart, whereby the Blood is forcibly driven into the great Artery.

T.

Abacum, Tobacco, it refifts putrefaction, provokes Sneezing, is Anodine, vulnerary, and Vomits; being smoaked, stops Catarrhs, and disposes to rest, takes off weariness, and takes off Mother-fits, and is a good preservative against the Plague; a Gargarism of it, cures the Tooth-ach, and diffolves Tumours of the Uvula; a Bath of the green Leaves applied, cures a Leprofie, the Itch; and kills Lice, it heals Wounds, and cleanfes Ulcers, and cures or confirme away: If you ask

Syrupus Rapi, Syrup of Turneps; | Burns ; the Smoaking of it strengthens the Stomach, helps Concoction, and gently moves the Belly, but it is not good for People of an hot Constitution. The Pain of the Teeth is cared, by stopping those that arehollow, with calcined Tobacco; for the Palsie, take the green Leaves, and infuse them in Malaga Wine, and rub the parts well with it, after fiveating tis the best outward Remedy for the Palsie. A Noble-man that was extreamly Fat, was reduced to an ordinary fize by chewing Tobacco, which also does good in an Asthma; 'tis of great use in Camps, where there is many times scarcity of Victuals, and Cholicks and the like. The fume of Tobacco blown up into the Bowels; is a most effectual Clyster in the Cholicks it also cures Mother-fits, and fainting, being blown upon the Matrix.

Tacamahaca, a Refine brought

from New Spain.

Tabella, a solid Medicine taken inwardly, made of Powder, and three or four times as much Sugar, dissolved in a convenient Liquor, boiled to the Confiftence of a Syrup, and made into little round Cakes upon a Marble Stone.

Tabes, see Atrophia.

Tabes dorsalis, a Consumption: in the spinal Marrow, most incident to Lechers, and fresh Bride-grooms; they are without a Fever, eat well, and melt

one in this Disease an account of himself, he will tell you, that there feem fo many Pifmires to fall from his Head down upon his spinal Marrow; when he eases Nature either by Urin or Stool, there flows then liquid Seed plentifully; nor can he generate, but when he fleeps whether it be with his Wife or no; he has lascivious Dreams. When he goes or runs any way, but especially upon a step place, he grows weak and short breathed, his Head is heavy, and his Ears tingle: So in procress of time being taken with violent Fevers, he dies of a Fever called Lypyria wherein the external Parts are cold, and the internal burn at the same time.

Tabula, see Tabula of Mor-

Tabum, a thin fort of Matter that comes from an ill Ulcer.

Tallus, the Touch, a Sense whereby the tactile Qualities of Bodies are offered to the common Sensory (and there perceived) by the different Motion of Nerves diffused through the whole Body, the Skin being intermediate: Or Touch is the Sense of a thing touched, offered to the common Sensory by the Nerves, the Skin being intermediate, and there perceived.

Tagetes, see Tanacetum.

Talpa, a Tumor, so called, because that as a Mole (in Latin Talpa) creeps under ground; so this feeds upon the Scull un-

der the Skin: it may be referred to the Species of Atheromas; which see.

Talparia, the same that Tal-

pa.

Talus, see Astragalus.

Tamarindus, or Thamarindus, Tamarinds. They grow in Arabia Felix, and in the East and West-Indies; they correct the Acrymony of the Humours, purge Coler, and restrain the heat of the Blood, they cure Fevers, and Jaundice, and take off the Heat of the Stomach, and Liver, and stops Vomiting. The Turks and Arabians when they go long Journies, in the Summer-time, carry Tamarinds with them, to quench their thirst in pestilential and putrid Fevers; Water where in Tamarinds have been infused, sweetned with Sugar is a proper Liquor to drink, for it extinguishes Thirst, and cools much.

Tamarifcus, Tamarisk; 'tis excellent for Diseases of the Spleen, a Decoction of the Bark stops the Courses, and an immoderate Flux, of the Hemorrhodes, it Settles the Teeth when they are loose, and eases the pain of them, and is good for Ulcers, for Melancholy, the black Jaundice, and a Dropsie, occasioned by hard and Obstructed Spleen.

Tamus or Tanus, a fort of

Briony.

Tanacetum, Tansie; 'tis vulnerary, uterine, and nephritick; tis used for the Worms, the Gripes, and the Stone in the

the Kidnies and Bladder, for obstructions of the Courses, Wind and Dropfie; the Juice of it applied to the Hands and Feet, cures the Chaps of them, feabby Ulcers and the Itch; conserve of the Leaves and Tops, resists putrefaction, purefies the Blood, and opens obstructions. One was cured of an obstinate Dropfie, by the Decoction of

Tapsus barbatus; is Verbas-

Taraxicum, is Dens Leo-

Taraxis, a Perturbation of the Humours of the Eye, the Stomach or the Entrails.

Tarsus, a cartilaginous Extremity of the Eye-lids, whence the Hairs spring, called Cilium; also eight backward Bones of the Foot; ordered like Grates.

Tartar, is a gross or Terrestrious Matter, that sticks to the fides of the Vessel, when separated from its Liquor, by means of Fermentation, but that fort of Tartar which is ufed in Physick, is that of Wine, it is found sticking to Casks, like a very hard Stone, sometimes White, and sometimes Red, according to the Colour of the Wine, that which comes from white Tartar, is to be preferred before Red, because it is purer, and contains less Earth, both one and the other, are had in greater Abundance in Languedock, and Provence than in many other Climates, but the best white Tartar of all, is brought! Bowels occasion'd by the Bloody

from Germany, it must be heavy, White, and Chrystalline, the Lees of Wine are also a liquisied Tartar, they are burned, and the Ames that are made of them are called Cineres Clavellati, in English, gravelled Ashes. the Crystal of Tartar is Purgative and Aperitive, and is good for Hydropical, and Astmatical Persons: Fixt Salt of Tartar is Aperitive, it is used to draw forth the Tincture of Vegetables, and is given for Obstructions, the Oyl of Tartar per Deliquium, is used for Tetters, and to discuss Tumours; the Ladies mix it in Lilly-Water, to clear their Complexion and Hands; Tincture of Salt of Tartar is an excellent Aperitive, it purifies the Blood, and refists malignity of Humours; it is used for the Scurvy; Tartar Vitriolated is a good Aperitive, and a little Purgative, it is given in Hypochondrical Cases, for the Kings-Evil, and all other Diseases, wherein it is necessary to open Obstructions, and to work by Urine.

Tatura, see Datura.

Taris, Yew.

Tartarus, Tartar.

Tecmarsis, a Conjecture at Diseases.

Telephium, the same Ulcer with Chironia, which see; it is so called from Telephus, who was a long time troubled with this Disease.

Telephium, Orpine, 'tis Vulnerary and Aftringent, 'tis chiefly used for healing Ulcers of the

Flux, for Ruptures and Burns, it is excellent for easing Pains, both in fresh Wounds and old Ulcers; the Herb washed under Ashes and mixt with Lard, eures Fellons.

Temperantia, those things that attemperate an Acid in our Body, see Absorbentia.

Temperata, rhose things that are neither too hot nor too cold

Temperamentum, Temperament, a Quality that refults from the Union and Mixture of Elements: See Grafis.

Temperies, see Crasis.

Temporalis Musculus, the Mus-

cle of the Temples.

Tempus, the Temple, a lateral part of the Scull in the middle betwixt the Ears and Eyes, where Cephalick Plaisters are applied for the Tooth-ach, and Head-ach.

Tenaculum, the same with

Forceps.

Tendon, a Tendon, a similar nervous part annexed to Muscle and Bones, whereby the voluntary Motion of the Members is chiefly performed: The generality of Chirurgions scarce ever distinguish betwixt a Tendon and a Nerve.

Tenesmus, Tenasmus, a continual Defire of going to Stool, yet attended with an Inability of doing any thing, but bloody flimy Matter.

Tenta, the same with Mela

Aurunda, or Penicillus.

Tentigo, see Priasmus.

Tephrion, the name of a Colly-

Terebellum, the same with Modiolus.

Terebinthina, is twofold, vulgar and Venetian, the Venetian also called Chious or Cyprian the best is clear, pellucid, white and of a glass colour, inclining to a Sky colour, it comes from Chios, Cypris, Lybia, and many other places. It is used like a Balfam for Wounds, and taken inwardly, it is Diuretick, and is therefore given in Gonorrheas in a Bolus, or else dissolved in some Liquor by means of a little yolk of an Egg, it gives the Urine a smell much Violets, it is often boyl'd in Water, and then becomes folid, and being fo prepared, is made up into Pills, the Volatile Spirit is an excellent Aperitive; it is given from four to twelve Drops, in some Appropriate Liquor, to expel Gravel out of the Reins or Ureters, in the Nephritick Colick, or to dissolve Viscosity; it is likewise used for Gonorrhea's, the Oyl is used to consolidate Wounds, to discuss Tumours, and to fortifie the Nerves.

Terebrum, see Modiolus.

Teredum, the same that Ca-

Tereniabin, see Manna.

Teres Radii Musculus, see Pronator Rotundus.

Terettum, see Modiolus.

Tergum, see Dorsum.

Terminthus, a swelling in the Thighs with a black Pimple at the top, sas big as the Fruit of the Turpentine-tree.

Terra.

Terra Mortua, and Caput Mor- Chest-nut, afterwards like an tuum.

Terra Faponica, see Catechn. that remains after Elixivation Qualities.

Terra panis, see Cyclamen. Terra tuber, see Cyclamen.

Tertiana Febris intermittens, a Tertian Ague, is an Effervescence of the Blood every third day, which with its various Symptoms, comes exactly at a set time. The Cause of it is Nitro-fulphureous Blood; and it is either a true Tertian or a fpurious.

Tessella, the same with Rotula

or Tabella.

Tessera, see Cuboides.

Testes Muliebres, see Orchis.

Testes viriles, Mens Testicles, confift of feveral small Vessels wherein the Seed is generated: It is covered on the out-fide with several Tunicks.

Tesles Cerebri, two backward Promineuces of the Brain, called Testes, from the likeness they have to Testicles: They are bigger in Men than in Brutes.

Testiculus, see Testis and Or-

chis.

Telliculus Venereus, the swelling of the Stone after contagious Copulation.

Testudo Cerebri, see Forinx.

Testudo, a soft large Swelling, or not very hard, in the Head, broad, in form of an Arch or Tortife, from which Resemblance it takes its Name.

Terra Damnata, the same with the beginning it grows like a wherein is contained a Egg, foft Matter cloathed with a cer-Terra Mortua, the earthy part tain Tunick (whence some refer this fort of Tumour to Medestitue of all active efficacious licers, which see) which sticks fo close to the Skull, that many times it infects and corrupts it.

> Tetanus, a constant Contraction, whereby a Limb grows rigid and inflexible. The Cause, of it is, sometimes a Relaxation or Palfie in fome other Muscles. which when they are relaxed. the opposite Muscles act too strongly, so that they draw the part wholly to themselves, which ought to confift as it were in an Æquilibrium betwixt both: Yet sometimes such a permanent Contraction may proceed from the Tendons being loaded and obstructed with serous Matter. which thereupon grow rigid and stiff: This Distemper is frequent in the Scurvy, so that the Patient can extend neither Joynt nor Limb: The Tendons in the Back are fometimes contracted into a round globular Form, which by reason of such an Afflux of Humours supon them, draw the Bones out of their due place, and cause an hunched Back, or a stooping and bending of it: It is usually distinguished into Universal, of which there are three forts, Emprosthotonos, Opisthotonos and Tertanos, properly fo called; and Particular, which respects a certain Member, or a particular Joynt.

Tetrataus, the same with wakeful, especially those that are not used to drink, it renders the

Tetradrachmon, four Ounces. Tetrapharmacum, a Medicine consisting of four Ingredients, as Unguentum Basilicum.

Tetrobolon, four Drams.

Tencrium, is Chamadrys.

Tutlon, is Beta.

Thamar, the Fruit of the Palm-Tree.

Thamarindus, see Tamarin-

Thapsia, a plant like Feru-

Thapsus, see tapsus Barba-

Thee, Tea, it grows in China, Fapan, and elsewhere. goodness of Tea is known by the fragrent smell of the Leaves, it fmells somewhat like mixt with a little Aromatick smell, 'tis of a green Colour, and tastes Sweet with a little Bitter, it purifies the Blood, prevents troublesome Dreams, expels malignant Vapours' from the Brain, takes off Giddiness, and the Headach, especially when it proceeds from over eating, it is good in a: Dropsie, for it provokes Urine very much, it dries up Rhumes of the Head, corrects the Acrimony of the Humours, opens Obstructions of the Bowels, and strengthens the Sight. The People of Japan use it as the only Remedy for weakness of the Sight, and Diseases of the Eyes, whereunto they are much Subject, it corrects adust Humours, cools a hot Liver, and softens a hard Spleen, it keeps People

not used to drink, it renders the Body brisk, chears the Heart, drives away fear, and takes off the Gripes, and suppresses Wind, it strengthens the Bowels, quickens the Memory, and Marpens the Wit, a Person that travelled in Japan, and made it his Business, to enquire about the Stone, there could not find one Person that had the least Symptom of it, either in the Bladder or Kidnies, it therefore be reckon'd an excellent Remedy for the Stone, for they are great Drinkers of it, is moreover a Provocative to Venery, it strengthens the Stomach, and is very good for Gouty People, the price of it varies according to the largness of the Leaves, and so great a difference is there in the Price, that one Pound of the best Tea is fold for more than an Hundred Pounds of another fort, it grows on a Shrub in Japan and China.

Thelygonos, fo are called all Feminine Plants.

Thelypteris, see Filix.

Thenar the Muscle that draws

away the Thumb.

Theodoretos, an Antidote for the cold Diseases of the Head.

Theophilion, a certain Collytprium.

Theophrastici, the Followers of Paracelsus.

Theorema, see Theoria.
Theoretica,, see Theoria.

Theoria, the speculative part of Physick; whence Theorema,

a Speculation, and Theoritica, those things which belong to the speculative part of Physick.

Therapeutica, that part of Phyfick which delivers the Method

of Healing.

or Tereniabin; Thereniabin,

orential Manna.

Theriaca, Triacle, a Medicine that expels Poyfon.

Therioma, a wild cruel Ulcer,

like Carcinoma, which see.

Therma, Baths, Watery, and Vaporous Baths have been in use from all Antiquity, and held in great Esteem, both for Pleafure, and for the Preservation of Health, there are no Baths in Europe, of more univerfal Use, for curing Diseases, nor none more Ancient than our Baths in Somersetshire, we have Ancient Trditions, that King Bladud, who is faid to have lived in the time of Elias, first discovered the Baths, and made upon his one Trial of them, Son, and thereupon built the City of Bath, the Baths are principally used outwardly, because they are most proper for such Diseases as are in the Habit of the Body, as Palfies, Contractions, Rheums, cold Tumours, Difeases of the Skin, aches and the like, and in these Cases we use not only the Water, but also the Mud, and in some Places the Vapour, the King's-Bath is the hottest of all the Baths; and therefore fittest for cold Diseafes, and cold and Flegmatick Constitutions, and we have daily experience of the good Ef- ticularly evinced by this Obser-

fects, it works upon Palfies, aches, Sciatica's, cold Tumours, and the like, both by Evacuation, by sweat, and by warming, the parts affected, attenuating, discussing, and resolving the Humours, also in Epilepsies, and Uterine effects in the Scurvy, and in that kind of Dropsie, which is called an Anafacra, the Bath Waters are also used to particular Parts. by Pumping, Bucketing, or applying the Mud; a Morning Hour is the fittest for bathing after the Sun has been up an Hour or two, June, July, August, being the warmest Months, are fittest for bathing; the Waters taken inwardly, heat, dry, mollifies, and Bladder eafe Cholicks, comfort the Womb, cure Barrenness, proceeding from cold Humours, they Difcharge the whole Body, from all Impunities that are Incorrigible, and correct those that are capable of Amendment, and free innate Heat, or Ferments of each part, which one oppressed thro' any Surcharge, or Peccancy of Humours, and Restore, or Revive those that otherwise Languish, or are somewhat decayed; and this is done not by any one manner of Operation in them, but by their complicated Working of Sundry Evacuations at one time. It is Manifest that they operate by Stool, by Urine, and by insensible Transpiration, as well as by Sweat; the effects they have in Reference to insensible Transpiration are parvation

vation of the Laundresses in the Bath, viz. that those which drink the faid Waters do foul their Linnen more than other People do, or than themselves do at other times, when yet it is equally worn; it behoveth such Persons as drink the Waters during the Course of them, to avoid all Surcharge, of Meat, and all excess of Drink, that they neither indulge themselves with too much Sleep, nor Macerate or inflame their Bodies by immoderate Watching, that neither Debilitate Nature, by fo violent exercise as may introduce a Lassitude, nor retard the Destribution Digestion, and Evacuation of the Waters, by Sloth, and in Activity, that such Excrementitions, Gollections, as Nature customarily produceth in Humane Bodier, be duly evacuated, and neither too long retained, nor to preciptiously difcharged; that the mind be compofed into fuch aCheerfulness and Gaiety, as may prevent all diforderly Passions and Lusts.

Thermantica, heating Medi-

cines.

Therminthus, see Terminthus. Thermomethron, natural Heat, which is perceived by the Pulses.

Thelaspi, Shepherds Purse.
Thelipsis, a Compression of Vessels.

Tholus Diocletis, a fort of Bandage.

Thora, a fort of Napellus.

Thoracica, Medicines for the Breast.

Thorax, or medius Venter, the Chest, all that Cavity which is circumscribed above by the Neck-bones, below by the Diaphragma, before by the Breastbone, behind by the Bick-bones, on the sides by the Ribs; it is of an Oval Figure, contains the Heart and Lungs, and is covered on the inside with a Membrane called Pleura. Hippocrates and Aristotle tookall that space from the Neck-bone to the very Secrets, both the middle and lowermost Cavity, for the Thorax.

Thorexis, the drinking of a generous Wine, which warms the Breast.

Thrombus, the Coagulation of Bloods or Milk into Clots or Clusters.

Thryallis, a fort of Verbaf-

Thus, fee Olibanum.

Thyma, the same with Ecthy-

Thymbra, an Aromatick Plant.

Thymelea, is Chamelea. Thymi.ma, see Sussitus. Thymion, a small Wart.

Thymus, a Glandule in the Throat, which separates the watry Humour, called Lympha, from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatick Vessels. It is also a slessly Tumour that hanges upon the Body like a Wart, of a Colour like the Flower of Time, whence it has its Name.

Thymus, Thym.

Thyroarytanoides, a pair of Muscles that proceed from the Cartilage

Cartilage called Scutiformis, and extending themselves forward to the Sides of the Arytanoides (the fourth and fifth part of the Larynx) serve to contract and close the opening of the La-

Thyroidea Glandula, two, of a viscous, solid, bloody Substance, wonderfully adorned with Vessels of all forts, and hard Membranes almost of the bigness and shape of an Hens Egg, fituate above the lower teat of the Larynx, at the sides of the Cartilages of the Thorax, Cricoides, and some first rings of the Wind pipe, upon which parts they immediately lye; yet so as they may be easily separated, unless where they stick something obstinately, about the beginning and the end; Nature has placed them in those parts, that they may warm them when cold receive superfluous Moisture, and contribute to the Ornament of the Neck.

Thyroides, the Cartilage, called Scutiformis, of the Larynx: Also the Hole of the Os pubis.

Tibia, the Leg, the part betwixt the Knee and the Ancle. It confifts of two Bones: One outward, called Focile minus, another inward and larger, which has usurped the Name of the whole, and is called Tibia Focile majus; others call it, Canna major. The upper end. has a Process which is received by a Cavity in the Thigh, and two oblong Cavities to admit the Heads of the Thigh-bone,

the depth of which Cavities is increased by a Cartilage that is annexed thereunto by Ligaments: This Cartilage is moveable, foft, flippery, moistned withan unctious Humour, thick in its Circumference, and smaller towards the Center, whence it is called Lunata, made like an Half mobn; there are rugged sharp Ligaments before, which increase the Lunary Cartilages: The fore-part, which is acute and long, is called Spina: There is below a prominent and gibbous Process in the inner side; nigh the Foot, and is called Malieolus externus; one of the Ankle-bones.

Tibieus Musculus, the same with Tibialis Musculus.

Tigillum, the same as Crucibulum.

Tinctura, a Tincture, or Elixir, the Extraction of the Colour, Quality, and Strength of

any thing.

Tinea, if running Sores in the Head full of little Holes, called Achores, continue long, or be too flowly or ill cured, they grow into Tineas, crusty stinking Ulcers of the Head, which gnaw, and confume its Skin; they are deservedly reckoned among the Difeases of Children, but when they are a little grown; for the Adult Persons are fometimes troubled with this Disease, yet they contracted the Rudiments and Seeds of it in their Infancy: It is called Tined, which fignifies a Moth, from those little Worms

which

which eat and consume Clothes, because those Ulcers prey upon the Skin of the Head, as those Animals upon Clothes. What the Greeks called this Distemper is not so obvious.

Tinearia, is Ageratum. Tinus, Wild-laurel.

Tinnitus Aurium, a certain Buzzlng or tingling in the Ears, proceeding from obstruction, or something that irritates the Ear, whereby the Air that is shut up is continually moved by the beating of the Arteries, and the Drum of the Ear is lightly verberated.

Tintinabulum terra, is Pyrola.

Tipha, see Typha.

Tithymalus, a fort of Spurge. Tithymelaa, the same as Thymelaa.

Titillatio, tickling.

Tometica, the same that Atte-

Tomici dentes, see Dentes.

Tomotocia, the same that Hy-

Toniea, those things which being externally applied to, and rubbed into the Limbs, strengthen the Nerves and Tendons.

Tonotica, the same that Tonica.
Tonicus, the same that Tetanus.

Tonfille, fee Paristhmia.
Topasus, the same with Chysolithus:

Tophus, a stony Concretion

in any part.

Topica, Medicines applied outwardly, as a Plaister, Cataplasin, &c.

Topinaria, the same that

Talpa.

Torcular Herophili, that place where the four Cavities of the thick Skin of the Brain are joyned.

Tordylium, Heart-wort.

Tormentisla, Tormentil; it dries and is very astringent; wherefore there is no Remedy more proper for the Belly and Womb, than the Roots of Tormentil, besides they are diaphoretick, and alexipharmick Wherefore they are used, in all Medicines for the Plague, and Malignant Diseases, especially when Fluxes of the Belly company them: Moreover they are mixt with vulnerary Potions, Ointments and Plasters; for they cure old and putrid Ulcers. Halfa Dram or a Dram of the extract of Tormentil, is much commended for curing an epidemick dysentery; Rubarb being used before, if there be occasion.

Tormina alvi, the same that

Colica Paffin.

Tormina hysterica, the Hysterick Cholick. Women of a lax and crude Habit of Body, are chiefly afflicted with this Disease, and such as have a long while before been seized, with some other hysterick Disease, or which is most common, such as hardly escaped difficult and hard Labour: A violent pain seizes first the region of the Ventricle and sometimes a little below its which is followed by violen. Vomiting of green, and somet times

times yellow Matter, to which is added, as I have often observed a greater dejection Mind and Dispair, than in any Disease whatever, after a day or two, the pain seases, but returns again a few Weeks after, as fierce as before, and has iometimes the faundice accompanying it, which vanishes in a few days, when the Symptoms are all quiet, and the Woman feems very well, any fmall commotion of the Mind, either by anger or grief, will recal the pain, or walking, or any other Exercise used too early,

Tormina infantum, Childrens Formina post partum, are the pains which Child-bed Women fuffer after delivery, when the Lochia do not flow well.

Torrefactio, a toasting as when Rubarb is torrefied, or dried by the fire.

Toxica, poysonous Medicaments, wherewith Barbarians use to anoint their Arrows.

Trachea, the same that Aspera Arteria.

Trachelagra, the Gout of the Neck.

Trachelium; Throat-wort; the whole Plant, especially the Root is astringent and drying; and therefore the Decoction of it is used at the beginning of Ulcers, and Inflamations of the Month and Tonfils, and for other Diseases that requires astringent Remedies.

Trachoma, a Scab, or Asperity of the inner part of the led also Duleichinum and Cipe-

Eye-lid.

Tracomaticum, a fort of Col'yrium.

Tragacantha, or Tragacan-

thum, Gum-tragacanth.

Tragopogon, Goats-heard; the Root boyled is reckoned delicate Food; 'tis also used raw in Sallets, it nourishes much, and therefore good for consumptive People; tis used in Diseases of the Breast, and for a Cough, and difficulty of Breathing; 'tis supposed to expel the Stone, and to force Urine, the Juice of the Root and the distilled Water do the same.

Tragea, differ not from Powders, but that the Ingredients whereof they are prepared, are not beat fo small: And they are applied externally to the Body, either put to or resolved into Smoak, or they are put into a Linnen Bag, and then into Wine or other Liquor, that they may communicate their Strength and Qualities to Yet fometimes they are compounded of some fort of Antidotes, or Counter-poisons, and other odoriferious things, and of simple Medicines reduced into a Powder, with an Addition of Sugar. In the making these, they commonly take one Ounce of Sugar to every Dram of ingredient, especially those which are bitter and unpleafant.

Tragema, the same that Tragaa.

Tragi and Trafi, 'tis calrus.

Tragium, is Fraxnrella. Tragoceros, is Aloe. Tragos, is Caprificus. Tragopyrum, is Fagopyrum.

Tragorchis, is Satyrion capri-

Tragoriganum, is Origanum hircinum.

Tragus, the extream Brim of

Transversales Musculi, the first pair shew themselves with a membranous beginning at the transverse Processes of the Vertebra of the Loins, and at the Cartilaginous Bone of the Ilium, another pair is appointed to extend the Neck, or to bend it backward.

Transversus Musculus bumeri, the same with Rotundus major.

Trapefius Musculus, so called from its Geometric Figure: See the Description of Cucularis IMusculus.

Thaulus and Traulotes, a Stammering, or fault in pronouncing

the Letters Land R. Trauma, see Troma.

· Traumatica , those things , which being taken in Decoctions and Potions, fetch the ferous and sharp Humours out of the Body; and fo attenuate the Blood, that it may be conveniently driven to the wounded, broken, or bruised parts.

Thremor, see Thromos.

Trepanum, the same that Modiolus.

Triangulare officulum, the triangular little Bone, is that which is placed betwixt the Suture

called Sagittalis; which they say conduces to the Falling-Sickness.

Triangulares Musculi, sometimes there's but one, but not always, it rifes from the top of the Cubitus, and ends carnous and narrow about the middle of the same. " was a faction of

Trica Incuborum, a Species of

the Plica Polonica.

Trichiasis, the same that Phalangosis: Also hairy Urin, such as by reason of pituitous Humours Hairs feem to swim

Trichismus, a very small-Fracture.

Trichomanes, Maiden-hair.

Trychophyllon, Herbs like Fennel, Corailine Wose leaves are like Hairs.

Trichofis, the same with Tri-

chialis.

Triccoccos, the Fruit of the Mediar-tree.

Tricongius, a Measure that contains eighteen Sextaries, a Sextary being about a Pint and an half.

Tricuspides Valunta, see Val-

Triens, the third part of a physical Pound containing three Ounces.

Trifolium, Trefoil. Trinitas, is Trifolium.

Trifolium, Palustre; it grows commonly in marshy and watery places, and is much commended in the Scurvy, and for pains in the Limbs; the leaves are boyl'd in Beer, and is taken called Lampdoides, and another twice or thrice a day, but be-

cause it is very bitter, 'tis taken in a Syrup.

Triobolon, half a Dram. Triorchis, a fort of Satyron. Triphylon, is Trifolium.

Tryploides, a Chyrurgical Instrument, with a three-fold Balis, used for a great depreftion of the Skull.

Tripelium, Star Wort.

Tripsis Contrition, or Contution.

Trifinus, the grinding of the Teeth, or a Convulsion of a Muscle of the Temples, whereby the Teeth gnash whether one will or no.

Trissago, is Scordium.

Tritaophyes, an Ague that comes every third day.

Tritaus, the same that Febris Tertiana intermittens.

Triticum, Wheat. -

Tritorium, the same with

Infundibulum.

Trituratio, a Pounding, whereby Medicines' are reduced to Powder, that they may be the better mixed.

Trochanter, the same that Ro-

tator.

Trochisci, Trochies, round marked things made of Powders, mixed with viscous Extracts, and made up into Paste, and then into round little Bodies, which are to be dried up in the Shade: They are called also Pastilli.

Trochlea, the same that Bath

mis.

Trochelaris, the upper, or greater oblique Muscle of the Eye.

Troma, a Wound from an external Caule.

Trombosis, a Coagulation of Milk or Blood in Humane Bodies.

Thromos, a Trembling, or a pravation of the voluntary Mo-

tion of Members.

Truncus, in general is faid to be that part of the great Artery and Vena Cava, which descends from the Heart to the Illiac Vessels, it more especially fignifies those Branches which are fent from the great Trunk to the Viscera.

Trismus, see Trismus.

Tuba Fallopiana, two slender Passages proceeding from the Womb, which when they are a little removed from it, grow gradually wider; they have large Holes or Orifices, which almost lye shut, the extream Edges falling flat; yet if they be diligently opened and dilated, they represent the extream Orfice of a Brazen Pipe. Their Use is to receive the Eggs from the Testicles and carry them into the Womb, according to the excellent R. de Graaf, the Truth whereof is evident from the Inspection of Rabits diffected.

Tubercula, the same that Phymata.

Tuberosa, is Indian Hyacinth.

Tulipa, a Tulip.

Tulus, the same that Callus. Tumor, Swelling, is when the parts of Humane Bodies are enlarged and extended beyond their due Proportion, fo that X 4 they

they cannot perform their Ope- lite for his recovery; after the rations.

Tunbrigences aqua, Tunbridge Waters; there are two small Springs, about four Miles Southward, from the Town of Tunbridge in Kent, from which they have their Name: They are feated in a Valley, compaffed about with Stony Hills fo Barren, that there grows nothing but Heath upon them, one may with less than half a Breath, run from these Springs into Sussex; the Taste of this Water, is not unpleasant to those, who have a while been used to it, and no Man is able to drink half so much of any other Liquor, though never to pleafant, as he may of this. This Water does effectually open all manner of Obstructions, of the Mezeraick Reins, of the Spleen, and Liver, and is really better than any other Physick, whatsoever in these cases, for these Obstructions being stubborn, and requiring a great deal of Phyfick to be removed, and Phyfick being loathfome, People grow weary of it, before a Physician shall have run a quarter of the Course, which is neceifary for the removing these obstructions, and that is the reason, that so many are trouwith Cronnical lingring Diseases, which in their own Nature, many times are not incurable, but only remain uncured, either because the Patient is not able, or willing to undergo such a

Patient has used these Waters a little while, the taking of them is not at all troublesome; but the longer a Man continues the use of them, the more he may, and being taking in a large quantity, they must needs open effectually; wherefore they are of excellent use, for all Diseases that proceed from Obstructions; they Cure the Dropfie, the Black and Yellow Jaundice, hard swellings of the Spleen, which the Common-people called an Ague Cake, Scurvy, Green-sickness, Whites, and the defect and excess of Womens Monthly Purgations, and this last affertion, feems to have some repugnancy, in that we ascribe two contrary effects to one, and the same Agent, yet there is no fuch matter; for the one is done by opening obstuctions, and the other either by cooling the Blood, when it is hot and sharp, and so provokes Nature to expultion, or by corroborating and strengthing the retentive faculty, and it is the property of all Equivocal Agents, to vary their Operations, according to the variety of their object of the Matter they work upon, fo the Sun melts Wax, and hardens Clay; this Water cuts and attenuates rough clammy Flegm; upon this account, is good for those that are troubled with the Cholick, when such an Humour is contained in their Guts, Course of Physick, as is requi-lit scours and cleanses all the pallages

passages of the Urine; and therefore is good against the Gravel and Stone, provided the Stone be not to big, to pass through the Ureters, for if so it is safest to forbear the use of these Waters, it dissolves and washes away clammy flegmatick Excrements bred in the Bladder. which fometimes stops the pasfage of the Water, as if there were a Stone, it is also good in regard of the astringent and healing Faculty; it hath for all inward Ulcers, and especially for those of the Kidnies and Bladder, and many have been cured of a Bloody Urine, by the use of them; they are also good for the Bloody-Flux, and all other Fluxes of the Belly; they likewise extinguish all inward Inflamations, and hot Diseases, and yet the Stomach is not hurt, by the actual coldness of them, but rather strengthen'd, and the Appetite is increased by the use of them; the Nerves and Original of them, the Brain are strengthned, by the use of this Water, and consequently it is good against the Palfie, Apoplexy, Lethargy, and the like, Convulsions, also Headach, and the Giddiness are driven away by the use of it, if the Patient drink it constantly, it is also used with good success, for Vomiting and the Hickcops, Hypochondriack Melancholy is removed by it; it kills Worms, and is good for Barrenness. Summer is the fittest time for drinking these Waters, but in gene-

ral, when ever the Weather is clear and dry, the Water is then best, as well in Winter as in Smmer, yea in hard frofty Weather, the Water is commonly strongest, as to the time of the Day, the Morning when the Sun is an Hour high, or thereabout is the fittest-time to drink the Water; you are to drink the Waters, in as small a space of time as conveniently you can, without oppressing your Stomach, and you must take care not to fweat, when you begin to drink, after every Glass, or or every two or three Glasses, according as you shall be able to take it, it will be good to chew Carraway-comfiits, Coriander Seed, Galingal, Ze-Elecampane, Angilica Root, or the like to help the digestion, and passage of the Water, to which end modederate exercise, is also very good, and 'tis regisite that you be as merry as you can. As to the quantity of the Water, to be drank in one Morning, it is a thing which cannot justly be defined, in regard of the difference of Bodies, Age, Sex, strength, and other circumstances, but generally those that are able to drink most, receive the most benefit, if the Waters pass well; but in this as in all other Cases, People must observe what best agrees with them, however it is best to rise by degrees increafing the quantity daily, till you take two or three Quarts in a Day, and you most decrease

by degrees, ending with the quantity you began with: A fet time for drinking these Waters cannot be defined, for in some. Diseases some Weeks lutfice, in others divers Months are required. As to a Diet, let every one feed upon that which he has been most used to, so it be good meat, excilding good nourishment, and of easy Digestion; but: Sauces made of Butter and Spices must be avoided; in a word a fober moderate Diet is always best, but especially during the course of these Waters. The Directions which have been given for drinking Tunbridge Waters, may serve all other calybeate Waters, as Islington, Hamstead, Wickham, Sunning-Hill, and the like : But 'tis to be noted, that though these Waters are an empirical Remedy, yet they must not be used faltogether empirically, but with reason, discretion, and circumspection, otherwise hurt rather than good, will follow the use of them.

Tunitanus flos, is Flos africa

mus.

Tunica, is Betonica.

Tunica, the same that Mem-

Tunica Cornea, see Cornea

Tunica retiformis, seeRetina

and Amphibles-troides.

pos'd to be a purging Root of fome Indian Convolvulus.

Turbith Minerale, a Mercuri-

Turgescentia Humorum, the same with Orgasmus.

Turiones, the tender Tops of

Trees that grow yearly.

Turritis, a fort of Nastur-

Turunda, the same that Turundula.

Turundula, a Tent put into Wounds or Ulcers.

Thus, the same with Thus. Tussedo, the same with Tus-

fis,

Tustilago, Colts-foot, the fresh leaves are applied outwardly to hot Ulcers, and Inflamations; but being dried, are pretty, acrid and hot; the Fume of them received into the Mouth through a Tunnel, and swallow'd down, or smoak'd in a Tobacco-pipe, is good for a Cough, difficulty. of Breathing, and an Ulcer of the Lungs; a Syrup prepared of the Leaves, is good for the fame use. Mr. Boyle says that the Leaves Powdered with Saffron and Amber, and Imoaked in a Pipe, have cured a Consumption.

Tussis, a Cough, a vehement Efflation of the Breast, whereby that which is offensive to the Organs of Breathing, is expelled by the Force of the Air.

Tutia or Cadmia fallitia, it is nothing elle but the Soot of Brass, which sticks to the Furnace, in the suspense of the Metal; it is chiefly used in Surgery, for old and ill conditioned ulcers, for being sprinkled upon them, it dries much, and destroys the corrupt ferment

ment of Ulcers, and so incarns and cicatrizes. Cadmia being prepared by Fire, and Extinguished, is called prepared Tutty, which is good for Diseases of the Eyes, the Powder of it being blown into the Eyes for Inflammations and Ulcers; an Ointment is commonly made of it, and used for the Eyes, but it is very proper to mix with it a Grain or two of Camphor or Saffron or the like.

Tympanias, the same that

Tympanites.

Tympanites, Tympanias, as Tympany, is a fixed, constant, equal, hard, refisting Tumor of the Abdomen, which, being beat, founds: It proceeds from a firetching Inflation of the Parts, and of the membranaceous Bowels, whose Fibres are too much swoln with Animal Spirits, and hindred from receding by the nervous Tuice which obstructs the Paffage; to which Diftemper there is consequently added, as the Compliment of all, an abundance of flatulent Matter in the places that are empty.

Tympanum; the Drum of the Ear, Jarfmall, thin, obicular; transparent Membrane, stretched over the Cavity of the inner part of the Ear, which contains the natural congenite Air: Its Use is Hearing. There is also a Cavity in the Ear, called

Concha.

Typha, Cats-Tail.

Typhodes, a symptomical, continued, burning Fever; as if it were from the Inflammati-

on of the Bowels.

Typhomania, a Delirium with a Phrenfy, and a Lethargy.

Typhonia, the fame.

Typus or Periodus and Circuitus, an Order of Fevers, conlisting of Intension and Remission, or encreasing and decreasing.

Tyria, the same that Ophia-

115.

Tyriasis, the same with Elephantiasis and Satyriasis.

Tyroides, see Thyroides.

Tyrosis, Milk which eaten Curdles into a Substance like Cheese.

Vacaria, thorow Wax, the Decoction of the Herb in Wine, or the Leaves powder'd, are given for Ruptures and Contuinous; 'tis also used for the King's Evil, for Fractures, and

an Arifius.

Vaccinia nigra vulgaris, common Bilberries, the Berries are and Astringent, they Cooling, are very agreeable to an hot Stomach; and quench Thirst, they cure a Loofness, and the Bloody flux, occasion'd by choler; and are good in the Difeases called Cholera Mörbus, they stop Vomiting, and take off Feverish Heats. A Syrup made of the Juice of the Berries, is most agreeable. viz. Take off the Juice, strain'd one Pint, fine Sugar one Pound and an half, boil it to a Syrup over a gentle Fire, take one Spoonful at a time, or mixt with threeOunces of some proper Water.

4. 10 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 6

V.

Vacuatio, see Evacuatio.

Vacui dies, those Days
wherein an impersect and ill
Crisis frequently happens; and
those are 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 18;
to which some add, 22, 23, 25,
29, 30, 32, 33, 35, 38, 39.
These are called Medicinal Days,
because Medicines may be given
on them.

Vaga Arthritis, see Arthritis-

Vagina Porta, the same with

Capsula Glissonii.

Vagina Hepatica, the same with Capsula Communis Glissonii.

Vagina uteri, it is called also Matrix Uteri Ostium, Uteri that Passage in which Cervix, a Man's Yard is sheathed as it were in a Coition; it is placed in the Hypogastrium, and is of an oblong Figure, and of different Magnitude, according to the Age of the Woman, and her Use of Men; its upper part it's as thick as the breadth of a Straw, but the lower twice or thrice as thick again: It is about as broad as the Gut Restum, nervous and wrinkled within: It is perforated with a great many little Pores, especially in the lower part, about the end of the urinary Pallage.

Valeriana hortensis, Garden Valerian; the Root and Herb, are very Diuretick, half a spoonful of the Powder of the Root before the Stalk Springs, taken once or twice in Wine, Water or Milk, relieves those that are Seized with the Falling-Sickness; and Sylvius reckons it more effectual in this case, than the Roots of Male, Peony the Leaves bruised are commonly applied to slight Wounds, upon which account it is called Cut-finger, it purges upwards and downwards.

Valerianlla, is Adiminutive of valeriana.

Veel Gutta, is Oreoselinum.

Vaginalis tunica, see Flythroides.

Valetudinarius, Sickly.

Valetudo, either a good or ill Disposition of the Parts of the Body.

Valgus, he whose Feet and

Legs turn outwards.

Valvule, little thin Membranes in Vessels or Fibres; like Folding-doors as it were; they have received different Names, according to the Diversity of their Figuration, as Sigmoides, like the Letter Sigma, Semilunares, like an Halfmoon, They are found in Veins, Arteries, Lymphatick and Lacteal Veffels, and in musculous Fibres, which were first discovered by our Curofity, and of which we have discoursed in a particular Tract. The Use of them is to hinder the Blood and other Liquors, from returning the fame way they came.

Valvula, Valves, also found in the Intestines, in the small and great Guts, especially in the

Fejunum

Jejunum, and about the beginning of the Ileum, which are called Semi-circular from their Figure. These Valves or Folds grow more 'and more 'oblique by litle and little, the nearer you come to the Ileum, and at the beginning of the Ileum they are less oblique than farther on. In like manner, near the end of the Jejunum, they are gradually more and more distant from one another; and so in the Ileum too. At the beginning and in the middle of the Jejunum, they are scarce distant half a Thumbs breadth; in the Ileum a whole Thumbs breadth and more: They yield a little if thrust with your Finger, and move there and there: At the beginning of the Colon there is a fleshy and circular Valve, befides feveral others in that Gut. The Use of them is to stop the Meat a little, that it may be the better fermented, the Chyle distributed, the adjacent Parts be cherished with Heat, and laftly, that it ascends not again.

Vaporarium, is when the Patient does not fit in Liquor, but receives Vapours through an Hole, under which there is placed a Pot full of apposite and boyling hot Ingredients, which cooling, fresh Matter is added.

Variciformes parastrata, so called, because they have many Turnings, that they may work the Seed the better.

Varicoum corpus, that Contexture of Spermatick Vessels which enters the Testicles.

Variola, the Small-Pox, confists in a contagious Disorder of the Blood, contracted from the Air, or otherwise; accompanied with a continued wandring Fever, which fometimes increases, sometimes decreases, with a Pain in the Head and Lyons, Anxiety and Inquietude, and with a breaking forth of Pimples or Wheals, which swell and suppurate. The famous Willis, attributes the Cause of this Distemper to some filthy and fermentative Matter, which is communicated to the Fætus, together with the Nourishment from the Womb; but how this can hold in Adult Persons, whose Blood has undergone fo many Alterations, I could never yet understand from his Writings. It feems rather to confist in a depraved Temperature of Air, with a peculiar Disposition of the Blood and nervous Juice towards this Distemper. This Poysonous Quality of the Air first infects the nervous Juice (whence proceeds the Pain of the Head and Loins) wherewith the Blood boils and ferments, and parts into little Pieces or Clots, which in the Course of Circulation, flick to the outward Parts, and to the inner Viscera too; after while they grow ripe and suppurate.

Varix, see Cinsos. Varus, see Johnthus.

Vas breve, see Breve vas.

Vasa, the Vessels, Cavities through which the Liquors of the Body pass, as a Vein, an Artery, lymphatick Vessels, the Dullus that conveys the Chyle, and those of the Spittle.

Vasa capillaria, see Capillaria

vala.

Vasa deferentia, those Vessels that carry the Seed from the Testicles to the seminal Bladders.

Vasa præparantia, see Præpa-

rantia vasa.

Vasa lastea, the Milky Vesfels in the Mesentry, they which reach from the Guts, efpecially the small Guts, to the Glandules in the Mesentrey, are said to be of the First sort: and they which reach from those Glandules to the Bag that carries the Chyle, are of the Second fort. Their Use is to convey the Chyle, from the Guts to the little Bag that holds the Chyle, and thence to the Ductus, which conveys it along the Thorax. Afellius was the first who discovered them, and the dextrous F. Rnischius afterwards discovered Valves in them.

Vasa Lymphatica, see Venæ

Lymphatica.

Vafa Seminalia, those Veins and Arteries that pass to the Testicles.

Vasa Spermatica, the same with Vasa Seminalia.

Vasti Musculi, they extend the

Tibia. Vestis, see Modolus.

Vegetabile, a Plant or Tree. Vehiculum, see Ochema.

Velamentum Bombicinum, the Velvet Membrane of the Guts.

Vena, a Vein, the Species of

them are the Vena cava, the Vena porta, the lymphatick and milky Veins. Arteries are sometimes taken for Veins. They confilt of Four Tunicks, a nervous, a glandulous, a muscular,& a membranaceous one. The Branches of the Vena cava above the Heart, are called Jugular Veins, go towards the Head; they which go towards the Arms, are called Axillary; that about the Heart Coronary; in the Lungs Pulmonary; in the Liver Hepatick, or Liver-Vein; in the Diaphragme Phrenica; in the Thighs Crural; in the Reins Emulgent; and fo from its various Ramification, variously denominated.

Vena Azygos, see Azygos.

Vena porta, is only in the Abdomen, and extends its Roots to
the Liver, Spleen, Ventricle,
Mesentery, Intestines, Pancreas, Cawl, &c. The Office of
the Vena cava and porta, is to
convey the Blood that is more
than what serves for Nourishment to the Liver, or Heart,
or Lungs.

Vena Lymphatica, the Lymphatick Veins receive the Lympha from the conglobated Glandules, and discharge themselves either into the Sanguinary Veins, or into the Receptacle of the

Chyle.

Vnex latter, see Vasa latter.
Veux sectio, the Opening of a Vein, which is either for E-vacuation, or to derive the Blood to another part, Gr. In Bleeding respect must always be

had to the Strength of the Perfon. There never ought to be taken away above a Pound; but the better way is, to take away first Six or Eight Ounces, and if Occasion require, to repeat the Operation. A Vein is to be cut according to the length of the Fibres, and not Across or Transverse.

Venenum, Venom.

Venerea lues, see Lues Vene-

Veneris Oestrum, the same

that Clitoris.

Venter, is Threefold, Uppermost, Middle, and Lowermost.

Venter Equinus, Horse dung, is so call'd by the Chymists.

Venter infimus, see Hypoga-

strum.

Ventosa, see Cucurbitula. Ventres, see Cavitates.

Ventriculus, the Stomach, is membranous Bowel in the Abdomen, under the Diaphragme, betwixt the Liver and Spleen, confishing of Four Tunicks; a nervous, fibrous, glandulous, and membranous one: It has Two Orifices, one on the Right-hand, called Pylorus or Faintor, whereat the Meat is sent out into the Guts; another on the left-hand, at which the Meat enters: Its Office is to concoct or ferment the Meat: it is called also Stomachus and Aqualiculus.

Ventriculi cerebri, the Ventricles of the Brain, are Four; the Use of them is to receive the serous Humours, and to bring them by the Pelvis to the

Pituitary Glandule; or into the Processus mammillares, by the Os cribriforme to the Nostrils. They are nothing but Complications of the Brain, which happened there as 'twas by accident.

Ventriculi cordis, the Ventricles of the Heart, are two; the first or Right Ventricle receives the Blood from the Vena cava, and sends it to the Lungs; the Left receives the Blood from the Lungs, and sends it through the whole Body by the Arteria Aorta: In the Systole or Contraction of the Ventricles the Blood is sent out: In the Diastole or Dilatation it is let into the Heart: Yet others explain it on the contrary, because they understand not Greek.

Verbascum album vulgare, white Mullein, 'tis used for Diseases of the Breast, for a Cough, and spitting of Blood, and for the Gripes outwardly, the Leaves and Flower are used for easing Pain, especially of the Piles, the Leaves applied to the Soles of the Feet, a few Days before the usual time of Purgation, gently

provoke the Courses.

Verbena, Vervain, so many Vertues are attributed by Authors to this Plant, that it would tire one to reckon them up, 'tis Cephalick and Vulnerary, 'tis used for Obstruction of the Liver and Spleen, and in the Stone for Diseases of the Eyes and Breast, for the Gripes, the Bloody Flux, a Tertian Ague, to heal Wounds, and to hasten Delivery,

ach, pain of the Teeth, Redness, and Weakness of the Eyes, for Quinfie, and swellings of the Glandules of the Jaws, for the falling of the Fundament, for cleanfing Ulcers, and for Pains of the Spleen, 'tis reckoned a Specifick for Pains of the Head, what ever Cause they proceed, the distilled Water is applied outwardly to the Head, four Ounces are taken inwardly with four Drops of Spirit of Salt, Fhorestus says, he knew two. who were cured of the Headach, only by hanging the Green Herb about their Necks when many other Medicines were used to no purpose.

Vermes, see Lumbrici.

Veratrum, the same with Helleborus.

Veranum, the same with Pemis.

Vermicularis crusta, the same with Velamentum Bombycinum.

Vermicularis, is the lefferHouselick.

see Febris Vermis Cerebri, Hungaria.

Vernaculus Morbus, the same with Endeminus.

Vernix, Varnish.

Veronica, Mas Supina, 'tis Vulnerary and Speed-web, Sudorifick; 'tis used in structions of the Lungs and Spleen, for the Cholick, Confumption, Plague Wounds, and Itch, a large Dose of the Decocion taken for some time, expell'd a Stone from the Kidny of a Woman that had been there

'tis used outwardly for the Head- Sixteen Years. A Woman, that had been Barren Seven Years conceived by taking the Powder of it in the Distilled Water of the Herb for many Days; the Syrup of it is of great use in Diseases of the Lungs, one that had incurable Ulcer in hisLeg, found present ease, by dipping Rags in the Water, and applying them to it, it took off the Inflammation, and all the Symptoms that accompanied it; one that had a Fistula in the Breast, and had used several Medicines in vain, was cured by the inward ule of this Water; Scabby Children have been cured by Rags dip'd in this Water, and press'd out, and applied over the Scabs, when other Medicines would do no good, but it is convenient for the Nurse to take Fumatory in Whey at the same time.

Vericularis tunica, the same with Amphiblestoides tunica.

Verticilli, the same with Co-

tyledones.

Vermiformis processus, the Prominence of the Cerebellum, so called from its shape.

Vertebra, see Spondylus. Vertigo, see Scotomia.

Warts; a fort of Veruca, Tubercula; they are called also Porri, because if you look into the tops of them, they feem to resemble the Capillaments, or little Threds of Onyons: They are an hard, high, callous, little Tuberculum, or Swelling, which breaks out of the Skin, and breeds in any part of the Body.

Vertex, the Crown of the Head, the gibbous middle part betwixt the fore and back part of the Head.

Vefania, Madness from Love. Vesica, the Bladder, an hollow membranaceous Part, wherein any Liquor that is to be excerned, is contained; as the Bladder that contains the Urine, the Gall, the Seed.

Vesica biliaria, the same with

Folliculus fellis.

Vesica distillatoria, a Brazen or Copper Vessel, which contains any thing that is to be destilled.

Vesica Urinaria, the Bladder. Vesicaria, is Alkekengi, Winter Cherry; the Berries are diuretick, nephritick, and Lithontriptick, they are also good for the Jaundice, they may be either infused in Wine, or boiled in Posset-drink, or powdered and taken in any Liquor. One that took Eight of the Cherries, every change of the Moon, was cured of the Gout, though before he was miserably afflicted with it. Take of Chios Turpentine, two Drams of the Balsam of Tolu, half a Dram with a sufficient quantity of the Troches of Alkakengi, make midling Pills; take Four at Bedtime, these Pills are good for the Stone in the Kidnies.

Vesicatoria, Medicines which act upon, and rarify the Spirits and serious Particles, and gather them betwixt the Skin and Cuticula, the thin fine Skin, and consequently separate them, and

raise little Bladders full of serous Matter.

Vesiculæ adiposæ, see Sarculi adiposi.

Vesicula fellis, see Folliculus

fellis:

Vesicula Seminales, they are only found in Men: They are plac'd betwirt the Bladder and

the right Gut.

Vespertilionum ala, BatsWings, two broad membranous Ligaments, on each side one, wherewith the bottom of the Womb is loosely tied to the Bones of the Flank. Aretaus likens them to Bats-wings.

Veterinaria Medicina, commonly call'd Mulomedicina Me-

dicine, for Cattel.

Veternus, see Lethargus.
Vetonica, is Betonica.
Vibex, see Enchimoma.
Vibressa, the Hairs in the Nose.

Viburnum, Way-faring-Tree sthe Leaves and Berries dry, and aftringent, they are used for Inflamation of the Throat, and Almonds, and for Relaxation of the Uvula, and to settle the Teeth, when they are loose, and also for Fluxes of the Belly, a Decoction of the Leaves, makes the Hairs Black, and prevents their falling; the Berries are first Green, then Red, and and lastly Black: Some Country-People eat them.

Vicia, Vetchés.

Victorialis , broad Garlick ... Victoriola, see Laurus Alexand drina.

Victus ratio, a way of Living, whereby Health is preserved, and Discases repelled by things, convenient: It confists in the Use of things called non Naturales, not natural ( which see in their place; ) and it is in Difeafes Threefold, thick, moderate, thin; the thin is agian either simply thin, more thin, or the thinnest of all.

Vigilia, Watching, an Agitation and Expansion of AnimalSpirits in the Pores of the Brain, whereby the Motion of Objects are easily represented to the commou Senfory by the externnal Organs; which Spirits if they be too much expanded and agitated, they caule an oblinate long Watching-

Vigilia nimia, the same with

Agrypnia.

Vigor Morbi; see Acme. Viltrum, the same with Filtrum. Vinca pervinca, see Pervin-

Vincetonicum, is Hirundinaчинт.

Vinum, Wine; there are great quantities of excellent Wine in Spain, Italy, Sicily, and some parts of France, the Wine called Setinum, was most esteemed by the Ancients; the Wines that are most esteem'd amongst us; are Claret-Wine, Burgundy Wine, common White-Wine, Frontiniack, Hermitage, and Campaign, these come from France, the following from Spain, Canary Sack, Malaga Sack, Sherry Sack, Alicant Wine, and Oport from the Illand of Crete

is brought, red Muscadine from Germany, Rhenish. Wine is wholefomer than Beer, Mead or Gyder, and indeed than any other Liquor now a Days; rough Wines though they are not fo pleasing to the Palate, counted better for the Stomach, and to help Concoction, as Claret and Florentine Wine; Omphacium is the unripe Juice of the Grape, strained and kept in a Veffel close ftopped; it cools and dries, it is not only ufed in Physick, but also with Food in Sauces, it takes off naufeoufness, excites Appetite, stops the Flux of the Belly, and mitigates the heat of the Stomach and Bowels; being taken inwardly and outwardly applied, it clears the fight, itis better for all hot Diseases than Vinegar; Sapa is new Wine boyl'd to the Consumption of a third part; Defrutum is new Wine, boyl'd to the Consumption of half Wine, moderately taken, rejoyces the Heart, increases the Vigor of the Body, and produces a certain gaiety of Mind, is undoubtedly very profitable. for all the Function of the Body, yet when it is used to excess, it causes many mischiefs, as Apoplexies, Palfies, Gout, Dropfie, and a long strain of many other Diseases, are the usual consequences of intemperance: Spirit of Wine serves for a Menfiruum, to a great many things in Chymistry; half a Spoonful of it, is given to apoplexical and lethargical People,

to make them come to themselves, likewise their Wrists, Breast and Face are Rub'd with it; tis a good remedy for Burns, if applied fo foon as they happen, and it is good for col'd pains, for the Palsie, Contusion, and other Maladies, wherein it is requisite to discuss, and open the Pores. Vinegar is made by setting Wine in some hot place, or by keeping it too long, or by exposing it to the Sun; Vinegar is frequently used in Physick and Food, pickle and Sauces are made of it, it excites Appetite, and Promotes Concoction, 'tis' used in Physick, to allay feverish Heats, and to prevent putrefaction, to cut Flegm, and glutinous Humours, that they may be rendred thereby fitter to be expectorated; outwardly used it cures the Itch and Herpes, and the like; but it is injurious to the Nerves, and nervous parts, it also makes the Body lean.

Vinum Cos, a Wine of good

Colour, Smell, and Tafte.

Vinum Hypocraticum, a Wine wherein Sugar and Spices have been infused, and is afterwards strained through a Bag, which they call Manica Hypocritis, which see.

Vinum Medicatum, a Wine wherein Medicines have been infused for the use of fick People.

Viola, Violet; the Leaves are cooling, the Flowers moisten, cool, and mollifie; they are reckoned among the Cordial Flowers, they are chiefly used in Fevers,

to abate the Heat, and to ease the pain of the Head occasion'd by it, and for Coughs and Pleurisies; the Seed is Lithontriptick, the Syrup is most in use.

Viola Matronalis, Dames Violets
Viorna Travellers joy

Viorna, Travellers joy. Viperina, see Ehium.

Virga passoris, see Dipsacus.

Virga, see Penis.

Virginale clanstrum, see Hymen.

Viride aris, see Arugo.

Virgineus morbus, see Chlorosis. Virosus, poisonous.

Virus, is Poyson.

Viscaria, is Muscipula, so called, because its clammy leaves catch Flies.

Viscera, Organs contained in the Three great Cavities of the Body: They are called also

Exta and Interranea.

Viscum or Viscus, Missletoe it grows on Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, and Crab-Trees, on Ashes and Oaks; that which grows on the Oaks is most esteem'd, it grows also on the Barbarry-Tree, and the Hafel; the Wood is chiefly used for the Falling-sickness, and is counted a specifick for it; 'tis also used for Apoplexies, and Giddiness; 'tis taken inwardly, or hanged about the Neck, in all which Diseases, ?tis reckoned very prevalent, by ancient and modern Physicians,; the Powder of it also cures a Pleurisse, and forces the Courses. think that Milletoe, that grows on the Halel-Tree, is better for the Falling-sickness, and other Diseases of the Head, than that

which grows on the Oak. A young Lady having been troubled with a hereditary Fallingfickness, and after having been wearied by courses of Physick, by the best Physicians that could be procured, without mending at all, but rather growing worse, so that sometimes she would have in one Day, eight or ten dismal Fits; was cured by the Powder of Missletoe, as much as would lye on a Six-pence, being given early in the Morning, in Black-Cherry Water, or in Beer for fome Days, near the full Moon.

Visus, Sight, a Sense whereby Light and Colours, are perceived from the Motion of subtile Matter upon the Tunica retina of the Eye.

Vitalia, the same with Cardia-

ca

Vitalis facultas, the Vital Faculty, an Action whereby a Man lives, which is performed, whether we design it or no, such are the Motions of the Heart, Respiration, Nutrition, Joc. It depends chiefly upon the Cerebellum. It is the same with natural Faculty, tho the Ancients distinguished them, placing the Natural in the Liver, and the Vital in the Heart.

Vitex,, is Agnus castus. Viticella, see Bryoni.1.

there are Three kinds of them.

Alphus where the Colour is white fomething rough, and not continued, like fo many Drops here and there; but sometimes it spreads broader, and with some Intermi-

Mions. Melas differs in Colour, because it is black, and like a Shade in the rest they agree. Luce has; something like Alphus, but it is whiter, and descends deeper, and in it the Hairs are white, and like Down: All these spread, but in some quicker, in others slower.

Vitis, a Vine; it deserves not the name of a Tree, because it cannot stand by it self; there is a great variety of them, as of Pears and Apples; Currants that are called Corinthian, do not grow now about Corinth's The Turks having that up the passage, not suffering any great Ships to go thither, and so the Inhabitants are not incouraged to Plant them, they come now from Zant, and many other pla-The Reasins of the Sun, are very large Grapes, and inform like a Spanish Olive, they dry them by cutting crois-ways to the middle; the Branches they defign for this use, and so they intercept a good part, of the Nutritious Juice, that should come to the Grapes; they let the Branches hang, half cut upon the Vine, till they are dried by degrees, partly by the heat of the Sun, and partly for want of Nourishment. Vines grow best in an hot Country, and the hotter the Country is, if it. be not too hot, the fooner the Grapes are ripe; Vines usually climb upon Trees, as upon the Elm, and the Poplar in Lombardy; they Plant them in the Corn Feilds so near Trees, that

So:

fo they have Corn, Wine, and Wood, in the same Fields; the Leaves and Tendrels of the Vine, bruised and applied, ease the pain of the Head, and take of inflamations and heat of the Stomach; the tear of the Vine which is like a Gum, but it does not grow on our Vines; taken in Wine, is good for the Stone, the Ashes of the Tendrels mixt with Vinegar, cure a Condyloma, and is good for the bitting of Vipers, and Intlamations of the Spleen.

Vitis alba, see Bryonia. Vitreus Humor, see Humor.

Vitriolum, Vitriol, is a mineral compounded of an AcidSalt, and fulphureous Earth; there are four forts of it, the blew, the White, the Green, and the Red; the blew is found near the Mines of Copper in Hungary, and the Isle of Cyprus, from whence it is brought to us; in fair Crystals which keep the Name of the Country, and is called Vitriol of Hungaria or Cyprus; it partakes very much of the Nature of Copper, which renders it a little caustick; it is never used but in outward application, such as Collyriums, or Waters for the Eyes, to consume Proud Flesh, white Vitriol is found near Fountains, it is the most of all depurated from a Metallick mix ture, it may be taken inwardly to give a Vomit, it is likewife used for Collyriums: There are three forts of green Vitriol, the German, English, and Roman; that of Germany draws near unto the blew, and contains a lit-

tle Copper, it is better than the rest, for the Preparations of Aqua fortis, that of England pertakes of Iron, and is proper to make the Spirit of Vitriol; the Roman is much like the English Vitriol, excepting that it is not so easie to dissolve. Red Vitriol was brought among us, a few years ago out of Germany, it is called natural Colcothar, and is esteemed to be a green Vitriol, calcined by fome fubterranean Heat, it is the least common of them all; it stops Blood, being applied to Hemorrhages, the Gilla Vitrioli is a Vomit; the Spirit of Vitriol is good for an Asthma, Palsie and Diseases of the Lungs'; the Styptick Water is made of Vitriol, it is excellent for Hemorrhages, spitting of Blood, the Bloody Flux, and the immoderate Flux of the He-The Dose is from morrhodes. half a Drain, to two Drams in The Lapis knot Grass Water. medicamentolus is made of Vitriol, it is a good Remedy for a Gonorrhea; a Dram of it being dissolved in eight Ounces of Plantan water for an injection: it is likewise good to cleanse the Eyes, in the Small-pox, seven or eight Grains of it, being diffolved in four Ounces of Eyebright water; Salt of Vitriol is used, as the Gilla vitrioli to give a Vomit.

Vitta, that part of the Coat call'd Amnion which sticks to the Infants Head when 'tis just Born.

Viceratio, see Exulceratio.
Vicus, an Ulcer, a Solution of
Y 2 which

a confuming Matter, in the foft parts of the Body, and attended with a Diminution of Magnitude.

Ulmaria, Meadow-Sweat; it grows in moist Meadows, and on the Banks of Brooks; fudorifick and alexipharmick; 'tis good in Fluxes of all kinds, for a Loofness, the Bloody-flux, the Flux of the Courses, and for spitting of Blood, and also in the Plague; the Leaves put into Wine or Beer, impart a pleafant tafte to it; tis an ingredient in the Aqua Lactis Alexiteria.

Ulmus, the Elm-Tree; the Leaves, the Branches, and the Bark are aftringent, the Leaves cure Wounds, and rub'd with Vinegar, they are good for a Leprofie; the Bark boyl'd in Fountain Water, almost to the confistance of aSyrup, and the third part of Aqua vita mixt with it, is an excellent Remedy for the Hip-Gout, the part effected being fomented with it before the Fire; the Waters in the Bladders upon the Leaves, clears the Skin, it being washed with it, and it betters the complexion; it helps bursteness in Children, Cloaths being wet in, water and applied, but a Truss must be kept on also.

Ulna, or Focile majus, the greater Bone betwixt the Arm and the Wrist, which is jointed upward with the Shoulder by Ginglimus (which see,) and therefore it has there both Processes, and Cavities: Two oblong Processes, as it were triangular and rugged,

strongly. The fore-most and uppermost is less, and goes into the Cavity of the Shoulder: The backward Process is thicker and larger, ends in an obtuse Angle, and enters the hinder Cavity of the Shoulder; the Latines call it Giberus: in the middle of these there's a great Cavity like a Semicircle. It has yet another external lateral Cavity for the Head of the Radius, or leffer Bone of the Cubit; it is joynted at the lower end with the Wrist, both by a Cartilage in the middle, and by an acute Process, and therefore called Styloides (or like a sharp pointed Pen used in Writing-Tables) whence there arises a Ligament, which fastens the Cubit and the Joynt of the Wrist together.

Ulomelia, a Soundness of the

whole Member.

Ulva, the Grass.

Unibella, the tops of Plants. that are like a Bird's Nest.

Umbilicus, the Navel, a Bossin the middle of the Abdomen, to which the Navel-string in a Fætus, is joyned which is cut off after Delivery.

Umbilicus marinus, see Navel-

Wort.

Umbilicus terres, see Cyclamen.

Umbilicus veneris, Navel-Wort, 'tis cold and moist, and somewhat astringent, 'tis good for Inflammations, and St. Anthony's Fire. The Leaves and Roots eaten, are supposed to be good in the Stone, and to force Urine, that the Ligaments may knit it I'tis also good for the Kings-Evil,

Kybes,

in an Ointment.

. Uncia, an Ounce, the Twelfth part of a Physicians Pound, containing Eight Drams.

Uncus, the same with Hamus

and Hamulus.

Undemia, the same that Oedema.

Unedo, 'tis supposed to be

Mespilus.

Ungaricus Morbus, or Hungaricus Morbus, a fort of malignant,

epidemic Fever.

Unguentum, an Ointment, a Medicine outwardly applied, of a Confistence something thicker then a Linimentum: called also Unguent.

Unguentum album, the White Ointment; 'tis an excellent cooling and drying Ointment, and is good for Bruises and Inflammations, and dries Ulcers, cures Galls, and takes off Itching.

Unguentum Ægyptiacum, 'tis an excellent Ointment to cleanle fordid Ulcers, and to eat down

proud Flesh.

Unguentum, Elemi, Ointment of Gum Elemy, it eases Pain in Sores, it heals Ulcers in any parts of the Body, but is chiefly used for Wounds and Ulcers in the Head.

Unguentum Basilicon, it is efleemed a good Digestive, it asswages all manner of Pains, it incarns and heals, it also gives ease in the Gout.

Unguentum Dialthax, Ointment of march Mallows, it foftens, Discusses, Digests, eases the pains of the Breast and Sides,

Kybes, and Chilblains, being used, and of a Pleurisie; the Parts affected being anointed with It.

Unguentum Diapompholigos, it cools, dries, and gives ease, and is excellent for Curing Ulcers.

Unguentum enulatum, Ointment of Eleampane, it cures Scabs, Itch, Tetters, and Riug-Worms.

Unguentum emulatum cum Mercurio, Ointment of Elecampane, with Mercury; it is more powerful than the former, it is ufed for Pains and Nodes in the Skin, pocky Scabs and Ulcers.

Unguentum Laurinum, Ointment of Bays, it is good for all cold Diftempers which affect the Nerves and Joints, and given in Clysters, it expels Wind.

Unguentum Nutritum, it is cooling and drying, and it gives Diseases of the ease, it cures Skin.

Unguentum e Nicotiana, Ointment of Tobacco, it is an excellent Ointment to eale Pains, it is good for Bruiles and Wounds, for the bitings of venomous Beafts, for Scabs, Itch, Tetters, and Ring-Worms.

Unguentum, ex Oxylapatho, it is chiefly used for the Itch, and o-

ther cutaneous Diseases.

Ungentum Ophthalmicum, Ointment for the Eyes, it is good for Inflamations of the Eyes, to ease Pains, and to dry up Rheums.

Unguentum pomatum, it is cooling, and eases Pain, it takes off the Roughness of the Skin, and Pimples, and heals Chaps of the Hand and Lips, and the like.

Unguentum rubrum desiccativun, the red drying Ointment, it dries, heals, and skins Sores, and

stops Fluxes of Humours.

Unguentum de Alabastro, Alabastrine Ointment, it is good for Head-aches, the Fore-head and Temples being anointed with It.

Unguentum Apostolorum, the Apostles Ointment, it cleanses old and finuous Ulcers, and eats

down proud Flesh.

Unguentum Aregon, it is good for all cold Diseases or Palsies Convulsions, Cramps, Stifnels of the Joints, it is good for the Cho lick, pains of the Back, Reins.

Unguentum de arthanita, Ointment of fow Bread, it purges the Belly, being anointed with it, below the Navel, but anointed above the Navel or the Stomach,

it occasions Vomiting.

Unguentuin commitisse, the Countesses Ointment, it is very Aftringent, and strengthning, good for Laxations, Ruptures, and prevents the falling of the Fundament, and Miscarriages, the Belly and Reins being anointed with it; it also stops all forts of Fluxes.

Unguentum Hemorroidale, Ointment for the Piles; it is peculiarly proper for the Piles, the Fundament being anointed with

16

Unguentum Martiaitum, it discusses cold swellings, strengthens the Nerves and Joints, and takes away aches, and is good for the Head.

Unguentum Neapolitanum, Naples Oyntment; it is used for raising Fluxes.

Ungentum Mastrichinum, Oyntment of Mastick; it strengthens theHead, Nervés, and Stomach.

Uugnentum Nervinum, Nerve-Ointment; it is good for the Nerves, Palsie, Convulsions, Bruises, old Aches, and the Cholick

Unguentum Pettorale, the pettoral Oyntment; it is chiefly used for Obstructions of the Breast, for Pleurisies, and the like.

Unguentum Populneum, Oyntment of Poplar Buds; it is very cooling, eafes pain, and is used in Fevers to give rest, the temples being anointed with it.

Unguentum Splanchnieum, it is good for Obstructions, and hardness of the Spleen and Liver; and for hard Tumours, and the Rickets in Children, the Parts being anointed with it.

Uuguntum Sunach, Oyntment of Sumach; it stopes Fluxes, hinders Miscarriage, the Reins and Belly, being anointed with

Unguiculi, the same with Ala-

baltri.

Unguis, a Nail, a fimular, flexible, white, and hard part, which defends the Fingers from external Injuries, and in some meafure adorns them. The Root of it is joined to a certain Ligament, and by reason of the neigbouring Tendons it becomes sensible. They seem to be made of aCollection of very little Pipes, which adhere extremly thick to one another another, and shoot out intolenth. Where they began, there you find certain nervous Fibers like fo many small Nipples lengthened, the lengthened parts whereof, are seen as far as the Nail: If they be forcibly torn off, they leave divers Holes, so that the Horny Substance of the Nail looks like a Net. Under the Nails there is a pappy fort of Body, which has its Veffels of Excretion. The Apices, or Tops of the Nails, are they which grow beyond the Flesh, the Parts which are cut, are called the Segmina, the parings of the Nails, the parts under the Nails, are the hidden parts; the White Semilunar part next the Root, is the Rife of the Nail, the very beginnings that grow into the Skin, are called the Roots of the Nails, the Sides, the Clefts; the white Spots, Nubecula, little Clouds, O.C.

Unguis oderatus, see Blatta

byzantia.

Ungula, a fort of hooked Instrument to draw a dead Fætus out of the Womb.

Ungula caballina, is Tussilago.
Ungula Oculi, the same that

Peterygium.

Unicornus, a Unicorn.

Unio, Perle.

Vola, the Palm of the Hand, also the Cavity of the Foot.

Volatica, the same that Li-

chen.

Volsella, or Vulsella, an Instrument to pull up Hairs with by the Root, Tweezers, or a

Chyrurgions little Tongs which are of different shape according to the Diversity of their Use.

Volvulus, see Iliaca Passio.

Vomica, a fault in the Lungs. Heterogeneous Blood. which being lodged perhaps in one of the little Bladdery Cells. there, occasions neither a Fever, nor a Cough; but afterward when it is encreased, it oppresses the neighbouring Sanguiferous Veffels, and impregnates the Blood as it passes along with its Effluviums; whereupon there succeeds a small Fever, accompanied with Inquietude and Leanness; at last when is full grown and concocted into Matter, it makes a Nest as it were, and lodges there:

Vomitorium, a Medicine taken inwardly, made of Emeticks, or things that provoke Vomiting, insused, dissolved,

or decocted.

Vomitus, a Vomiting, a violent and inverse Motion of the Ventricle, wherein its fleshly Fibres being irritated and contracted towards the lest Orifice, send out at the Mouth whatsoever is contained in the Stomach.

Urachus, the urinary Passage in Fætus's, reaching from the Bladder to the Membrane, called Allantoides; which after the Fætus is born, becomes like a Ligament, and is that which suspends the Bladder, it is joyned with the Navel and the bottom of the Bladder.

Tra-

Urceolaris, see Helxine. Tranismus, the same that Palatrum:

Urentia, see Pyrotica.

Vreter, a fistulous membranaceous Vessel, which proceeds from both Reins, and opens between the Membranes of the Bladder, by which the Urine paffes from the Reins to the Bladder : Celfus calls it the white Veint state of the system age.

Wrethra, or Fistula,, the urinary Passage, whereby the Urine is discharged at the Yard in Man, and in like manner in Woman: It ferves also for the Ejection of Seed. The feminal sittle Bladders, empty the nfelves into it by two Holes at the beginning of it, when there is occasion; which Bladders or Vessels are surrounded with Glandulous Prostrates, perforated with several Holes; to which there is a little piece of Flesh affixed.

-G. Urina Pericarii, Mee Aqua Peritarditude the single the

Vrinalis berba, is Linaria. Vinaria fiftula, the same

that Urethra.

Vretica, the same that Diure-

tica. ....

Urina, Urine; the inspection of the Urine, is best after chylification, is perfectly made and therefore 'tis best to see it; after Sleep in a Morning, must put it into a clear and thin Glass, that is round at the bottom, it must not be viewed afer watching, Purging, or after

fected the Urine, and it must be viewed as foon as it is cold, and has a Sediment, you ought to view it in a clear Air; if any one shall bring to a Physiclan, with a design to deceive him, the Urine of a Brute, or any thing else, instead of Man's water, the cheat is best discovered by the smells, every Disease cannot be known by the Urine, for the Giddiness of the Head, Wound of a certain part, a Palsie, Luaxations, and many other Diseases, cannot be known by the Urine, but the Coustitution good or ill of those parts, wherein the Urine is perfected, generated, or some what altered, are chiefly known by the Urine, as of the Visera, serving for Concoction of the Blood, Heart, Ureters, and Reins; and therefore I say that Urine, is a very general diagnostick Sign, and more general than the Pulse, because it often discovers the Disease, the cause of it, and the part affected, but the Pulse does not fo, for by the Urine we know Diseases, as Ulcers, Obstructions, and the intemperies of the inner parts; by the Urine we know the causes, Viscidity, Crudity, Choler, Stones, Sand, Clods of Blood, and the like; by the Urine we know the part affected, Bladder affected, by Scales, or fetid Pus mixt with the Urine; we know the Reins are affected by caruncles Blood, and Pus coming away with the Urine; he use of Medicines, that af we know the Bladder of the Gall

Gall, is affected by the Urine, being pale for a long while; Urine also often shews Death, as an Ischury by the defect of it, in a Leucophlegmatia by the aquosity of it; an Ulcer of the Bladder by Pus mixt with it, in the Plague by the Blackness of it, and its variegated co lour and the like : But we must not prognosticate any thing rashly, by the inspection os Urine, for sometimes in the most dan gerous Diseases, and when the Pulse are till, the Urine appears good, and yet the Patient dies, notwithstanding wherefore it is veryfallacious.

Urocrisis, the same that Tro-

gritica. Land State B. A. S. J.

Urotriterium, is judgment concerning Urine, because the ordinary People, and some the better fort have been along while, and still much abused by Quacks, Empericks, and some Methodical Physicians, who pretend to the knowledge of many Diseases, to be gathered from the Urine. I must here acquaint them, that there is no certain knowledge of many Diseases, to be gathered from the Urine alone, and that it is better for the Physician to see the Patient once, than to view his Urine twenty-times, and feveral learned Physicians have likewise written divers Tracts, discovering the dangers of taking Phyfick, prescribed only by the fight of Urine, to the end that they may dispossessMen of that fond Opinion, of a Physi-

cians discerning Diseases by it, wherewith they have been folong time deluded, and one of these in shewing the Falsehood, and uncertain judgment of Disea ses by the Urine, hath set down the ingenious confession, of a dying Physician made to him, being then present with him a little before his departure, who being requested to leave to posterity, that skill whereby he had been soo much admired. for judging by Urine, made this Answer: I have, faid he with great applause exercised it. an found by much experience, that it his a great cheat; and therefore not worthy to be counted an Art, and unfit to be communicated to posterity. And indeed had not this base custom, of giving judgment of Diseases, by the fight of the Urine, been under-propt and supported by juglings, and ill shifts it long ago had been abrogated and fallen to the Ground; for there is no knowledge of any Difeafe. to be gathered by the Urine. sufficient to guide the Physician, in prescribing Medicines to cure the same.

Orocritica, Signs which are observed from Urines, and said

Uromancia, see Urocriterium.
Uromantis; one who can divine something from Urines.

Uron, Urina, Lotium, a ferous Excrement conveyed from the Blood, that passes the Reins by the Ureters to the Bladder, and so is excerned when occasion requies: It consists of much

Salt.

Salt, a little Sulphur, of Earth ration and Conception are and Spirit. Before it is the Bla-

Members of the Body with

Nettles,

Urtica a Nettle; tis diuretick and lithontriptick; eaten with Pot-herbs, it loosens the Belly, expels Gravel, and promotes expectoration, the Buds are used in Broths, in the Spring time, to purifie the Blood; the bruised Herb, or the Juice put up the Nostrils, stops bleeding at the Nose; it does good in putrid and malignant Ulcers, and dicusses hard swellings; the Seed is diuretick, and provokes Venery, and is used in Diseases of the Lungs.

Utrosocopia, the Inspection

of Urine.

Matracium. the same with

Uteri Osculum, see Osculum

uteri.

Oteri Procidentia, see Proci-

Usnea, Moss which grows upon

Bones or Trees.

Ganical part placed in a Woman's Abdomen, which is divided into the Bottom, the Neck, and the Sheath: It has two broad Ligaments, and two round: It is of a nervous and fibrous substance; and is of different Thickness, according to the difference of Age and Time of going with Child. At the bottom within there is a Cavity whence the Courses flow, wherein likewise Gene-

ration and Conception are made: Before it is the Blader; behind it is the Gut Recum.

Uteri ascentio, the same with

17 17 17

Hysterica passo.

Uteri Ligamenta, see Ligamenta uteri.

Uvea, the same with Cion.
Uvea crispa, a Goosberry.

Uvea tunica, 'tis called also

Uviformis; or Rhagoides.

des, 'tis perforated before, and fo leaves an open space for the Pulp of the Eye.

Vullaria, see Laurus alexan-

drina.

Vulneraria, see Traumatica.

Vulnus, a Wound, a Solut of the Continuum, with some Instrument, it is different, as well according to the place or part where it is insticted, as upon a Nerve, or the Flesh, according to the Instrument which insticts it; so that if it be done by a sharp keen Instrument, it is called Sellio & Incisio, cutting or Incision; if by by pricking, 'tis called Punctura or Punctio.

Vulsella, see Volsella.

Vulva, a Woman's secret Parts, See Cunnus.

Vulva cerebri, an oblong Furrow, betwixt the Eminences of the Brain. X With some Medicinal Authors, signifies an Ounce.

Xanthium, is Cappaminor, fee Bardana.

Xenexon, the same with Zenechdon.

Xeraphium, a Medicine proper against Breakings out of the Head or Chin.

Xerasia, a Vice of the Hairs, when they appear like Down, as it were sprinkled with dust.

Xerocollyrion, a dry Colly-

Xeromyrum, drying Oint-

Xyloaloes, Aloes Tree.

Xylobalsamum, see Balsa-

Xylocassia, or Cassia lignea, see Cinnamon.

Xerophthalmia, a dry Blearedness or Blood shot of the Eyes.

Xerotes, a dry Disposition of Body.

Xiphoides, the pointed Carti-

Xymphysis, the same with Symphysis.

Xyntasis, the same with Syn-

tasis.

Xyster, an Instrument to shave and scrape Bones with.

3. 4. Z.

the state of

with the same

Z formerly signified an outcommonly a Dram.

Zaphara, or Saffera, a Mineral Matter from Bismuth, which Potters use to make a Sky Colour.

zarsaparilla, and Zalsaparilla, the same with Sarsaparilla.

Zea, see Spelta, which is a fort of Bread-corn.

Zedoaria, is Zedoary, the Root is hot and dry, it discusses Wind, is good for the biting of venomous Creatures, it stops a Loosness, and suppresses Vomiting, and is good in a Windy-Cholick; 'tis used now a days, by Physicians against the contagion of a Pestilential Air, and for Hysterick-sits.

Zenecdon, a Composition of Arsenec.

zenexon, the same with ze-

Zapyron, a fort of Bread-corn
wixt Zea and Wheat.

Zerna, the same that Lichen. Zibethum, Civet; is a sat Liquor, contained in glandulous Bladders in a Civet Cat, betwixt the Penis and Testes.

Zingiber, Ginger; it grows in all the Provinces of India; tis candied Green in India, and is good for old People, and such as are cold and flegmatick, and for such whose Stomachs do not concoct well, especially when it is fash Candied, 'tis also

good

good for viscid Flegm of the Lungs. The Indians use the leaves of Ginger in Broths, and for the Kitchin they also use Roots of ait green, with Qyl and Salt mixt with other Herbs; fresh Ginger is reckon'd by them, an excellent Remedy for cholical Pains, and for the Celiack and Lienterick Passions ; stissalso good for long Diarrheas proceeding from cold, and also for Wind, and the Gripes, and the like ... but it is to be noted, that they who are of an hot Constitution ought not to use it, whither they are fick or well, for it inflames the Blood, and opens the Orifices of the Veins, but Ginger and Pepper are more used in the Kitchin than in Physick ; tis mixt with purging Medicines that are ftrong, to correct them, it cleanfes the Lungs and Stomach, Arengthens the Brain, and clears the Sight when it is dulled by moisture.

Zirbus, with the Arabians, is the same that Omentum, the cawl.

Zizania; Darnel; hot and dry, it attenuates, refolves, and

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cleanses; being mixt with Mault, it makes the Beer heady, and mixt with Bread, it occasions great dulness, it offends the Eyes, by sending ill vapours into the Head; the Flower of it mixt with other Medicines, is commended by the Ancients, for putrid Ulcers, the Itch, the Leprosie, the Kings-evil, Gangreens, and the Hip-gout.

Zizipha, is Jujube.

where we are begint; also a fort of Herpes called Holy fire.

Zoogonia, a Generation of per-

fest Animals born alive.

Zootomia, an artificial Difsection of Animals.

Zopisia, see Pix.

Zotica, the vital Faculty.

Zurumbeth, see Zedoary

Zygoma, the jugal Bone about the Temples.

Zymoma, a Ferment, as the nitrous Air, the Watery Juice in the Mouth, the acid Liquor in the Stomach, the Blood in the Spleen, &c.

Zymosis, see Fermentatio. Zythogala, Posset-drink.

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