

The Latin grammar of pharmacy for the use of medical and pharmaceutical students with an essay on the reading of Latin prescriptions.

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THE
LATIN GRAMMAR
OF
PHARMACY

JOSEPH INCE





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THE
LATIN GRAMMAR
OF PHARMACY.

FOR THE USE OF
MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL
STUDENTS.

WITH AN ESSAY ON
THE READING OF LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY
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Member of Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.*



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1882.

THE HISTORY OF THE
COUNTY OF WILTSHIRE
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIODS
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN BRIDGES, ESQ.
OF BRISTOL.

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PREFACE.

—♦—

THIS short Latin Grammar is intended for the use of Medical and Pharmaceutical Students, in the hope that it will supply a want which may, without hesitation, be stated to exist.

An attempt has been made to leave as little as possible unexplained, and to direct special attention to difficulties which experience in tuition has suggested.

The latest arrangements now adopted in Public School teaching have been introduced ; together with such technical instruction as the object of the work required.

Great pains have been bestowed on giving accurate and complete directions for the reading of Latin Prescriptions. The long and practical acquaintance of the author with this special branch of the subject, has been his chief inducement to produce the work.

While a knowledge of elementary English Grammar has been assumed, the fullest explanation has been appended of the grammatical construction and distinctive character of the Latin language.

JOSEPH INCE.

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LONDON, W.

THE LATIN GRAMMAR OF PHARMACY.

MANY English words, such as are commonly used, are derived from Latin, as well as a large number of medical and scientific terms.

The Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese languages are taken from the same source.

The letters are the same as in English, excepting *w*, which is absent. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*; the rest are consonants. The diphthongs (or double vowels) are *ae* (æ), *oe* (œ), *au, ei, eu, ui*. There is no article in the Latin language.

In the ordinary English method of pronunciation, *c* and *g* are made hard before *a, o,* and *u*; and soft before *e, i,* and *y*. Of late it has been proposed to revive as nearly as possible the ancient pronunciation, and to adopt with some variations the continental method. In this system *c* becomes *k* and has a hard sound; the vowels lose their English value, and are read long or short according to their quantity; *t* before a vowel is never pronounced as *sh*; and other changes are included.

Syllables which are long have the mark - placed over their vowel; short syllables have the mark \smile . Doubtful syllables which are occasionally long or short, are marked \simeq .

By quantity is meant the short or long pronunciation given to a vowel. This is determined by observing the quantity of

words in Latin verse, every syllable of which has a definite pronunciation. To this great importance is attached. Some words change their signification according to their quantity. Thus *mālus* (short *ă*) means *bad*; *mālŭs* (long *ā*) means *an apple tree*; *pōpŭlus* (long *ō*) means *a poplar*; *pŏpŭlus* (short *ŏ*) means *the people*. A vowel coming before a vowel will be short, and a diphthong or contracted syllable will be long. There are two numbers, Singular and Plural: the first denotes one object; the second, more than one. There are three genders, Masculine, Feminine and Neuter. When either masculine or feminine, the gender is called Common.

NOUNS OR SUBSTANTIVES.

NOUNS are of five Declensions: in other words, there are five typical forms or patterns according to which they make their cases. These cases are six, and are arranged for convenience thus:—

1. Nominative. [Nōmĕn, the naming case, or subject.]
2. Vocative. [Sign, *O*.]
3. Accusative. The object.
4. Genitive. [Sign, *of*.]
5. Dative. [Dăřĕ, *to give*. Sign, *to* or *for*.]
6. Ablative. [Sign, *by, with, or from*.]

The endings of the different cases are added to what is called the stem, or the part of the word which remains unchanged. The changes which a stem-word undergoes are called Flexions.

The five declensions are known by the Character, that is the last letter of the stem, which stands before *rum* or *um* in the genitive case plural.

CHARACTER.

<i>First Declension,</i>	A.	Rös- <u>ā</u> -rum, <i>of roses.</i>
<i>Second Declension,</i>	O.	Öcül- <u>ō</u> -rum, <i>of eyes.</i>
<i>Third Declension,</i>	a consonant, or I.	Lăpî- <u>D</u> -um, <i>of stones.</i> Ign- <u>î</u> -um, <i>of fires.</i>
<i>Fourth Declension,</i>	U.	Grăd- <u>ŭ</u> -um, <i>of steps.</i>
<i>Fifth Declension,</i>	E.	Dî- <u>ē</u> -rum, <i>of days.</i>

Or it may be stated thus : the five declensions are known by the endings of their genitive plurals.

I. ārum. II. ōrum. III. um, or ūum. IV. ūum. V. ērum.

FIRST (OR A) DECLENSION

Includes nouns ending in *ă* in the nominative case singular, and which form the genitive plural in *ārum*. Nouns of this declension are feminine, unless the meaning shows them to be masculine. Thus, *agricolă*, a farmer, is masculine.

Nouns of the first declension are declined in the following manner :—

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Rös- <i>ă</i> , <i>a rose.</i>	Rös æ, <i>roses.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Rös- <i>ă</i> , <i>O rose.</i>	Rös-æ, <i>O roses.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Rös- <i>ăm</i> , <i>a rose.</i>	Rös- <i>ăs</i> , <i>roses.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Rös- <i>æ</i> , <i>of a rose.</i>	Rös- <i>ārum</i> , <i>of roses.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Rös- <i>æ</i> , <i>to or for a rose.</i>	Rös- <i>is</i> , <i>to or for roses.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Rös- <i>â</i> , <i>by, with or from</i> <i>a rose.</i>	Rös- <i>is</i> , <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>roses.</i>

Observe these different endings, or flexions, of the same stem-word Rös. These endings are called the Cases ; and these cases give the meanings.

The endings of the nominative and vocative singular are

both in *ă* short. The ablative singular ends in *ā* long. The genitive singular, nominative and vocative plural, end in *æ* long. The genitive plural ends in *ārum*, and is the distinctive sign of this first declension.

The ending *īs* of the dative and ablative plural is long. We can thus form a table of these endings :

Declension I.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ă	æ
<i>Voc.</i>	ă	æ
<i>Acc.</i>	ām	ās
<i>Gen.</i>	æ	ĀRUM
<i>Dat.</i>	æ	īs
<i>Abl.</i>	ā	īs

Decline as Rös-ă, the feminine nouns :

Ăqu-ă, <i>water.</i>	Mătëriă, <i>matter.</i>
Caus-ă, <i>a cause.</i>	Mistūr-ă, <i>a mixture (med.).</i>
Coen-ă, <i>a supper.</i>	Nātūr-ă, <i>nature.</i>
Drachm-ă, <i>a drachm (med. ;</i>	Ŏpërä, <i>work.</i>
gen. plur., drachmâm).	Pîlül-ă, <i>a pill.</i>
Gutt-ă, <i>a drop.</i>	Rēsîn-ă, <i>resin.</i>
Hōr-ă, <i>an hour.</i>	Tăbül-ă, <i>a table.</i>
Lîbr-ă, <i>a pound.</i>	Tinctūr-ă, <i>a tincture (med.).</i>
Lūn-ă, <i>the moon.</i>	Uncî-ă, <i>an ounce.</i>
Mass-ă, <i>a mass (applied to</i>	Vēn-ă, <i>a vein.</i>
pills).	Vîgîliă, <i>wakefulness.</i>

Cōpiă, æ (f.), *plenty*, changes its meaning in the plural to cōpiæ, *forces*. A few words of the first declension have ĀBUS

in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them from masculine nouns of the second declension.

<i>Ex.</i> Āsinā,	<i>a she-ass,</i>	āsīnābūs.
Děā,	<i>a goddess,</i>	děābūs.
Ēquā	<i>a mare,</i>	ēquābūs.
Filīā,	<i>a daughter,</i>	filīābūs.

To distinguish them from—

Āsinīs,	from āsinūs,	<i>an ass.</i>
Dēis,	from dēūs,	<i>a god.</i>
Ēquīs,	from ēquūs,	<i>a horse.</i>
Filīs,	from filiūs,	<i>a son.</i>

Ālōē (ἀλόη), a Greek word, belongs to this declension.

<i>Nom.</i>	Ālōē.
<i>Voc.</i>	Ālōē.
<i>Acc.</i>	Ālōēn.
<i>Gen.</i>	Ālōēs.
<i>Dat.</i>	Ālōē.
<i>Abl.</i>	Ālōē.

SECOND (OR O) DECLENSION

Includes Nouns ending in *us*, *er*, and *ir*, masculine, except names of trees in *us*, which are feminine; and *um*, neuter. The genitive plural ends in *ōrum*.

A.

Nouns of the second declension ending in *us*, are declined in the following manner :—

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Ōcŭl-ŭs, <i>an eye.</i>		Ōcŭl-ī, <i>eyes.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Ōcŭl-ě, <i>O eye.</i>		Ōcŭl-ī, <i>O eyes.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Ōcŭl-ŭm, <i>an eye.</i>		Ōcŭl-ōs, <i>eyes.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Ōcŭl-ī, <i>of an eye.</i>		Ōcŭl-ŌRUM, <i>of eyes.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Ōcŭl-ō, <i>to or for an eye.</i>		Ōcŭl-īs, <i>to or for eyes.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Ōcŭl-ō, <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>an eye.</i>		Ōcŭl-īs, <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>eyes.</i>

Decline in the same manner the masculine nouns :

Căpillŭs, <i>a hair.</i>	Gallŭs, <i>a cock.</i>
Congŭs, <i>a gallon.</i>	Octāriŭs, <i>a pint.</i>
Crystallŭs, <i>a crystal.</i>	Scrŭpŭlŭs, <i>a scruple.</i>
Cŷăthŭs, <i>a cup.</i>	Succŭs, <i>juice.</i>
Dŭgŭtŭs, <i>a finger.</i>	Syrŭpŭs, <i>syrup.</i>

and

Names of trees, ending in *us* (feminine gender) :

Alnŭs, <i>the alder.</i>	Ornŭs, <i>the mountain ash-tree.</i>
Făgŭs, <i>the beech-tree.</i>	Pŭrŭs, <i>the pear-tree.</i>
Fraxŭnŭs, <i>the ash-tree.</i>	Pŏpŭlŭs, <i>the poplar-tree.</i>
Mălŭs, <i>an apple-tree.</i>	Prŭnŭs, <i>the plum-tree.</i>
Mŏrŭs, <i>mulberry-tree.</i>	Ulmŭs, <i>the elm-tree.</i>

Also, Hŭmŭs, *the ground.*
Hŭmī (used adverbially), *on the ground.*

B.

Nouns of the second declension ending in *er* and *ir* are thus declined :

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Nom.</i>	Püĕr,	<i>a boy.</i>	Püĕr-ĭ,	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Püĕr,	<i>O boy.</i>	Püĕr-ĭ,	<i>O boys.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Püĕr-ŭm,	<i>a boy.</i>	Püĕr-ōs,	<i>boys.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Püĕr-ĭ,	<i>of a boy.</i>	Püĕr-ōRŭM,	<i>of boys.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Püĕr-ō,	<i>to or for a boy.</i>	Püĕr-ĭs,	<i>to or for boys.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Püĕr-ō,	<i>by, with, or from a boy.</i>	Püĕr-ĭs,	<i>by, with, or from boys.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Vĭr,	<i>a man.</i>	Vĭr-ĭ,	<i>men.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Vĭr,	<i>O man.</i>	Vĭr-ĭ,	<i>O men.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Vĭr-ŭm,	<i>a man.</i>	Vĭr-ōs,	<i>men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Vĭr-ĭ,	<i>of a man.</i>	Vĭr-ōRŭM,	<i>of men (poet., vĭrŭm).</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Vĭr-ō,	<i>to or for a man.</i>	Vĭr-ĭs,	<i>to or for men.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Vĭr-ō,	<i>by, with, or from a man.</i>	Vĭr-ĭs,	<i>by, with, or from men.</i>

Many nouns in *er* omit the *e* in all cases except the nominative and vocative singular; as, Măgĭstĕr, *a master*: măgĭstrum, măgĭstrĭ, măgĭstrō; plural, măgĭstrĭ, măgĭstrōs, măgĭstrōrum, măgĭstrĭs.

Decline like Măgĭstĕr :

Ăĝĕr, *a field.*

Arbĭtĕr, *judge, umpire.*

Cultĕr, *a knife.*

Lĭbĕr, *a book* (but libĕr, *free*, libĕrĭ, *children*).

Mĭnistĕr, *a servant.*

Table of endings (masculine and feminine) US, ER, IR :

Declension II.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ūs { ěr, ĭr }	ī
<i>Voc.</i>	ě { same }	ī
<i>Acc.</i>	um	ōs
<i>Gen.</i>	ī	ŌRUM
<i>Dat.</i>	ō	īs
<i>Abl.</i>	ō	īs

C.

Neuter nouns ending in *um*. The nominative, vocative, and accusative singular end in *um*. The nominative, vocative, and accusative plural end in *ǎ*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Balně-um, <i>a bath.</i>	Balně-ǎ, <i>baths.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Balně-um, <i>O bath.</i>	Balně-ǎ, <i>O baths.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Balně-um, <i>a bath.</i>	Balně-ǎ, <i>baths.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Balně-ī, <i>of a bath.</i>	Balně-ŌRUM, <i>of baths.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Balně-ō, <i>to or for a bath.</i>	Balně-īs, <i>to or for baths.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Balně-ō, <i>by, with, or from a bath.</i>	Balně-īs, <i>by, with, or from baths.</i>

Decline in the same manner :

Ācētum, ī, <i>vinegar.</i>	Lign-um, ī, <i>wood.</i>
Brāchĭ-um, ī, <i>an arm.</i>	Mĭnĭm-um, ī, <i>a minim (med. i.e., "the least").</i>
Cŭbĭcŭl-um, ī, <i>bedroom.</i>	Ōlĕ-um, ī, <i>oil.</i>
Fŏlĭ-um, ī, <i>a leaf.</i>	Vĭn-um, ī, <i>wine.</i>
Grān-um, ī, <i>a grain.</i>	

Castrum, ī, (n. sing.) *a fort*, changes its meaning in the plural to castrā, *a camp*.

A number of chemical and pharmaceutical substances belong to the neuter form of this declension, and are used in the singular ; as,

Argentum, <i>silver</i> .	Hydrargyrum, <i>mercury</i> .
Aurum, <i>gold</i> .	Plumbum, <i>lead</i> .
Cuprum, <i>copper</i> .	Stannum, <i>tin</i> .
Ferrum, <i>iron</i> .	Stibium, <i>antimony</i> .

Also many pharmaceutical preparations used in the singular and plural :

Cērātum.	Emplastrum.
Collŷriūm.	Extractum.
Dēcoctum.	Infūsum.
Ēlectuāriūm.	Līnimentum.

Table of endings of neuter nouns in UM :

Declension II.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	um	ă
<i>Voc.</i>	um	ă
<i>Acc.</i>	um	ă
<i>Gen.</i>	ī	ŌRUM
<i>Dat.</i>	ō	īs
<i>Abl.</i>	ō	īs

Three nouns of the second declension, though ending in *us* are neuter :

Pĕlăgŷs, *the open sea*.
 Virŷs, *poison*.
 Vulgŷs, *the multitude*.

10 THIRD (CONSONANT OR I) DECLENSION.

They are not used in the plural. *Vulgūs* is sometimes masculine.

Nouns in *iūs* form the vocative singular in *i*; as,

Filiūs, *a son*; voc. *filī*, *O son*.

Mercūriūs, voc. *mercūrī*.

Děūs (m.), *a god*, is irregular, and is thus declined :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Děūs</i>	<i>dii or dī.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Děūs</i>	<i>dii or dī.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Děum</i>	<i>děōs.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Děi</i>	<i>děōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Děō</i>	<i>diis or dīs.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Děō</i>	<i>diis or dīs.</i>

THIRD (CONSONANT OR I) DECLENSION.

Includes nouns which make the genitive singular in *is*; the dative singular in *i*; and the genitive plural in *UM* or *IUM*. The stems end either in a consonant or *i*.

A.

Masculine and feminine nouns increasing in the genitive singular; that is, having more syllables in the genitive singular than in the nominative. The genitive plural of such nouns is in *UM*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Pēs</i> (m.), <i>a foot.</i>	<i>Pěd-ēs</i> , <i>the feet.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Pēs</i> , <i>O foot.</i>	<i>Pěd-ēs</i> , <i>O feet.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Pěd-em</i> <i>a foot.</i>	<i>Pěd-ēs</i> , <i>the feet.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Pěd-is</i> , <i>of a foot.</i>	<i>Pěd-UM</i> , <i>of the feet.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Pěd-i</i> , <i>to or for a foot.</i>	<i>Pěd-ībūs</i> , <i>to or for the feet.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Pěd-ě</i> , <i>by, with, or from a foot.</i>	<i>Pěd-ībūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from the feet.</i>

<i>Nom.</i>	Hōmo, <i>a man.</i>	Hōmīn-ēs, <i>men.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Hōmo, <i>O man.</i>	Hōmīn-ēs, <i>O men.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Hōmīn-em, <i>a man.</i>	Hōmīn-ēs, <i>men.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Hōmīn-īs, <i>of a man.</i>	Hōmīn-UM, <i>of men.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Hōmīn-ī, <i>to or for a</i> <i>man.</i>	Hōmīn-ībūs, <i>to or for</i> <i>men.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Hōmīn-ě, <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from a man.</i>	Hōmīn-ībūs, <i>by with or</i> <i>from men.</i>

In like manner, Lāpīs, (m.) *a stone* :

Lāpīs, lāpīs, lāpīdem, lāpīdīs, lāpīdī, lāpīdē.

Lāpīdēs, lāpīdēs, lāpīdēs, lāpīdUM, lāpīdībūs, lāpīdībūs.

Chemical compounds which end in *ate* in English and *as* in Latin, belong to the third declension, and are used in the singular. The genitive singular is *ātis*.

<i>Ex.</i> Ācētas.	Hydras.
Arsenias.	Nitras.
Benzōas.	Phosphas.
Carbōnas.	Sulphas.
Chloras.	Tartras.
Citras.	Valerianas.

The Latin pronunciation of these words is often disregarded in English. Thus we say a'cetate, and cārbonate. It is an affectation to do otherwise, for there is no classical authority for these terms.

Decline the following nouns, some increasing long, some short, in the genitive :

Æst-as, ātis, f., <i>summer.</i>	Flōs, flōris, m., <i>a flower.</i>
Ars, artis, f., <i>ari.</i>	Hīems, hīemis, f., <i>winter</i> (cor- rectly, hīemps).
Cortex, corticis, m. and f., <i>bark.</i>	Hīrūdo, hīrūdinis, <i>a leech.</i>
Confectio, confectiōnis, f. <i>confection</i> (med.).	Jēcū, jēcōris, n., <i>the liver.</i>

Liquor, liquōris, m., *a fluid.*

Nux, nūcis, f., *a nut.*

Ōdor, ōdōris, m., *a scent.*

Pars, partīs, f., *a part.*

Pulmo, pulmōnis, m., *a lung.*

Pulvis, pulvēris, m., *a powder.*

Sal, sālis, m., *salt.*

Rādex, rādicīs, f., *a root.*

[Ōlĕum jĕcōris āsellī, *cod's liver oil.*]

There are many nouns of the third declension, each having a special nominative ending. The method by which they are declined can always be ascertained by taking the genitive case singular. Whatever precedes the *is* may be considered as the stem, to which the various case endings may be added.

Thus, lux (f.) *light*; genitive singular, lūc-is. Lūc is here the stem; hence, lūc-em, lūc-ī, lūc-ĕ. Mucilāgo, *mucilage*; genitive singular, mucilāgĭn-is. Mucilāgĭn is here the stem; hence, mucilāgĭn-em, mucilāgĭn-ī, mucilāgĭn-ĕ. And so throughout.

B.

Nouns of the third declension not increasing in the genitive singular; that is, having the same number of syllables in the genitive as in the nominative. These nouns make the genitive plural in ĪUM; as, Ignīs, ignīs (m.), *fire*; gen. plural, ignĭUM. Tussīs, tussīs (f.), *a cough*, gen. plural, tussĭUM.

These have been called "I Nouns."

Ōvis (f.), *a sheep.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Ōvis, <i>a sheep.</i>	Ōv-ēs, <i>sheep.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Ōvis, <i>O sheep.</i>	Ōv-ēs, <i>O sheep.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Ōv-em, <i>a sheep.</i>	Ōv-ēs, <i>sheep.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Ōv-īs, <i>of a sheep.</i>	Ōv-ĭUM, <i>of sheep.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Ōv-ī, <i>to or for a sheep.</i>	Ōv-ĭbūs, <i>to or for sheep.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Ōv-ĕ, <i>by, with, or from a sheep.</i>	Ōv-ĭbūs, <i>by, with, or from sheep.</i>

Decline :

Āvis, āvis, f., <i>a bird.</i>	Sītis, sītis, f., <i>thirst</i> (only in sing.).
Clāvis, clāvis, f., <i>a key.</i>	Tussis, tussis, f., <i>a cough.</i>
Dosis, dosis, f., <i>a dose</i> (med.).	Unguīs, unguīs, m., <i>a nail.</i>
Febris, febris, f., <i>a fever</i> , acc. febrem and febrim, abl. febrī.	Vītis, vītis, f., <i>a vine.</i>

Some of these words in *is* make the accusative singular in *IM* ; as, Tussis, *a cough* ; acc., tussim. Febris, *fever* ; acc. febrim. Sītis, *thirst* ; acc., sītim. Others maket he accusative in *in* ; as, dosin, *a dose*.

The ablative will then end in *i* ; as, febrī, *by a fever* ; sītī, *by thirst* ; tussī, *by a cough*. Frāter, mātēr, and pātēr, make the genitive plural in *UM* ; as, frātrum, mātrum, pātrum ; of brothers, mothers, and fathers.

“ I nouns ” in *ans* and *ens* sometimes drop *i* in gen. plural : gīgantes, gīgantum, *giants* ; părentum *for* părentium, *of parents*.

Table of endings (masculine and feminine) of—

Declension III.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>various</i>	ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>same</i>	ēs
<i>Acc.</i>	em	ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	īs	UM <i>or</i> ĪUM.
<i>Dat.</i>	ī	ībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	ě <i>or</i> ī	ībūs

C.

NEUTER NOUNS.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Nōmĕn, <i>a name.</i>	Nōmĭn-ă, <i>names.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Nōmĕn, <i>O name.</i>	Nōmĭn-ă, <i>O names.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Nōmĕn, <i>a name.</i>	Nōmĭn-ă, <i>names.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Nōmĭn-ĭs, <i>of a name.</i>	Nōmĭn-ŪM, <i>of names.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Nōmĭn-ĭ, <i>to or for a name.</i>	Nōmĭn-ĭbŭs, <i>to or for names.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Nōmĭn-ĕ, <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>a name.</i>	Nōmĭn-ĭbŭs, <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from names.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Corpŭs, <i>a body.</i>	Corpŏr-ă, <i>bodies</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Corpŭs, <i>O body.</i>	Corpŏr-ă, <i>O bodies.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Corpŭs, <i>a body.</i>	Corpŏr-ă, <i>bodies.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Corpŏr-ĭs, <i>of a body.</i>	Corpŏr-UM, <i>of bodies.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Corpŏr-ĭ, <i>to or for a body.</i>	Corpŏr-ĭbŭs, <i>to or for bodies.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Corpŏr-ĕ, <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from a body.</i>	Corpŏr-ĭbŭs, <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from bodies.</i>

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Ōs (<i>a bone</i>)	Ossă
<i>Voc.</i>	Ōs	Ossă
<i>Acc.</i>	Ōs	Ossă
<i>Gen.</i>	Ossĭs	OssĪUM
<i>Dat.</i>	Ossĭ	Ossĭbŭs
<i>Abl.</i>	Ossĕ	Ossĭbŭs

Ōs, ōrĭs (n.), *the mouth, face.*

Decline :

Căpŭt, căpĭtĭs, <i>the head.</i>	Grāmen, grāmĭnĭs, <i>grass.</i>
Carmen, carmĭnĭs, <i>a song.</i>	Ōpŭs, ōpĕrĭs, <i>a work.</i>
Cătaplasmă, cătaplasmătĭs, <i>a</i> <i>poultice.</i>	Pectŭs, pectŏrĭs, <i>the breast.</i>
Crŭs, crŭrĭs, <i>a leg.</i>	Sĕmen, sĕmĭnĭs, <i>a seed.</i>
Ĕnĕmă, ĕnĕmătĭs, <i>a clyster.</i>	Tempŭs, ōrĭs, <i>time.</i>
	Vulnŭs, vulnĕrĭs, <i>a wound.</i>

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Cochleārĕ, <i>a spoon.</i>	Cochleār-ĭă, <i>spoons.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Cochleārĕ, <i>O spoon.</i>	Cochleār-ĭă, <i>O spoons.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Cochleārĕ, <i>a spoon.</i>	Cochleār-ĭă, <i>spoons.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Cochleār-ĭs, <i>of a spoon.</i>	Cochleār-ĭUM, <i>of spoons.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Cochleār-ĭ, <i>to or for a</i> <i>spoon.</i>	Cochleār-ĭbŭs, <i>to or for</i> <i>spoons.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Cochleār-ĭ, <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from a spoon.</i>	Cochleār-ĭbŭs, <i>by, with or</i> <i>from spoons.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Ănimăĭ, <i>an animal.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭă, <i>animals.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Ănimăĭ, <i>O animal.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭă, <i>O animals.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Ănimăĭ, <i>an animal.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭă, <i>animals.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭs, <i>of an animal.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭUM, <i>of animals.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭ, <i>to or for an</i> <i>animal.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭbŭs, <i>to or from</i> <i>animals.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭ, <i>by, with, or from</i> <i>animals.</i>	Ănimăĭ-ĭbŭs, <i>by, with, or</i> <i>from animals.</i>

Table of endings of neuter nouns of—

Declension III.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	same	ă or ĭă
<i>Voc.</i>	same	same
<i>Acc.</i>	same	same
<i>Gen.</i>	ĭs	UM or ĭUM
<i>Dat.</i>	ĭ	ĭbŭs
<i>Abl.</i>	ĕ or ĭ	ĭbŭs

Attention must be paid to the following observation :

Nouns with two consonants before *is* in the genitive singular, and also neuters in *e, al, ar*, make the genitive plural in ĭUM ; as,—

Dens, dentĭs (m.), *a tooth*; genitive plural, dentĭUM.

Rĕtě, rĕtĭs (n.), *a net*; genitive plural, rĕtĭUM.

Ānimāl, ānimālĭs, (n.), *an animal*; genitive plural, ānimālĭUM.

Calcār, calcārĭs, (n.), *a spur*; genitive plural, calcārĭUM.

Adjectives of the third declension, and present participles with two consonants before *is* in the genitive singular, follow the same rule.

Ex. Ingens, ingentĭs, *large*; genitive plural, ingentĭUM.

Pendens, pendentĭs, *weighing*; genitive plural, pendentĭUM.

Neuters in *e, al, ar*, make *i* in the ablative singular.

Āpis (f.), *a bee*, makes genitive plural, āpum and āpĭum, *of bees*.

Āēr, āērĭs (m.), *air* } make { āērā or āērem } in the
 Æther, æthĕrĭs (m.) *sky* } { æthĕrā or æthĕrem } acc.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Vĭs (f.), *strength*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Vĭs	vĭrĕs.
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>none</i>	vĭrĕs.
<i>Acc.</i>	Vĭm.	vĭrĕs.
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>none</i>	vĭrĭUM.
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>none</i>	vĭrĭbŭs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Vĭ.	vĭrĭbŭs.

Bōs (m.), *an ox*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Bōs	bōvĕs.
<i>Voc.</i>	Bōs	bōvĕs.
<i>Acc.</i>	Bōvem	bōvĕs.
<i>Gen.</i>	Bōvis	bōvum or bōum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Bōvĭ	bōbŭs or bŭbŭs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Bōvē	bōbŭs or bŭbŭs.

SĚNEX (m.), *an old man.*

<i>Nom.</i>	Sěnex	sěnēs.
<i>Voc.</i>	Sěnex	sěnēs.
<i>Acc.</i>	Sěnem	sěnēs.
<i>Gen.</i>	Sěnīs	sěnum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Sěnī	sěnībūs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Sěně	sěnībūs.

ĪTĚR (n.), *a journey.*

<i>Nom.</i>	Ītĕr	ĭtĭnĕrĕ.
<i>Voc.</i>	Ītĕr	ĭtĭnĕrĕ.
<i>Acc.</i>	Ītĕr	ĭtĭnĕrĕ.
<i>Gen.</i>	Ītĭnĕrĭs	ĭtĭnĕrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Ītĭnĕrĭ	ĭtĭnĕrĭbūs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Ītĭnĕrĕ	ĭtĭnĕrĭbūs.

<i>Nom.</i>	Jūpĭtĕr (or Juppĭtĕr).
<i>Voc.</i>	Jūpĭtĕr.
<i>Acc.</i>	Jōvem.
<i>Gen.</i>	Jōvis.
<i>Dat.</i>	Jōvī.
<i>Abl.</i>	Jōvě.

Also : Sūpellex (f.), *furniture.* Sūpellectĭlem. Sūpellectĭlīs. Sūpellectĭlī. Sūpellectĭlĕ.

Māně, *the morning*, is a neuter, indeclinable noun, commonly used as an adverb : manē, *in the morning* ; also mānī, *old*, abl.

Amongst defective nouns are fās (n.), *right* ; nĕfās (n.), *wrong* ; nĭhil (n.) or nil, *nothing* ; ōpūs (n.), *need* ; spontĕ, *by one's own choice.*

ADJECTIVES

Belong to the first, second, or third declensions ; never to the fourth or fifth. They vary in gender, number, and case.

Adjectives of three endings, in *us, a, um*: or *er, a, um*, belong to the second and first declensions. The masculine and neuter endings are of the second declension. The feminine ending is of the first declension,

A.

ALBŪS, *white*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Alb-ūs	alb-ǎ	alb-um.	Alb-ī	alb-æ	alb-ǎ.
<i>Voc.</i>	Alb-ě	alb-ǎ	alb-um.	Alb-ī	alb-æ	alb-ǎ.
<i>Acc.</i>	Alb-um	alb-um	alb-um.	Alb-ōs	alb-ās	alb-ǎ.
<i>Gen.</i>	Alb-ī	alb-æ	alb-ī.	Alb-ōrum	alb-ārum	alb-ōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Alb-ō	alb-æ	alb-ō.	Alb-īs	alb-īs	alb-īs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Alb-ō	alb-ā	alb-ō.	Alb-īs	alb-īs	alb-īs.

Decline :

Ācidūs, ǎ, um, *acid*.

Altūs, ǎ, um, *high*.

Āquōsūs, ǎ, um, *watery*.

Aurěūs, ǎ, um, *golden*.

Bōnūs, ǎ, um, *good*.

Īdōnēūs, ǎ, um, *fit*.

Cālīdūs, ǎ, um, *warm*.

Frīgīdūs, ǎ, um, *cold*.

Līquīdūs, ǎ, um, *liquid*.

Magnūs, ǎ, um, *great*.

Parvūs, ǎ, um, *small*.

Pūrūs, ǎ, um, *pure*.

B.

NĪĜĒR, *black*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Nĭġēr	nigr-ǎ	nigr-um.	Nigr-ī	nigr-æ	nigr-ǎ.
<i>Voc.</i>	Nĭġēr	nigr-ǎ	nigr-um.	Nigr-ī	nigr-æ	nigr-ǎ.
<i>Acc.</i>	Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um.	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-ǎ.
<i>Gen.</i>	Nigr-ī	nigr-æ	nigr-ī.	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-æ	nigr-ō.	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs.
<i>Abl.</i>	Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō.	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs.

Decline :

Ægěr, ægră, um, *sick (the patient, med.)*.

Āter, atră, atrum, *jet black*.

Pulchěr, pulchră, pulchrum, *beautiful*.

(*or pulcěr, pulcră, pulcrum.*)

C.

ASPĚR, *rough*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i> Aspěr	aspěr-ă	aspěr-um.	Aspěr-ī	aspěr-æ	aspěr-ă.
<i>Voc.</i> Aspěr	aspěr-ă	aspěr-um.	Aspěr-ī	aspěr-æ	aspěr-ă.
<i>Acc.</i> Aspěr-um	aspěr-am	aspěr-um.	Aspěr-ōs	aspěr-ās	aspěr-ă.
<i>Gen.</i> Aspěr-ī	aspěr-æ	aspěr-ī.	Aspěr-ōrum	aspěr-ārum	aspěr-ōrum.
<i>Dat.</i> Aspěr-ō	aspěr-æ	aspěr-ō.	Aspěr-is	aspěr-is	aspěr-is.
<i>Abl.</i> Aspěr-ō	aspěr-ā	aspěr-ō.	Aspěr-is	aspěr-is	aspěr-is.

Decline in the same manner :

Mīsěr, mīsěră, mīsěrurum, *wretched*.

Těněr, těněră, těněrurum, *tender*.

These adjectives should be learnt at first according to their declensions, and not by their three terminations.

The columns should therefore be read downwards and not across.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

May have three terminations, or two, or only one. When with one termination only in the nominative they are declined like nouns of the third declension; the ablative singular ending in *e* or *i*.

A.

ĀCĚR, *keen, sharp.*

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ācěr	ācrīs	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Voc.</i>	Ācěr	ācrīs	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Acc.</i>	Ācrem	ācrem	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Gen.</i>	Ācrīs	ācrīs	ācrīs	ĀcriūM	ācriūM
<i>Dat.</i>	Ācri	ācri	ācri	Ācribūs	ācribūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Ācri	ācri	ācri	Ācribūs	ācribūs

In the same manner :

Cělěr, cělěrīs, cělěrě, *swift.*Salūber, salūbris, salūbre, *healthful.*

B.

BRĚVĪS, *short.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Brěv-īs	brěv-ě	Brěv-ēs	brěv-iā
<i>Voc.</i>	Brěv-īs	brěv-ě	Brěv-ēs	brěv-iā
<i>Acc.</i>	Brěv-em	brěv-ě	Brěv-ēs	brěv-iā
<i>Gen.</i>	Brěv-īs	brěv-īs	Brěv-iūM	brěv-iūM
<i>Dat.</i>	Brěv-i	brěv-i	Brěv-ibūs	brěv-ibūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Brěv-i	brěv-i	Brěv-ibūs	brěv-ibūs

In the same manner :

Dulcīs, *sweet.*Lěvis, *light.*Lěvis, *smooth.*Mitīs, *mild.*Sīmīlis, *like.*

Sīmīliā (nom. pl.) sīmīlibūs (abl. pl.) cūrāntūr.

*Like things**with like**are cured.*

C.

INGENS, *great.* *huge.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	M. F. and N.		M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ingens		Ingent-ēs	ingent-ĩa
<i>Voc.</i>	Ingens		Ingent-ēs	ingent-ĩa
<i>Acc.</i>	Ingent-em, ingens		Ingent-ēs	ingent ĩa
<i>Gen.</i>	Ingent-īs		Ingent-ĪUM	ingent-ĪUM
<i>Dat.</i>	Ingent-ī		Ingent-ībūs	ingent-ībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Ingent-ī <i>or</i> ě		Ingent-ībūs	ingent-ībūs

Adjectives in *x* with a vowel—as, *audax*, *ācis*, *bold*; *fēlix*, *īcis*, *happy*; *tēnax*, *ācis*, *tenacious*—have the genitive plural in *ĪUM*; but *vētūs*, *ērīs*, *old*, has *vētērēs*, *vētērum*. Comparatives belong to the third declension, end in *or*, and have the genitive plural in *um*; as, *altīor*, *higher*; gen. sing. *altīōrīs*, gen. pl. *altīōrum*. The neuter nom. voc. and acc. singular ends in *us*; as—

Měliōr	měliūs	} <i>better.</i>		Pějōr	pějūs	} <i>worse.</i>
Měliōrem	měliūs		Pějōrem	pějūs		

MĚLIŮR, *better.*

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Měliōr	měliūs	Měliōr-ēs	měliōr-ǎ
<i>Voc.</i>	Měliōr	měliūs	Měliōr-ēs	měliōr-ǎ
<i>Acc.</i>	Měliōr-em	měliūs	Měliōr-ēs	měliōr-ǎ
<i>Gen.</i>	Měliōr-īs			měliōr-um
<i>Dat.</i>	Měliōr-ī			měliōr-ībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Měliōr-ē <i>or</i> ī			měliōr-ībūs

Table of endings the same as for the third declension. Neuters in *e* are declined like *cochlĕārĕ*.

FOURTH (OR U) DECLENSION

Includes nouns in *us*, chiefly masculine; and nouns in *u*, neuter. They make the genitive plural in *ūm*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	M.	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Grādūs, <i>a step.</i>		Grād-ūs, <i>steps.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Grādūs, <i>O step.</i>		Grād-ūs, <i>O steps.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Grād-um, <i>a step.</i>		Grād-ūs, <i>steps.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Grād-ūs, <i>of a step.</i>		Grād-ūm, <i>of steps.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Grād-ūi, <i>to or for a step.</i>		Grād-ībūs, <i>to or for steps.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Grād-ū, <i>by, with, or from a step.</i>		Grād-ībūs, <i>by, with, or from steps.</i>

Decline in the same manner :

Haustūs, ūs (m.), *a draught.*

Spīritūs, ūs, (med.) *spirit.*

Some nouns of the fourth declension make the dative and ablative plural in *ībūs*. As—

Ācūs (f.), *a needle*; ācībūs.

Fīcūs (f.), *a fig*; fīcībūs.

Quercūs (f.), *an oak*; quercībūs.

Sometimes the dative *ūi* is contracted into *ū*; as, gradūi, gradū.

IRREGULAR NOUN.

DŌMŪS (f.), *a house.*

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Dŏmūs	Domūs
<i>Voc.</i>	Dŏmūs	Domūs
<i>Acc.</i>	Dŏmum	Dŏmūs, dŏmōs
<i>Gen.</i>	Dŏmūs	Dŏmūm, dŏmōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Dŏmūi, dŏmō	Dŏmībūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Dŏmō	Dŏmībūs

Dŏmī, *at home* (gen. old).

Table of endings (masculine and feminine) *us* :

Declension IV.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ūs	ūs
<i>Voc.</i>	ūs	ūs
<i>Acc.</i>	um	ūs
<i>Gen.</i>	ūs	ūum
<i>Dat.</i>	ūi	ībūs or ūbūs
<i>Abl.</i>	ū	ībūs or ūbūs

Neuter nouns in *u* :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Cornū, <i>a horn.</i>	Cornŭă, <i>horns.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Cornū, <i>O horn.</i>	Cornŭă, <i>O horns.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Cornū, <i>a horn.</i>	Cornŭă, <i>horns.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Cornūs, <i>of a horn.</i>	CornŭUM, <i>of horns.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Cornū, <i>to or for a horn.</i>	Cornībūs, <i>to or for horns.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Cornū, <i>by, with, or from a horn.</i>	Cornībūs, <i>by, with, or from horns.</i>

Decline in the same manner :

Gĕnū, *a knee.*

Vĕrū, *a spit, makes vĕrŭbus.*

Table of endings (neuter) in *u* :

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	ū	ŭă
<i>Voc.</i>	ū	ŭă
<i>Acc.</i>	ū	ŭă
<i>Gen.</i>	ūs	ŭUM
<i>Dat.</i>	ū	ībūs } ūbūs
<i>Abl.</i>	ū	

FIFTH (OR E) DECLENSION

Includes nouns which make the genitive plural in ĒRUM, and are almost invariably feminine.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Făciēs, <i>the face.</i>	Făciēs, <i>faces.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Făciēs, <i>O face.</i>	Făciēs, <i>O faces.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Făci-em, <i>the face.</i>	Făciēs, <i>faces.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Făci-ēi, <i>of the face.</i>	Făci-ĒRUM, <i>of faces.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Făci-ēi, <i>to, or for the face.</i>	Făci-ēbŭs, <i>to or for faces.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Făci-ē, <i>by, with, or from the face.</i>	Făci-ēbŭs, <i>by, with, or from faces.</i>

Dĭēs, *a day*, is common, that is both masculine and feminine, in the singular, always masculine in the plural. Mĕrĭdĭēs, *noon*, is always masculine. The *e* of the genitive and dative singular is long when preceded by a vowel,—as, dĭēi,—but short when preceded by a consonant ; as, rĕi, *of or to a thing*.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Rēs, <i>a thing.</i>	Rēs, <i>things.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Rēs, <i>O thing.</i>	Rēs, <i>O things.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Rem, <i>a thing.</i>	Rēs, <i>things.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Rĕi, <i>of a thing.</i>	Rĕrum, <i>of things.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Rĕi, <i>to or for a thing.</i>	Rĕbŭs, <i>to or for things.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Rĕ, <i>by, with, or from a thing.</i>	Rĕbŭs, <i>by, with, or from things.</i>

Spēs (f.), *hope*, has in the plural, only nom. voc. and acc.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

There are three degrees of Comparison : Positive, Comparative (more), Superlative (most) ; as, altŭs, *high* ; altiŏr,

higher; altissimŭs, *highest* (most or very high). The comparative is formed generally by adding *ior*, and the superlative by adding *issimus* to the positive, after taking away the ending of the genitive case; as, altŭs, gen. alt-ī, alt-iŏr, alt-issimŭs. Or it may be explained thus: the comparative and superlative may be formed from the positive by changing *i* or *is* of the genitive into *ior* or *issimŭs*.

Thus, dignŭs, *worthy*; gen. dign-ī, digniŏr, *more worthy*. Ingens, *great*; gen. ingent-īs, ingentiŏr, *greater*.

Adjectives in the comparative degree are of two terminations, and belong to the third declension. Adjectives in the superlative degree are of three terminations, ending in *us*, *a*, *um*, and follow the second or first declension according to their terminations.

Adjectives ending in *er* add *rimus* in the superlative, not *issimus*; as, ācēr, *sharp*; ācerrimŭs, *sharpest*. Observe that two r's result. So also vētŭs, *old*; vēterrimŭs. Some adjectives in *ilis* form the superlative in *limus*.

Fācilis, *easy*; fāciliŏr, fācillimŭs.

Difficilis, *difficult*; difficiliŏr, difficillimŭs.

Similis, *like*; similiŏr, simillimŭs.

Dissimilis, *unlike*; dissimiliŏr, disimillimŭs.

Grācilis, *slender*; grāciliŏr, grācillimŭs.

Hūmilis, *low*; hūmiliŏr, hūmillimŭs.

Observe that the positives and comparatives contain the single l, and the superlatives the double letter (ll).

Some few adjectives are compared by means of the adverbs: māgīs (*more*), maxīmē (*most*), valdē (*greatly*).

Adverbs formed from adjectives make the comparative in *ius*, and the superlative in *e*; as, rārŭs, rārō (*seldom*), rārīus, rārissimē; dignŭs, dignē (*worthily*), dignīus, dignissimē.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

- Bönüs, *good* ; mēļiör, optimüs.
 Mälüs, *bad* ; pējör, pessimüs.
 Magnüs, *great* ; mājör, maxímüs.
 Parvüs, *small* ; mīnör, mīnimüs.
 Multüs, *much* ; plūs, plūrimüs.
 Nēquam, *worthless* ; nēquiör, nēquissímüs.
 (*not declined*).
 Dīvēs, *rich* ; dītiör, dītissímüs.
 Sēnex, *old* ; sēniör, [nātū maxímüs].
 or nātū mājör.
 Jūvēnis, *young* ; jūniör [nātū mīnimüs].
 or nātū mīnör.
 Sūpērüs, *upper* ; sūpēriör, suprēmüs.
 or summüs.
 Infērüs, *lower* ; infēriör, infīmüs.
 and īmüs.
 Extērüs, *outside* ; extēriör, extrēmüs.
 Intērüs, *inside* ; intēriör, intīmus.
 Postērüs, *behind* ; postēriör, postrēmüs.
 and postūmus.

- priör, *former* ; primüs.
 pröpiör, *nearer* ; proximüs.
 ultēriör, *further* ; ultimüs.

PLŪS, *more*.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
	M., F., & N.	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Plūs	plūrēs	plūrā
<i>Acc.</i>	Plūs	plūrēs	plūrā
<i>Gen.</i>	Plūris	plūrium	plūrium
<i>Dat.</i>	—	plūribūs	plūribūs
<i>Abl.</i>	Plūrē	plūribūs	plūribūs

NUMERALS.

ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
I	ūnus	prīmus.
II	duō	sēcundus <i>or</i> altēr.
III	trēs	tertius.
IV	quattuōr (quātūōr)	quartus.
V	quinquē	quintus.
VI	sex	sextus.
VII	septem	septīmus.
VIII	octō	octāvus.
IX	nōvem	nōnus.
X	dēcem	dēcīmus.
XI	undēcim	undēcīmus.
XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcīmus.
XIII	trēdēcim	tertius dēcīmus.
XIV	quattuordēcim	quartus dēcīmus.
XV	quindēcim	quintus dēcīmus.
XVI	sēdēcim	sextus dēcīmus.
XVII	septemdēcim	septīmus dēcīmus.
XVIII	duōdēvigintī	duōdēvicēsīmus.
XIX	undēvigintī	undēvicēsīmus.
XX	vīgintī	vicēsīmus.
XXI	ūnus et vīgintī, <i>or</i> vīgintī ūnus	prīmus et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus prīmus.
XXII	duō et vīgintī, <i>or</i> vīgintī duō	alter et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus alter.
XXIII	trēs et vīgintī, <i>or</i> vīgintī trēs	tertius et vicēsīmus, <i>or</i> vicēsīmus tertius.
XXVIII	duōdētrīgintā	duōdētrīgēsīmus.
XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētrīgēsīmus.
XXX	trīgintā	trīgēsīmus.
XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus.
L	quinquāgintā	quinquāgēsīmus.

ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus.
LXX	septūāgintā	septūāgēsīmus.
LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus.
XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus.
C	centum	centēsīmus.
CC	dūcentī, æ, ā	ducentēsīmus.
CCC	trēcentī, æ, ā	trēcentēsīmus.
CCCC	quadrīngentī, æ, ā	quadrīngentēsīmus.
D or IↃ	quīngentī, æ, ā	quīngentēsīmus.
DC	sexcentī, æ, ā	sexcentēsīmus.
DCC	septīngentī, æ, ā	septīngentēsīmus.
DCCC	octīngentī, æ, ā	octīngentēsīmus.
DCCCC	nongentī, æ, ā	nongentēsīmus.
M or CIↃ	millē	millēsīmus.
MM	duō millīā	bis millēsīmus.
CCCIↃↃↃ	centum millīā	centiēs millēsīmus.

The cardinal numbers from *quātūōr* are indeclinable. The hundreds are declined according to their terminations (second or third declensions). 200, 300, and 600 have the ending *centī*, the other hundreds have the ending *gentī*.

Centum is indeclinable.

Millē is indeclinable in the singular; plural: nom. voc. acc. *millīā*; gen. *millīum*; dat. and abl. *millībūs*.

ŪNŪS, *one*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Ūnūs	ūnā	ūnum	Ūnī	ūnæ	ūnā
<i>Acc.</i>	Ūnum	ūnam	ūnum	Ūnōs	ūnās	ūnā
<i>Gen.</i>	Ūniūs	ūniūs	ūniūs	Ūnōrum	ūnarum	ūnōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	Ūnī	ūnī	ūnī	Ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs
<i>Abl.</i>	Ūnō	ūnā	ūnō	Ūnīs	ūnīs	ūnīs

Decline in the same manner :

Sōlūs, ā um, <i>alone.</i>	Ullūs, ā, um, <i>any.</i>
Nullūs, ā, um, <i>none.</i>	Tōtūs, ā, um, <i>whole.</i>

Dŭo, *two.*

	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Dŭo	dŭæ	dŭo.
<i>Acc.</i>	Dŭōs or Dŭo	dŭās	dŭo.
<i>Gen.</i>	Dŭōrum	dŭārum	dŭōrum.
<i>Dat. & Abl.</i>	Dŭōbŭs	dŭābŭs	dŭōbŭs.

So also, ambo, æ, o, *both.*

TRĒS, *three.*

	M. & F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Trēs	trīa
<i>Accus.</i>	Trēs	trīa
<i>Gen.</i>	Trīum	trīum
<i>Dat. & Abl.</i>	Trībus	trībus

Ůtĕr, utrā, utrum, *which of the two.* (Gen. utrīus).

Neutĕr, neutrā, neutrum, *neither of the two.* (Gen. neutrīus.)

Altĕr, altĕra, alterum, *another (one of two).* (Gen. altĕrīus.)

altĕr altĕr, *the one, the other.*

Ālĭūs, ālĭā, ālĭūd, *another (one of many).* (Gen. alius).

ālĭi ālĭi, *some others.*

PRONOUNS.

A.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

FIRST PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Ěgŏ, <i>I.</i>	Nōs, <i>we.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Mĕ, <i>me.</i>	Nōs, <i>we.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Mĕi, <i>of me.</i>	Nostrĭ or nostrum, <i>of us.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Mĭhi, <i>to or for me.</i>	Nōbis, <i>to or for us.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Mĕ, <i>with me.</i>	Nōbis, <i>with us.</i>

SECOND PERSON.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	Tū, <i>thou.</i>	Vōs,	<i>ye.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	Tū, <i>O thou.</i>	Vōs,	<i>O ye.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Tē, <i>thee.</i>	Vōs,	<i>ye.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Tūi, <i>of thee.</i>	Vestri or vestrum,	<i>of you.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Tibi, <i>to or for thee.</i>	Vōbīs,	<i>to or for you.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Tē, <i>with thee.</i>	Vōbīs,	<i>with you.</i>

For the third person use the demonstrative pronouns, *hic*, *illē*, *istē*, or *is*, and translate, *he*, *she*, *it*, or *they*.

B.

REFLEXIVE OR RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS.

<i>Nom.</i>	(<i>none</i>).	
<i>Acc.</i>	Sē, sēsē, <i>himself, herself, itself or themselves.</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	Sūi, <i>of himself, etc.</i>	} singular and plural.
<i>Dat.</i>	Sibi, <i>to or for himself, etc.</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	Sē (sēsē), <i>with himself, etc.</i>	

When a more forcible statement is wanted, the proper case of *ipsē* is added ; as, *sē ipsōs pārant*, *they prepare themselves.*

C.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

Hic, *this (near me).*
Istē, *that (near you).*
Illē, *that (yonder).*
Īs, *ěā*, *ĭd*, *he, she, it, that.*

1. Hīc, hęc, hōc, *this (near me)* ; pl. *these*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Hīc	hęc	hōc	Hī	hęc	hęc.
<i>Acc.</i>	Hunc	hanc	hōc	Hōs	hās	hęc.
<i>Gen.</i>	Hūjus			Hōrum	hārum	hōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Huīc			His		
<i>Abl.</i>	Hōc	hęc	hōc	His		

2. Istę, istā, istūd, *that (near you), that of yours* ; pl. *those*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Istę	istā	istūd.	Istī	istę	istā.
<i>Acc.</i>	Istum	istam	istūd.	Istōs	istās	istā.
<i>Gen.</i>	Istīus			Istōrum	istārum	istōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Istī			Istīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	Istō	istā	istō.	Istīs		

3. Illę, illā, illūd, *that, that yonder* ; pl. *those*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Illę	illā	illūd.	Illī	illę	illā.
<i>Acc.</i>	Illum	illam	illūd.	Illōs	illās	illā.
<i>Gen.</i>	Illīus			Illōrum	illārum	illōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Illī			Illīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	Illō	illā	illō.	Illīs		

4. Īs, eă, ĩd, *he, she, it, that*, referring to the former part of a sentence.

<i>Nom.</i>	Īs	eă	ĩd.	Iī	eę	eă.
<i>Acc.</i>	Eum	eam	ĩd.	Eōs	eās	eă.
<i>Gen.</i>	Ējus			Eōrum	eārum	eōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Eī			Iīs or eīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	Eō	eā	eō.	Iīs or eīs		

D.

DEFINITIVE PRONOUNS.

Īdem, eādem, ĭdem, *the same*.

Ipsě, ipsă, ipsum, *self* (ipsissimŭs, *the very same*).

1. Īdem, eādem, ĭdem, *the same*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Īdem	eādem	ĭdem.	Iīdem	eædem	eādem.
<i>Acc.</i>	Eundem	eandem	ĭdem.	Eōsdem	eāsdem	eādem.
<i>Gen.</i>	Ējusdem			Eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i>	Eīdem			Iīdem	or eisdem	
<i>Abl.</i>	Eōdem	eādem	eōdem.	Iīdem	or eisdem	

2. Ipsě, ipsă, ipsum, *self, himself, herself, itself*.

<i>Nom.</i>	Ipsě	ipsă	ipsum.	Ipsī	ipsæ	ipsă.
<i>Acc.</i>	Ipsum	ipsam	ipsum.	Ipsōs	ipsās	ipsă.
<i>Gen.</i>	Ipsius			Ipsōrum	ipsārum	ipsōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Ipsī			Ipsīs		
<i>Abl.</i>	Ipsō	ipsă	ipsō.	Ipsīs		

Ipsě is used in the first, second, or third person, according to the sense ; as, Ipsě dīco, *I myself say it* ; Ipsě dixit, *he himself said it*. Hence the popular phrase.

E.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

Interrogative—Quīs or quī, quæ, quīd or quōd, *who ? which ? what ?*

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Quīs <i>or</i> quī	quæ	quīd <i>or</i> quōd.	Quī	quæ	quæ.
<i>Acc.</i>	Quem	quam	quīd <i>or</i> quōd.	Quōs	quās	quæ.
<i>Gen.</i>	Cūjus			Quōrum	quārum	quōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Cuī			Quībus <i>or</i>	quīs	
<i>Abl.</i>	Quō	quā	quō.	Quībus <i>or</i>	quīs	

In compounds *quīs* makes *quā* in the feminine ; as, *āliquis*, *āliquā*, *āliquīd*, *some one*.

Quī and *quōd* are used only with a noun ; as, *quī hōmo?* *what man?* *quōd ānimāl?* *what animal?*

Quīs and *quīd* are used by themselves ; as, *quīs est?* *who is it?* *quīd est?* *what is it?*

Quantūs, *how much* = *tantūs*, *so much*.

Quālis, *what sort* = *tālis*, *such*.

Quōt (indecl.) *how many?* = *tōt*, *so many*.

F.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

Relative—*Quī*, *quæ*, *quōd*, *who* or *which*.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	Quī	quæ	quōd.	Quī	quæ	quæ.
<i>Acc.</i>	Quem	quam	quōd.	Quōs	quās	quæ.
<i>Gen.</i>	Cūjus			Quōrum	quārum	quōrum.
<i>Dat.</i>	Cuī			Quībus <i>or</i>	quīs	
<i>Abl.</i>	Quō	quā	quō.	Quībus <i>or</i>	quīs	

COMPOUNDS.

Quisnam, quidnam, quīnam, quānam, quodnam, *who, what?*

Quīdam, quādam, quiddam (quoddam), *a certain one.*

Quicumque (or quīcunque) quaecumque, quodcumque, *whosoever, whatsoever.*

Quisquis, *whosoever.*

Quidquid } *whatsoever.*
Quicquid }

Quīvis, quāvis, quidvis (quodvis), *any you will.*

Quisque, quæque, quicque } *each.*
Quisque, quæque, quodque }

G.

POSSESSIVE OR ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

Měus, měä, měum, *mine.* (Voc. mí).

Tűus, tűä, tűum, *thine.*

Sűus, sűä, sűum, *his, her, its, their own.*

Cűjus, cűjä, cűjum, *of whom, whose?*

Declined like adjectives with three terminations, *us, a, um.*

Nostěr, nostră, nostrum, *our.*

Vestěr, vestră, vestrum, *your.*

Declined like nigěr, nigră, nigrum.

VERBS.

An Auxiliary (or helping) Verb, is one which helps to conjugate another.

Auxiliary Verb, Sum,—*I am.*

Sum, ęs, fűi, fűtűrus, ęsę, *to be.*

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Sum, <i>I am.</i>	sūmūs, <i>we are.</i>
ēs, <i>thou art.</i>	estīs, <i>ye are.</i>
est, <i>he is.</i>	sunt, <i>they are.</i>

FUTURE SIMPLE.

ērō, <i>I shall be.</i>	ērīmūs, <i>we shall be.</i>
ēris, <i>thou wilt be.</i>	ērītīs, <i>ye will be.</i>
erit, <i>he will be.</i>	erunt, <i>they will be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

eram, <i>I was.</i>	ērāmūs, <i>we were.</i>
erās, <i>thou wast.</i>	ērātīs, <i>ye were.</i>
erāt, <i>he was.</i>	erant, <i>they were.</i>

PERFECT.

fūī, <i>I have been.*</i>	fūīmūs, <i>we have been.</i>
fūistī, <i>thou hast been.</i>	fūistīs, <i>ye have been.</i>
fūit, <i>he has been.</i>	fūērunt, <i>they have been.</i>

FUTURE PERFECT.

fūērō, <i>I shall have been.</i>	fūērīmūs, <i>we shall have been.</i>
fūērīs, <i>thou wilt have been.</i>	fūērītīs, <i>ye will have been.</i>
fūerit, <i>he will have been.</i>	fūerint, <i>they will have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

fūeram, <i>I had been.</i>	fūerāmūs, <i>we had been.</i>
fūerās, <i>thou hadst been.</i>	fūerātīs, <i>ye had been.</i>
fūerāt, <i>he had been.</i>	fūerant, <i>they had been.</i>

* Or, *I was, thou wast, etc.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
sim, <i>I may be.</i>	sīmus, <i>we may be.</i>
sīs, <i>thou mayest be.</i>	sītis, <i>ye may be.</i>
sīt, <i>he may be.</i>	sint, <i>they may be.</i>

IMPERFECT.

essem or fōrem, <i>I might be.</i>	essēmūs or fōrēmūs, <i>we might be.</i>
essēs or fōrēs, <i>thou mightest be.</i>	essētis or fōrētis, <i>ye might be.</i>
essēt or fōrēt, <i>he might be.</i>	essent or fōrent, <i>they might be.</i>

PERFECT.

fūërim, <i>I may have been.</i>	fūërimūs, <i>we may have been.</i>
fūëris, <i>thou mayest have been.</i>	fūëritis, <i>ye may have been.</i>
fūërit, <i>he may have been.</i>	fūërint, <i>they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT.

fūissem, <i>I should have been.</i>	fūissēmūs, <i>we should have been.</i>
fūissēs, <i>thou wouldst have been.</i>	fūissētis, <i>ye would have been.</i>
fūissēt, <i>he would have been.</i>	fūissent, <i>they would have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Ěs, <i>be thou.</i>	Estě, <i>be ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

Estō, <i>thou shalt or must be.</i>	Estōtě, <i>ye shall or must be.</i>
Estō, <i>he shall or must be.</i>	Suntō, <i>they shall or must be.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

<i>Infinitive Present and Imperfect.</i>	Essě, <i>to be.</i>
<i>Infinitive Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	Fūissě, <i>to have been.</i>
<i>Infinitive Future.</i>	Fūtūrūs essě or fōrě, <i>to be about to be.</i>
<i>Participle Future.</i>	Fūtūrūs, ā, um, <i>about to be.</i>
<i>Participle Present; Gerunds, Supines—none.</i>	

COMPOUNDS OF "SUM."

- Absum, *to be absent. Present Participle, absens, absentis.*
 Adsum, *to be present.*
 Dēsum, *to be wanting.*
 Insum, *to be in, or upon.*
 Intersum, *to be present at, take part in.*
 Obsum, *to be against, to injure.*
 Præsum, *to be before, to preside, to take the lead. Present Participle, præsens, præsentis.*
 Prōsum, *to be useful to, to benefit. Takes d before e; as, prōsum, prōdēs, prōdest; prōsumus, prōdestis, prōsunt.*
 Subsum, *to be under, near.*
 Süpersum, *to be over, to remain, to survive.*

The Verb has two Voices: ACTIVE, *mütō, I change*; and PASSIVE, *mütör, I am changed*. A Deponent verb is passive in form but active in meaning: as *hortör, I exhort*.

Verbs are *Transitive* or *Active*, acting on an object; or *Intransitive* or *Neuter*, not acting on an object.

The Verb has two parts:

I. FINITE, with three Moods.

1. Indicative Mood.
2. Conjunctive (Subjunctive) Mood.
3. Imperative Mood.

II. INFINITE, with four Divisions.

1. The Infinitive.
2. The Participle.
3. The Supine.
4. The Gerund.

The Gerund, which, it must be recollected, belongs to the Active voice, when used with a preposition is often turned into the Gerundive, and agrees with its Substantive in gender, number, and case; as, *Ad alvum solvendam, in order to loosen*

the bowels. Ne in iis aut dēligēdis aut faciēdis, *lest in selecting or making them.*

The Passive Participle which ends in *dus* is called the Gerundive : mūtandūs, *meat to be changed.*

Verbs have Six Tenses which express the Time :

1. Present.
2. Future Simple.
3. Imperfect.
4. Perfect.
5. Future Perfect.
6. Pluperfect.

Verbs have two numbers, Singular and Plural, and three Persons in each number.

There are Four Conjugations, distinguished either by the terminations of the Infinitive,—

1st	Conjugation	ends in	<i>āre</i>
2nd	„	„	in <i>ēre</i>
3rd	„	„	in <i>ĕre</i>
4th	„	„	in <i>īre</i>

or, by the present stem, as shown in the Imperative.

As—

Hence the names—

Ām-ā, <i>love thou</i>	1st (or A) Conjugation.
Mōn-ē, <i>advise thou</i>	2nd (or E) Conjugation.
Rĕg-ĕ, <i>rule thou</i>	} 3rd (Consonant or U) Conjugation.
Cōqu-ĕ, <i>boil thou</i>	
Aud-ī, <i>hear thou</i>	4th (or I) Conjugation.

The other parts of a verb may be ascertained from the present, perfect, and supine stems ; as,—

Mūt-ā mūtāv mūtāt.

A, V, and T are the character letters ; that is, the last letter of the stem.

FIRST (OR A) CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Āmo, āmāvī, āmātum, āmārē,—*to love*. Stem : āma-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Āmō, <i>I love, or am loving.</i>	Ām-āmūs, <i>we love, or are loving.</i>
Ām-ās, <i>thou lovest, or art loving.</i>	Ām-ātīs, <i>ye love, or are loving.</i>
Ām-āt, <i>he loves, or is loving.</i>	Ām-ant, <i>they love, or are loving.</i>

2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

Ām-ābō, <i>I shall love.</i>	Ām-ābīmūs, <i>we shall love.</i>
Ām-ābīs, <i>thou wilt love.</i>	Ām-ābitīs, <i>ye will love.</i>
Ām-ābit, <i>he will love.</i>	Ām-ābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Ām-ābam, <i>I was loving.</i>	Ām-ābāmūs, <i>we were loving</i>
Ām-ābās, <i>thou wast loving.</i>	Ām-ābātīs, <i>ye were loving.</i>
Ām-ābāt, <i>he was loving.</i>	Ām-ābant, <i>they were loving.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

Ām-āvī, <i>I have loved, or I loved.</i>	Ām-āvīmūs, <i>we have loved, or we loved.</i>
Ām-āvistī, <i>thou hast loved, or thou lovedst.</i>	Ām-āvistīs, <i>ye have loved, or ye loved.</i>
Ām-āvīt, <i>he has loved, or he loved.</i>	Ām-āvērunt, } <i>they have loved,</i> or ām-āvērē } <i>or they loved.</i>

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

Ām-āvērō, <i>I shall have loved.</i>	Ām-āvērīmūs, <i>we shall have loved.</i>
Ām-āvērīs, <i>thou wilt have loved.</i>	Ām-āvērītīs, <i>ye will have loved.</i>
Ām-āvērīt, <i>he will have loved.</i>	Ām-āvērīnt, <i>they will have loved.</i>

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.*Ām-āvĕram, *I had loved.*Ām-āvĕrās, *thou hadst loved.*Ām-āvĕrāt, *he had loved.**Plural.*Ām-āvĕrāmūs, *we had loved.*Ām-āvĕrātīs, *ye had loved.*Ām-āvĕrant, *they had loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Ām-ā, *love thou.*Ām-ātĕ, *love ye.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Ām-ātō, *thou shalt, or must
love.*Ām-ātōtĕ, *ye shall or must love.*Ām-antō, *they shall or must*Ām-ātō, *he shall, or must love.**love.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

Āmem, *I may love.**Āmēmūs, *we may love.*Āmēs, *thou mayst love.*Āmētīs, *ye may love.*Āmĕt, *he may love.**Āment, *they may love.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Ām-ārem, *I might love.*Āmārēmūs, *we might love.*Ām-ārēs, *thou mightst love.*Āmārētīs, *ye might love.*Ām-ārĕt, *he might love.*Āmārent, *they might love.*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Āmāvĕrim, *I may have loved.*Āmāvĕrīmūs, *we may have
loved.*Āmāvĕrīs, *thou mayst have
loved.*Āmāvĕrītīs, *ye may have loved.*Āmāvĕrīt, *he may have loved.*Āmāvĕrīnt, *they may have loved.** Āmem, also, *let me love*; āmĕt, *let him love.*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Āmāvissēm, *I should have loved.* Āmāvissēmūs, *we should have loved*

Āmāvissēs, *thou wouldst have loved* Āmāvissētīs, *ye would have loved*

Āmāvissēt, *he would have loved.* Āmāvissent, *they would have loved.*

VERB INFINITE.

Present and Imperfect. Āmārē, *to love.*

Perfect and Pluperfect. Āmāvissē, *to have loved.*

Future. Āmātūrūs essē *to be about to love.*

GERUND.

Gen. Āmandī, *of loving.*

Nom. and Acc. Āmandum, *loving.*

Dat. } Āmandō, { for loving.
Abl. } { by loving.

SUPINES.

Āmātum, *to love.* Āmātū, *in loving or to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Āmans, āmantīs, *loving.*

Future. Āmātūrūs, ā, um, *about to love.*

This may be conjugated with all the tenses of *sum*. It is called Periphrastic conjugation; as, āmātūrī sunt, *they are about to love*. In the perfect tenses, *vi* and *ve* may be omitted before *s* and *r*; as,—

āmāvistī—āmāstī.

āmāvistis—āmāstis.

āmāvērunt—āmārunt.

āmāvēro—āmāro.

āmāvēram—āmāram.

āmāvissem—āmāssem.

āmāvissē—āmāssē.

Āmāvēre remains unchanged, else it might be confused with āmāre, *to love*.

NOTE.—The imperfect, āmābam, meaning, *I loved*, the pluperfect and the perfect, meaning, *I loved*, are called the Historic Tenses.

SECOND (OR E) CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Mönēō, mönūi, mönītum, mönērē,—*to advise*. Stem: möne-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Mön-ēō, <i>I advise, or am advising.</i>	Mön-ēmūs, <i>we advise, or are advising.</i>
Mön-ēs, <i>thou advisest, or art advising.</i>	Mön-ētīs, <i>ye advise, or are advising.</i>
Mön-ēt, <i>he advises, or is advising.</i>	Mön-ent, <i>they advise, or are advising.</i>

2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

Mön-ēbō, <i>I shall advise.</i>	Mön-ēbīmūs, <i>we shall advise.</i>
Mön-ēbīs, <i>thou wilt advise.</i>	Mön-ēbitīs, <i>ye will advise.</i>
Mön-ēbit, <i>he will advise.</i>	Mön-ēbunt, <i>they will advise.</i>

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ēbam, <i>I was advising.</i>	Mön-ēbāmūs, <i>we were advising.</i>
Mön-ēbās, <i>thou wast advising.</i>	Mön-ēbātīs, <i>ye were advising.</i>
Mön-ēbāt, <i>he was advising.</i>	Mön-ēbant, <i>they were advising.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Mön-üi, <i>I have advised, or I advised.</i>	Mön-üimüs, <i>we have advised, or we advised.</i>
Mön-üistī, <i>thou hast advised, or advisedst.</i>	Mön-üistīs, <i>ye have advised, or ye advised.</i>
Mön-üit, <i>he has advised, or he advised.</i>	Mön-üērunt, <i>they have advised, or they advised.</i> or -üērē,

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

Mön-üērō, <i>I shall have advised.</i>	Mön-üērīmüs, <i>we shall have advised.</i>
Mön-üērīs, <i>thou wilt have advised.</i>	Mön-üērītīs, <i>ye will have advised.</i>
Mön-üērīt, <i>he will have advised.</i>	Mön-üērīnt, <i>they will have advised.</i>

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-üeram, <i>I had advised.</i>	Mön-üērāmüs, <i>we had advised.</i>
Mön-üerās, <i>thou hadst advised.</i>	Mön-üerātīs, <i>ye had advised.</i>
Mön-üerāt, <i>he had advised.</i>	Mön-üerant, <i>they had advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Mön-ē, <i>advise thou.</i>	Mön-ētě, <i>advise ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

Mön-ētō, <i>thou shalt or must advise.</i>	Mön-ētötě, <i>ye shall or must advise.</i>
Mön-ētō, <i>he shall or must advise.</i>	Mön-entō, <i>they shall or must advise.</i>

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Mön-ěam, <i>I may advise.</i>	Mön-ěāmūs, <i>we may advise.</i>
Mön-ěās, <i>thou mayst advise.</i>	Mön-ěātīs, <i>ye may advise.</i>
Mön-ěāt, <i>he may advise.</i>	Mön-ěant, <i>they may advise.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ērem, <i>I might advise.</i>	Mön-ērēmūs, <i>we might advise.</i>
Mön-ērēs, <i>thou mightst advise.</i>	Mön-ērētīs, <i>ye might advise.</i>
Mön-ērět, <i>he might advise.</i>	Mön-ērent, <i>they might advise.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Mön-űërim, <i>I may have advised.</i>	Mön-űëřimūs, <i>we may have advised.</i>
Mön-űëřīs, <i>thou mayst have advised.</i>	Mön-űëřītīs, <i>ye may have advised.</i>
Mön-űëřit, <i>he may have advised.</i>	Mön-űëřint, <i>they may have advised.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-űissem, <i>I should have advised.</i>	Mön-űissēmūs, <i>we should have advised.</i>
Mön-űissēs, <i>thou wouldst have advised.</i>	Mön-űissētīs, <i>ye would have advised.</i>
Mön-űissět, <i>he would have advised.</i>	Mön-űissent, <i>they would have advised.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	Mönērě,	<i>to advise.</i>
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	Mönűissě,	<i>to have advised.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Mönitūrūs essě,	<i>to be about to advise.</i>

GERUND.

	<i>Gen.</i>	Mönendī,	<i>of advising.</i>
	<i>Nom. and Acc.</i>	Mönendum,	<i>advising.</i>
	<i>Dat.</i>	Mönendō,	<i>for advising.</i>
	<i>Abl.</i>		

SUPINES.

Mönitum, *to advise.*Mönitū, *in advising, or to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Mönens, mönentis, *advising.**Future.* Mönitūrus, ā, um, *about to advise.*This may be conjugated with all the tenses of *sum*.THIRD (CONSONANT OR U) CONJUGATION.—
ACTIVE VOICE.Mitto, misī, missum, mittĕrĕ, *to send.*

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Mittō, <i>I send.</i>	Mittimūs, <i>we send.</i>
Mittīs, <i>thou sendest.</i>	Mittītīs, <i>ye send.</i>
Mittīt, <i>he sends.</i>	Mittunt, <i>they send.</i>

2. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

Mittam, <i>I shall send.</i>	Mittēmūs, <i>we shall send.</i>
Mittēs, <i>thou wilt send.</i>	Mittētīs, <i>ye will send.</i>
Mittĕt, <i>he will send.</i>	Mittent, <i>they will send.</i>

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Mittēbam, <i>I was sending.</i>	Mittēbāmūs, <i>we were sending.</i>
Mittēbās, <i>thou wast sending.</i>	Mittēbātis, <i>ye were sending.</i>
Mittēbāt, <i>he was sending.</i>	Mittēbant, <i>they were sending.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

Misī,* <i>I have sent.</i>	Misīmūs, <i>we have sent.</i>
Misistī, <i>thou hast sent.</i>	Misistīs, <i>ye have sent.</i>
Misīt, <i>he has sent.</i>	Misērunt <i>or</i> } <i>they have sent.</i> Misērě, }

5. FUTURE PERFECT TENSE.

Misērō, <i>I shall have sent.</i>	Misērīmūs, <i>we shall have sent.</i>
Misērīs, <i>thou wilt have sent.</i>	Misērītīs, <i>ye will have sent.</i>
Misērīt, <i>he will have sent.</i>	Misērint, <i>they will have sent.</i>

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Misēram, <i>I had sent.</i>	Misērāmūs, <i>we had sent.</i>
Misērās, <i>thou hadst sent.</i>	Misērātīs, <i>ye had sent.</i>
Misērāt, <i>he had sent.</i>	Misērant, <i>they had sent.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Mittě, <i>send thou.</i>	Mittitě, <i>send ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

Mittitō, <i>thou shalt or must</i>	Mittitōtě, <i>ye shall or must</i>
<i>send.</i>	<i>send.</i>
Mittitō, <i>he shall or must</i>	Mittuntō, <i>they shall or must</i>
<i>send.</i>	<i>send.</i>

* *I sent, etc.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Mittam, <i>I may send.</i>	Mittāmūs, <i>we may send.</i>
Mittās, <i>thou mayst send.</i>	Mittātīs, <i>ye may send.</i>
Mittāt, <i>he may send.</i>	Mittant, <i>they may send.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Mittërem, <i>I might send.</i>	Mittëremūs, <i>we might send.</i>
Mittëres, <i>thou mightst send.</i>	Mittëretīs, <i>ye might send.</i>
Mittëret, <i>he might send.</i>	Mittërent, <i>they might send.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Misërim, <i>I may have sent.</i>	Misërimus, <i>we may have sent.</i>
Misërīs, <i>thou mayst have sent.</i>	Misëritīs, <i>ye may have sent.</i>
Misërit, <i>he may have sent.</i>	Misërint, <i>they may have sent.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Misissēm, <i>I should have sent.</i>	Misissēmūs, <i>we should have sent.</i>
Misissēs, <i>thou wouldst have sent.</i>	Misissētīs, <i>ye would have sent.</i>
Misissēt, <i>they would have sent.</i>	Misissent, <i>they would have sent.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	Mittëřë,	<i>to send.</i>
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	Misissë,	<i>to have sent.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Missurūs essë,	<i>to be about to send.</i>

GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	Mittendī	<i>of sending.</i>
<i>Nom. and Acc.</i>	Mittendum,	<i>sending.</i>
<i>Dat. }</i>	Mittendō	<i>for sending.</i>
<i>Abl. }</i>		

SUPINES.

Missum, *to send.*Missū, *in sending, or to be sent.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Mittens, *sending.* *Future.* Missūrūs, ā, um, *about to send.*This may be conjugated with all the tenses of *sum.*

FOURTH (OR I) CONJUGATION.—ACTIVE VOICE.

Audīō, audīvī, auditum, audirē, *to hear.* Stem : audi-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Aud-īō, <i>I hear, or am hearing.</i>	Aud-īmūs, <i>we hear, or are hearing.</i>
Aud-īs, <i>thou hearest, or art hearing.</i>	Aud-itīs, <i>ye hear, or are hearing.</i>
Aud-it, <i>he hears, or is hearing.</i>	Aud-iunt, <i>they hear, or are hearing.</i>

2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

Aud-īam, <i>I shall hear.</i>	Aud-īēmūs, <i>we shall hear.</i>
Aud-īēs, <i>thou wilt hear.</i>	Aud-īētīs, <i>ye will hear.</i>
Aud-īēt, <i>he will hear.</i>	Aud-ient, <i>they will hear.</i>

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Aud-īēbam, <i>I was hearing.</i>	Aud-īēbāmūs, <i>we were hearing.</i>
Aud-īēbās, <i>thou wast hearing.</i>	Aud-īēbātīs, <i>ye were hearing.</i>
Aud-īēbāt, <i>he was hearing.</i>	Aud-īēbant, <i>they were hearing.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Aud-ivī,	<i>I have heard, or I heard.</i>	Aud-ivīmūs,	<i>we have heard, or we heard.</i>
Aud-ivistī,	<i>thou hast heard, or thou heardst.</i>	Aud-ivistīs,	<i>ye have heard, or ye heard.</i>
Aud-ivīt,	<i>he has heard, or he heard.</i>	Aud-ivērunt,	} <i>they have heard, or they heard.</i>
		or -ivērē,	

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

Aud-ivērō,	<i>I shall have heard.</i>	Aud-ivērīmūs,	<i>we shall have heard.</i>
Aud-ivērīs,	<i>thou wilt have heard.</i>	Aud-ivērītīs,	<i>ye will have heard.</i>
Aud-ivērīt,	<i>he will have heard.</i>	Aud-ivērīnt,	<i>they will have heard.</i>

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Aud-ivēram,	<i>I had heard.</i>	Aud-ivērāmūs,	<i>we had heard.</i>
Aud-ivērās,	<i>thou hadst heard.</i>	Aud-ivērātīs,	<i>ye had heard.</i>
Aud-ivērāt,	<i>he had heard.</i>	Aud-ivērānt,	<i>they had heard.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Aud-ī,	<i>hear thou.</i>	Aud-ītě,	<i>hear ye.</i>
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FUTURE TENSE.

Aud-ītō,	<i>thou shalt or must hear.</i>	Aud-ītōtě,	<i>ye shall or must hear.</i>
Aud-ītō,	<i>he shall or must hear.</i>	Aud-īuntō,	<i>they shall or must hear.</i>

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

Aud-īam,	<i>I may hear.</i>	Aud-īāmūs,	<i>we may hear.</i>
Aud-īās,	<i>thou mayst hear.</i>	Aud-īātīs,	<i>ye may hear.</i>
Aud-īāt,	<i>he may hear.</i>	Aud-īānt,	<i>they may hear.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*Aud-irem, *I might hear.*Aud-irēmūs, *we might hear.*Aud-irēs, *thou mightst hear.*Aud-irētīs, *ye might hear.*Aud-irēt, *he might hear.*Aud-irent, *they might hear.*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Aud-ivěrim, *I may have heard.*Aud-ivěrimūs, *we may have heard.*Aud-ivěriš, *thou mayst have heard.*Aud-ivěrišīs, *ye may have heard.*Aud-ivěrit, *he may have heard.*Aud-ivěrint, *they may have heard.*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Aud-ivissem, *I should have heard.*Aud-ivissēmūs, *we should have heard.*Aud-ivissēs, *thou wouldst have heard.*Aud-ivissētīs, *ye would have heard.*Aud-ivissēt, *he would have heard.*Aud-ivissent, *they would have heard.*

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect. Aud-irě, *to hear.**Perfect and Pluperfect.* Aud-ivissě, *to have heard.**Future.* Aud-itūrūs essě, *to be about to hear.*

GERUND.

Gen. Aud-ěndī, *of hearing.**Nom. and Acc.* Aud-ěndum, *hearing.**Dat. } Aud-ěndō, for hearing.**Abl. } by hearing.*

SUPINES.

Aud-ītum, *to hear.*Aud-ītū, *in hearing, or to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Present. Aud-ĭens, aud-ĭentĭs, *hearing.*

Future. Aud-ĭtūrŭs, ā, um, *about to hear.*

This may be conjugated with all the tenses of *sum*.

In the Perfect tenses *v* may be omitted before *e* and *i*. The two *i*'s are often contracted into *i*; as,

aud-ĭvistĭ,	aud-ĭistĭ	or	aud-ĭvĕram,	aud-ĭĕram
	aud-ĭstĭ.		aud-ĭvĕrim,	aud-ĭĕrim.
aud-ĭvistĭs,	aud-ĭistĭs	or	aud-ĭvissem,	aud-ĭissem
	aud-ĭstĭs.			or
			aud-ĭissem.	
aud-ĭvĭt,	aud-ĭĭt.		aud-ĭvisse,	aud-ĭissĕ
				or
audi-vĕrunt,	aud-ĭĕrunt.			aud-ĭissĕ.
aud-ĭvĕrō,	aud-ĭĕrō.			

FIRST (OR A) CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Āmōr, āmātŭs sum *or* fŭi, āmārĭ, *to be loved.* Stem : āma-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Ām-ōr,	<i>I am loved.</i>	Ām-āmŭr,	<i>we are loved.</i>
Ām-ārĭs	} <i>thou art loved.</i>	Ām-āmĭnĭ,	<i>ye are loved.</i>
or ām-ārĕ			
Ām-ātŭr,	<i>he is loved.</i>	Ām-antŭr,	<i>they are loved.</i>

2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

Ām-ābōr,	<i>I shall be loved.</i>	Ām-ābĭmŭr,	<i>we shall be loved.</i>
Ām-ābĕrĭs	} <i>thou wilt be</i>	Ām-ābĭmĭnĭ,	<i>ye will be loved.</i>
or ām-ābĕrĕ		<i>loved.</i>	
Ām-ābĭtŭr,	<i>he will be loved.</i>	Ām-ābuntŭr,	<i>they will be loved.</i>

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Ām-ābār,	<i>I was being loved.</i>	Ām-ābāmūr,	<i>we were being loved.</i>
Ām-ābāris or ām-ābārē	} <i>thou wast being loved.</i>	Ām-ābāminī,	<i>ye were being loved.</i>
Ām-ābātūr,		Ām-ābantūr,	<i>they were being loved.</i>

4. PERFECT TENSE.

Ām-ātūs sum or fūī	} <i>I have been loved, or was loved.</i>	Ām-ātīsūmūs or fūīmūs	} <i>we have been loved, or were loved.</i>
Ām-ātūs ēs or fūīstī		Ām-ātī estīs or fūīstīs,	
Ām-ātūs est or fūīt,	} <i>he has been loved, or was loved.</i>	Ām-ātī sunt fūērunt, or fūērē,	} <i>they have been loved, or were loved.</i>

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

Ām-ātūs ērō or fūērō	} <i>I shall have been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī ērimūs or fūērīmūs	} <i>we shall have been loved.</i>
Ām-ātūs ēris or fūērīs,		Ām-ātī ēritīs or fūērītīs,	
Ām-ātūs ērit or fūērīt,	} <i>he will have been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī ērunt or fūērīnt,	} <i>they will have been loved.</i>

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Ām-ātūs ēram or fūērām,	} <i>I had been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī ērāmūs or fūērāmūs,	} <i>we had been loved.</i>
Ām-ātūs ērās or fūērās		Ām-ātī ērātīs or fūērātīs,	
Ām-ātūs ērāt or fūērāt	} <i>he had been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī ērant or fūērānt,	} <i>they had been loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*Ăm-ărě, *be thou loved.*Ăm-ămīnī, *be ye loved.*

2. FUTURE TENSE.

Ăm-ătōr, *thou must be loved.*Ăm-antōr, *they must be loved.*Ăm-ătōr, *he must be loved.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

Ăm-ěr, *I may be loved.*Ăm-ēmūr, *we may be loved.*Ăm-ērīs or } *thou mayst be loved.*

ămērě,

Ăm-ēmīnī, *ye may be loved.*Ăm-ētūr, *he may be loved.*Ăm-entūr, *they may be loved.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Ăm-ārěr, *I might be loved.*Ăm-ārēmūr, *we might be loved.*Ăm-ārērīs or } *thou mightst be*Ăm-ārērě, } *loved.*Ăm-ārēmīnī, *ye might be loved.*Ăm-ārētūr, *he might be loved.*Ăm-arentūr, *they might be loved.*

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Ăm-ătūs sim or } *I may have*

fűėrim,

} *been loved.*Ăm-ătī simūs or } *we may have*

fűėrimus,

} *been loved.*Ăm-ătūs sīs or } *thou mayst*

fűėrīs,

} *have been*} *loved.*Ăm-ătī sitīs or } *ye may have*

fűėrītīs,

} *been loved.*Ăm-ătūs sīt or } *he may have*

fűėrīt,

} *been loved.*Ăm-ătī sint or } *they may have*

fűėrint,

} *been loved.*

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Ām-ātūs essem or fūissem,	} <i>I should have been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī essēmūs or fūissēmūs,	{ <i>we should have been loved.</i>
Ām-ātūs essēs or fūissēs,	{ <i>thou wouldst have been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī essētīs or fūissētīs,	{ <i>ye would have been loved.</i>
Ām-ātūs essēt or fūissēt	} <i>he would have been loved.</i>	Ām-ātī essent or fūissent,	{ <i>they would have been loved.</i>

VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect. Ām-ārī, *to be loved.*

Perfect and Pluperfect. Ām-ātūs (ā, um), *essē or fūissē, to have
been loved.*

Future. Ām-ātum irī (not declined), *to be about
to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

Perfect. Ām-ātūs, ā, um, *loved or having been loved.*

Gerundive. Ām-andūs, ā, um, *meet to be loved.*

SECOND (OR E) CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Mōněör, mōnītūs sum *or* fūī, mōnērī,—*to be advised.*

Stem : mōne-.

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Mōn-ěör,	<i>I am advised.</i>	Mōn-ēmūr,	<i>we are advised.</i>
Mōn-ērīs <i>or</i> mōn-ērě,	} <i>thou art advised.</i>	Mōn-ēmīnī,	<i>ye are advised.</i>
Mōn-ētūr,	<i>he is advised.</i>	Mōn-entūr,	<i>they are advised.</i>

2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Mön-ēbör,	<i>I shall be advised.</i>	Mön-ēbimür,	<i>we shall be advised.</i>
Mön-ēbēris or mön-ēbērē,	} <i>thou wilt be advised.</i>	Mön-ēbimīnī,	} <i>ye will be advised.</i>
Mön-ēbitür,		Mön-ēbuntür,	

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ēbär,	<i>I was being advised.</i>	Mön-ēbāmür,	<i>we were being advised.</i>
Mön-ēbāris or mön-ēbārē,	} <i>thou wast being advised.</i>	Mön-ēbāmīnī,	} <i>ye were being advised.</i>
Mön-ēbātür,		Mön-ēbantür,	

4. PERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ītūs sum or fūī,	} <i>I have been advised, or was advised.</i>	Mön-ītī sūmūs or fūīmūs,	} <i>we have been advised, or were advised.</i>
Mön-ītūs ěs or fūistī,		Mön-ītī estīs or fūistīs,	
Mön-ītūs est or fūīt,	} <i>he has been advised, or was advised.</i>	Mön-ītī sunt, fūērunt, or fūērē,	} <i>they have been advised, or were advised.</i>

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ītūs ěrō or fūērō,	} <i>I shall have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī ěrimūs or fūěrimūs,	} <i>we shall have been advised.</i>
Mön-ītūs ěris or fūěris,		Mön-ītī ěritīs or fūěritīs,	
Mön-ītūs ěrit or fūěrit,	} <i>he will have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī ěrunt or fūěrint,	} <i>they will have been advised.</i>

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Mön-itūs eram or fűeram,	} <i>I had been advised.</i>	Mön-itī őrāmūs or fűőrāmūs,	} <i>we had been advised.</i>
Mön-itūs őrās or fűőrās,	} <i>thou hadst been advised.</i>	Mön-itī őrātīs or fűőrātīs,	} <i>ye had been advised.</i>
Mön-itūs őrāt or fűőrāt,	} <i>he had been advised.</i>	Mön-itī őrant or fűőrant,	} <i>they had been advised.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Mön-ěrě, *be thou advised.* Mön-ēmīnī, *be ye advised.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Mön-ětőr, *thou must be advised.* Mön-entőr, *they must be advised.*
Mön-ětőr, *he must be advised.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

Mön-ěär,	<i>I may be ad- vised.</i>	Mön-ěāmūr,	<i>we may be ad- vised.</i>
Mön-ěārīs or mön-ěārě,	} <i>thou mayst be advised.</i>	Mön-ěāmīnī,	<i>ye may be ad- vised.</i>
Mön-ěātūr,	<i>he may be ad- vised.</i>	Mön-ěantūr,	<i>they may be ad- vised.</i>

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ěrěr,	<i>I might be ad- vised.</i>	Mön-ěrēmūr,	<i>we might be ad- vised.</i>
Mön-ěrērīs or mön-ěrērě,	} <i>thou mightst be advised.</i>	Mön-ěrēmīnī,	<i>ye might be ad- vised.</i>
Mön-ěrētūr,	<i>he might be ad- vised.</i>	Mön-ěřentūr,	<i>they might be advised.</i>

3. PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Mön-ītūs sim or fūërim,	} <i>I may have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī sīmūs or fūërimūs,	} <i>we may have been advised.</i>
Mön-ītūs sis or fūëris,	} <i>thou mayst have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī sītīs or fūëritīs,	} <i>ye may have been advised.</i>
Mön-ītūs sīt or fūërit,	} <i>he may have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī sint or fūërint,	} <i>they may have been advised.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Mön-ītūs essem or fūissem,	{ <i>I should have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī essēmūs or fūissēmūs,	{ <i>we should have been advised.</i>
Mön-ītūs essēs or fūissēs,	{ <i>thou wouldst have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī essētīs or fūissētīs,	{ <i>ye would have been advised.</i>
Mön-ītūs essēt or fūissēt,	{ <i>he would have been advised.</i>	Mön-ītī essent or fūissent,	{ <i>they would have been advised.</i>

VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect. Mön-ērī, *to be advised.*

Perfect and Pluperfect. Mön-ītūs (ă, um) essë or fūissč, *to have been advised.*

Future. Mön-ītum irī (not declined), *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Perfect. Mön-ītūs, ă, um, *advised, or having been advised.*

Gerundive. Mön-endūs ă, um, *meet to be advised.*

THIRD (OR CONSONANT AND U) CONJUGATION.
—PASSIVE VOICE.

Mittör, missüs sum *or* fūi, mitti, *to be sent.*

VERB-FINITE

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Mittör,	<i>I am sent.</i>	Mittimür,	<i>we are sent.</i>
Mittēris	<i>or</i> } <i>thou art sent.</i>	Mittimīni,	<i>ye are sent.</i>
Mittērē,		Mittuntür,	<i>they are sent.</i>
Mittitür,	<i>he is sent.</i>		

2. FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE.

Mittär,	<i>I shall be sent.</i>	Mittēmür,	<i>we shall be sent.</i>
Mittēris	<i>or</i> } <i>thou wilt be sent.</i>	Mittēmīni,	<i>ye will be sent.</i>
Mittērē,		Mittentür,	<i>they will be sent.</i>
Mittētür,	<i>he will be sent.</i>		

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Mittēbär,	<i>I was being sent.</i>	Mittēbāmür,	<i>we were being sent.</i>
Mittēbāris	<i>or</i> } <i>thou wast being sent.</i>	Mittēbāmīni,	<i>ye were being sent.</i>
Mittēbārē,		Mittēbantür,	<i>they were being sent.</i>
Mittēbātür,	<i>he was being sent.</i>		

4. PERFECT TENSE.

Missüs sum	<i>or</i> } <i>I have been sent.</i>	Missi sümüs	<i>or</i> } <i>we have been sent.</i>
<i>or</i> fūi,		<i>or</i> fūimüs,	
Missüs ës	<i>or</i> } <i>thou hast been sent.</i>	Missi estis	<i>or</i> } <i>ye have been sent.</i>
fūistī,		<i>or</i> fūistīs,	
Missüs est	<i>or</i> } <i>he has been sent.</i>	Missi sunt	<i>or</i> } <i>they have been sent.</i>
fūit,		fūerunt,	
		fūērē,	

or, I was sent, etc.

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Missūs ērō	} <i>I shall have been sent.</i>	Missī ērimūs	} <i>we shall have been sent.</i>
or fūērō,		or fūērīmūs,	
Missūs ēris	} <i>thou wilt have been sent.</i>	Missī ēritīs or	} <i>ye will have been sent.</i>
or fūērīs,		fūērītīs,	
Missūs ērit	} <i>he will have been sent.</i>	Missī ērunt	} <i>they will have been sent.</i>
or fūērīt,		or fūērīnt,	

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Missūs ēram	} <i>I had been sent.</i>	Missī ērāmūs	} <i>we had been sent.</i>
or fūērām,		or fūērāmūs,	
Missūs ērās	} <i>thou hadst been sent.</i>	Missī ērātīs	} <i>ye had been sent.</i>
or fūērās,		or fūērātīs,	
Missūs ērāt	} <i>he had been sent.</i>	Missī ērant	} <i>they had been sent.</i>
or fūērāt,		or fūērānt,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Mittērē, *be thou sent.*Mittīmīnī, *be ye sent.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Mittītōr, *thou must be sent.*Mittuntōr, *they must be sent.*Mittītōr, *he must be sent.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

Mittār,	<i>I may be sent.</i>	Mittāmūr,	<i>we may be sent.</i>
Mittārīs	} <i>thou mayst be sent.</i>	Mittāmīnī,	<i>ye may be sent.</i>
Mittārē,		Mittāntūr,	<i>they may be sent.</i>
Mittātūr,	<i>he may be sent.</i>		

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Mittĕrĕr,	<i>I might be sent.</i>	Mittĕrĕmŭr,	<i>we might be sent.</i>
Mittĕrĕrĭs or	} <i>thou mightst be sent.</i>	Mittĕrĕmĭnĭ,	<i>ye might be sent.</i>
Mittĕrĕrĕ,		Mittĕrĕntŭr,	<i>they might be sent.</i>
Mittĕrĕtŭr,	<i>he might be sent.</i>		

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Missŭs sim	} <i>I may have been sent.</i>	Missĭ sĭmŭs	} <i>we may have been sent.</i>
or fŭĕrim,		or fuĕrĭmŭs,	
Missŭs sĭs or	} <i>thou mayst have been sent.</i>	Missĭ sĭtis or	} <i>ye may have been sent.</i>
fŭĕrĭs,		fŭĕrĭtĭs,	
Missŭs sĭt	} <i>he may have been sent.</i>	Missĭ sĭnt or	} <i>they may have been sent.</i>
or fŭĕrĭt,		fŭĕrĭnt,	

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Missŭs essem	} <i>I should have been sent.</i>	Missĭ essĕmŭs	} <i>we should have been sent.</i>
or fŭĭssem		or fŭĭssĕmŭs,	
Missŭs essĕs	} <i>thou wouldst have been sent.</i>	Missĭ essĕtĭs	} <i>ye would have been sent.</i>
or fŭĭssĕs		or fŭĭssĕtĭs	
Missŭs essĕt	} <i>he would have been sent.</i>	Missĭ essent	} <i>they would have been sent.</i>
or fŭĭssĕt		or fŭĭssent,	

VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	Mittĭ, <i>to be sent.</i>
<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	Missŭs (-ĕ, -um) <i>essĕ or fŭĭssĕ, to have been sent.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	Missum irĭ (not declined), <i>to be about to be sent.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Missŭs, -ĕ, -um, <i>sent or having been sent.</i>
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Mittendŭs, -ĕ, -um, <i>meet to be sent.</i>

FOURTH (OR I) CONJUGATION.—PASSIVE VOICE.

Audiōr, auditūs sum *or* fūī, audīrī, *to be heard.* Stem : audi-

VERB FINITE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. PRESENT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Aud-iōr,	<i>I am heard.</i>	Aud-īmūr,	<i>we are heard.</i>
Aud-īrīs <i>or</i> aud-īrē,	} <i>thou art heard.</i>	Aud-īmīnī,	<i>ye are heard.</i>
Aud-itūr,		<i>he is heard.</i>	Aud-īuntūr,

2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

Aud-īār,	<i>I shall be heard.</i>	Aud-īēmūr,	<i>we shall be heard.</i>
Aud-īērīs <i>or</i> aud-īērē,	} <i>thou wilt be heard.</i>	Aud-īēmīnī,	<i>ye will be heard.</i>
Aud-īētūr,		<i>he will be heard.</i>	Aud-īentūr,

3. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Aud-īēbār,	<i>I was being heard.</i>	Aud-īēbāmūr,	<i>we were being heard.</i>
Aud-īēbārīs <i>or</i> aud-īēbārē,	} <i>thou wast being heard.</i>	Aud-īēbāmīnī,	<i>ye were being heard.</i>
Aud-īēbātūr,		<i>he was being heard.</i>	Aud-īēbantūr,

4. PERFECT TENSE.

Aud-itūs sum <i>or</i> fūī,	} <i>I have been heard, or was heard.</i>	Aud-itī sūmūs <i>or</i> fūīmūs,	} <i>we have been heard, or were heard.</i>
Aud-itūs ēs <i>or</i> fūistī,		Aud-itī estīs <i>or</i> fūistīs,	
Aud-itūs <i>or</i> fūīt,	} <i>he has been heard, or was heard.</i>	Aud-itī sunt fūērunt, <i>or</i> fūērē,	} <i>they have been heard, or were heard.</i>

5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Aud-itūs ērō	} <i>I shall have been heard.</i>	Aud-īti ērimūs	} <i>we shall have been heard.</i>
or fūērō,		or fūērīmūs,	
Aud-itūs ēris	} <i>thou wilt have been heard.</i>	Aud-īti ēritis	} <i>ye will have been heard.</i>
or fūēris,		or fūērītis,	
Aud-itūs ērit	} <i>he will have been heard.</i>	Aud-īti ērunt	} <i>they will have been heard.</i>
or fūērīt,		or fūērīnt,	

6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Aud-itūs ēram	} <i>I had been heard.</i>	Aud-īti ērāmūs	} <i>we had been heard.</i>
or fūēram,		or fūērāmūs,	
Aud-itūs ērās	} <i>thou hadst been heard.</i>	Aud-īti ērātīs	} <i>ye had been heard.</i>
or fūērās,		or fūērātīs,	
Aud-itūs ērāt	} <i>he had been heard.</i>	Aud-īti ērant	} <i>they had been heard.</i>
or fūērāt,		or fūērānt,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Aud-irē, *be thou heard.*Aud-īminī, *be ye heard.*

FUTURE TENSE.

Aud-itōr, *thou must be heard.*Aud-īuntōr, *they must be heard.*Aud-itōr, *he must be heard.*

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

I. PRESENT TENSE.

Aud-īār, *I may be heard.*Aud-īāmūr, *we may be heard.*Aud-īārīs or } *thou mayst be
aud-īārē, } heard.*Aud-īāminī, *ye may be heard.*Aud-īātūr, *he may be heard.*Aud-īantūr, *they may be heard.*

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Singular.**Plural.*

Aud-irēr,	<i>I might be heard.</i>	Aud-irēmūr,	<i>we might be heard.</i>
Aud-irērīsor aud-irērē,	} <i>thou mightst be heard.</i>	Aud-irēmīnī,	<i>ye might be heard.</i>
Aud-irētūr,		<i>he might be heard.</i>	Aud-irentūr,

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Aud-ītūs sim or fuērīm,	} <i>I may have been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī simūs or fuērīmūs,	} <i>we may have been heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs sīs or fuērīs,		Aud-ītī sītīs or fuērītīs,	
Aud-ītūs sīt or fuērīt,	} <i>he may have been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī sint or fuērīnt,	} <i>they may have been heard.</i>

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Aud-ītūs essem or fūissem,	} <i>I should have been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī essēmūs or fūissēmūs,	} <i>we should have been heard.</i>
Aud-ītūs essēs or fūissēs,		Aud-ītī essētīs or fūissētīs,	
Aud-ītūs essēt or fūissēt,	} <i>he would have been heard.</i>	Aud-ītī essent or fūissent,	} <i>they would have been heard.</i>

VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE.

Present and Imperfect. Aud-irī, *to be heard.**Perfect and Pluperfect.* Aud-ītūs (-ā, -um) essē or fūissē, *to have been heard.**Future.* Aud-ītum irī (not declined), *to be about to be heard.*

PARTICIPLES.

Perfect. Aud-ītūs (-ā, -um), *heard or having been heard.**Gerundive.* Aud-īendūs (-ā, -um), *meant to be heard.*

FOUR CONJUGATIONS:

SUMMARY OF THE

<i>ACTIVE VOICE.</i>		<i>PASSIVE VOICE.</i>	
INDICATIVE MOOD.		INDICATIVE MOOD.	
I. PRESENT TENSE.		I. PRESENT TENSE.	
I. <i>Ām</i>	ās	āt	āms
II. <i>Mön</i>	ēs	ēt	ēms
III. <i>Mitt</i>	īs	īt	īms
IV. <i>Aud</i>	īs	īt	īms
2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.		2. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.	
I. <i>Āmā</i>	bīs	bīt	bīms
II. <i>Mönē</i>	bīs	bīt	bīms
III. <i>Mitt</i>	ēs	ēt	ēms
IV. <i>Audī</i>	ēs	ēt	ēms
3. IMPERFECT TENSE.		3. IMPERFECT TENSE.	
I. <i>Āmā</i>	bām	bāt	bāms
II. <i>Mönē</i>	bām	bāt	bāms
III. <i>Mittē</i>	bāt	bāt	bāms
IV. <i>Audjē</i>	bāt	bāt	bāms
4. PERFECT TENSE.		4. PERFECT TENSE.	
I. <i>Āmāv</i>	istī	īt	īms
II. <i>Mönü</i>	istī	īt	īms
III. <i>Mīs</i>	istīs	istīs	istīs
IV. <i>Audīv</i>	istīs	istīs	istīs
5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.		5. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.	
I. <i>Āmāv</i>	ērō	ērīs	ērīt
II. <i>Mönü</i>	ērō	ērīs	ērīt
III. <i>Mīs</i>	ērāt	ērāt	ērāt
IV. <i>Audīv</i>	ērāt	ērāt	ērāt
6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.		6. PLUPERFECT TENSE.	
I. <i>Āmāv</i>	ērām	ērās	ērāt
II. <i>Mönü</i>	ērām	ērās	ērāt
III. <i>Mīs</i>	ērāt	ērāt	ērāt
IV. <i>Audīv</i>	ērāt	ērāt	ērāt

<i>Ām</i>	ör	ārīs	ātūr	āmīnī	antūr
<i>Mön</i>	öör	ērīs	ētūr	ēmīnī	entūr
<i>Mitt</i>	ör	ērīs	ītūr	īmīnī	untūr
<i>Aud</i>	jör	irīs	itūr	imīnī	juntūr
<i>Āmā</i>	bör	bērīs	bītūr	bīmīnī	buntūr
<i>Mönē</i>	bör	v bërē	bītūr	bīmīnī	buntūr
<i>Mitt</i>	ār	ērīs	ētūr	ēmīnī	entūr
<i>Audī</i>	ār	v erē	ētūr	ēmīnī	entūr
<i>Āmā</i>	bār	bārīs	bātūr	bāmūr	bantūr
<i>Mönē</i>	bār	v	bātūr	bāmūr	bantūr
<i>Mittē</i>	bār	bārē	bātūr	bāmūr	bantūr
<i>Audjē</i>	bār	bārē	bātūr	bāmūr	bantūr
<i>Āmāt</i>	ūs	ūs	ūs	ī	ī
<i>Mönīt</i>	sum	ēs	est	sūms	sunt
<i>Miss</i>	ūs	ūs	est	ī	ī
<i>Audīt</i>	ūs	ūs	est	sūms	sunt
<i>Āmāt</i>	ūs	ūs	ūs	ī	ī
<i>Mönīt</i>	ērō	ērīs	ērīt	ērīms	ērunt
<i>Miss</i>	ūs	ūs	ērīt	ērīms	ērunt
<i>Audīt</i>	ūs	ūs	ērīt	ērīms	ērunt
<i>Āmāt</i>	ūs	ūs	ūs	ī	ī
<i>Mönīt</i>	ērām	ērās	ērāt	ērāmūs	ērāt
<i>Miss</i>	ūs	ērās	ērāt	ērāmūs	ērāt
<i>Audīt</i>	ērām	ērās	ērāt	ērāmūs	ērāt

SUMMARY OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		FUTURE.	
	PRESENT.			
I. Ām	ā ātē	ātō	ātōtē	antō
II. Mōn	ē ētē	ētō	ētōtē	entō
III. Mitt	ē ģtē	ģtō	ģtōtē	untō
IV. Aud	ī ģtē	ģtō	ģtōtē	ģuntō

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	I. PRESENT TENSE.		ent	
I. Ām	ēs	ēt	ēmūs	ētīs
II. Mōn	ēam	ēāt	ēāmūs	ēātīs
III. Mitt	am	āt	āmūs	ātīs
IV. Aud	ġam	ġāt	ġāmūs	ġātīs

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

I. Āmā	} rem	rēs	rēt	rēmūs	rētīs	rent
II. Mōnē						
III. Mittē						
IV. Audī						

3. PERFECT TENSE.

I. Āmāv	} ģrim	ģrīs	ģrīt	ģrīmūs	ģrītīs	ģrint
II. Mōnū						
III. Mīs						
IV. Audīv						

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

I. Āmāv	} issem	issēs	issēt	issēmūs	issētīs	issent
II. Mōnū						
III. Mīs						
IV. Audīv						

PASSIVE VOICE.

	IMPERATIVE MOOD.		FUTURE.	
	PRESENT.			
Āmā	rē	mīnī	tōr	tōr
Mōnē	rē	mīnī	tōr	tōr
Mitt	ģrē	ģmīnī	ģtōr	ģtōr
Audī	rē	mīnī	tōr	tōr

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	I. PRESENT TENSE.		ēmīnī		
Ām	ģr	ģrīs v. ģrē	ģtur	ģmūr	
Mōnē	} ģr	ģrīs v. ģrē	ģtur	ģmūr	
Mitt					
Audī					

2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Āmā	} rēr	rērīs v. rērē	rētūr	rēmūr	rēmīnī	rentūr
Mōnē						
Mittē						
Audī						

3. PERFECT TENSE.

Āmāt	} ūs	ūs	ģr	ģmūr	ģrītīs	ģrint
Mōnīt						
Miss						
Audīt						

4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

Āmāt	} ūs	ūs	ģr	ģmūr	ģrītīs	ģrint
Mōnīt						
Miss						
Audīt						

SUMMARY OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

VERB INFINITIVE.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE.		GERUND.	
<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>		
I. Āmā	Āmāv	I. Āmand	} N.A. G. D.Abl. um i o
II. Mōnē	Mōnū	II. Mōnend	
III. Mittě	Mis	III. Mittend	
IV. Audi	Audiv	IV. Audiend	
		<i>Supines.</i>	<i>Participle Future.</i>
		I. Āmāt	} um, ū } ūrūs
		II. Mōnīt	
		III. Miss	
		IV. Audīt	

PASSIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>
I. Āmā rī	Āmāt	Āmāt
II. Mōnē rī	Mōnīt	Mōnīt
III. Mitt ī	Miss	Miss
IV. Audi rī	Audīt	Audīt

Participle Perfect.

Āmāt	} ūs
Mōnīt	
Miss	
Audīt	

GERUNDIVE.

I. Āmand	} ūs, ā, um
II. Mōnend	
III. Mittend	
IV. Audiend	

A few verbs which belong to the Third Conjugation have "I" in some tenses—but otherwise are regular ; as—

Făciō, fēcī, factum, făcĕrĕ, *to make.*

Fŭgiō, fŭgī, fŭgĭtum, fŭgĕrĕ, *to flee.*

Răpiō, răpŭi, raptum, răpĕrĕ, *to seize.*

THIRD CONJUGATION WITH I IN SOME TENSES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Căpiō, cĕpi, captum, căpĕrĕ, *to take.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Căpiō, căpis, căpit, căpĭmŭs, căpĭtis, căpiunt.
<i>Future Tense.</i>	Căpi-am, ĕs, ĕt, ĕmŭs, ĕtis, ent.
<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	Căpi-ĕbam, ĕbās, ĕbāt, ĕbāmŭs, ĕbātĭs, ĕbant.
<i>Perfect Tense.</i>	Cĕp-i, isti, iĭt, ĭmus, istiĭs, ĕrunt vel ĕrĕ.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	Cĕp-ĕrō, ĕriĭs, ĕrit, ĕriĭmus, ĕritĭs, ĕrint.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Cĕp-ĕram, ĕrās, ĕrāt, ĕrāmŭs, ĕrātĭs, ĕrant.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Căp-ĕ-itĕ, căp-itō, ĭtōtĕ, căpiuntō.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Căpi-am, ās, āt, āmŭs, ātis, ant.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	Căp-ĕrem, ĕrĕs, ĕrĕt, ĕrĕmus, ĕrĕtis, ĕrent.
<i>Perfect.</i>	Cĕp-ĕrim, ĕriĭs, ĕrit, ĕriĭmus, ĕritĭs, ĕrint.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	Cĕp-isse, issĕs, issĕt, issĕmŭs, issĕtis, issent.

Infinitive Present. Căpĕrĕ.

Participle Present. Capiens.

Gerund. Căpiendĭ, ō, um.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Căpiör, captüs sum, căpi, *to be taken.*

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Căp-iör, őris, itür, imür, imini, iuntur.
<i>Future Tense.</i>	Căpiär.
<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	Căpiēbar.
<i>Perfect Tense.</i>	Captüs sum.
<i>Future Perfect Tense.</i>	Captüs őrō.
<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>	Captüs őram.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Căpěre, căpitör.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Present Tense.</i>	Căpiär.	<i>Imperfect Tense.</i>	Căpěrer.
<i>Perfect Tense.</i>	Captüs sim.	<i>Pluperfect Tense.</i>	Captüs essem.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present.</i>	Căpi.	<i>Perfect Participle.</i>	Captüs.
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Căpiendüs, <i>meet be taken.</i>		

DEPONENT VERBS have a passive form, but an active meaning. They have gerunds, supines and active participles. These deponent verbs perplex a beginner on account of their passive form, and particularly on account of their having a true perfect participle active. Thus—hortätüs, *having exhorted.* Their conjugation presents no difficulty.

1. Cönör, cönätüs sum, cönäri, *to attempt.*
2. Věreör, věritüs sum, věreri, *to fear.*
3. Utör, üsüs sum, uti, *to use.*
4. Partiör, partitüs sum, partiri, *to divide.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. *Present Tense.*

- I. Cōnōr, cōnāris (ārē) cōnātūr, cōnāmūr, cōnāminī, cōnantūr.
 II. Vērēōr, vērēris (ērē) vērētūr, vērēmūr, vērēmīnī, vērentūr.
 III. Ūtōr, ūtēris (ērē) ūtītūr, ūtīmūr, ūtīmīnī, ūtuntūr.
 IV. Partiōr, partiris (irē) partītūr, partīmūr, partīmīnī partiuntūr.

2. *Future Simple Tense.*

- I. Cōnābōr, cōnābēris (ērē).
 II. Vērēbōr, vērēbēris (ērē).
 III. Ūtār, ūtēris (ērē).
 IV. Partiār, partiērīs (ērē).

3. *Imperfect Tense.*

- Cōnābār, bāris, bātūr.
 Vērēbār, bāris, bātūr.
 Ūtēbār, bāris, bātūr.
 Partiē-bār, bāris, bātūr.

4. *Perfect Tense.*

- I. Cōnātūs sum, ēs, est.
 II. Vērītūs sum „
 III. Ūsūs sum „
 IV. Partītūs sum „

5. *Future Perfect Tense.*

- Cōnātūs, ērō, ērīs, ērīt.
 Vērītūs, ērō „
 Ūsūs ērō „
 Partītūs ērō „

6. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- Cōnātūs eram.
 Vērītūs eram.
 Ūsūs eram
 Partītūs eram.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- I. Cōnārē, cōnāminī, cōnātōr, cōnātōr, cōnantōr.
 II. Vērērē, vērēmīnī, vērētōr vērētōr, vērentōr.
 III. Ūtērē, ūtīmīnī, ūtītōr ūtītōr, ūtuntōr.
 IV. Partirē, partīmīnī, partītōr, partītōr, partiuntōr.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *Present Tense.*

- I. Cōnēr, cōnērīs (ērě), cōnētūr, cōnēmūr, cōnēmīni, cōnentūr.
 II. Věřear, věřearīs (ārě), věřeatūr, věřeamūr, věřeamīni, věřeantūr.
 III. Ūtār, ūtārīs (ārě), ūtātūr, ūtāmūr, ūtāmīni, ūtantūr.
 IV. Partiār, partiārīs (iārě), partiātūr, partiāmūr, partiāmīni, partiantūr.

2. *Imperfect Tense.*

- I. Cōnārēr, }
 II. Věrērēr, }
 III. Ūtērēr, } rērīs, v rērě, rētūr, rēmūr, rēmīni, rentūr.
 IV. Partīrēr, }

3. *Perfect Tense.*

- I. Cōnātūs, } Cōnātī, }
 II. Věrītūs, } Věrītī, }
 III. Ūsūs, } sim, sīs, sīt. Ūsī, } simus, sītīs, sint.
 IV. Partītūs, } Partītī, }

4. *Pluperfect Tense.*

- I. Cōnātūs, } Cōnātī, }
 II. Věrītūs, } essem, essēs, Věrītī, } essēmūs, essētīs,
 III. Ūsūs, } essēt. Ūsī, } essent.
 IV. Partītūs, } Partītī, }

VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	<i>Future.</i>	<i>Participle Future.</i>
I. Cōnārī,	Cōnātūs,	Cōnātūrūs,	Cōnātūrūs.
II. Věrērī,	Věrītūs,	Věrītūrūs,	Věrītūrūs.
III. Ūtī,	Ūsūs,	Ūsūrūs,	Ūsūrūs.
IV. Partīrī,	Partītūs,	Partītūrūs,	Partītūrūs.

Participle Present.

- I. Cōnans, *attempting*.
 II. Věrens, *fearing*.
 III. Ūtens, *using*.
 IV. Partiēns, *dividing*.

Participle Perfect.

- Cōnātūs, *having attempted*.
 Věritūs, *having feared*.
 Ūsūs, *having used*.
 Partītūs, *having divided*.

GERUNDS.

(of, by, etc.)

- I. Cōnandum, ī, ō, } *attempting*.
 II. Věrendum, ī, ō, } *fearing*.
 III. Ūtendum, ī, ō, } *using*.
 IV. Partiendum, ī, ō, } *dividing*.

GERUNDIVE.

[passive meaning.] *Meet to be*

- I. Cōnandūs, ā, um, } *attempted*.
 II. Věrendūs, ā, um, } *feared*.
 III. Ūtendūs, ā, um, } *used*.
 IV. Partiendūs, ā, um, } *divided*.

SUPINES.

- I. Cōnātum, ū.
 II. Věritum, ū.
 III. Ūsum, ū.
 IV. Partitum, ū.

Four deponent verbs of the third conjugation govern the ablative case :

Ūtōr, ūsūs sum, ūtī, *to use*.

Frūōr, frūītūs and fructūs sum, frūī, *to enjoy*.

Fungōr, functūs sum, fungī, *to perform*.

Vescōr—vescī, *to eat*.

Also—

Pötiör (fourth conjugation) pötītūs sum, potirī,
to obtain possession of.

Certain deponent verbs are frequently employed. As—

Pātiör, passūs sum, pātī (3), *to suffer.*

Möriör, mortūūs sum, möri (3), *to die.*

[mors, mortīs, *death.* mortūūs, *dead.*]

Future Participle, möritūrūs, about to die.

Löquör, löcūtūs sum, löquī (3), *to speak.*

Sěquör, sēcūtūs sum, sěquī (3), *to follow.*

[māně sěquentě, *on the following morning.*
(*or māni.*)

Expěriör, expertūs sum, expěri (4), *to try.*

Mětiör, mensūs sum, mětiri (4), *to measure.*

Öriör, ortūs sum, öri (4), *to rise.*

IRREGULAR OR ANOMALOUS VERBS.

Fěro, tūli, lātum, ferrě, *to bear.*

Conjugate the Compounds of Fěro in the same way.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. Present.

Fěro	fěrimūs	Fěram	fěramūs
Fers	fer-tīs	Fěras	fěratīs
Fert	fěrint	Fěrat	fěrant

2. Future-Simple.

Fěram	fěremūs	
Fěras	fěretīs	(wanting.)
Fěret	fěrent	

INDICATIVE MOOD.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

3. *Imperfect.*

Fěr-ēbam	fěr-ēbāmūs	Fer-rem	fer-rēmūs
Fěr-ēbās	fěr-ēbātīs	Fer-rēs	fer-rētīs
Fěr-ēbāt	fěr-ēbant	Fer-rět	fer-rent

4. *Perfect.*

Tül-ī	tül-īmūs	Tül-ěrim	tül-ěrimūs
Tül-istī	tül-istīs	Tül-ěris	tül-ěritīs
Tül-īt	tül-ěrunt <i>or</i> ěrě	Tül-ěrit	tül-ěrint

5. *Future-Perfect.*

Tül-ěro	tül-ěrimūs		
Tül-ěris	tül-ěritīs		(wanting.)
Tül-ěrit	tül-ěrint		

6. *Pluperfect.*

Tül-ěram	tül-ěrāmūs	Tül-isse	tül-issēmūs
Tül-ěrās	tül-ěrātīs	Tül-issēs	tül-issētīs
Tül-ěrāt	tül-ěrant	Tül-issět	tül-issent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	Fěr
	Fer-tě
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-tō
	Fer-tō
	Fer-tōtě
	Fěr-unto

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	Fer-rě
<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	Tül-issě
<i>Future.</i>	Lātūrūs essě

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	Fěr-ens
<i>Future.</i>	Lātūrūs (ă, um)

SUPINES.

Lātum
Lātū

GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	Fěr-endī
	etc.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *Present.*

Fěr-ör	fěr-īmūr	Fěr-ār	fěr-āmūr
Fer-rīs, -rě	fěr-īmīnī	Fěr-ārīs, -ārě	fěr-āmīnī
Fer-tūr	fěr-untūr	Fěr-ātūr	fěr-antūr

2. *Future-Simple.*

Fěr-ār	fěr-ēmūr		
Fěr-ērīs, -ērě	fěr-ēmīnī		(wanting.)
Fěr-ētūr	fěr-entūr		

3. *Imperfect.*

Fěr-ēbār	fěr-ēbāmūr	Fer-rěr	fer-rēmūr
Fěr-ēbārīs, -ārě	fěr-ēbāmīnī	Fer-rērīs, -ērě	fer-rēmīnī
Fěr-ēbātūr	fěr-ēbantūr	Fer-rētūr	fer-rentūr

4. *Perfect.*

Lātūs sum	lātī sūmūs	Lātūs sim	lātī simūs
Lātūs ęs	lātī estīs	Lātūs sis	lātī sitīs
Lātūs est	lātī sunt	Lātūs sit	lātī sint

5. *Future-Perfect.*

Lātūs ęro	lātī ęřimūs		
Lātūs ęřīs	lātī ęřitīs		(wanting.)
Lātūs ęřit	lātī ęrunt		

6. *Pluperfect.*

Lātūs ęram	lātī ęřāmūs	Lātūs essem	lātī essēmūs
Lātūs ęrās	lātī ęřātīs	Lātūs essēs	lātī essētīs
Lātūs ęrāt	lātī ęřānt	Lātūs essēt	lātī essent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.		INFINITIVE.
<i>Present.</i>	Fer-rě	<i>Pres. and Imp.</i> Fer-ri
	Fěr-īmīnī	<i>Perf. and Plup.</i> Lātūs essě
<i>Future.</i>	Fer-tōr	<i>Future.</i> Lātum irī
	Fer-tōr	
	Fěr-untōr	

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perfect.</i>	Lātūs (ǎ, um)
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Fěr-endūs (ǎ, um)

FĪŌ, factūs sum, fĭērī, *to become, or be made, to happen.*

1. *Present.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Fĭ-ŏ	[fĭ-mūs]	Fĭ-am	fĭ-āmūs
Fĭs	(fĭ-tĭs)	Fĭ-ās	fĭ-ātĭs
Fĭt or fĭt	fĭ-unt	Fĭ-āt	fĭ-ant

2. *Future.*

Fĭ-am	Fĭ-ēmūs	
Fĭ-ēs	Fĭ-ētĭs	(wanting.)
Fĭ-ēt	Fĭ-ent	

3. *Imperfect.*

Fĭ-ēbam	fĭ-ēbāmūs	Fĭ-ērem	fĭ-ērēmūs
Fĭ-ēbās	fĭ-ēbātĭs	Fĭ-ērēs	fĭ-ērētĭs
Fĭ-ēbāt	fĭ-ēbant	Fĭ-ērēt	fĭ-ērent

4. *Perfect.*

Factūs sum, etc.	Factūs sim, etc.
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5. *Future-Perfect.*

Factūs ěrō, etc.	(wanting.)
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6. *Pluperfect.*

Factūs ěram, etc.	Factūs essem, etc.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.		INFINITIVE.	
<i>Present.</i>	Fī, Fī-tě	<i>Pres. and Imp.</i>	Fī-ěri
	PARTICIPLES.	<i>Perf. and Plup.</i>	Factūs esse
<i>Perfect.</i>	Factūs (ă, um)	<i>Future.</i>	Factum iri
<i>Gerundive.</i>	Făciendūs (ă, um)		

Fīō is used as a passive of făciō.

Possum, pötüi, possě,	<i>to be able.</i>
Völö, völüi, vellě,	<i>to be willing.</i>
Nölö, nölüi, nollě,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
Mälö, mälüi, mallě,	<i>to have rather.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. *Present Tense.*

Possum	pötěs	pötest	possümüs	pötestis	possunt
Völö	vīs	vult	völümüs	vultis	völunt
Nölö	nonvīs	nonvult	nölümüs	nonvultis	nölunt
Mälö	māvīs	māvult	mälümüs	māvultis	mälunt

2. *Future-Simple Tense.*

Pöt-	ěrō	ěris	ěrit	ěrimus	ěritis	ěrunt
Völ	} am	ēs	ět	ēmüs	ētis	ent
Nöl						
Mäl						

3. *Imperfect Tense.*

Pöt-	ěram	ěrās	ěrat	ěramüs	ěratīs	ěrant
Völ-	} ēbam	ēbās	ēbāt	ēbāmüs	ēbātīs	ēbant
Nöl-						
Mäl-						

4. *Perfect Tense.*

Pötü-	} i	istī	it	imus	istīs	ěrunt v. ěřě
Völü-						
Nölü-						
Mälü						

5. *Future Perfect Tense.*

Pötü- Völü- Nölü- Mälü	}	ērō	ērīs	ērīt	ērīmus	ērītīs	ērīnt
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6. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Pötü- Völü- Nölü- Mälü	}	ēram	ērās	ērāt	ērāmūs	ērātīs	ērant
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CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *Present Tense.*

Poss- Věl- Nöl- Mäl-	}	im	īs	īt	īmūs	ītīs	īnt
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2. *Imperfect Tense.*

Poss- Vell- Noll- Mall-	}	em	ēs	ēt	ēmūs	ētīs	ent
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3. *Perfect Tense.*

Pötü- Völü- Nölü Mälü	}	ērim	ērīs	ērīt	ērīmus	ērītīs	ērīnt
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4. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Pötü- Völü- Nölü- Mälü-	}	issem	issēs	issēt	issēmūs	issētīs	issent
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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Nōli	nōlitē	nōlitō	nōlitō	nōlitōtē	nōluntō
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VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	<i>Present Participle.</i>
Possě	Põtüssě	Põtens (<i>adjective</i>)
Vellě	Völüssě	Völens
Nollě	Nölüssě	Nölens
Mallě	Mälüssě	(<i>wanting</i>)

Ěō, ivi or ii, itum, irě (fourth conjugation), *to go*.

There are many compounds of this verb, making *ii* instead of *ivi*, in the perfect. The principal are—

Āběō, ābii, ābitum, ābirě, *to go away*; āděō, *to go to*.

Exěō, *to go out*; iněō, *to go into*; intěřěō, *to perish*.

Ōběō, *to meet* (to meet death, *i.e.*, ōbire, *to die*).

Pěřěō, *to perish*; řěděō, *to return*; transěō, *to cross over*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. *Present Tense.*

Ěō, is, it; imūs, itis, ěunt.

2. *Future-Simple Tense.*

Ībō, ibis, ibit; ibimūs, ibitis, ibunt.

3. *Imperfect Tense.*

Ībam, ibās, ibāt; ibāmūs, ibātis, ibant.

4. *Perfect Tense.*

Īvi or ii, ivistī or iistī, ivit or iit; ivimūs or iimus, ivistis or iistis, ivērunt or iērunt.

5. *Future-Perfect Tense.*

Īvěřō or iěro, ivěris, ivěrit; ivěrimūs, ivěritis, ivěrint.

6. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Īvěram or iěram, *etc.*, ivěrās, ivěrāt; ivěrāmūs, ivěrātis, ivěrant.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Ī, itě ; itō, itō ; itōtě, ěuntō.

CONJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1. *Present Tense.*

Ěam, ěās, ěāt ; ěāmūs, ěātīs, ěant.

2. *Imperfect Tense.*

Īrem, irēs, irět ; irēmūs, irētīs, irent.

3. *Perfect Tense.*

Īvěrim or iěřim.

4. *Pluperfect Tense.*

Īvissem or iissem.

VERB INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present and Imperfect.</i>	<i>Perfect and Pluperfect.</i>	<i>Participles.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Īřě	Īvissě or iisse, or isse	<i>Present—</i> Īens, ěuntīs <i>Future—</i> Ītūrūs, ě, um	Ītum <i>Gerund.</i> Ěundi

NEUTER PASSIVE VERBS

[*Semi-deponent*]

Form their perfect tenses like passives ; as—

Auděō, ausūs sum, audērě, *to dare.*

Fidō, fisūs sum, fiděre (3), *to trust.*

Gauděō, gāvisūs sum, gaudērě, *to rejoice.*

Sōlēō, sōlitūs sum, sōlērě, *to be accustomed.*

Cænō, *I sup*, makes cænāvī, and cænatūs sum, cænārě.

Pranděō, *I dine*, makes prandī, and pransūs sum, pranděre.

Verbs which express repeated action are called Frequentative, and end in *to* and *so* (1st conjugation), as—
Cantō (from cānō), *I sing (frequently)*; cursō (from currō),
I run often.

Verbs which express beginning of action are called Inceptive (3rd conjugation), and end in *sco* as—
Pallescō, *I turn pale.*

Verbs which express desire of action are called Desideratives (4th conjugation), and end in *io*, as—
Ēsūrīō, *I am hungry.*

Verbs which want some usual part of a verb are called Defective, as—

Cæpī, *I have begun.*

Inquam, *I say* (inquīs, inquīt; inquīmūs, inquīunt).

Quæsō, *I entreat*; quæsūmūs (we entreat).

And many others.

IMPERSONAL VERBS

Are used only in the third person singular. Amongst them are the following:—

Dēcēt, dēcūit, dēcērē,	<i>it is seemly, becomes.</i>
Dēdēcēt, dēdēcūit, dēdēcērē,	<i>it is unseemly, unbecoming.</i>
Libēt, libūit and libitum est, libērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
Līcēt, līcūit and līcītum est, līcērē,	<i>it is lawful, it is allowed.</i>
Līquēt, līquērē,	<i>it is clear.</i>
Mīsērēt or mīsērētūr, mīsērītum est,	[mīsērēre, <i>it excites pity.</i>
Ōportēt, ōportūit, ōportērē,	<i>it behoves; (one) ought.</i>
Pīgēt, pīgūit, and pīgītum est, pīgērē,	<i>it vexes.</i>
Plācēt, plācūit or plācītum est, plācērē,	<i>it pleases.</i>
Poenītēt, poenītūit, poenītērē,	<i>it causes sorrow, repents.</i>
Pūdēt, pūduīt or pūdītum est, pūdērē,	<i>it shames.</i>
Taedēt (pertaesum est), taedērē.	<i>it disgusts, wearies.</i>

The persons are expressed thus :—

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Pŭdět mē, *it shames me, or I am ashamed.*

Pŭdět tē, *it shames thee, or thou art ashamed.*

Pŭdět ěum, *it shames him, or he is ashamed.*

Pŭdět nōs, *it shames us, or we are ashamed.*

Pŭdět vōs, *it shames you, or ye are ashamed.*

Pŭdět ěōs, *it shames them, or they are ashamed.*

The present of the conjunctive is used for the imperative ; as, pœnitěāt tē, *let it repent thee.*

These verbs govern the subject in the accusative case, except libět, licět, liquět, and plácět, which govern the dative ; as, mĭhi libět, *it pleases me* ; mĭhi licět, *it is lawful for me, I am at liberty*, etc.

Many common expressions belong to Impersonal verbs ; as—

Accĭdĭt, *it happens.*

Expĕdĭt, *it is expedient.*

Dĕlectāt, *it pleases.*

Constāt, *it is acknowledged.*

Followed by accusative and infinite.

The condition of the weather is often expressed impersonally ; as—

Grandĭnāt, *it hails.*

Ningĭt, *it snows.*

Plŭĭt, *it rains.*

Tōnāt, *it thunders.*

Closely followed in French construction ; as, *il grêle, il neige, il pleut, il tonne.*

The gerundive neuter is often used impersonally with a dative : Lŭdendum est nōbĭs, *we must play* ; or absolutely, as, Īd imprimĭs nōtandum est, *first it should be noticed.*

For Table of Verbs showing present, perfect, supine, and infinitive, consult a larger work.

Every verb mentioned in this grammar will be found conjugated in the Latin Index.

Particles are the undeclined parts of speech, four in number. They are Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

ADVERBS.

1. *Of Place.*

Ůbĭ, *where?* undĕ, *whence?*

Quō, *whither?* quā, *which way?* nusquam, *nowhere.*

Hĭc, *here;* ĭbĭ, *there;* hŭc, *hither;* quousquĕ, *how far?*

2. *Of Time.*

Quandō, *when?* quamdiŭ, *how long?*

Hōdiĕ, *to day;* hĕrĭ, *yesterday;* stĕtim, *immediately.*

Crās, *to-morrow;* sempĕr, *always;* soĕpĕ, *often.*

Rursŭs, *again;* subindĕ, *frequently;* interdum, *sometimes.*

Some phrases are used adverbially; as, Ex tempōrĕ, *at the time;* on the instant.

3. *Of Number.*

Sĕmĕl, *once;* bĭs, *twice;* tĕr, *thrice;* quĕtĕr, *four times;* quin-
quiĕs, etc., *five times.*

4. *Of Description, Manner, Quality, Quantity.*

Bĕnĕ, *well;* mĕlĕ, *ill;* sĭmŭl, *together;* sĕpĕrĕtim, *separately;*
ŭnĕ, *together with;* vĭdĕlicĕt, *to wit.*

A great many are formed from adjectives and participles, and end in *e* or *ter*.

For Comparison of Adverbs, see page 25.

PREPOSITIONS.

I. *With the Ablative alone.*

Ā, āb, <i>or abs, by or from.</i>	Ex <i>or ē, out of.</i>
Absquē (rare), <i>without.</i>	Præ, <i>before, in comparison with.</i>
Cōram, <i>in the presence of.</i>	Prō, <i>before, for, on behalf of.</i>
Cum, <i>with.</i>	Sině, <i>without.</i>
Dē, <i>down from, from, concerning.</i>	Těnūs, <i>reaching to, as far as.</i>

Těnūs is put after the word it governs.

2. *With the Accusative or Ablative.*

Īn, <i>in, into.</i>	Subtěr, <i>under, beneath.</i>
Sūb, <i>up to, under, beneath; of time, about.</i>	Clam, <i>secretly, without the knowledge of.</i>
Sūpěr, <i>over.</i>	

In and *sub* with the accusative answer to the question *Whither?* with the ablative, the question *Where?*

With the Accusative alone.

Ād, <i>to.</i>	Ergā, <i>towards (only of the feelings).</i>
Adversūs, } <i>towards, against.</i>	Extrā, <i>outside of.</i>
Adversum, }	Infrā, <i>below.</i>
Antě } <i>before.</i>	Intěr, <i>between, among.</i>
(A.D., Antě dĕm), }	Intrā, <i>inside of, within.</i>
Apūd, <i>at, near.</i>	Juxtā, <i>near, hard by, next to.</i>
Circā, circum, <i>around.</i>	Ōb, <i>on account of.</i>
Circĕtěr, <i>about.</i>	Pěněs, <i>in the power of.</i>
Cĭs and citrā, <i>on this side of.</i>	Pěr, <i>through.</i>
Contrā, <i>against, contrary to.</i>	

Pōně,	<i>behind.</i>	Suprā,	<i>above.</i>
Post,	<i>after.</i>	Trans,	<i>across.</i>
Prætěr,	<i>beside, except.</i>	Ultrā,	<i>on the farther side</i>
Prōpě,	<i>near.</i>		<i>of.</i>
Proptěr,	<i>on account of.</i>	Versūs,	<i>towards (only of</i>
Sēcundum,	{ <i>following, in ac-</i> <i>cordance with.</i>		<i>place or direc-</i>
			<i>tion).</i>

Versūs is put after the word it governs.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Co-ordinative, which join words and sentences without affecting mood; *as, ět, quě, ac (and); vě, věl, aut (or); sěd (but); nam (for).* Vě and quě added to a word are called enclitic: thus, *bis, tervě diě, twice or thrice a day. Noctě, măněquě, night and morning.*

Subordinative, when they affect mood; *as, ůt (so that); nē (lest, that not); nĩsĩ (unless); sĩ (if); dōněc (until);* followed by the subjunctive mood.

Ně (enclitic), *ãn, num, ůtrum (whether),* and compounds, are used with verbs as interrogative particles.

INTERJECTIONS.

O, Ěheu, *alas!* En, eccě, *lo!*

Ěheu fŭgācēs lābuntŭr annĩ, *Alas! the fleeting years glide by.*

SHORT EXPLANATORY RULES OF SYNTAX ;

OR,

THE PROPER USE OF WORDS IN SENTENCES.

In Latin there are four Concords, by which is meant the manner in which (1) a Verb, (2) an Adjective, (3) a Relative Pronoun, and (4) a Noun, agree.

I. The verb agrees with its nominative case in NUMBER and PERSON ; as, *Pūēr lēgīt, the boy reads ; Pūērī lēgunt, the boys read.* Here, the nominative *pūēr* is of the singular number and in the third person ; hence the verb *lēgīt* is of the singular number and in the third person. The nominative *pūērī* is of the plural number and in the third person ; consequently *lēgunt* is in the third person plural likewise.

II. The Adjective agrees with its noun in gender, number, and case ; as, *S. P. Q. R, Sēnātūs pōpūlūsquē Rōmānūs, the Roman senate and people ; cochlēārē parvum (a teaspoonful), cochlēāriā parvā (teaspoonfuls).* Participles and pronouns used as adjectives follow the same rule ; as, *Pulvīs sūmendūs (the powder to be taken) hāc noctē (this night, abl.).*

III. The Relative agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person—not in case ; as, *Fiant pīlūlæ xii., quārum sūmāt ūnam, make twelve pills, of which take one.* *Quārum* is the relative, and agrees with its antecedent, *pīlūlæ*, in gender, number, and person, but not in case.

When no nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative ; as, *Multā sunt quæ*

. . . suāsērunt, *there are many things which have urged.*
 But when a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own clause. Hōc prāpārā ēōdem mōdō quō prācēpimūs (nōs, nominative, understood), *prepare this in the same way in which we have directed.*

Two or more substantives singular, forming a Composite Subject, generally have a plural verb, adjective, or relative; as, Rēpētantur mistūrā et lōtīo.

IV. The Noun agrees in case with the word to which it is apposite. That is, when two nouns refer to the same person or thing, they are put in the same case by apposition; as, Mēdicāmentā exhibens, vulgō vĕnĕnā dictā, *showing the remedies commonly called poisons.*

MEANING OF THE CASES.

NOMINATIVE (or naming) CASE denotes the subject; as, Pūēr āquam bībit, *the boy drinks water.*

The verbs *sum*, *fiō*, *vidēōr*, and passive verbs of making, calling, and thinking, have usually the same case after them as before them. Particular attention is directed to this rule in connection with the verbs *sum* and *fiō*; as,

Vīā est longā, *the way is long.*

Ītēr ěrit longum, *the journey will be long.*

Pīlūlæ sint rōtundæ, *let the pills be round.*

Two nouns coming together and expressing the same person or thing are put in the same case. When two nominatives thus come together, this is called the nominative absolute; as, Cæsār Impērātor.

VOCATIVE CASE.—Exclamation, from vōcō, *I call.* Sign in English, *O!* as, Dōmīnĕ, dirīgĕ nōs, *O Lord, direct us.*

ACCUSATIVE CASE.—The object ; as, *haustum bibō, I drink the draught.* *Hauptum* is in the accusative case. Transitive or active verbs govern the accusative ; as, *Căpiăt partem quartam, let him take a fourth part.* *Sūmăt pilŭlās dŭās, let him take two pills.* *Pharmăcopœiam nostram correximŭs, ęt emendăvimŭs, we have corrected and emended our pharmacopœia.*

These verbs are called transitive (trans, *across*, and *ĕō, I go*), because the action passes on directly from one person or substance to another. The word to which the action passes is called the accusative.

Many prepositions govern the accusative case ; as, *antĕ* and *post.* *Ex. Antĕ mĕrĭdiem, before noon ; post hōrās dŭās, after two hours.* Some verbs govern a double accusative.

Measure of space is put in the accusative. *Ex. Fiăt emplastrum pollicēs sex longum, pollicēs trĕs lătum, let a plaster be made, six inches long and three broad.*

Duration of time is put in the accusative. *Ex. Quartam hōræ partem infŭsā, infuse for a quarter (a fourth part) of an hour.*

Quōd or *ŭt* being omitted, an accusative is placed before the infinitive. *Ex. Scimŭs vitam essĕ brĕvem, we know that life is short.* [Oblique enunciation.]

GENITIVE CASE.—The case of the possessor, governed by substantives, adjectives, and a few verbs. Many quantitative words govern the genitive ; as, *nĭmĭs, too much ; plŭs, more.* It is one of the most frequent cases used in Pharmacy ; as, *Lĭquor pōtassæ, Vĭnum ferrĭ.* Verbs which signify to remember, to forget, or to pity, govern the genitive.

The adjective *expers, free from,* constantly governs the genitive : *Sĭt cōlōrĭs expers, let it be devoid of colour ; Rĕjĭcĭantŭr cōlōrĭs non expertĕs, let those not free from colour be rejected.*

DATIVE CASE.—Is well explained by its English signs, *to* or *for.* Dative from *dăre, to give.*

The dative points out the person (or thing) who gains or receives anything: *Cūi Rex nostēr summam cūram dētūlīt, to whom our King has entrusted the chief care.*

Many adjectives and verbs govern this case. The dative of the pronoun is called the Ethic Dative. *Quīd mīhi Celsūs āgīt? What is my Celsus doing?*

ABLATIVE CASE means chiefly:—

1. The instrument by which a thing is done. *Ex. Cālōrē spissātūs, thickened by heat.*

2. "Where" a thing is done; with or without a preposition. *Ex. Pārātūr destillātiōne in Japoniā et Chinā, it is prepared by distillation in Japan and China. Tābernæ tōtā urbē clauduntūr, the shops are closed in the whole city.*

3. "When" a thing is done. *Ex. Hiēmē vėl æstātē, in winter or summer.*

"Time when" is generally expressed by this case; as, *Mensibūs Jūniō ēt Jūliō colligī possunt, they may be collected in the months of June and July.*

Ex. Fiant pilulæ dūæ, omnī noctē sūmendæ (make two pills, to be taken every night), ē quībūs cāpiātūr ūnā, quartā quāquē hōrā, (of which let one be taken every fourth hour).

4. Comparatives take an ablative of the thing compared.

*Ex. Āquā lēviōr, lighter than water;
Plumbō grāviōr, heavier than lead.*

Many prepositions govern the ablative case (*vide p. 83*).

The deponent verbs *ūtōr (use), frūōr (enjoy), fungōr (perform), vescōr (eat), pōtiōr (get possession of)*, govern the ablative.

As a general rule, the *cause, manner, and instrument* are put in the ablative.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE. — A substantive combined with a participle in the ablative is called the Ablative Absolute. Another substantive or adjective sometimes takes the place of the participle. *Ex.* Fiāt haustūs, invādentē p̄roxysmō sūmendūs, *make a draught to be taken when the paroxysm comes on.* Haustūs, urgentī flatū, sūmendūs, *the draught to be taken in case of flatulence.*

The meaning and use of the ablative absolute is explained fully on page 101.

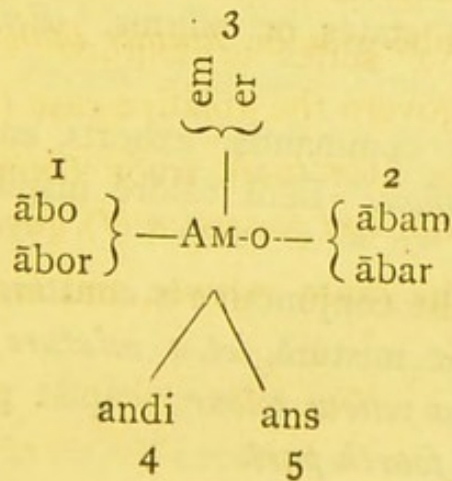
FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

All the other parts of the Verb may be formed from the four principal parts : 1. Present ; 2. Perfect ; 3. Supine ; 4. Infinitive.

1. *From the Present.*—Future and Imperfect Indicative, act. and pass. ; Present Conjunctive, act. and pass. ; Gerund and Present Participle.

Ex. Ām-ō, āmāvī, āmātum, āmārē.

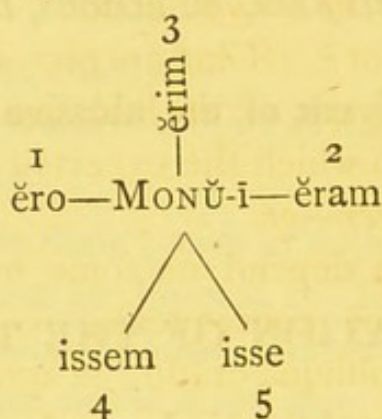
Ām { -ō, -or, } ām { -ābo, -ābor, } ām { -ābam, -ābar, } ām { -em, -andī, -ans, -er. }



2. *From the Perfect*.—All the perfect tenses active, namely, Future Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative, Perfect and Pluperfect Conjunctive, and Perfect Infinitive.

Ex. Möněō, MÖNŮ-Ī, mönitum, möněřě.

MönŮ-Ī, ěro, ěram, ěrim, issem, isse.



3. *From the Supine*—Future Participle; Future Infinitive, act.; Participle Perfect, pass.; Perfect, pass.; Future Perfect, pass.; Pluperfect, pass.; and Future Infinitive, pass. *Ex.* Mitto, mīsi, MISS-UM, mittěre. Miss-ūrŭs; miss-ūrŭs essě; missŭs; missŭs sum; missŭs ěrō; missŭs ěram; missum ěri.

4. *From the Infinitive*—The Imperative and Imperfect Conjunctive, act. and pass. *Ex.* Audiō, audivi, auditum, AUDĪ-RĚ. Audi-, audire, audirem, and audirě.

MEANING OF THE MOODS.

The INDICATIVE states or affirms. *Ex.* Dŏcěō, *I teach*; vident, *they see*.

The IMPERATIVE commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits. *Ex.* Rěcipě, *take thou*. Lēni cālŏřě inspissā, *inspissate with gentle heat*.

The present of the conjunctive is constantly used for the imperative. *Ex.* Fiāt mistŭrā, *let a mixture be made*; sīt flāvŏ cŏlŏřě, *let it be of a yellow colour*; cāpiāt partem quartam, *let (the patient) take a fourth part*.

THE CONJUNCTIVE, so called when used purely, is rendered in English by *may, can, should, would, could, might*. This mood, when subjoined to another verb, is called Subjunctive.

The SUBJUNCTIVE expresses doubt or contingency. Direct questions are often put by the aid of interrogative words or particles; as, *Quid? nē? num, ūtrum? ān.*

Quid Rōmæ faciunt? What are they doing at Rome?

Nē? (joined to the verb, *i.e.* enclitic) *lēgīs nē? Dost thou read?*

Num, whether? to which the expected answer is No.

Utrum—ān, whether—or.

Indirect questions depend on some other word, expressing uncertainty, and they consequently require the subjunctive mood. The term "obliquā ōrātiō" is applied to any statement, command, or question expressed in indirect construction.

In using the Subjunctive Mood a special order of sequence in the tenses must be observed:—

If the verb in the first clause of a sentence expresses Present or Future TIME, the dependent verb is put in the Present or Perfect Tense Subjunctive.

If the verb in the first clause expresses Past TIME, the dependent verb is put in the Imperfect or Pluperfect Subjunctive. Very often the Latin subjunctive must be translated in English by the indicative.

PRESENT, PERFECT, AND FUTURE TIME.

Present Time and Tense.

<i>Sciō quid āgās,</i>	<i>I know what you are doing.</i>
<i>Sciō quid ēgērīs,</i>	<i>I know what you have done.</i>
<i>Sciō quid actūrūs sīs,</i>	<i>I know what you are going to do.</i>

Present Time.

Perfect Tense.

<i>Cognōvī quid āgās,</i>	<i>I have learnt what you are doing.</i>
<i>Cognōvī quid ēgērīs,</i>	<i>I have learnt what you have done.</i>
<i>Cognōvī quid actūrūs sīs,</i>	<i>I have learnt what you are going to do.</i>

Future Time and Tense.

Audiām quīd āgās,	<i>I shall hear what you are doing.</i>
Audiām quīd ēgērīs,	<i>I shall hear what you have done.</i>
Audiām quīd actūrūs sīs,	<i>I shall hear what you are going to do.</i>

PAST TIME.

Imperfect Tense.

Sciēbam quīd āgērēs,	<i>I knew what you were doing.</i>
Sciēbam quīd ēgissēs,	<i>I knew what you had done.</i>
Sciēbam quīd actūrūs essēs,	<i>I knew what you were going to do.</i>

Simple-Perfect.

Cognōvī quīd āgērēs,	<i>I learnt what you were doing.</i>
Cognōvī quīd ēgissēs,	<i>I learnt what you had done.</i>
Cognōvī quīd actūrūs essēs,	<i>I learnt what you were going to do.</i>

Pluperfect.

Cognōvēram quīd āgērēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were doing.</i>
Cognōvēram quīd ēgissēs,	<i>I had learnt what you had done.</i>
Cognōvēram quīd actūrūs essēs,	<i>I had learnt what you were going to do.</i>

In other words, Primary tenses, namely, the present, perfect (meaning *have*) and future, are subordinated to Primary tenses; while Historic tenses, namely the imperfect, simple-perfect, and pluperfect, are subordinated to Historic.

Ūt, meaning *so that*, or *in order that*, and quīn, *but that*, require the use of the subjunctive.

The relative quī, with the meaning of *since*, *although*, *in order that*, *such that*, requires the subjunctive.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE READING OF LATIN PRESCRIPTIONS.

A classical education alone will not prove sufficient to master the purely technical details involved in deciphering medical formulæ. The majority of students are able to read prescriptions in such a manner as to render them faithful and accurate dispensers, but there are comparatively few who are competent to give the correct Latin terminations, or to explain the construction of recipes offered to their inspection. The mass of Latin medical formulæ are constructed on one plan. The sign \mathcal{R} , meaning *Rĕcĭpĕ*, *take*, stands at the commencement; the QUANTITY is put in the accusative; the INGREDIENT in the genitive; while the adjective (if any) is in the same case, number, and gender as the noun with which it agrees. Thus—

(1) \mathcal{R} Tinct. card. co. \bar{z} ss.

is the contracted Latin for

Rĕcĭpĕ, *Tinctŭræ cardamŏmĭ compŏsitæ*, { *sĕmĭ-uncĭam*, or
 { *uncĭam dimĭdiam*.

Take half an ounce of compound tincture of cardamom.

(2) \mathcal{R} Magnes. pond. opt. \bar{z} j.

is the contracted Latin for

Rĕcĭpĕ, *Magnĕsĭæ pondĕrŏsæ optĭmæ*, *drachmam*.

Now, *rĕcĭpĕ* is a verb active transitive, the action passing on to the accusative case. It is in the imperative mood, second person, and *demand*s, or *takes*, or *governs*, the accusative case.

QUANTITY IS PUT IN THE ACCUSATIVE.—The accusative case in a prescription relates to the quantity of the ingredient ; in other words, the quantity of the ingredient in a prescription is put in the accusative.

In example (1) the quantity is ʒss , *sēmī-uncīam*, *half an ounce*. In example (2) the quantity is ʒj. , *drachmam*, *one drachm*.

NOTE.—It is more correct to translate ʒj. by *drachmam*, than to write, *drachmam ūnam*, for the accusative singular of the Latin word expresses one definite quantity, and no other.

USE OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORM OF VERB.

Two forms of verbs are concerned in prescriptions, the active and the passive ; as—

Sūmō, *I take*.

Sūmōr, *I am taken*.

Cāpiō, *I take*.

Cāpiōr, *I am taken*.

Mittō, *I send*.

Mittōr, *I am sent*.

Of these chief use is made of—

SŪMĚ, second person singular, imperative mood, active voice : *take thou* (governs accusative).

SŪMĀT, third person singular, conjunctive mood, active voice : *let him* (*ægĕr*, *i.e.* the patient, understood) *take* (governs accusative). *Vide* page 19.

SŪMĀTŪR, third person singular, } conjunctive mood, passive
SŪMĀNTŪR, third person plural, }
 voice, agreeing with the nominative case, singular or plural, contained in the sentence.

CĀPIĀT (seldom, if ever, *cāpĕ*), third person, singular number, conjunctive mood, active voice : *let him* (*ægĕr*, *i.e.* the patient, understood) *take* (governs the accusative, being a transitive verb).

CĂPIĀTŪR, third person singular, }
 CĂPIĀNTŪR, third person plural, } conjunctive mood, passive
 voice, agreeing with the nominative case, singular or plural,
 contained in the sentence.

MITTĒ (seldom, if ever, mittăt), second person singular, im-
 perative mood, active voice : *send thou* (governs the accu-
 sative).

MITTĀTŪR, third person singular, }
 MITTANTŪR, third person plural, } conjunctive mood, passive
 voice, agreeing with nominative case, singular or plural,
 contained in the sentence.

Frequent use is also made of the old passive past participle
 in *dus*, now called the gerundive :—

SŪMENDŪS, Ă, UM, *to be taken.* }
 CĂPIENDŪS, Ă, UM, *to be taken.* } Grammatically translated,
 MITTENDŪS, Ă, UM, *to be sent.* } *meet to be taken or sent.*

Invariably, as far as Latin prescriptions are concerned, the
 gerundives, sŭmendŭs, căpiendŭs, and mittendŭs, follow the
 rule of adjectives, and must agree in gender, number, and case
 with the nouns to which they relate.

The form of participle called the gerund belongs to the
 active voice, and it governs the case of the verb from which
 it is derived ; as, Augendō, vĕl immĭnŭendō quantĭtātĕm, *by*
increasing or diminishing the quantity.

Participles in general and supines govern the cases of their
 own verbs.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF ABOVE RULES.

Use of SŪMĚ, SŪMĀT, SŪMĀTŪR, SŪMANTŪR, SŪMENDŪS.

Sŭmĕ }
 Sŭmăt } partem sextam, { *take thou, or*
 { *let him take, a sixth part.*

The active transitive verb (sŭmĕ, or sŭmăt) passes on to and

governs the substantive (*partem*) placed after it. This substantive, both in grammar and according to our intelligence, is "the object;" and therefore in the phrase, *Let him take a sixth part*, *partem sextam* is in the accusative.

On the other hand we must write—

Sūmātūr pars sextā, let a sixth part be taken;

or,

Sūmantūr partēs sex, let six parts be taken.

The verb is in the passive form and the action does not pass on. The verb does not govern, but is itself governed and agrees with, its nominative case in number and person. *Pars* is in the singular, and the verb consequently is *sūmātūr*: *partēs* is in the plural, and the verb consequently is *sūmantūr*.

Lastly, we must write, either

Pars sextā sūmendā, a sixth part to be taken;

or,

Partēs sex sūmendæ, six parts to be taken.

Sūmendūs is the gerundive of *sūmō*, *I take*, and follows the same rules as an adjective. In the first instance, *pars* is of the feminine gender and in the singular, hence we write *sūmendā*; in the second example, *partēs* is of the feminine gender, but in the plural, and we write *sūmendæ*.

Use of *CĀPIĀT*, *CĀPIĀTŪR*, *CĀPIANTŪR*, *CĀPIENDŪS*.

Cāpiāt cochlēārē magnum.

Let (the patient) take a tablespoonful.

Cāpiāt, verb active; *cochlēārē*, accusative case, singular number. (*Vide* p. 15.)

Cāpiātūr cochlēārē magnum.

Let a tablespoonful be taken.

Căpiătŭr, verb, passive form, third person singular, agreeing with its nominative cochlĕārĕ.

Căpiantŭr cochlĕārĭă magnă dŭŏ.

Let two tablespoonfuls be taken.

Căpiantŭr, verb, passive form, third person plural, agreeing with its nominative cochlĕārĭă.

Cochlĕārĕ magnum căpiendum.

A tablespoonful to be taken.

Cochlĕārĭă magnă dŭŏ căpiendă.

Two tablespoonfuls to be taken.

Căpiendŭs is the gerundive of căpiŏ, *I take*, and follows the same rules as an adjective. In the first instance, cochlĕārĕ is of the neuter gender, and in the singular; hence we write, căpiendum. In the second example, cochlĕārĭă is of the neuter gender, but in the plural, and we write căpiendă.

Use of MITTĚ, MITTĀTŬR, MITTANTŬR, MITTENDŬS.

Although the verb active, Rĕcipĕ, *take thou*, is the most usual heading of a prescription, MITTĚ, *send thou*, sometimes replaces it, and is often used when a single remedy is prescribed.

Mittĕ is employed also in directions as to the number of pills or powders, or even as to quantity.

Mittĕ vinĭ sĕmĭnĭs colchĭcĭ, ʒx. *i.e.* unciās dĕcem.

Send ten ounces of colchicum seed wine.

The quantity, unciās dĕcem, is in the accusative.

Mittĕ pilŭlās dŭŏdĕcim.

Send twelve pills.

The number of pills being in the accusative.

Mittě chartās quātūōr (*or* quattūōr).

Send four powders.

Chartās, after the verb active, Mittě, is in the accusative.

Mittě libram.

Send a pound.

Same rule and construction.

Mittātūr pīlūlā.

Let one pill be sent.

Mittantūr pīlūlæ dūæ.

Let two pills be sent.

In both instances the Latin verb is in the passive form, and agrees with its nominative. Pīlūlā is in the singular, hence we write mittātūr; pīlūlæ is in the plural, hence we write mittantūr.

1. Haustūs hōrā somnī mittendūs.
The draught to be sent at bedtime.
2. Mistūrā laxativā mittendā.
A laxative mixture to be sent.
3. Emplastrum ōpīi mittendum.
An opium plaster to be sent.
4. Unciæ trēs mittendæ.
Three ounces to be sent.

In these four instances, which could be multiplied indefinitely, mittendūs in some form is the gerundive of the verb mittō, *I send*.

It follows the same rule as an adjective, and agrees in gender, number, and case with the substantive to which it relates.

Hence, haustūs mittendūs, mistūrā mittendā, emplastrum mittendum, unciæ mittendæ. (Vide p. 95.)

Very frequent use is made of the gerundive or participle in *us*. Whatever doubt may exist as to its grammatical form, as regards a Latin prescription it is always a passive participle, and treated as an adjective. No word seems less understood by a student. Hence the following familiar illustrations are subjoined :—

1. M. ft. pil. ij. hōrā somnī sūmend.
Miscē fiant pīlūlæ dūæ hōrā somnī sūmendæ.
Mix and make two pills, to be taken at bedtime.
2. M. ft. gargār. sæpě in dĩē appl.
Miscē fiāt gargārismā, sæpě in dĩē applicandum.
Mix and make a gargle, to be applied often daily.
3. M. ft. ung. quōtidĩē appl.
Miscē fiāt unguentum quōtidĩē applicandum.
Mix and make an ointment, to be applied daily.
4. F. pulv. quōtid. sūmend.
Fiāt pulvīs quōtidĩē sūmendūs.
Make a powder, to be taken daily.
5. Empl. lyttæ temp. impōnend.
Emplastrum lyttæ tempōrī impōnendum.
A blister to be placed on the temple.
6. Pulv. o. m. rěpětend.
Pulvīs omnī măně rěpětendūs.
The powder to be repeated every morning.
7. Dimīd : hōrīs quart. adhībend.
Dimīdĩum hōrīs quartīs adhībendum.
Half to be taken every four hours.
8. Massā in pil : xij. dĩvĩdend.
Massā in pīlūlās dĩvĩdēcim dĩvĩdendā.
The mass to be divided into twelve pills.

USE OF THE GENITIVE CASE.

The ingredient in a prescription is put in the genitive because it comes after, and depends on, the substantive, which states the quantity. Thus,—

R. Sōd. pōtass. tart. ʒij.

that is,—

Rēcīpē sōdæ pōtassio-tartrātīs, drachmās dūās.

Take two drachms of potassio-tartrate of soda.

Here are two genitives: potassio-tartrātīs, depending on drachmās; and sōdæ, depending on potassio-tartrātīs.

The genitive answers to the word “of,” and is best understood by the English term “possessive.” When two substantives come together having a relation to each other, that which marks the relation or possession is put in the genitive; as,—

Tinctūră zingībērīs, *tincture of ginger.*

Spīritūs camphōræ, *spirit of camphor.*

The words tinctūră and spīritūs might occur in an indefinite series; but the words zingībērīs and camphōræ show the substances by which they then happen to be possessed, and in relation to which they stand; hence they are both genitive.

An adjective may or may not agree with the genitive, as the case may be, and when the adjective is in a contracted form it must carefully be added to its right noun. Hence, Sp. ammon. = Spīritūs ammōniæ aromātīcūs: it is the aromatic spirit of ammonia, not the spirit of aromatic ammonia.

This is best seen in an old preparation the spīritūs ammōniæ foetidūs. Ammonia could not be described as fetid. The spirit is rendered so by asafœtida.

In like manner T: cinchon: co. = Tinctūră cinchōnæ compōsită. While T. cinchon. flav. = Tinctūră cinchōnæ flāvæ: for it is the tincture of yellow bark, not the yellow tincture of bark.

USE OF THE ABLATIVE CASE.

(Vide p. 88.)

The ablative case is most frequently translated by *in*, *by*, or *with*. Many prepositions govern this case, as *ē* (used before a consonant), *ex* (used before a vowel), *dē*, *cum*, and *prō*. Some verbs—as *ūtōr* (*I use*), *fungōr* (*I perform*), *frūōr* (*I enjoy*), *vescōr* (*I eat*), *pōtiōr* (*I get possession of*)—govern the ablative, and the English idiom must be used in translation. *Ōpūs* and *ūsūs*, denoting necessity or convenience, take the ablative. The ablative absolute constantly occurs in prescriptions.

It is really the *absōlūtūs ablātīvūs* (*absolvěřě*, *to set free*), and is so called because it stands by itself, and is released from all rule but its own.

In its first and ordinary form it is a substantive combined with a participle in the ablative; as,—

Urgentě dōlōřě, *when pain is troublesome.*

Vōmītū finitō, *vomiting being finished.*

This case seems constantly to prove a difficulty in Cæsar's Commentaries; but its construction may be shown by the following method. Take a chapter in *Dē Bellō Gallīcō*, and mark out every ablative absolute in a sentence, so as not to obscure the print, and the passage will become intelligible.

The ablative absolute in one sense is an interpolation, or a remark that may be put in brackets. It adds to the force, the exactness, and the explanatory character of the sentence, but seldom interferes with the general sense.

M. ft. pulv. o. m. absentě febrě řěpětend.

Miscē fiāt pulvīs, omnī măně, absentě febrě řěpětendūs.

Mix and make a powder, to be repeated every morning, fever being absent, or when fever is absent.

Absentě febrě is in the ablative absolute case.

Another substantive or an adjective may be substituted for the participle; as, Auctōrē Hērōdōtō, *Herodotus being the author* (on the authority of Herodotus). Vivīs frātrībūs, *while his brothers were alive*.

D.V., Dēō vōlentē, a phrase constantly used by the devout, is a true ablative absolute. Cætēris pārībūs, a colloquial expression (other things being equal), is another.

NOTE.—*In*, meaning “in,” governs the ablative; but *in*, meaning “into,” governs the accusative. Thus,—

In partībūs tribūs, *IN three parts*.

In partēs trēs, *INTO three parts*.

In chartīs tribūs, *IN three papers*.

In pīlūlās trēs dividendā massā.

The mass to be divided INTO three pills.

In priōrem ējūs partem multā rētūlimūs.

We have put back many things into its first part.

EXPRESSION OF TIME.

Time “when” is put in the ablative case; as, A. U. C., annō urbīs conditæ, *in the year of the built city* (of the building of the city); horā somnī, *at bedtime*; noctē mănēqūe, *night and morning*.

Time “how long,” or duration of time, is put in the accusative: Quadrāgintā annōs vixit, *he lived forty years*.

The difference between “time when” and “duration of time” is distinctly marked in prescriptions: Sūmāt partem sextam omnī quartā hōrā, *take a sixth part*—When? At what time? Answer: *every fourth hour*; therefore omnī quartā hōrā is in the ablative.

Sometimes this rule is disregarded in medical prescriptions, but an error is in consequence committed.

We meet with: “Cāpiāt cochlēārē amplūm partem hōræ quartam.”—*When is the tablespoonful to be taken?* Answer:

Every quarter of an hour. The Latin should read, “partē quāquē hōræ quartā.”

In the same manner we get, bis vĕl tĕr diē, *twice or thrice a day*; primō măně, *early in the morning*; omni măně, *every morning*; vespĕrĕ, or vespĕri, *in the evening*; quartis hōris, *every four hours*; hāc noctĕ atquĕ crās ěādem hōrā, *to-night (this night) and to-morrow at the same hour*; singŭlis noctĭbŭs hōrā somnĭ, *every night at bedtime*.

Time “when” is also expressed in the ablative with a preposition; as, sæpĕ in diē, *often, daily*; so, bis vĕl tĕr in diē, *twice or thrice a day*.

Persistĕt diēs trĕs in ūsŭ pĭlŭlārum, *continue the use of the pills*. How long? for what duration of time? Answer: *Three days*. Therefore, diēs trĕs must be in the accusative.

Pĕr, *through*, meaning *during*, takes an accusative: Pĕr āliquŏd tempŭs sĕpŏsitum, *laid aside for some time*; pĕr dŭās hōrās, *for two hours*; pĕr nychthĕmĕrum, *for twenty-four hours (a night and a day)*.

GOLDEN RULE FOR LATIN CONSTRUCTION.

The adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case. All words used as adjectives follow the same rule. Thus,—

Pĭlŭlā parvā, *a small pill*.

Pĭlŭlæ parvæ, *small pills*.

Pĭlŭlam parvam, *a small pill (acc.)*

Cochlĕārĕ amplum, *a tablespoonful*.

Cochlĕāriā amplā, *tablespoonfuls*.

Āquā destillātā, *distilled water*.

Āquæ (gen.) destillātæ unciām addāt, *let (the patient) add an ounce of distilled water*.

Emplastrum lyttæ tempŏri impŏnendum, *a blister to be applied to the temple*.

Partī (dat.) affectæ, *to the affected part.*

Partībūs affectīs, *to the affected parts.*

In the translation of prescriptions a certain amount of elegance should be cultivated, but never at the expense of correctness. Thus, *bis vĕl tĕr diĕ*, should be rendered, *two or three times a day*; or, *twice or thrice a day*. *Alvō adstrictā*, should be translated, *when the bowels are confined*.

In practice the present of the conjunctive is elegantly translated by the imperative. Thus,—

Sūmăt }
Căpiăt } cochlēārĕ mĭnĭmum ex āquæ cŷăthō,

is best translated, not, *Let him*, or, *let the patient take*, but, "*Take.*"

Those who would supplement grammatical rules by exercises, cannot do better than take the Latin "Pharmacopœia Londinensis," together with Phillips' translation of the same. By translating from one to the other, and comparing the work done, with the originals, great progress may be obtained.

The difficulty experienced in deciphering autograph prescriptions can only be surmounted by practice. Grammar alone is not a sufficient guide to the mysteries of indistinct handwriting.

ANALYSIS OF A PRESCRIPTION SENTENCE.

Mittĕ sp. ether. chlor., žij.

S. gtt. xxx. p. r. n.

Mittĕ—verb active, imperative mood, second person singular, with accusative of the object.

Sp. ether. chlor.—genitive case, being described and translated by the word "of."

žij. must be the accusative governed by *Mittĕ*.

S. gtt. xxx. may be rendered in two ways, either *Sūmăt guttās xxx.*, or *Sūmantŭr guttæ xxx.*

It would stand in full grammatical construction thus,—

Mittě		Guttās	<i>or,</i>
Spīritūs	Unciās	Trīgintā	Sūmantūr
Ēthēris	Dūās	Prō	Guttæ
Chlorīcī	Sūmāt	Rē-nātā	Trīgintā

Then we have,—

Mittě, Spīritūs ēthēris chlorīcī, unciās dūās ;

or, Sūmāt guttās trīgintā }
Sūmantūr guttæ trīgintā } pro rē-nātā.

Send, two ounces of spirit of chloric ether ;

Take thirty drops (or, let thirty drops be taken) occasionally.

Mittě, from

Mittō, mīsi, missum, mittēre (3) (*to send*).

Sūmāt } verb, active, }
Sūmantūr } passive form, } from

Sūmō, sumpsī, sumptum, sūmēre (3) (*to take*).

Nātā, participle ; nātūs, ā, um, from

Nascōr, nātūs sum, nascī (3), v. n. dep. (*to be born*).

Ēther, ēris, subs. m. (3) (*ether*).

Guttā, æ, subs. f. (1) (*a drop*).

Rēs, rēi, subs. f. (5) (*a thing*).

Spīritūs, ūs, subs. m. (2) (*spirit*).

Unciā, æ, subs. f. (1) (*an ounce*).

Chlorīcūs, ā, um, adj. (*chloric*).

Dūō, æ, ō, num. adj. (*two*).

Trīgintā, num. adj., indec. (*thirty*) ; prō, pronoun (*for*).

Prō rē-nātā, adverbial expression, meaning *occasionally*.

TABULATED EXAMINATION OF TWELVE PRESCRIPTIONS.

SHOWING METHOD OF ANALYSIS.

For rules of agreement, government, and construction, consult the Grammar, *passim*.

The English of Latin words will be found in the Vocabulary

I.

℞ Sarsăpărillæ Jamaicensis rādicis
concisæ et contūsæ, ℥ijss.
Āquæ destillātæ, ℥xxv.

Miscē ět mĀcĕrĀ pĕr hōrĀs xij., dĕindĕ cōquĕ lĕnĭ cĀlōrĕ ād
℥xv. ět cōlā.

Addĕ liqūori cōlātō
Ammōniæ sesquicarbōnātis, gr. xviiij.
Tinct. cinchōnæ compōs., ℥ss.
Ext. glycyrrhizæ, ʒj.

Fiāt mistūrā cūjūs sūmāt partem quartam tĕr dĕ.

Junii 1, 1850.

SIR B. C. BRODIE, Bart.

II.

℞ Fellis bōvin. pūríf., gr. xv.
Píl. cōlōc. et hýoscýam., gr. xij.
Pōdōphil. rĕsĭnæ, gr. j.

Miscē intĭmĕ ět fiant píl. vj. Sig. dose, one.

DR. WANE.

III.

R Magnes. carb. ľěvis, ʒij.

Āquæ ād ʒviij.

M. fiāt mist—cāpiāt coch. magn. ij. 4tīs hōris.

R Hydr. c. crētā, gr. iiij.

P. ipēcac. comp., gr. viij.

Mucilāginīs q.s.

M. ft. pil. ij. hōrā somnī sūmend.

Sept. 21, 1871.

E. S.

IV.

R Ext. ōpři, gr. $\frac{3}{4}$ partēs.

Pil. hydrargýri, gr. iv.

Ext. cascārillæ, gr. iiij.

Contundě simŭl ět dĭvidě in pil. no dŭās. Sŭmantŭr prŭ dosĭ hŏrā ix^{na} vespĕrĭ hāc noctĕ atquĕ crās ěadem hŏrā. Mittĕ N^o iv.

R Pŏtassæ carbŏnātĭs, ʒj.

Āquæ cinnam.

Aq. fontānæ, āā ʒiiij.

Tinct. aurantĭi, ʒj.

Syrŭpĭ, ʒss.

M. sign. cochl. magnā ij. cum succĭ limŏnĭs cochl. parvŭlŏ ŭnŏ tĕr dĭē.

Dec. 2, 1812.

J. CURRIE.

V.

R Pŏtass. iŏdĭd., ʒi.

Aq. destil., ʒiv.

M. ft. Garg. sæpĕ in dĭē appl.

R Vĕrātrĭæ, gr. viij.

Ol. Ōliv., gtt. x.

Ādĭpĭs, ʒiiij.

M. ft. ung. quŏtidĭē appl.

Dec. 22, 1840.

A. T.

VI.

- ℞ Hydrarg. submur., ꝓss.
 Sacc. sāturn, ʒj.
 Ung. cēræ, ꝓss. M. ft. ung.
 ℞ Hydrarg. subm.
 Sulph. aur. ant., āā ʒj.
 Őpiī pūrīf. pulv., gr. v.
 Cons. cynosb., q.s. F. pil. No. xij.

Căpiăt j. omn noct.

Feb. 3, 1826.

R. B.

[R. Bethel, father of Lord Westbury.]

VII.

- ℞ Alum, ʒss.
 Āq. rōsæ, ꝓvj.
 F. Lōtiō.
 ℞ Argent. nitr., gr. ij.
 Āquæ destill., ꝓj.
 F. Guttæ prō ōcūlō.
 ℞ Sōdæ carb.
 P. rhēi, āā gr. v.
 F. pulv. quōtidiē sum. vj.
 Empl. lyttæ temp. ęt pōně aurem dextr. impōnend.
 Sept. 9, 1822.

VIII.

- ℞ Pulv. scam. cum cal., gr. xij.
 Ft. pulv. omnī măně ād trēs vicēs rĕpĕtendūs.
 Mittĕ pulv. iij.
 ℞ Fer. carbōn., gr. j.
 Calumb. pulv., gr. iij.
 Pulv. arōmăt., gr. ss.
 M. ft. pulv. omnī măně absentĕ febrĕ rĕpĕtendūs.
 Mittĕ No. vj.

Sept. 14, 1812.

J. HAIGHTON.

IX.

℞ Pil. hydrarg., ℥ss.
— ex alōē cum myrrh. ℥j.

M. ēt dīvidě in pil. xxx. Sūmăt ij. sign. noct. h.s.
Admōv. partī affect. empl. ex hydrarg.

SIR DAVID DUNDAS,
Sergt. Surgeon to George III.

X.

℞ Pulp. cassiæ fistul, ℥ij.

Căp. mag. castăneæ singūlis noctībŭs hōrā qŭiētīs, augendō
věl immīnuendō quantītātem prō mōdō ōpěrāndī. Persistāt in
ūsū cassiæ dōnēc febricŭlă prorsŭs ēvānŭērīt.

℞ Elect. lēnītiv, ℥ij.
Lact. sulphŭrīs, ℥iij.
Syr. ros., q.s.

M. f. mollē electuāriŭm, cŭjŭs căp. quantītātem castăneæ
omnī noctě cŭbitum itŭră dōnēc prorsŭs convălŭērīt.

DR. ALEXANDER ABERDOUR. 1809.

XI.

℞ Liq. ammon. a., ℥iij.
Sp. ether. nitros, ℥iv.
Vinī. ant. tart., ℥ij.
Aq. camph. ad ℥viiij.
M. cap. ℥j. q.q. 2dā hōrā.

℞ Quinīæ sulph., ℔j.
Acīd. sulph. a., ℥ss.
Tr. chlōrōform. co., ℥ij.
Syrŭpī aurant., ℥vj.

Āquæ ād ℥viiij. M. căp. ℥j. q.q. 4tā hōrā.

June 20, 1872.

E. H. RUDDERFORTH.

XII.

℞ Pulv. ammōniæ hydrōchlōrātis, ℥j.

Āq. fontānæ, ℥viij.

Āq. rōsæ ad ℥xij.

M. ft. lōtīō ūt dictā crūrī ēt pēdī applicand.

April 29, 1861.

E. L.

In Prescription VIII., ℞ Pulv. scam. cum cal., gr. xii., is correctly, Rēcipē, Pūlvēris scammōniæ cūm cālōmēlānē grānā dūōdēcim.—*Take twelve grains of powder of scammony with calomel.* Cālōmēlas is often treated by physicians as an indeclinable neuter noun; some classical prescribers decline the word thus:—

<i>Nom.</i>	} Cālōmēlas (m.)	<i>Gen.</i>	Cālōmēlānōs.
<i>Voc.</i>		<i>Dat.</i>	Cālōmēlānī.
<i>Accus.</i>	Cālōmēlānā.	<i>Ablat.</i>	Cālōmēlānē.

Following the Greek construction except in the ablative, which case does not exist in Greek.

TABULA PRIMA. SUBSTANTIVES.

M., F., N., Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

LIST.	Contracted Form.	Case.	Gender.	Dec.	Nominative.
Ācīdī	Ācid. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Ācīdum
Ādīpīs		Gen.	com	3	Ādeps
Ālōē		Abl.	F.	1	Ālōē (gen. Ālōēs)
Alūmīnīs	Alum. . . .	Gen.	N.	3	Alūmen
Ammōniæ	Ammon. . . .	Gen.	F.	1	Ammōniā
Antimonīi	Ant. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Antimonīum
Āquæ		Gen.	F.	1	Āquā
Argentī	Argent. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Argentum
Aurantī	Aurant	Gen.	N.	2	Aurantīum
Aurem		Accus.	F.	3	Auris

LIST.	Contracted Form.	Case.	Gender.	Dec.	Nominative.
Călômēlas. . . .	Cal. . . .	written vari	ously	y	
Călōrē		Abl.	M.	3	Călor
Călumbæ	Călumb. . . .	Gen.	F.	1	Călumbă
Camphōræ	Camph. . . .	Gen.	F.	1	Camphōră
Carbōnātis	Carb. . . .	Gen.	M.	3	Carbōnas (medical)
Cascarillæ		Gen.	F.	1	Cascarillă
Cassiæ		Gen.	F.	1	Cassiă
Castănĕæ		Gen.	F.	1	Castănĕă
Cĕræ. . . .		Gen.			
Chlōrōformī	Chlōrōform. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Chloroformum
Cinchōnæ		Gen.	F.	1	Cinchōnă
Cinnāmōmī	Cinnam. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Cinnāmōmum
Cochlĕārĕ or cochlĕāriā }	Coch. . . .	Accus.	N.	3	Cochlĕārĕ (medical)
Cōlōcynthīdis	Cōlōc. . . .	Gen.	F.	3	Cōlōcynthīs („)
Conservæ	Cons. . . .	Gen.	F.	1	Conservă
Crūrī		Dat.	N.	3	Crūs—crūrīs
Cynosbātī	Cynosb. . . .	Gen.	F.	2	Cynosbātos
Dīē		Abl.	F.	5	{ Dīēs—often M. but a set day is F. (time when)
Dosĕ or dosī		Abl.	F.	3	Dosīs
Drachmās. . . .		Acc. Pl.	F.	1	Drachmă 3j.
Ēlectŭārī	Elect. (x.) . . .	Gen.	} N	2	Ēlectŭāriŭm
Electŭārīŭm		Nom.			
Emplastrum	Emp. . . .	Nom.	N.	2	Emplastrum
Ēthĕrīs	Ēther. (xi.) . . .	Gen.	M.	3	Ēther (<i>αἰθήρ</i>)
Extractī	Ext. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Extractum
Febrĕ		Abl.	F.	3	Febrīs
Febricŭlă		Nom.	F.	1	Febricŭlă
Fellīs		Gen.	N.	3	Fel
Ferrī	Fer. . . .	Gen.	N.	2	Ferrum
Fistŭlæ		Gen.	F.	1	Fistŭlă
Gargărismă	Garg. . . .	Nom.	N.	3	Gargărismă
Glycyrrhizæ		Gen.	F.	1	Glycyrrhiză
Grānum		Accus.	N.	2	Grānum, pl. grănă
Guttæ		Nom. Pl.	F.	1	Guttă
Hōră } Hōrīs } Hōrās }		{ Abl. „ plur. Acc. Pl.	} F.	1	Hōră

LIST.	Contracted Form.	Case.	Gender.	Dec.	Nominative.	
Hydrargýrī c. } Crētá . . . }	Hyd. c. Cret.	{ Hydrargýrum c. Crētá	
Hydrargýrī . . . }	Hydrarg. . .	{ Gen. } { Abl. }	N.	2	Hydrargýrum	
Hydrargýrō . . . }						
Hydrochlorātīs.		Gen.	M.	3	Hydrochlōras	
Hýoscyāmī . . .	Hýoscyam. . .	Gen.	M.	2	Hýoscyāmūs	
Ipēcacuanhæ . . .	Ipēcac . . .	Gen.	F.	1	Ipēcacuanhă	
Iōdīdī	Iōdīd.	Gen.	N.	2	Iōdīdum	
Lactīs	Lact.	Gen.	N.	3	Lac., acc. m. Lactem	
Limōnīs		Gen.	F.	3	Limōn	
Līquōrīs }	Liq.	{ Gen. } { Dat. }	M.	3	Līquōr	
Līquōrī }						
Lōtīō		Nom.	F.	3	Lōtīō	
Lyttæ		Gen.	F.	1	Lyttă	
Magnītūdīnem	Mag.	Acc.	F.	3	Magnītūdo	
Magnēsīæ	Magnēs.	Gen.	F.	1	Magnēsīă	
Māně	Neut. indecl.	Abl.	Sometimes Adverb	
Mistūră		Nom.	F.	1	Mistūră	
Mōdō		Abl.	M.	2	Mōdūs	
Mucilāginīs		Gen.	F.	3	Mucilāgo (Medical)	
Myrrhā	Myrrh	Abl.	F.	1	Myrrhă	
Nitrātīs	Nitr.	Gen.	M.	3	Nitras (Medical)	
Nūmērō }	No.	{ Abl. } { Acc. Pl. }	M	2	Nūmērūs	
Nūmērōs }						
Noctībūs }	Noct. (ix.)	{ Abl. Pl. } { Abl. }	F.	3	Nox.	
Noctē }						
Ōcūlō		Abl.	M.	2	Ōcūlūs	
Ōlēī	Ol.	Gen.	N.	2	Ōlēum	
Ōlīvæ	Ōliv.	Gen.	F.	1	Ōlīvă	
Ōpīī		Gen.	N.	2	Ōpīum	
Pulvērīs	P.	Gen.	M.	3	Pulvīs	
Partem }		{ Accus. } { Acc. Pl. }	F.	3	Pars	
Partēs }						
Partī }						
Pēdī		Dat.	M.	3	Pes	
Pīlūlæ }	Pīl.	{ Nom. } { Acc. }	Pl	F.	1	Pīlūlă (Medical)
Pīlūlās }						
Pōdōphyllī	Pōdōphil.	Gen.	N.	2	Pōdōphyllum	

LIST.	Contracted Form.	Case.	Gender.	Dec.	Nominative.
Pōtassæ		Gen.	F.	1	Pōtassă
Pōtassī	Pōtass.	Gen.	N.	2	Pōtassium
Pulpæ	Pulp.	Gen.	F.	1	Pulpă
Pulvērīs	Pulv.	Gen.	M.	3	Pulvīs
Quantitātem	Q.	Accus.	F.	3	Quantitas
Quētīs		Gen.	F.	3	Quēs
Quīniæ		Gen.	F.	1	Quină (Medical)
Rādīcis		Gen.	F.	3	Rādex
Rēsīnæ		Gen.	F.	1	Rēsīnă
Rhēi		Gen.	N.	2	Rhēum
Rōsārum	Ros.	Gen. pl.	} F.	1	Rōsă
Rōsæ					
Sacchāri	Sacc.	Gen.	N.	2	Sacchārum
Sarsăpāriillæ		Gen.	F.	1	Sarsăparillă
Sāturnī	Sāturn.	Gen.	M.	2	Sāturnūs
Scammōnī	Scam.	Gen.	N.	2	Scammōnium
Scrūpulum	(technical)	Accus.	M.	2	(Œj.) Scrūpulus
Sesquīcarbonātīs		Gen.	M.	3	Sesquīcarbonas
Sōdæ		Gen.	F.	1	Sōdă
Somnī		Gen.	M.	2	Somnūs
Spīrītūs	Sp.	Gen.	M.	4	Spīrītūs (Medical)
Submuriātīs	{ Subm. } { Submur. }	Gen.	M.	3	Submurias
Succī		Gen.	M.	2	Succūs
Sulphātīs	Sulph.	Gen.	M.	3	Sulphas
Sulphūrēti	Sulph.	Gen.	N.	2	Sulphūrētum
Sulphūrīs		Gen.	N.	3	Sulphur
Syrūpī	Syr.	Gen.	M.	2	Syrūpūs
Tartrātīs	Tart.	Gen.	M.	3	Tartras
Tempōrī	Temp.	Dat.	N.	3	Tempūs
Tinctūræ	{ Tinct. } { R. }	Gen.	F.	1	Tinctūră
Uncīam		Accus.	F.	1	Unciă (Œj.)
Unguentum	Ung. (v., vj.) {	Nom.	} N.	2	Unguentum
Unguentī		Gen.			
Ūsū		Abl.			
Vērātriæ		Gen.	F.	1	Vērātriă
Vespērī	(ἑσπερος)	Abl.	M.	3	Vesper (Medical)
Vicēs		Accus. pl.	F.	3	{ Defective Noun, { vicem, vicē, vicēs)
Vīnī		Gen.	N.	2	Vīnūm

TABULA SECUNDA. VERBS A.

LIST.	Contracted Form.	Mood.	Tense.	Number.	Person.	Verb.
Absentē . . .		Part.	and adj.			Absum
Addē . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Addō
Admōvē . . .	Admōv. . .	Imp.	Pres.		2	Admōvēō
Affectæ . . .	Affect. . .	Part.	and adj.			{ Affectō and afficiō
Applicandum	Appl. . .	Gerundive				Applicō
Applicandā .	Applicand. .	Gerundive				„
Augendō . . .		Gerund				Augēō
Cāpiāt . . .	Cāp. . . .	Conj.	Pres.		3	Cāpiō
Cōlā . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Cōlō
Cōlātō . . .		Part.				„
Concisæ . . .		Part.				Concidō
Contundē . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Contundō
Contūsæ . . .		Part.				„
Convāluerit .		Ind.	Fut. perf		3	Convalescō
Cōquē . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Cōquō
Cūbitum . . .		supine				Cūbō
Destillātæ . .		Part.				Destillō
Dictā . . .		Part.				Dicō
Dividē . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Dividō
Ēvānuerit . .		Indic.	Fut. perf.		3	Ēvānescō
Fīāt . . .	F. } Consult grammar for all tenses					{ Fīō
Fīant . . .	Ft. }					„
Imminuendō .		Gerund			S	Imminūō
Impōnendum	Impōnend. .	Gerundive			S	Impōnō
Ītūrā . . .	Fut. particip.	Consult grammar				Īō
Mācērā . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Mācērō
Miscē . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Miscēō
Mittē . . .		Imp.	Pres.		2	Mittō
Ōpērandī . . .		Gerund				Ōpērōr
Persistāt . . .		Conj.	Pres.		3	Persistō
Pūrificāti . .	Pūrif. . . .	Part. perf.				Pūrificō
Rēcīpē . . .	R.	Imp.	Pres.		2	Rēcīpiō
Rēpētendus .		Gerundive				Rēpētō
Signā . . .	Sig.	Imp.	Pres.		2	Signō
Signētūr . . .	Sign.	Conj.	Pres. pass		3	„
Sum . . .		Consult grammar for all tenses				Sum
Sūmāt . . .		Conj.	Pres.		S 3	Sūmō
Sūmantūr . . .		Conj.	Pres.		P 3	„
Sūmend . . .		Gerundive				„

TABULA SECUNDA. VERBS B.

Conjugation.

Absum . . .	abfūi, ābessē (v. n. irreg.), to be away ; absent.
Addō . . .	addīdi, additum, addērē (3 v. a.), to add.
Admōvēō . . .	admōvī, admōtum, admōvērē (2 v. a.) to move to ; to apply.
Affectō . . .	affectāvī, affectātum, affectārē (1 v. freq. in passive) ; affectārī morbō, to be seized with disease. Liv.
Afflicō . . .	affēcī, affectum, afficērē (3 v. a.) to affect.
Applicō . . .	applicāvī, applicātum, applicārē (1 v. a.), to apply
Augēō . . .	auxī, auctum, augērē (2 v. a. and n.), to increase.
Cāpiō . . .	cēpī, cāptum, cāpēre (3 v. a.), to take.
Cōlō . . .	cōlāvī, cōlātum, cōlārē (1 v. a.), (medical), to strain. Not cōlō, cōlūi, cultum, cōlērē (3 v. a.), to cultivate.
Concidō . . .	concidī, concisum, concidērē (3 v. a.), to cut up. Not concidō, concidī, concidērē (3 v. n.), to fall down.
Contundō . . .	contūdī, contūsum, contundērē (3 v. a.), to crush or bruise.
Convalescō . . .	convālūi, convalescērē (3 v. incep.), to regain health.
Cōquō . . .	coxī, coctum, cōquērē (3 v. a.), to cook ; digest.
Cūbō . . .	cūbūi, cūbitum, cūbārē (1 v. n.), to lie down.
Destillō . . .	destillāvī, destillātum, destillārē (1 v. a. and n.), to distil.
Dicō . . .	dixī, dictum, dicērē (3 v. a.), to say.
Dividō . . .	dīvīsī, dīvisum, dīvidērē (3 v. a.), to divide.
Ēō . . .	(consult grammar for all tenses), to go.
Ēvānescō . . .	ēvānūi, ēvānescērē (3 v. n. incep.), to vanish ; disappear. (French, évanouir).
Fīō . . .	(consult grammar for all tenses), to be made.
Imminūō . . .	immīnūi, immīnūtum, immīnūērē (3 v. a.), to decrease.
Impōnō . . .	impōsūi, impōsitum, impōnērē (3 v. a.), to place upon.
Mācērō . . .	mācērāvī, mācērātum, mācērārē (1 v. a.), to macerate.
Miscēō . . .	miscūi, mistum <i>or</i> mixtum, miscērē (2 v. a.), to mix.
Mittō . . .	mīsī, missum, mittērē (3 v. a.), to send.
Ōpērōr . . .	ōpērātūs, sum, ōpērārī (1 v. n. dep.), to work.
Persistō . . .	perstītī, persistērē (3 v. n.), to continue.
Pūrificō . . .	pūrificāvī, pūrificātum, pūrificārē (1 v. a.), to purify.
Rēcīpiō . . .	rēcēpī, rēcēptum, rēcīpērē (3 v. a.), to take.
Rēpētō . . .	rēpētīvī <i>or</i> rēpētīi, rēpētītum, rēpētērē (3 v. a.), to repeat.
Signō . . .	signāvī, signātum, signārē, (1 v. a.), to sign.
Solvō . . .	solvī, sōlūtum, solvērē (3 v. a.), to dissolve.
Sum . . .	(consult grammar for all tenses), to be.
Sūmō . . .	sumpsī, sumptum, sūmērē (3 v. a.), to take.

TABULA TERTIA. VARIOUS.

A.	arōmāticī. Adj. M. sing. gen. <i>Arōmāticūs, ā, um.</i>
Āā.	āna, <i>ava</i> , of each.
Ād	Prep., governs accusative, up to.
Atquē	Conj. Used in poetry, and.
Aur	aurātī. Adj. N. sing. gen. <i>Aurātūs, ā, um</i> , golden.
Bōvīnī	Adj. N. sing. gen. <i>Bōvīnūs, ā, um</i> , relating to oxen.
C.	cum. Prep., governs ablative, with.
Co., Compōs	Adj., various cases. <i>Compōsitūs, ā, um</i> , compound.
Crās	Adv., to-morrow. In prescriptions often means next day.
Cūjūs	Pron. relat., of which.
Cum	Conj., governs ablative, with.
Děindě	Adv., then or afterwards.
Dextr	dextrō. Adj. N. sing. dat. <i>Dextēr, rā, rum</i> , to the right.
Dōnēc	Adv., until.
Dūās	Numer. card. (<i>duo</i>) (<i>deux</i>). F. plur. accus. <i>Dūō, a, o</i> , two.
Ēādem	Pron. F. sing. abl. <i>Is, eā, id</i> , the same.
Ēt	Conj., and.
Ex	Prep., governs ablative, from.
Hāc	Pron. demonstr. F. sing. abl. <i>Hīc, hāc, hōc</i> , this.
Intīmē	Adv., intimately, very well.
In (abl.).	Prep., in.
In (acc.).	Prep., into.
Jamaicensīs	Adj. F. sing. gen.
Lēnī	Adject. M. sing. abl. <i>Lēnīs, ē</i> , gentle
Lēvis	Adj. F. sing. gen. <i>Lēvis, ē</i> , light.
Magn, Magna	Occurs in various cases. <i>Magnūs, ā, um</i> , great.
Mollē	Adj. N. sing. nom. <i>Mollīs, ē</i> , soft.
Omn, Omnī	F. sing. abl. <i>Omnīs, ē</i> , all, every.
Parvūlō	Adj. dimin. N. sing. abl. (In prescriptions used as <i>Parvus</i> .) <i>Parvūlūs, ā, um</i> , small, smallish.
Pēr	Prep., governs accusative, through, during.
Pōnē	Prep. also adv., governs accusative, behind, after.
Prō	Prep. governs ablative, for.
Prorsūs	Adv., wholly, thoroughly. (Various meanings.)
Q. q.	Quāquē. Pron. indef. F. sing. abl. <i>Quisquē</i> , every.
Q. s.	quantum sufficiāt, as much as may be required.
Quartam	} Ord. num. used in various cases. Accus. sing. abl. plur. <i>Quartūs, ā, um</i> , fourth.
Quartīs, 4tīs	
Quōtidīē	Adv., daily, every day.
Sēcundā	Adj. F. sing. abl. <i>Sēcundūs, ā, um</i> , second.
Sīmūl	Adv., at once, together, at the same time.
Sing.	} each. Generally implies continuance. Thus, <i>singūlis noctībūs</i> , every night without intermission.
Singūlis	
Sœpē	Adv., often.
Tēr	Adv. num., three times, thrice.
Ūnō	Num. card. N. sing. abl. <i>Ūnūs, ā, um</i> , one.
Ūt	(Adv. xii.), as ; so that (with subj.).
Vēl	Conj., or.

TABULA QUARTA. NUMERALS.

The signs for numbers may be divided into four classes :—

(1) Cardinal numbers are the chief, namely, I., II., III., IV. and the like. The term is derived from *cardo* a hinge, being those on which the other numerals hinge.

(2) Ordinal numerals, are those which indicate numerical rank (*ordo*) ; as, *primus, secundus, tertius*.

(3) Distributive numerals denote so many each, or at each time ; as, *quini, seni, septeni, five, six, or seven each*.

(4) Numeral adverbs denote the *number of times* that anything happens or is done ; as, *bis, ter, quater*.

Four, in classical Latin is spelled *quattuor* ; in prescriptions and medical Latin, *quatuor*.

A very useful rule to recollect is, that after the number, twenty, 20, XX., the compound smaller number is put first with the conjunction *et* ; thus—forty-three, 43, XLIII., is *tres et quadraginta* ; thirty-seven, 37, XXXVII., is *septem et triginta*.

	CARDINAL.	ORDINAL.	DISTRIBUTIVE.	ADVERBS.
I.	ūnus	primus	singuli	semel
II.	duo	secundus, or alter	binī	bis
III.	tres	tertius	terni, or trini	ter
IV.	quattuor	quartus	quaterni	quater
V.	quinque	quintus	quini	quingies
VI.	sex	sextus	seni	sexies
VIII.	octo	octavus	octoni	octies
IX.	novem	nonus	noveni	novies
X.	decem	decimus	deni	decies
XIJ.	duo decim	duo decimus	duo deni	duo decies
XV.	quinque decim			
XVIIJ.	duo deviginti	duo devicesimus	duo deviceni	duo devicies
XXV.	quinque et vigin ti			
XXX.	triginta			
$\frac{1}{2}$	dimidium	{ gr. ss. granum di	midium	
		{ ʒss. uncia di	midia	
		{ ʒss. drachm	a dimidia	
ijss.	duo cum semisse	ʒss. accus. scrupul	um dimidium	

PRESCRIPTIONS IN CONTRACTED AND UNCONTRACTED LATIN.

In order that these prescriptions should retain their original form, those on the left hand, in abbreviated Latin, have no quantities marked.

The English of Latin words will be found in the Vocabulary.

I.

℞ Lin. Ammon.
 Lin. Chloroform.
 Lin. Opii, āā živ.
 Ft. linim. cujus infri^c pauxill. bis terve quotidie stern. et part. thorac. dolent.

Feb. 14, 1870. C. J. Y.

II.

℞ P. Rhei opt., gr. iij.

 Sapon. gr. j.
 Zingib. gr. j.
 M. ft. pil. j. dos. j. vel ij. ante prand. sumend., vel ante somn.

Jan. 21, 1865. G. W. R. P.
 Mitte xxxvj.

I.

℞ Linimentī Ammōnīæ,
 Linimentī Chlōrōformī,
 Linimentī Őpīī, āā, živ.
 Fiāt linimentum, cūjūs infri^ctūr pauxillum bis terve quōtīdiē stērnō et partī thōrācis dōlentī.

Feb. 14, 1870. C. J. Y.

II.

℞ Pulvēris Rhēī optissimī,
 gr. iij.
 Sapōnis, gr. j.
 Zingibēris, gr. j.
 Miscē fiāt pīlūlā j. dosīs j. vėl ij. antě prandīum sūmendæ, vėl antě somnum.

Jan. 21, 1865. G. W. R. P.
 Mittě xxxvj.

III.

- ℞ Ext. Coloc. co. gr. vj.
 Ext. Hyoscyam. gr. iij.
 Ft. pil. duæ post. hor. iv.
 nisi alv. prius solut. fuerit cap.
- ℞ Sp. Ether. Sulph. co. fl. ʒj.
 Mist. Amygd. fl. ʒiiss.
 Syr. Rhœad. fl. ʒss.
 M. dimid. hor. 4^{tis} adhib.
- Maii 27, 1834. F. H. B.*

IV.

- Mitte hirud. No. vj.
 Applic. later. dolent empl.
 vesic. h. vespere.
- ℞ Submur. hydrarg. gr. iij.
 P. Antim. gr. iv.
 Conf. Ros. gr. iss.
 Mft. pil. h. s. s.
- ℞ Mag. Sulph. ʒss.
 Aquæ, ʒj. ʒij.
 R. Card. co. ʒj.
 Mft. haust. aper. cras. p. m. s.

III.

- ℞ Extracti Cölöcynthidīs
 compösiti, gr. vj.
 Extracti Hyoscyāmī, gr. iij.
 Fiant pilulæ duæ post hōr-
 ās quātūor nisi alvūs priūs
 solūtā fūerit, capiendæ.
- ℞ Spīritūs Ēthēris Sulphurici
 compösiti, fl. ʒj.
 Mistūræ Amygdälārum,
 fl. ʒiiss.
 Syrūpī Rhœädös, fl. ʒss.
 Miscē dimīdium hōris quar-
 tīs adhibendum.
- Maii 27, 1834. F. H. B.*

IV.

- Mittē hirūdīnēs, No. vj.
 Applicētūr lätērī dōlenti
 emplastrum vēsicatō-
 rium hōrā vespērē.
- ℞ Submūriātīs hýdrargýrī, gr.
 iij.
 Pulvērīs Antīmonī, gr. iv.
 Confectiōnīs Rösæ, gr. iss.
 Miscē fiāt pilulā hōrā som-
 nī sūmendā.
- ℞ Magnēsīæ Sulphātīs, ʒss.
 Āquæ, ʒj. ʒij.
 Tinctūræ Cardāmōmī, com-
 pösitæ, ʒj.
 Miscē fiāt haustūs āpēriens
 crās primō mănē sūmendūs.

V.

℞ Sodæ Bicarb. ℥iij.
Ammon. Bicarb. ℥ ij.

Pot. Nitrat. ℥ss.
Syr. Aurant. ℥ss.
Ac. Hydrocyan. Sch. gtt.
xij.
Aquæ *ad* ℥viiij.
M. capiat ℥iss. t. in d. cum
pulv. j. seq. m. stat. effervesc.

℞ Ac. Tart. ℥ j.
Mitte chart. vj.
Oct. 15, 1870. H. P.

VI.

℞ R. Gent. co. ℥j.

Liq. Tarax. ℥iiss.
Sp. Ammon. co. ℥ss.

M. sumat coch. med. bis
die ex aquæ cyatho.

℞ Pil. Hydrarg.
Hyd. Chlorid. āā gr. iss.

Ext. Coloc. co. gr. iij.

Ol. M. Pip. ℥j.
Mft. pil. p. r. n. s.
Mitte vj.
Jan. 14, 1858.

V.

℞ Sōdæ Bīcarbōnātīs, ℥iij.
Ammōniæ Bīcarbōnātīs,
℥ ij.
Pōtassæ Nitrātīs, ℥ss.
Syrūpi Aurantīi, ℥ss.
Ācīdi Hydrōcyānīci
(Scheele), gtt. xij.
Āquæ *ad* ℥viiij.
Miscē cāpiāt ℥iss tēr in diē
cum pulvēřē j. sēquentī māně
stātū effervescentiæ.

℞ Ācīdi Tartāricī, ℥ j.
Mittě chartās, vj.
Oct. 15, 1870. H. P.

VI.

℞ Tinctūræ Gentiānæ com-
pōsitæ, ℥j.
Līquōris Taraxāci, ℥iiss.
Spīritūs Ammōniæ com-
pōsitī, ℥ss.
Miscē, sūmāt cochlēārē mē-
dium bis diē ex āquæ cyāthō.

℞ Pīlūlæ Hydrargyri,
Hydrargyri Chlorīdi, āā
gr. iss.
Extractī Cōlōcynthīdis
compōsitī, gr. iij.
Ōlēi Menthæ Pipēritæ ℥j.
Miscē fiāt pīlūlā prō rē nātā.
sūmendā. Mittě vj.
Jan. 14, 1858.

VII.

R̄ Ol. Tig. Croton. gtt. iv.
Pil. Styrac. co. gr. iv.

In pil. iv. divid. hab. j. iv.
quâque h. donec alv. sol. sit.

J. T.

VIII.

R̄ Pot. Bicarb. ℥j.
R. Gent. co. ℥iss.

Sp. Chlorof. ℥j.
Liq. Tarax. ℥ij.
Aquæ *ad* ℥viiij.

M. sum. coch. ampl. bis die
c̄ Ac. Citr. ℥j. in aq. cyath.

Mitte Ac. ch. xvj.

R̄ Pil. Hydrarg.
Pil. Galb. co., āā gr. iiij.

Ext. Al. Barb. gr. iss.

Mft. pil. ij. p. r. n. s.

Mitte vj.

VII.

R̄ Ölēi Tiglīi Crotōnis, gtt. iv.
Pīlūlæ Styrācis compōsitæ,
gr. iv.

In pīlūlās iv. dīvidē; hābēāt
j. quartā quāquē hōrā dōnēc
alvūs sōlūtā sīt.

J. T.

VIII.

R̄ Pōtassæ Bicarbōnātīs, ℥j.
Tinctūræ Gentiānæ com-
pōsitæ, ℥iss.

Spirītūs Chlōrōformī, ℥j.
Līquōrīs Taraxācī, ℥ij.
Āquæ *ad* ℥viiij.

Miscē, sūmāt cochlēārē am-
plum bis diē cum Ācīdī Ci-
trīcī ℥j. in āquæ cŷāthō.

Mittē Ācīdī chartās xvj.

R̄ Pīlūlæ Hydrargŷrī,
Pīlūlæ Galbānī compōsitæ,
āā gr. iiij.

Extractī Alōēs Barbaden-
sis, gr. iss.Miscē fiant pīlūlæ ij. prō
rē nātā sūmendæ.

Mittē vj.

IX.

℞ Ammon. Sesquic. ℥ij.
 Sod. Sesquic. ℥ij.
 Pot. Iodid, ℥ss.
 Vin. Colch. ℥ij.
 ℞. Aurant. ℥ij.
 Aq. pur. ad. ℥iv.
 M. cap. coch. j. ampl. t. in
 d. ex. aq. et. coch. ampl. suc.
 limon. recent.

℞ Quin. Disulph. gr. iij.
 Pil. Hydrarg. gr. iij.
 Ext. Coloc. Co. gr. iij.

Mft. pil. ij. o. n. s.

Mitte iv.

X.

℞ Sodæ Bicarb. ℥ss.
 P. Tragac. c. ℥iv.
 Aq. Cinnam. ℥vj.
 ℞. Opii, ℥xx.
 Mft. Mist. Sumat quart.
 part. stat. et repet. in h. qua-
 tuor postea, s. o. s.

July 10.

IX.

℞ Ammōniæ Sesqui-
 carbōnātis, ℥ij.
 Sodæ Sesquicarbōnātis, ℥ij.
 Pōtassi Iōdīdi, ℥ss.
 Vinī Colchīcī, ℥ij.
 Tinctūræ Aurantīi, ℥ij.
 Āquæ Pūræ ad ℥iv.
 Miscē, cāpiāt cochlēārě j.
 amplum tēr in dīē ex āquā
 ět cochlēārě amplum succi
 limōnis rēcentis.

℞ Quīnæ Disulphātis, gr. iij.
 Pīlūlæ Hydrargyri, gr. iij.
 Extractī Cōlōcynthīdis
 compōsitī, gr. iv.
 Miscē fiant pīlūlæ ij, omni
 noctē sūmendæ.

Mittě iv.

X.

℞ Sōdæ Bicarbōnātis, ℥ss.
 Pulvērīs Trāgācanthæ
 compōsitī, ℥iv.
 Āquæ Cinnāmōmī, ℥vj.
 Tinctūræ Ōpīi, ℥xx.
 Miscē fiāt Mistūră. Sūmăt
 quartam partem stătīm, ět
 rĕpĕtătūr in hōris quātūōr
 postĕă, sī ōpūs sīt.

July 10.

XI.

℞ Morph. Acet. gr $\frac{1}{4}$.
P. Colch. gr. iij.
Ft. pil. 4^{tis} horis s.

Mitte vj. fol. a. inv.

℞ Potas. Bicarb. ℥iij.
Syr. Aurant. ℥iij.
℞. Ejusdem. ℥iij.
Aquæ *ad* ℥vj.
℞. Card. co. ℥ij.

Cap. sext. part. 3^{tis} horis
cum coch. ampl. succi limon.

March 11, 1868. F. B.

XII.

℞ Ol. Morrhuæ pur. ℥viiij.

Sum. coch. min. (augend. ad
ampl.) bis die cum Mist. se-
quent. coch. ampl.
[Augendă dosis, *or*, cochlĕarĕ
augendum.]

XI.

℞ Morphĕæ Ācĕtātĭs, gr. $\frac{1}{4}$.
Pulvĕris Colchĭcĭ, gr. iij.
Fĭāt pilŭlă quartĭs hōris
sŭmendă.

Mittĕ vj. fŏlĭŏ argentĕŏ in-
volvĕ.

℞ Pŏtassæ Bĭcarbŏnātĭs, ℥iij.
Syrŭpĭ Aurantĭi, ℥iij.
Tinctŭræ Ējusdem, ℥iij.
Āquæ *ad* ℥vj.
Tinctŭræ Cardamŏmĭ
compŏsitæ, ℥ij.

Căpĭāt sextam partem ter-
tĭis hōris cum cochlĕārĭ amplŏ
succĭ limŏnĭs.

March 11, 1868. F. B.

XII.

Rĕcĭpĕ, Ŏlĕĭ Morrhŭæ pŭrĭ,
℥viiij.

Sŭmătŭr cochlĕarĕ mĭnĭ-
num (augenda *ad* amplum)
[*or ad* amplum augendum] bis
diĕ cum Mistŭræ sĕquentĭs
cochlĕārĭ amplŏ.

R Acid. Phosph. dil. ℥ss.

Tinct. Nuc. Vom. ℥ij.

— Calumb :

Syr. Zingib. āā ℥j.

Inf. Aurant. *ad* ℥viij.

Mft. Mist.

Rěcípě, Ācīdī Phosphōricī dilūtī, ℥ss.

Tinctūræ Nūcīs Vōmicæ, ℥ij.

„ Cālumbæ.

Syrūpī Zingībēris, āā ℥j.

Infūsī Aurantīī *ad* ℥viij.

Miscē fiāt Mistūrā.

R Liq. Morph. Acet.

Sp. Chloroform. āā ℥j.

Mist. Acac. ℥xiv.

Mft. gutt.

Sum. coch. minim. urgent. tuss.

Rěcípě, Līquōris Morphīæ Ācētātīs.

Spirītūs Chlōrōformī, āā ℥j.

Mistūræ Ācāciæ, ℥xiv.

Miscē fiant guttæ.

Sūmātur cochlēārē mīnīmum urgentī tussī.

R Acet. Cantharid. ℥vj.

Sp. Camph. ℥ij.

M. Applicet. pauxill. pector.

Oct. 30, 1880. Dr. Williams.

Rěcípě, Ācētī Canthārīdīs, ℥vj.

Spirītūs Camphōræ, ℥ij.

Miscē, Applicētūr pauxillum pectōrī.

Oct. 30, 1880. Dr. Williams.

It is impossible that clearly printed medical formulæ can do more than show the principles of Latin construction. The student is earnestly requested to consult the many collections of autograph prescriptions which are accessible to him; and to gain facility in reading, by practical work in some dispensing establishment of repute.

Sciētiā tam mēdicā quam pharmāceutiā nōvōs semp̄r
progressūs faciūt.

*Medical and pharmaceutical knowledge is ever making fresh
progress.*

VOCABULARY.

A.

Ā, āb, or abs, prep., *by* or *from* (abl.).

Aa, āna, indec., *of each*.

Āběō, ābīi, ābitum, ābirē, v. n. 4th conjug., *to go away*.

Ablātīvūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *ablative* (grammat.).

Absol - vo, vī, ūtum, vērē, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to set free*.

Absquē, prep., *without* (abl.).

Absum, abfūi, ābessē, v. n. irreg., pres. part. absens., *to be absent*.

Āc, conj., *and*.

Ācāciā, æ., f. subs. 1st decl., *acacia* (botan.).

Accidit, used impersonally, *it happens*; from accidō, cidi, ěrē,
v. n. 3rd conjug., *to happen*.

Ācēr, acris, acrē, adj., *keen, sharp*.

Ācerrimūs, ā, um, adj. superl., *sharpest*; from ācēr.

Ācētas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *acētate* (med.).

Ācētum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *vinegar*.

Ācidum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *an acid*.

Ācidūs, ā, um, adj., *acid*.

Ācūs, ūs, f. subs. 4th decl., *a needle*, dat. and abl., plur. ācūbūs.

A.D., antē diem, *before the date of* (classical); A.D. (modern)
annō Dōmīnī, *in the year of our Lord*.

Ād, prep., *to* (accus.).

Addō, didi, ditum, dērē, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to add*.

Āděō, ādivi and ādīi, āditum, ādirē, v. n. 4th conjug.,
to go to, approach.

Ādeps, ādīpis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *lard*.

Adhibēō, ūi, itum, ēre, v. a. 2nd conjug., *to use, employ*
(*take, med.*).

Admōvēō, mōvī, mōtum, vērē, v. a. and intrans. 2nd conjug.,
to move to, to apply.

Adstringō, } nxī, ictum, ingērē, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to bind* ;
Astringō, } adstrictūs or astrictūs, *bound*.

Adsum, affūi, ādessē, v. n. irreg., *to be present*.

Adversūs, }
Adversum, } prep., *towards, against* (accus.).

Ægēr, ægrā, ægrum, adj., *sick* (med., *the patient*).

Āēr, āērīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *the air* ; accus. āērā or āērem.

Æstas, ātis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *summer*.

Æther, ēris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *the sky* ; accus. æthērā or æthērem.

Also æthēr or ēther, ēris (med.), *ether*.

Affectō, āvī, ātum, ārē, v. a. 1st conjug., *to affect* ;

used in passiv. morbō affectārī, *to be seized with illness*.

Afficiō, fēcī, fectum, ficērē, v. a. 3rd. conjug., *to affect, to touch* ;
affectūs, ā, um, part., *affected*.

Āgēr, grī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a field*.

Āgō, ēgī, actum, āgērē, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to do, to act*.

Albūs, ā, um, adj., *white*.

Ālīquīs, ālīquā, ālīquīd, pron. indef., *some one*.

Āliūs, āliā, āliūd (gen. āliūs), *another* ; āliī...āliī, *some...others*.

Alnūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the alder*.

Ālōē, ēs, f. subs. 1st decl., *the aloe*.

Altēr, ērā, ērum (gen. altērīūs), *one of two* ;

altēr...altēr, *the one...the other*.

Altīör, öris, adj. comp., *higher* ; n. altiūs, from altūs.

Altissimūs, ā, um, adj. superl., *highest*, from altūs.

Altūs, ā, um, adj., *high*, comp. altiör, superl. altissimūs.

Ālūmēn, īnis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *alum*.

Alvūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the belly* (*the bowels, med.*).

- Ambō, œ, ō, adj., *both*.
- Ammōniā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *ammonia*.
- Āmō, āvī, ātum, ārē, v. a. 1st. conjug., *to love*.
- Amplūs, ā, um, adj., *full*; cochlēārē amplum, *a tablespoonful* (pharm.).
- Amygdālā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *the almond* (pharm.);
amygdālum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl. (classical);
also amygdālūs ī, Linn. *almond tree* (botan.).
- Ān, conj., *whether?*
- Ānimāl, ālis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *an animal*.
- Annūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *the year*.
- Antē, prep., *before* (accus.).
- Antimoniūm, īi, n. subs., *antimony*.
- Āpēriens, entīs, part., used in medical sense, *aperient*;
from āpēriō, ire, v. a. 4th conjug., *to open*.
- Āpis, is, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a bee*.
- Āplicō, āvī and ūi, ātum, āre, 1st conjug., *to apply*.
- Āpūd, prep., *at, near* (accus.).
- Āquā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *water*.
- Āquōsūs, ā, um, adj., *watery*.
- Argentum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *silver*.
- Argentēūs, ā, um, adj., *silvery, of silver*.
- Aromātīcūs, ā, ūm, adj., *aromatic*.
- Ars, artīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *art*.
- Arseniās, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *arseniate* (med.).
- Āsellūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *the cod*.
- Āsinā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a she-ass*; dat. and abl. plur.,
āsīnābūs.
- Āsinūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *an ass*.
- Aspēr, ěrā, ěrum, adj., *rough*.
- Ātēr, atrā, atrum, adj., *jet black*.
- A.U.C., anno urbis conditæ, *in year of the building of the city*.
- Auctōr, ōrīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *the author*.

Audax, ācis, adj., *bold*.

Audēō, ausūs sum, audērě, v. a. and n. passive,
2nd conjug., *to dare* (semi-deponent).

Audiō, īvī, itum, ire, v. a. 4th conjug., *to hear*.

Aurantium, ii, n. subs. 2nd decl., *the orange*.

Aurātūs, ā, um, adj., *golden*; also aurantiācūs (Berlin Ph.),
orange-golden.

Aurěūs, ā, um, adj., *golden* (classical).

Aurīs, is, f. subs. 3rd decl., *the ear*.

Aurum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl. *gold*.

Aut, conj., *or*.

Āvis, is, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a bird*.

B.

Balněum, ěi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a bath*.

Barbadensis, ě, adj., *of or from Barbadoes*.

Běně, adv., *well*.

Benzōas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *benzōate* (med.).

Bībō, bībī, bīběrě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to drink*.

Bīcarbōnas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *bicarbonate* (chem.).

Bīs, adv., *twice*.

Bōnūs, ā, um, adj., *good*; comp. měliř, superl. optīmūs.

Bōs (gen.), bōvis, m. subs. irreg., *an ox*.

Bōvīnūs, ā, um, adj., *pertaining to an ox* (med.).

Brāchium, ii, n. subs. 2nd decl., *an arm*.

Brěvis, brěvě, adj., *short*.

C.

Cæsar, āris, 3rd decl., *Cæsar*.

Cætěrūs, ā, um [or cēt], adj., *the other, the rest*;
et cětěřā, *and so forth*.

Calcār, āris, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a spur*.

Cālidūs, ā, um, adj., *warm*.

- Călömēlas, ānos (vide page 110), m. subs., 3rd decl., *calomel*,
or cālömēlas, n. indec. subs.
- Călör, ōris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *heat*.
- Călumbă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl. (botan.), *Calumba*, or *Colombo*.
- Camphöră, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *camphor*.
- Cănō, cēcīnī, cantum, cănērē, v. n. and a. 3rd conjug., *to sing*.
- Canthăris, idīs, f. subs., *blister fly*, a genus of beetles.
- Cantō, āvī, ātum, ārē, v. frequent. 1st conjug., *to sing* (often).
- Căpillūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a hair*.
- Căpiō, cēpī, captum, căpērē, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to take*.
- Căpūt, itīs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *the head*.
- Carbōnas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *carbōnate* (med.).
- Cardamōmum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *cardamom*.
- Cardinal Numbers, vide pp. 27-29; 117.
- Carměn, inīs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a song*.
- Cascărillă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl. (botan.), *cascarilla*.
- Cassiă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl. (botan.), *cassia*.
- Castăněă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *chestnut*.
- Castrum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a fort*; castră, plur., *a camp*.
- Cătaplasmă, ātis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a poultice*.
- Causă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a cause*.
- Cělēr, cělērīs, cělērē, adj., *swift*.
- Cērātum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a cerate*.
- Chartă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a paper*, i.e. *powder* (med.).
- Chloras, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *chlorate* (med.).
- Chloricūs, ā, um, adj., *chloric* (med.).
- Chloroformum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *chloroform* (med.).
- Cinchōnă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *cinchona*.
- Cinnămōmum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *cinnamon* (botan.).
- Circă, circum, prep., *around* (accus.).
- Circitēr, prep., *about* (accus.).
- Cis, and citră, prep., *on this side of* (accus.).
- Citras, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *citrate* (med.).

- Citrícūs, ā, um, adj., *citric* (chem.).
 Clam, prep., *secretly, without the knowledge of* (accus. and abl.).
 Claudō, clausī, clausum, clauděřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to shut*.
 Clāvīs, īs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a key*; accus. clāv-em or im.
 Cochlěārě, īs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a spoon* (med.).
 Cœnā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *supper* (*chief meal*, classic.).
 Cœnō, āvī, and cœnātūs sum, āřě, v. n. 1st conjug., *to sup*.
 Cœpī, with perf. tenses, v. defect., *I have begun*.
 Colchicum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *colchicum*.
 Collýřium, ěi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *an eye lotion*.
 Cōlō, āvī, ātum, āřě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to strain* (med.).
 Cōlō, cōlūi, cultum, cōlěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to cultivate*.
 Colocynthis, ědis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *colocynth*.
 Cōlōř, ōřis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *colour*.
 Compōsitūs, ā, um, adj., *compound*.
 Concidō, cidī, cīsum, ciděřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to cut up, slice*.
 Concidō, ědī, ěděřě, v. n. 3rd conjug., *to fall down*.
 Condō, didī, ětum, ěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to build*.
 Confectiō, ōńis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *confection* (med.).
 Congěūs, ěi, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a gallon*.
 Cōńōř, āřis, cōńātūs sum, cōńāři, v. dep., *to attempt*.
 Conservā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., (pharm.) *a conserve*;
 Conservā, imper. 2nd pers., Conservō, āvī, ātum, āřě,
 1st conjug., *to keep*.
 Constāt, used impersonally, *it is acknowledged* [followed by
 accus. and infin.]; Constō, stěti, stātum, and stātum, stāřě;
 v. n. 1st conjug., *to stand still*.
 Contrā, prep., *against, contrary to* (accus.).
 Contundō, tūdī, tūsum, tunděřě, v. a. 3rd conjug.,
to pound, bruise; contūsūs, ā, um, part., *pounded*.
 Convālescō, lūi, scěřě, v. incept. 3rd conjug., *to get better*.
 Cōpěā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *plenty*; cōpěæ, ārum, *forces* (milit.).
 Cōquō, coxī, coctum, cōquěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug.,
to cook (*to boil*, med.).

- Cōram, prep., *in the presence of* (abl.).
 Cornū, ūs, n. subs. 4th decl., *a horn*.
 Corpūs, ōrīs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a body*.
 Corrīgō, rexī, rectum, rīgērě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to correct*.
 Crās, adv., *to-morrow*.
 Crētā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *chalk*.
 Croton tigľium, gen. crotōnīs tigľīi (botan.).
 Crūs, crūrīs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *the leg*.
 Crystallūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a crystal*.
 Cūbīcūlum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a bedroom*.
 Cūbō, ūī, ĩtum, ārě, v. n. 1st conjug., *to lie down*; *
 cūbītum ĩrě, *to lie asleep*.
 Cūjūs, ā, um, pron. interrog., *whose?* pron. relat., *of which?*
 Cum, prep., *with* (abl.).
 Cuprum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *copper*.
 Cūrō, āvī, ātum, ārě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to cure*.
 Currō, cūcurrī, cursum, currērě, v. n. 3rd conjug., *to run*.
 Cursō, āvī, ātum, ārě, v. frequent. 1st conjug., *to run* (often).
 Cŷāthūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a cup* (*wineglass*, med.).
 Cynosbātōs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *rose* (obsolete).

D.

- Dārě, infin., from dō, v. a., 1st conjug., *to give*.
 Dē, prep., *down from, from, concerning* (abl.).
 Děā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a goddess*; dat. and abl. plur.,
 dėābūs.
 Dēcět, dėcūĭt, dėcērě, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug.,
it is seemly, becomes.
 Dēcoctum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a decoction* (pharm.).
 Dėdēcět, dėdēcūĭt, dėdēcērě, v. n. impers., 2nd conjug.,
it is unseemly, unbecoming.
 Dėfērō, dėtŭlī, dėlātum, dėferrě, v. a. irreg., *to entrust, hand
 over* (accus. of thing, dat. of person).

Děindě, adv., *then, next.*

Dēlectāt, used impersonally, *it pleases*; dēlectō, āvī, ātum, āřě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to please.*

Dēlīgō, āvī, ātum, āřě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to bind.*

Dēlīgō, dēlēgī, dēlectum, dēlīgěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to choose out, to select.*

Dens, dentīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a tooth.*

Destillātio, ōnīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *distillation* (med.)

Destillō, āvī, ātum, āřě, 1st conjug., *to distil* (classical).

Dēsum, dēfūi, dēssě, v. n. irreg., *to be wanting.*

Děš, ěi, m. subs. 2nd decl., *God*; vide for cases p. 10.

Dextěr, ěřā, ěrum, and trā, trum, adj., *right.*

Dicō, dixī, dictum, dicěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to say, to call.*

Dĕs, ěi, m. & f. subs., 5th decl., *a day.*

Diffĕcilīs, ě, adj., *difficult*; comp. diffĕčiliōř, superl. diffĕcillĕmŭs.

Dĕgĕtŭs, i, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a finger.*

Dignĕ, adv., *worthily*; comp. dignĕš, superl. dignĕssĕmĕ.

Dignĕōř, ōřīs, adj. comp., *more worthy*; from dignŭs.

Dignŭs, ā, um, adj., *worthy.*

Dĕmĕdĕm, ěi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *the half.*

Dĕřĕgō, dĕřĕxī, dĕřĕctum, dĕřĕgěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to direct.*

Dĕssĕmĕlĕs, ě, adj., *unlike*; comp. dĕssĕmĕliōř, superl. dĕssĕmĕlĕmŭs.

Dĕssŭlphas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *disulphate* (chem.).

Dĕtĕōř, ōřīs, adj., *richer*, comp.; from dĕves, *rich.*

Dĕtĕssĕmŭs, ā, um, adj., *richest*; superl. from dĕves, *rich.*

Dĕves, ětis, adj., *rich*; comp. dĕtĕōř, superl. dĕtĕssĕmŭs.

Dĕvĕdō, vĕsĕi, vĕsum, dĕřĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to divide.*

Dō, dĕdĕi, dātum, dāřĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to give.*

Dōcĕō, dōcĕi, doctum, dōcĕřĕ, v. a. 2nd conjug., *to teach.*

Dōlĕō, ŭi, ětum, lĕřĕ, v. n. and a. 2nd conjug., *to feel pain*;

also, *to grieve for, lament* (classical).

Dōlōř, ōřīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *pain.*

- Dömŭs, ūs, f. subs. 4th and 2nd decl., *a house*; dŏmī, *at home*.
 Dŏnĕc, adv., *until*.
 Dosīs, īs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a dose* (med.); accus. dosin.
 Drachmā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a drachm* (med.); gen. plur.
 drachmŭm, for drachmārum.
 Dulcis, dulĕ, adj., *sweet*.
 Dŭŏ, æ, ŏ, num. adj., *two*.

E.

- Ē or ex, prep., *out of* (abl.); ex tempŏrĕ, used adverbially,
on the instant, at the time.
 Effervescentĭā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *effervescence*.
 Ěgŏ, mĕi, pers. pron., *I*.
 Ěheu, interject., *alas!*
 Ělectŭāriŭm, ĭi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *electuary*.
 Ěmendŏ, āvi, ātum, ārĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to emend*.
 Emplastrum, trī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a plaster*.
 En, eccĕ, interject., *lo!*
 Ěnĕmā, ātis, n. subs., 3rd decl., *a clyster*.
 Ěŏ, īvi or ĭi, ĭtum, ĭrĕ, v. n. irreg. 4th conjug., *to go*.
 Ěquā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a mare*; dat. and abl. plur.
 ěquābŭs.
 Ěquŭs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a horse*.
 Ergā, prep., *towards* (only of the feelings) (accus.).
 Ěsŭriŏ, ĭtum, ĭrĕ, v. n. desiderative, *to be hungry, i.e., to wish
 to eat*.
 Ět, conj., *and*.
 Ěvānescŏ, ānŭi, escĕrĕ, v. n. inceptive. 3rd conjug.,
to vanish away, disappear.
 Exĕŏ, exĭi, exĭtum, exĭrĕ, v. n. and a. 4th conjug., *to go out*.
 Exhĭbĕŏ, ŭi, ĭtum, ĕrĕ, v. a. 2nd conjug., *to exhibit, display*.

Expēdit, used impersonally, *it is expedient* ;

expēdiō, ivi, and ii, itum, irē, v. a. 4th conjug.,

to set free, make ready, prepare.

Expērīōr, expertūs sum, expēriri, v. a. dep. 4th conjug., *to try.*

Expers, expertis, adj., *free from* (gen. and abl.).

Extērūs, ā, um, adj., *outside* ; comp. extērīōr, superl. extrēmūs.

Extrā, prep., *outside of* (accus.).

Extractum, i, n. subs. 2nd decl., *an extract* (pharm.).

F.

Fāciēs, ēi, f. subs. 5th decl., *the face.*

Fācilis, ē, adj., *easy* ; comp. fāciliōr, superl. fācillimūs.

Fāciō, fēcī, factum, fācērē, v. a. 3rd conjug. imper. fac., *to make.*

Fāgūs, i, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the beech-tree.*

Fās, n. subs. indec., *right* (*divine law* ; jūs, *human law*).

Febričulā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *fever* (med.).

Febris, is, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a fever* ; accus. febr-em, im ;
abl. febrī.

Fel, fellis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *gall.*

Fēlix, icis, adj., *happy.*

Fērō, tūli, lātum, ferrē, v. a. irreg., *to bear.*

Ferrum, i, n. subs. 2nd decl., *iron.*

Ficūs, ūs, f. subs. 4th decl., *a fig* ; dat. and abl. plur., ficūbūs.

Fīdo, fīsūs sum, fīdērē, v. n. passiv. 3rd conjug.,
to trust (semi-deponent).

Filiā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a daughter* ; dat. and abl. plur.,
filiābūs.

Filiūs, ii, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a son* ; voc. fili.

Finiō, finivi and finii, itum, irē, v. a. 4th conjug., *to finish.*

Fīō, factūs sum, fiērī, pass. of fāciō, *to be made, to become.*

Fistulā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl. (botan.).

Flātūs, ūs, m. subs. 4th decl., *breathing* (med. *flatulence*).

Flāvūs, ā, um, adj., *yellow.*

- Flōs, flōris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a flower*.
 Fœtidūs, ā, um, adj., *fetid*.
 Fōlium, iī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a leaf*.
 Fontānūs, ā, um, adj., *from a fountain, or spring*.
 Frāter, frātris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a brother*.
 Fraxīnūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the ash-tree*.
 Frīgīdūs, ā, um, adj., *cold*.
 Frūōr, ēris, frūitūs and fructūs sum, frūī, v. n. dep. 3rd conjug.,
to enjoy.
 Fūgax, ācis, adj., *fleeting*.
 Fūgiō, fūgī, fūgitum, fūgērē, v. n. and a. 3rd conjug., *to flee*.
 Fungōr, ēris, functūs sum, fungī, v. dep. 3rd conjug.,
to perform, discharge.

G.

- Galbānum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl. (botan.).
 Gallicūs, ā, um, adj., *gallic*.
 Gallūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a cock* (fem. gallīnā, æ, 1st decl.,
a hen).
 Gargāriśmā, ātis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *gargle* (med.).
 Gaudēō, gāvīsūs sum, gaudērē, v. n. passiv. 2nd conjug.,
to rejoice (semi-deponent).
 Gentiānā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *gentian* (botan.).
 Gēnū, ūs, n. subs. 4th decl., *a knee*.
 Glycyrrhizā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *liquorice*.
 Grācilīs, ě, adj., *slender*; comp. grāciliōr, superl. grācillimūs.
 Grādūs, ūs, m. subs. 4th decl., *a step*.
 Grāmēn, īnis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *grass*.
 Grandīnāt, used impersonally, *it hails*; from grando, īnis,
 f. subs. 3rd decl., *hail*.
 Grānum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a grain*.
 Guttā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a drop*; plur. (med.) guttæ,
"drops."

H.

- Hăběät, sometimes used in the sense of căpăät, *let him take*.
 Hăběō, ūi, itum, bĕrĕ, v. a. and n. 2nd conjug., *to have*.
 Haustŭs, ūs, m. subs. 4th decl., *a draught*.
 Hĕri, adv., *yesterday*.
 Hĕrōdōtŭs, i, m. subs. 2nd decl., *Herodotus*.
 Hic, hęc, hōc, pron. demons., *this (near me)*.
 Hic, adv., *here*.
 Hĕms, (hĕmps) hĕmĭs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *winter*.
 Hirŭdo, hirŭdĭnĭs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a leech*.
 Hōră, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *an hour*.
 Hōdĭĕ, adv., *to day*.
 Hōmo, ĭnĭs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a man*.
 Hortōr, āris, hortātŭs sum, hortārĭ, v. a. dep., *to exhort, encourage*.
 Hŭmilĭs, ě, adj., *low*; comp. hŭmilĭōr, superl. hŭmillĭmŭs.
 Hŭmŭs, i, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the ground*; hŭmĭ, *on the ground*.
 Hydrargŭrum, i, n. subs. 2nd decl., *mercury*.
 Hydras, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *hydrate (med.)*.
 Hydrochlōras, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *hydrochlorate (chem.)*.
 Hyoscyāmŭs, i, m. subs. 2nd decl., *henbane (botan.)*.
 Hydrocyānicŭs, ā, um, adj., *hydrocyanic (chem.)*.

I.

- Ībĭ, adv., *there*.
 Īdem, ěādem, ĭdem, pron. defin., *the same*.
 Īdōněŭs, ā, um, adj., *fit*.
 Ignĭs, ĭs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *fire*.
 Illĕ, illā, illŭd, pron. demons., *that (yonder)*.
 Immĭnŭō, ūi, ūtum, ūĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to diminish*.
 Impĕrātor, ōris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *emperor*.
 Impōnō, ōsŭi, ōsitum, nĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to place upon*.

- Imprimis, (*or in primis*) adv., *chiefly, especially.*
- Īmūs, ā, um, adj., *lowest*, superl., from infērūs.
- In, prep., *in*, with abl.; *into*, with accus.
- Īnēō, ĩnĭvĭ, and ĩnĭi, ĩnĭtum, ĩnĭrĕ, v. a. and n. 4th conjug.,
to go into, to commence.
- Infĕriōr, ōrĭs, adj., *lower*, comp., from infērūs.
- Infērūs, ā, um, adj., *lower*, comp. infĕriōr, superl. infĭmūs, and ĩmūs.
- Infĭmūs, ā, um, adj., *lowest*, superl., from infērūs.
- Infrā, prep., *below* (accus.).
- Infrĭcō, cūi, ctum, and cātum, ārĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to rub in.*
- Infūsō, āvĭ, ātum, ārĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to infuse* (med.).
- Infūsum, ĩ, n. subs. 2nd decl., *an infusion* (pharm.).
- Ingens, ingentĭs, adj., *large.*
- Ingentiōr, ōrĭs, adj. comp., *greater*; from ingens.
- Inquam, v. defect., *I say*; inquĭs, inquĭt, inquĭmūs, inquĭunt.
- Inspissō, āvĭ, ātum, ārĕ, v. a. 1st conjug.,
to inspissate, thicken (med.).
- Insum, infūi, ĩnessĕ, v. n. irreg., *to be in or upon.*
- Intĕr, prep., *between, among* (accus.).
- Interdum, adv., *sometimes, now and then, meanwhile.*
- Intĕrĕō, intĕrii, intĕritum, intĕrĭrĕ, v. n. 4th conjug., *to perish.*
- Intersum, fūi, essĕ, v. n. irreg., *to be present at, take part in.*
- Intĕrūs, ā, um, adj., *inside*; comp. intĕriōr, superl. intĭmūs.
- Intĭmĕ, adv., *intimately, very well.*
- Intrā, prep., *inside of, within* (accus.).
- Invādō, sĭ sum, dĕrĕ, v. n. 3rd conjug., *to come on, attack.*
- Involvō, vĭ, vōlūtum, vĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to roll in.*
- Iōdĭdum, ĩ, n. subs., *iodide.*

It is generally agreed to make these nouns in ĭdum short: there is no classical authority.

- Ipĕcācuanhā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl. (botan.).
- Ipsĕ, ipsā, ipsum, pron. defin., *self*; ipsissimūs, *the very same.*

Īs, ěā, ĭd, pron. demons., *he, she, it, that*.

Istĕ, istā, istŭd, pron. demons., *that (near you)*.

Ītĕr, ĭtĭnĕrĭs, n. subs. irreg. 3rd decl., *a journey*.

J.

Jamāicensĭs, ě, adj., *of or belonging to Jamaica*.

Jĕcur, jĕcōrĭs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *the liver*.

Jŭliŭs, ĭi, m. subs. 2nd decl., *July*.

Jŭniŭs, ĭi, m. subs. 2nd decl., *June*.

Jŭpĭtĕr, Jōvis, m. subs. irreg. (also Juppĭtĕr).

Jŭvĕnĭs, adj., *young*; used as subs., comp. jŭnĭōr;

for comp. and superl., nātŭ mĭnōr and mĭnimŭs.

Juxtā, prep., *near, hard by, next to* (accus.).

L.

Lābōr, ōrĭs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *labour*.

Lābōr, lapsŭs sum, lābĭ, v. n. dep. 3rd conjug., *to glide by*.

Lac, lactĭs, n. subs., 3rd decl., *milk*; accus. lactem.

Lāpĭs, ĭdĭs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a stone*.

Lātŭs, ā, um, adj., *broad*.

Lātŭs, ĕrĭs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *the side*.

Laxatĭvŭs, ā, um, adj., *laxative* (med.).

Lĕgō, lĕgĭ, lectum, lĕgĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conj., *to read*.

Lĕnĭs, ě, adj., *gentle, gradual*.

Lĕnĭtĭvŭs, ā, um, adj., *lenitive* (med.); from lĕnĭs, *mild, gentle*.

Lĕvis, lĕvĕ, adj., *light*; lĕvis, lĕvĕ, adj., *smooth*.

Lĭbĕr, ĕrā, ĕrum, adj., *free*; lĭbĕrĭ, plur., *children*.

Lĭbĕr, brĭ, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a book*.

Lĭbĕt, lĭbŭĭt, and lĭbitum est, lĭbĕrĕ, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug.,
it pleases.

Lĭbrā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a pound*.

Lĭcĕt, lĭcŭĭt, and lĭcĭtum est, lĭcĕrĕ, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug.,
it is lawful, it is allowed.

- Lignum. ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *wood*.
 Limōn, ōnīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *lemon*.
 Līnimentum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a liniment*.
 Līquēt, līquērē, v. n. impers. 2nd conj., *it is clear*.
 Līquidūs, ā, um, adj., *liquid*.
 Līquor, līquōrīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a fluid*.
 Lōquōr, ērīs, lōcūtūs sum, lōquī, v. n. and a. dep. 3rd conjug.,
to speak.
 Lōtīo, ōnīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a lotion (med.)*.
 Lūdō, lūsī, lūsum, lūdērē, v. a. and n. 3rd conjug., *to play*.
 Lūnā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *the moon*.
 Lux, lūcīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *light*.
 Lyttā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *Spanish fly (med.)*.

M.

- Mācērō, āvī, ātum, ārē, v. a. 1st conjug., *to macerate*.
 Māgīs, adv., *more*.
 Māgistēr, trī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a master*.
 Magnēsīā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *magnesia (chem.)*.
 Magnītūdo, īnīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *size*.
 Magnūs, ā, um, adj., *great*; comp. mājōr, superl. maxīmūs.
 Mājōr, ōrīs, adj., *greater*, comp., from magnūs, *great*.
 Mālē, adv., *ill*.
 Mālō, mālūī, mallē, v. a. irreg., *to have rather, to prefer*.
 Mālūs, ā, um, adj., *bad*.
 Mālūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *an apple-tree*.
 Mānē, n. indec. subs., used adverbially, *in the morning*.
 Massā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a mass (med., applied to pills)*.
 Mātēr, matrīs, f. subs., 3rd decl., *a mother*.
 Maxīmē, adv., *most*.
 Maxīmūs, ā, um, adj. *greatest*, superl., from magnūs, *great*.
 Mēdicāmentum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a medicine, a drug*.

- Mědiūs, ā, um, adj., *intermediate*; cochlēārē mēdiūm,
a dessertspoonful (pharm.).
- Měliōr, ōriš, adj. comp., *better*; n. mēliūs., from bōnūs.
- Mensīs, īs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a month*.
- Menthā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *mint* (botan.).
- Mercūriūs, īi, m. subs. 2nd decl., *mercury*; voc. mercūri.
- Mēriđiēs, m. subs. 5th decl., *noon*.
- Mētiōr, īriš, mensūs sum, mētirī, v. a. dep. 4th conjug.,
to measure.
- Měūs, ā, um, pron. possess., *mine*; voc. mī.
- Mīnimum, ī, n. subs. (med.) 2nd decl., *a minim*, derived
 from mīnimum, *the least*.
- Mīnimūs, ā, um, adj., *smallest*, superl., from parvūs, *small*.
- Mīnistēr, trī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a servant*.
- Mīnōr, ōriš, adj., *smaller*, comp., from parvūs, *small*.
- Miscēō, miscūi, mistum or mixtum, miscērē, v. a. 2nd conjug.,
to mix; imper. miscē, *mix thou*.
- Mīsēr, ěrā, ěrum, adj., *wretched*.
- Mīsērēōr, mīsērītūs sum (and mīsertūs), mīsērērī, v. dep.
 2nd conjug., *to pity*.
- Mīsērēt or mīsērētūr, mīsērītum est, mīsērērē, v. n. impers.
 2nd conjug., *it excites pity*.
- Mistūrā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a mixture* (med.).
- Mītīs, mītē, adj., *mild*.
- Mittō, mīsī, missum, mittērē, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to send*.
- Mōdō, adv., *only*.
- Mōdūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *manner, way*.
- Mollīs, ě, adj., *soft*.
- Mōnēō, mōnūi, mōnītum, mōnērē, v. a. 2nd conjug., *to advise*.
- Morbūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *disease*; morbō affectārī, *to be
 seized with illness*.
- Mōriōr, mortūūs sum, mōrī, v. dep. 3rd conjug., *to die*.
- Morphiā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *morphia* (chem.).

- Morrhüă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *cod*.
 Mors, mortis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *death*.
 Mōrūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *mulberry tree*.
 Mucilāgo, inis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *mucilage (med.)*.
 Multūs, ā, um, adj., *much*; comp. plūs, superl. plūrīmūs.
 Mūtō, āvī, ātum, ārě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to change*.
 Myrrhă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *myrrh*.

N.

- Nam, conj., *for*.
 Nātū mājōr, *elder*; nātū maxīmūs, *eldest* } idiomatic.
 Nātū mīnōr, *younger*; nātū mīnīmūs, *youngest* }
 Nātūră, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *nature*.
 Ně, interrog. part., enclitic, lěgisně, *dost thou read?*
 Nē, adv. and conjug., *lest*.
 Něfās, n. subs. indec., *wrong (contrary to divine law)*.
 Nēquam, adj., *worthless*; comp. nēquiōr, superl. nēquissīmūs.
 Nēquiōr, ōris, adj., *more worthless*, comp., from nēquam,
worthless.
 Nēquissīmūs, ā, um, adj., *most worthless*, superl., from nēquam,
worthless.
 Neutěr, neutră, neutrum, adj. (gen. neutriūs), *neither of the two*.
 Nīgěr, ră, rum, adj., *black*.
 Nīhil, n. subs. indec., *nothing* (contracted, *nīl.*)
 Nīmīs, adv., *too much*.
 Ningīt, used impersonally, *it snows*; from ningō, nxit, gěrě,
 v. n. 3rd conjug., *to snow*.
 Nīsī, conj., *unless*.
 Nītras, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *nitrate (chem.)*.
 Nītrōsūs, ā, um, adj., *nitrous (chem.)*.
 Nōlō, nōlūi, nollě, v. irreg., *to be unwilling*.
 Nōměn, inis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a name*.
 Nostěr, stră, strum, pronom. adj., *our*.
 Nōtō, āvī, ātum, ārě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to mark, note, observe*.

Nox, noctis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *night*.

Nullus, ō, um, adj., *none*.

Num, adv. interrog. part., *whether?*

Numerals, vide pp. 27-29; 117.

Nusquam, adv., *nowhere*.

Nux, nŭcis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a nut*.

Nythēmĕrum, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a night and a day, i.e. twenty-four hours*.

O.

Ōb, prep., *on account of* (accus.).

Ōbĕō, ōbivī and ōbŭi, ōbitum, ōbirĕ, v. n. and a. 4th conjug., *to meet (to meet death, i.e., ōbirĕ, to die)*.

Ōbliquus, ō, um, adj., *oblique* (grammat. indirect.).

Ōbsum, obfŭi, (sometimes offŭi) ōbessĕ, v. n. irreg., *to be against, to injure*.

Ōctārius, ŭi, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a pint*.

Ōcŭlus, i, m. subs. 2nd decl., *an eye*.

Ōdor, ōdōris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a scent*.

Ōlĕum, ěi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *oil*.

Ōlivā, æ, fem. subs. 1st decl., *the olive*.

Omnis, ě, adj., *all, every*.

Ōpĕrōr, ātus sum, āri, v. n. dep. 1st conjug., *to work, to operate*.

Ōpĭum, ŭi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *opium* (in sing. only).

Ōportĕt, ōportŭit, ōportĕrĕ, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug., *it behoves (one ought)*.

Ōptimŭs, ō, um, adj., *best, superb*, superl. ; from bōnŭs, *good*.

Ōpŭs, ěris, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a work* ; ōpŭs, *denoting necessity*, n. indecl.

Ōrātiō, ōnis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *speech, oration*.

Ordinal Numbers, vide pp. 27-28; 117.

Ōriōr, ortŭs sum, oriri, v. dep. 4th conjug., *to rise*.

Ornŭs, i, f. subs. 2nd decl., *mountain ash*.

Ōvis, is, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a sheep*.

P.

- Pallescō, pallūī, scēre, v. n. incept. 3rd conjug.,
to turn pale; from pallēō, ērē, v. n. 2nd conjug., *to be pale*.
 Pār, pārīs, adj., *equal*.
 Pārens, părentīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a parent*.
 Pārō, āvī, ātum, ārē, v. a. 1st conjug., *to prepare*.
 Paroxysmūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., (med.) *paroxysm*.
 Pars, partīs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a part*.
 Partiōr, īris, partītūs sum, partīrī, v. dep. 4th conjug., *to share*.
 Parvūlūs, ā, um, adj., *small*; dimin. from parvūs.
 Parvūs, ā, um, adj., *small*; comp. mīnōr, superl. mīnimūs.
 Pātēr, patrīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a father*.
 Pātiōr, passūs sum, pātī, v. dep. 3rd conjug., *to suffer*.
 Pauxillum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *a little*.
 Pectūs, ōrīs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *the breast* (med. *the chest*).
 Pējōr, ōrīs, adj. comp., *worse*; n. pējūs. from mālūs.
 Pělāgūs, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *the open sea*.
 Pendens, pendentīs, particip., *weighing*.
 Pendēō, pēpendī, pensum, pendērē, v. n. 2nd conjug.,
to hang.
 Pēnēs, prep., *in the power of* (accus.).
 Pēr, prep., *through, during* (accus.).
 Pērēō, pērīi, pērītum, pērīrē, v. n. 4th conjug., *to perish*.
 Persistō, stītī, stēre, v. n. 3rd conjug., *to continue, persist*.
 Pēs, pēdīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a foot*.
 Pessimūs, ā, um, adj., *worst*; superl. from mālūs, *bad*.
 Pharmācopœiā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl.
 Phosphas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *phosphate* (med.).
 Phosphōricūs, ā, um, adj., *phosphoric* (chem.).
 Pīgēt, pīgūt, and pīgītum est, pīgērē, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug.,
it vexes.
 Pīlūlā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a pill* (med.).
 Pīpērītā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *peppermint* (botan.).

Pírūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the pear-tree*.

Plácēt, plácūit, or plácitum est, plácērě, v. n. impers.

2nd conjug., *it pleases*; plácūit (historical), *it was ordered*.

Plūit, used impersonally, *it rains*; from plūō, plūi, or plūvi,

plūērě, v. n. 3rd conjug., *to rain*.

Plumbum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *lead*.

Plūrimūs, ā, um, adj., *most*; superl. from multūs, *much*.

Plūs, plūris, adj., *more*; comp. from multūs, *much*.

Pōdōphyllum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *podophyllum* (botan.).

Pōnitēt, pōnitūit, pōnitērě, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug.,

it causes sorrow, it repents me.

Pollex, īcis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *the thumb*.

Pōndērōsūs, ā, um, adj., *heavy*; from pōndūs, ěris, n. subs.

3rd decl., *a weight*.

Pōně, prep., *behind* (accus.).

Pōpŭlūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the poplar*.

Pōpŭlūs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *the people*.

Possūm, pōtŭi, possě, v. n. irreg., *to be able*.

Post, prep., *after* (accus.).

Postěā, adv., *afterwards*.

Postěrūs, ā, um, adj., *behind*; comp. postěrŭor,

superl. postrēmūs and postŭmūs.

Pōtassā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *potash* (med. in sing. only).

Pōtiōr, ěris, pōtitūs, sum pōtirī, v. n. dep. 4th conjug.,

to obtain possession of.

Præ, prep., *before, in comparison with* (abl.).

Præcipiō, cēpī, ceptum, ěrě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to direct, advise*.

Præpārō, āvi, ātum, ārě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to prepare*.

Præsum, præfŭi, præessě, v. n. irreg., *to be before, to preside*;
take the lead; pres. particip. præsens, præsentiis.

Prætěr, prep., *beside* (accus.).

Pranděō, prandī, and pransūs sum, prandērě, v. n. and a.

2nd conjug., *to dine*.

- Prandĭum, ĭi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *dinner* (classical).
 Primŭs, ā, um, adj. superl., *first*.
 Priŏr, ōris, adj. comp., *former*; n., priŭs.
 Prŏ, prep., *before, for, on behalf of* (abl.); prŏ rē nātā, used adverbially, *occasionally*.
 Prŏpě, prep., *near* (accus.).
 Prŏpiŏr, ōris, adj. comp., *nearer*; n., prŏpiŭs.
 Proptěr, prep., *on account of* (accus.).
 Prorsŭs, adv., *entirely*.
 Prŏsum, prŏfŭi, prŏdessě, v. n. irreg., takes d before e;
 prŏsum, prŏděs, prŏdest, *to be useful to, to benefit*.
 Proximŭs, ā, um, adj. superl., *nearest*.
 Prŭnŭs, ĭ, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the plum-tree*.
 Pŭdět, pŭdŭit or pŭditum est, pŭděrě, v. n. imp. 2nd conjug., *it shames*.
 Pŭěr, ĭ, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a boy*.
 Pulchěr, pulchrā, pulchrum, adj., *beautiful* (also pulcěr).
 Pulmo, pulmŏnis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a lung*.
 Pulpā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *pulp*.
 Pulvis, pulvėris, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a powder*.
 Pŭrificātŭs, ā, um, part., *purified*.
 Pŭrificŏ, āvi, ātum, ārě, v. a. 1st conjug., *to purify*.

Q.

- Quā, adv., *which way?*
 Quæsŏ, *I entreat*; quæsŭmŭs (*we entreat*), v. defect.
 Quālis, ě, pron. adj., *what sort?*
 Quamdĭŭ, adv., *how long?*
 Quandŏ, adv., *when?*
 Quantĭtas, ātis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *quantity*.
 Quantŭs, ā, um, adj., *how much?*
 Quartŭs, ā, um, ord. num. adj., *the fourth*.
 Quātěr, adv., *four times*.

- Quě, enclitic conj., *and* (joined to previous word).
 Quercūs, ūs, f. subs. 4th decl., *an oak*; dat. and abl. plur. quercūbūs.
 Quī, quæ, quōd, pron. rel., *who* or *which*.
 Quicumquě, quæcumquě, quodcumquě, pron. rel., *whosoever*, *whatsoever* (or quīcunquě).
 Quīdam, quædam, quiddam (quoddam), pron. indef., *a certain one*.
 Quiēs, ētis, f. subs. 5th decl., *quiet sleep* (med.).
 Quīn, conj., *but that* (with subj.).
 Quīnĭā, æ, and quīnā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *quinine* (med.).
 Quinquīēs, adv., *five times*.
 Quīs or quī, quæ, quīd or quōd, pron. interrog., *who?* *which?* *what?*
 Quisnam, quidnam, quīnam, quænam, quodnam, pron. interrog., *who?* *what?*
 Quisquě, quæquě, quicquě (quodquě), pron. indef., *each*.
 Quisquis, quidquid (and quicquid), pron. indef., *whosoever*, *whatsoever*.
 Quīvis, quævis, quīdvis (quodvis), pron. indef., *any you will*.
 Quō, adv., *whither?*
 Quōt, indec. adj., *how many?*
 Quōsusque, adv., *how far?*

R.

- Rādix, rādīcis, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a root*.
 Rāpĭō, rāpĭi, raptum, rāpĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to seize*.
 Rārō, adv., *seldom*, comp. rārĭūs, superl. rārĭssĭmē.
 Rārūs, ā, um, adj., *rare*.
 Rĕcĭpĭō, cĕpĭ, ceptum, cĭpĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to receive*, *to take*.
 Rĕdĕō, rĕdĭi, rĕditum, rĕdĭrĕ, v. n. 4th conjug., *to return*.
 Rĕfĕrō, rĕtŭli (and rett.), rĕlātum, rĕfĕrĕ, v. a. irreg. 3rd conjug., *to put back*, *relegate*.
 Rĕgō, rĕxĭ, rectum, rĕgĕrĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to rule*.

Rějícíō, ēcī, ectum, cěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to reject*.

Rěpětō, ivī and īi, itum, ěřě, v. a. 3rd conjug.,
to repeat, recommence.

Rēs, rěi, f. subs. 5th decl., *a thing*.

Rēsīnā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *resin*.

Rětě, is, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a net*.

Rex, rěgis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *a king*.

Rhēum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *rhubarb*.

Rhœas, ādos, 3rd decl., *red poppy* (botan.).

Rōmānūs, ā, um, adj., *Roman*.

Rōsā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a rose*.

Rōtundūs, ā, um, adj., *round*.

Rursūs, adv., *again*.

S.

Sacchārum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *sugar*.

Sæpě, adv., *often*.

Sal, sālīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *salt*.

Sālūběr, sālubrīs, sālubrě, adj., *healthful*.

Sapō, ōnīs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *soap*.

Sarsāpārillā, æ, } f. subs. 1st decl., *sarsaparilla*.

Sarzā, æ,

Sātumnūs, ī, *lead* (old chem.).

Scammonīum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl. (gum, resin),

and scammoniā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., (plant) *scammony*.

Sciō, scivī, scitum, scirě, v. a. 4th conjug., *to know*.

Scrūpūlus, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a scruple* (med.).

Sē, sēsē, pron. reflex., *himself, herself, itself*.

Sēcundum, prep., *following, in accordance with* (accus.).

Sěd, conj., *but*.

Sěměl, adv., *once*.

Sēmen, īnīs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a seed*.

Sempěr, adv., *always*.

Sěnātūs, ūs, m. subs. 4th decl., *the senate*.

Sĕnex, sĕnis, m. subs. irreg., *an old man*.

Sĕnex, sĕnis, adj., *old*, comp. sĕniřor; for comp. and superl. nātŭ mājřor and maxĭmŭs.

Sĕpărātĭm, adv., *separately*.

Sĕpōnō, pōsŭi, pōsitum, pōnĕřĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug.,
to lay aside (allow to settle, med.).

Sĕquor, ĕřis, sĕcŭtŭs sum, sĕquĭ, v. a. dep. 3rd conjug., *to follow*.

Sesquĭcarbonas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., (med.) *sesquicarbonate*.

Sextŭs, ā, um, num. ord. adj., *sixth*.

Sĭ, conj., *if*.

Signō, āvĭ, ātum, āřĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to sign, describe*.

Sĭmilĭs, ĕ, adj., *like*, comp. sĭmilĭřor, superl. sĭmillĭmŭs.

Sĭmŭl, adv., *together*.

Sĭnĕ, prep., *without (abl.)*.

Singŭlŭs, ā, um, adj., *single, each*.

Sĭtis, ĭs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *thirst (only in sing.)*, accus. sĭtim,
abl. sĭti.

Sōdā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *soda (med.)*.

Sōlĕō, sōlitŭs sum, sōlĕřĕ, v. n. pass. 2nd conjug.,
to be accustomed (semi-deponent).

Sōlŭs, ā, um, adj., *alone*.

Solvō, solvĭ, sōlŭtum, solvĕřĕ, v. a. 3rd conjug., *to loosen*.

Somnŭs, ĭ, m. subs. 2nd decl., *sleep*.

Spĕs, ĕi, f. subs. 5th decl., *hope*.

Spĭritŭs, ŭs, m. subs. 4th decl., *spirit (med.)*.

Spissō, āvĭ, ātum, āřĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to thicken*.

Spontĕ, f. subs. defect., *by one's own choice*.

Stannum, ĭ, n. subs. 2nd decl., *tin*.

Stĕtim, adv., *immediately*.

Stĕtŭs, ŭs, m. subs. 4th decl., *state, condition*.

Sternum, ĭ, n. subs. 2nd decl., *the breast-bone, hence the chest (med.)*.

Stibĭum, ĭi, n. subs. 2nd decl., *antimony*.

Styrax, styráčis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *storax*. Gender doubtful.

Dioscorides has been followed.

Suāděō, suāsī, suāsum, suāděřě, v. n. and a. 2nd conjug.,

to advise, urge.

Süb, prep., *up to, under, beneath*, of time, *about* (acc. or abl.).

Sübindě, adv., *frequently.*

Submuriás, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *sub-chloride* (chem.).

Subsum, (perf. none) sübessě, v. n. irreg., *to be under, to be near.*

Subtěř, prep., *under, beneath* (acc. or abl.).

Succüs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *juice.*

Sulphas, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *sulphate* (med.).

Sulphūr, ůřis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *sulphur.*

Sulphūrětum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *sulphuret*;

also, sulphurātüs, ā, um, adj. (chem.).

Sulphuricüs, ā, um, adj., *sulphuric* (med.).

Sum, ěs, fůi, fütůřüs, essě, v. auxil., *to be.*

Summüs, ā, um, adj., *the highest, last*, superl. from süpěřüs, *upper*; often, *greatest* or *utmost*; summā diligentiā.

Süpellex, süpellectilis, f. subs. irreg., *furniture.*

Süpěř, prep., *over* (acc. or abl.).

Süpěřiör, öřis, adj., *upper*, comp. from süpěřüs.

Süpersum, süperfůi, süperessě, v. n. irreg., *to be over, to remain, to survive.*

Süpěřüs, ā, um, adj., *upper*, comp. süpěřiör, superl. suprēmüs or summüs.

Suprā, prep., *above* (accus.).

Suprēmüs, ā, um, adj., *highest, last*, superl. from süpěřüs, *upper.*

Sůüs, ā, um, pron. posses., *his, her, its, their own.*

Syrůpůs, ī, m. subs. 2nd decl., *syrup.*

T.

Tābernā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a shop.*

Tābůlā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a table.*

- Tædět, (pertæsum est), tædēřě, v. n. impers. 2nd conjug.,
it disgusts, wearies.
- Tālīs, ě, adj., *such.*
- Tantūs, ā, um, adj., *so much.*
- Tăraxăcum, ī, n. subs. 2nd decl., *taraxacum.*
- Tartaricus, ā, um, adj., *tartaric* (chem.).
- Tartras, ātis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *tartrate* (med.).
- Tempūs, ōřis, n. subs. 3rd decl., *time*; also, *the temple* (forehead),
generally plur. tempōřă.
- Tĕnax, ācis, adj., *tenacious.*
- Tĕnĕř, ěřă, ěrum, adj., *tender.*
- Tĕnūs, prep., *reaching to, as far as* (abl.) (put after governed
word).
- Tĕř, adv., *thrice.*
- Thōrax, ācis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *the chest, thorax.*
- Tinctūră, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *a tincture* (med.).
- Tōnăt, used impersonally, *it thunders*; from tōnō, ũi, tōnăřě,
v. n. and a. 1st conjug., *to thunder.*
- Tōt, indec. adj., *so many.*
- Tōtūs, ā, um, adj., *whole* (the).
- Trăgăcanthă, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *tragacanth.*
- Trans, prep., *across* (accus.).
- Transĕō, ĩi, transĭtum, transĭřě, v. n. and a. 4th conjug.
to cross over.
- Trĕs, trium, *three.*
- Tū, tūi, pers. pron., *thou.*
- Tussĭs, ĩs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a cough*; acc. tussim, abl. tussĭ.
- Tūūs, ā, um, pron. poss., *thine.*

U.

- Ūbĭ, adv., *where?*
- Ullūs, ā, um, adj., *any.*
- Ulmūs, ī, f. subs. 2nd decl., *the elm.*

- Ultĕriřr, řris, adj. comp., *further*.
 Ultimřs, ř, um, adj., superl., *furthest*.
 Ultrř, prep., *on the farther side of* (acc.).
 Ūnř, adv., *together with*.
 Unciř, ř, f. subs. 1st decl., *an ounce*.
 Undř, adv., *whence?*
 Unguentum, ř, n. subs. 2nd decl., *ointment*.
 Ūnřs, ř, um, adj., *one*.
 Urbs, urbřs, f. subs. 3rd decl., *a city*.
 Urgřř, ursř, urgřř, v. a. 2nd conjug., *to press, oppress*.
 Ūsřs, řs, m. subs. 4th decl., *use*.
 Ūt, conj., *as, so that* (with subjunct.).
 Ūtř, utrř, utrum, adj. (gen. utrius), *which of the two*.
 Ūtřr, řřs, řsřs sum, řti, v. dep. 3rd conj., *to use*.
 Utrum, adv. interrog. part., *whether?*

V.

- Valdř, adv., *greatly*.
 Valerianas, řtis, m. subs. 3rd decl., *valerianate* (med.).
 Vř, enclitic. conj., *or* (joined to previous word).
 Vřl, conj., *or*.
 Vřnř, ř, f. subs. 1st decl., *a vein*.
 Vřnřnum, ř, n. subs. 2nd decl., *poison*.
 Vřrřtriřř, ř, f. subs. 1st decl., *veratria*; vřrřtrum (botan.).
 Vřřřr, řřs, vřřřs sum, vřřř, v. a. and n. dep. 2nd conjug.,
to fear.
 Versřs, prep., *towards* (place or direction) (put after governed
 word; acc.).
 Vřř, řs, n. subs. 4th decl., *a spit*.
 Vescřr, řřs, vescř, v. n. dep. 3rd conjug., *to eat*.
 Vřsikatřriřs, ř, um, adj., *pertaining to a blister*.
 Vespřr, řřs, m. subs. 3rd decl., *the evening*; vespřř or ves-
 přř, *in the evening*.

Vestĕr, strā, strum, pronom. adj., *your*.

Vĕtĕrĭmŭs, ā, um, adj. superl., *oldest*; from vĕtŭs.

Vĕtŭs, ěrĭs, adj., *old*; plur., vĕtĕrĕs, vĕtĕrum, *the ancients*.

Vĭā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *the way*.

Vĭcĕs, f. subs. defect., vĭcem, vĭcĕ, vĭcĕs, vĭcĭbŭs, *time, times*; lit., *changes*; ād trĕs vĭcĕs, *three times successively*; vĭcĕ used adverbially; *instead of*.

Vĭdĕlicĕt, adv., *to wit*.

Vĭdĕō, vĭdĭ, vĭsum, vĭdĕrĕ, v. a. 2nd conjug., *to see*.

Vĭdĕōr, vĭsŭs sum, vĭdĕrĭ, from vĭdĕō, used as a deponent, *to appear, to seem*.

Vĭnum, ĭ, n. subs. 2nd decl., *wine*.

Vĭr, ĭ, m. subs. 2nd decl., *a man*.

Vĭrŭs, ĭ, n. subs. 2nd decl., *poison*.

Vĭs, acc. vim, abl. vĭ, f. subs. irreg., *strength*.

Vĭtā, æ, f. subs. 1st decl., *life*.

Vĭvō, vĭxĭ, victum, vĭvĕrĕ, v. n. 3rd conjug., *to live*.

Vĭvŭs, ā, um, adj., *alive*.

Vōcō, āvĭ, ātum, ārĕ, v. a. 1st conjug., *to call*.

Vōlō, vōlŭi, vellĕ, v. irreg. defect., *to be willing, to wish*; pres. part. vōlens.

Vōmĭcŭs, ā, um, adj., *producing sickness*,

Nux vōmĭcā (botan.).

Vōmĭtŭs, ūs, m. subs. 4th decl., *vomiting*.

Vulgō, adv., *commonly*.

Vulgŭs, ĭ, n. subs. (sometimes m.), *the multitude*.

Vulnŭs, ěrĭs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *a wound*.

Z.

Zingĭbĕr, ěrĭs, n. subs. 3rd decl., *ginger*.

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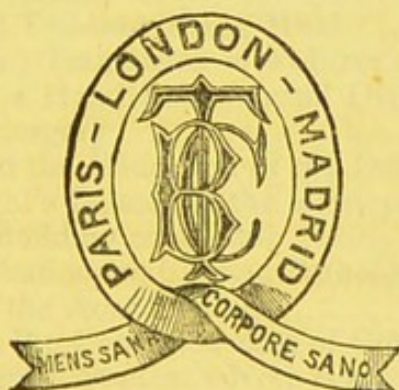
MEDICINE, SURGERY,

AND ALLIED SCIENCES,

VETERINARY MEDICINE AND SURGERY,

AND IN

SCIENCE AND ART.



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