

**A grammatical introduction to the London Pharmacopoeia : containing a short but comprehensive Latin grammar; selections for the exercise of the student in translating from Latin into English, and from English into Latin; and a vocabulary, alphabetically arranged in the different classes of nouns, adjectives and participles, pronouns, verbs, and indeclinable words ... To which is added, an appendix, containing the words most frequently occurring in physicians' prescriptions / by S.F. Leach.**

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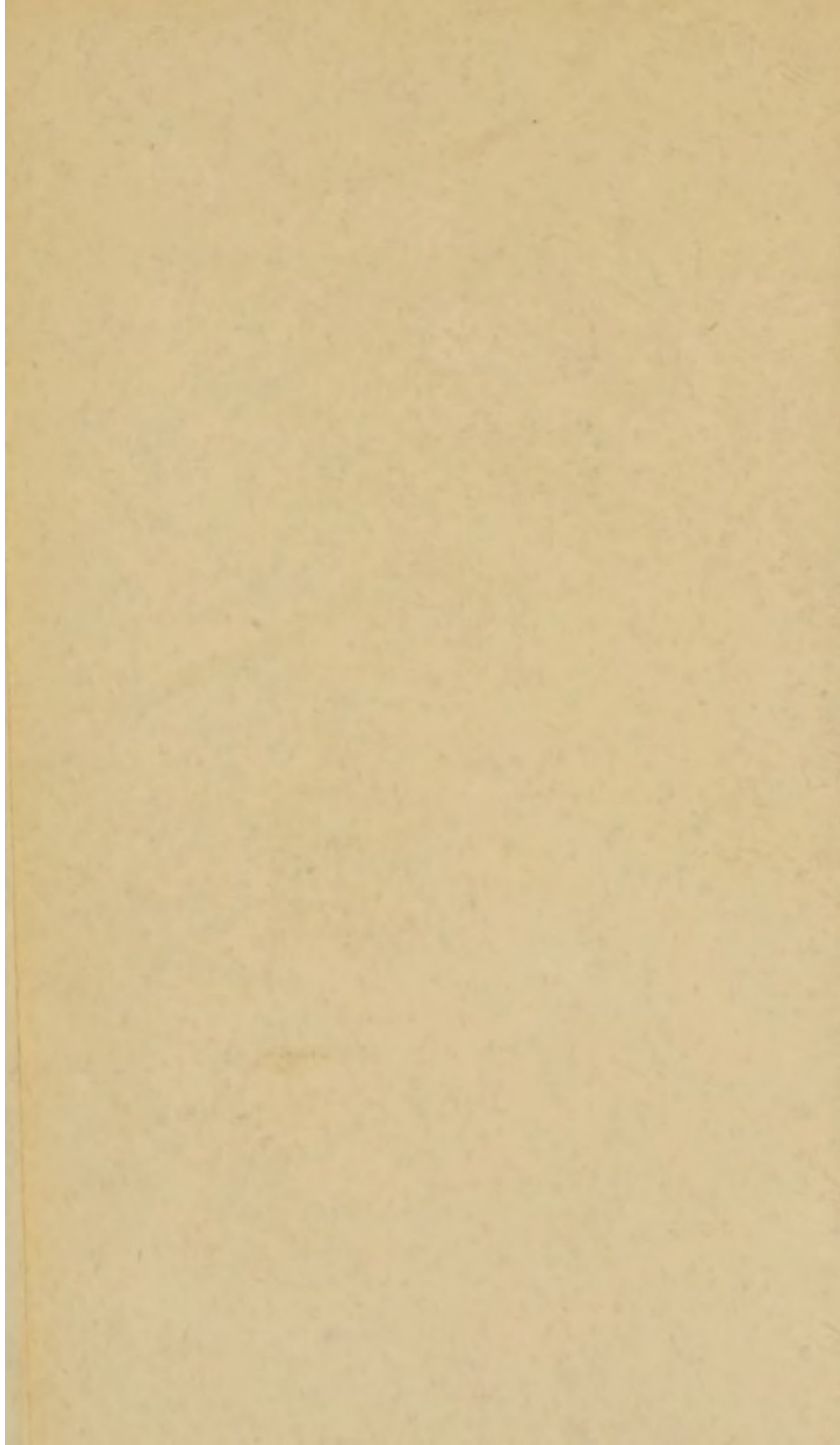


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W. D. M. Paton

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## GRAMMATICAL INTRODUCTION

TO THE

## LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA ;

CONTAINING

A short but comprehensive **LATIN GRAMMAR**;  
**SELECTIONS** for the exercise of the Student in translating from  
 Latin into English, and from English into Latin; and  
 A **VOCABULARY**, alphabetically arranged in the different Classes  
 of Nouns, Adjectives and Participles, Pronouns, Verbs, and Inde-  
 clinable Words.

This little Work contains Rules for the Declensions and Genders  
 of Nouns and the Formation of Verbs:—the **SYNTAX** is newly ar-  
 ranged, concise, and fully illustrated:—all the Examples are taken  
 from the Pharmacopœia:—the **QUANTITIES OF WORDS ARE CARE-**  
**FULLY MARKED THROUGHOUT**:—and difficult Phrases translated.  
 To which is added,

AN **APPENDIX**, containing the **WORDS** most frequently occurring  
 in **PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS**.

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 BY **S. F. LEACH**.
 

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“ The study of the original text can never be sufficiently recom-  
 mended. It is the shortest, surest, and most agreeable way to all  
 sorts of learning.”—**BRUYERE**.

**LONDON :**

PRINTED FOR **L. RELFE**, 13, CORNHILL:

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 1826.



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THIS  
LITTLE WORK  
IS  
MOST RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED  
TO THE  
MEDICAL STUDENTS  
OF THE METROPOLIS,  
WITH  
THE AUTHOR'S BEST WISHES  
FOR THEIR  
PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS.

*London, Nov. 18, 1826.*



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## P R E F A C E.

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THE *Pharmacopœia* may be termed the TEXT BOOK of the *Medical Practitioner*: it contains the established FORMULÆ for preparing and compounding *Medicinal Substances*, and it is the FIRST TEST by which every Candidate is *examined* before he can obtain a *Certificate to practise*. The following extract is taken from the Regulations for the Examination of Apothecaries.

“ The Court have determined that the Examination for a Certificate to practise as an Apothecary shall be as follows :

1. In translating parts of the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, and Physicians' Prescriptions.
2. In Pharmaceutical Chemistry.
3. In the *Materia Medica* and Medical Botany.
4. In Anatomy and Physiology.
5. In the Practice of Medicine.

“ The Court are extremely anxious to impress upon those persons who may be intending to pre-

sent themselves for examination before them, a conviction of the absolute necessity of such knowledge of the Latin language as may enable them to translate the *Pharmacopœia Londinensis*, and Prescriptions of Physicians, which they consider as a qualification indispensable to the Apothecary, and which the fifth section of the Act expressly requires.

“ They are particularly induced to give greater publicity to this regulation, because they have had the distressing duty imposed on them of withholding Certificates of Qualification from several persons, principally from their great deficiency in this most important pre-requisite to a Medical Education.”

The Object of this little Work is to assist the Medical Pupil in his attainment of “ *the important Pre-requisite.*” The GRAMMAR of the Language is Concise, but its terminations are fully exhibited; the Arrangement of the *Syntax* is entirely new, its Rules are short, its Examples numerous. The *Selections* for translating from Latin into English, and the *Exercises* for translating from English into Latin are adapted to the *Syntax*, and gradually increase in difficulty. The VOCABULARY is preceded by Rules for the Declensions and Genders of Nouns, and the Conjugation of Verbs. The QUANTITIES of WORDS are *carefully marked throughout.*

Nothing is here imposed upon the Student but what is absolutely requisite to the accomplishment of his end. Without a thorough acquaintance with its *Terminations* and *Vocabulary*, no Language can be acquired. Assistance may be obtained from Translations, but the Pupil cannot be too strongly cautioned against relying upon that assistance; *it is, at best, but superficial*, and will not stand the test of Examination. Literal Translation and rigid Parsing will alone secure advancement.

The knowledge of the *Latin Classics* can be possessed only by *long continued application*, and if neglected in youth, is seldom afterwards acquired; but the knowledge of the *Latin Language*, so far as it is *essential* to the Medical Pupil, may be procured without serious difficulty, and in a given period. The means are now submitted to his attention. Let him resolutely determine to study well this short *Introduction*, and he may confidently proceed to the perusal of the *Pharmacopœia itself*;—its construction will then be easy, and its contents familiar.

The APPENDIX is adapted to a little Work published by J. Anderson, 40, West Smithfield, entitled, “A Selection of Prescriptions Illustrating the various Terms used by Physicians in Prescrib-

ing, intended, principally, for the Use of Students preparing for Examination at Apothecaries Hall. By Jonathan Pereira, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, &c."

The press has been superintended with great anxiety, and it is hoped that no important error has escaped correction. The reader is however requested to notice the following *corrigenda*:

Page 69, line 17, for *being*, read *having*. After line 24 insert, Nouns expressing parts of TIME are put in the *Ablative*; continuance of Time, in the *Accusative*.

Page 87, after line 4, insert, Arb-ōr *vel* -os, Gen. ōris, f. a tree.

\* \* \* The Author, in his professional capacity, will be happy to assist any young Gentlemen who may be preparing for the first part of their examination, viz. *the Translation of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis and Physician's Prescriptions*.

241, Whitechapel Road.

A

SYNOPSIS

OF

THE LATIN GRAMMAR.

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There are nine parts of speech;—*Substantive* or *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

*Five* of these are *declinable*;—*Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, and *Participle*.

*Four*, *indeclinable*;—*Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

*Declension* is the mode or manner of changing the termination of a noun through the several cases in each number.

*Cases* are certain terminations which nouns adopt to express the relation they bear to other words.

## SUBSTANTIVES.

A substantive or noun is the name of any person, place, or thing.

Nouns have two numbers; *singular* and *plural*, and six cases in each number, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

The Nominative Case comes *before* the Verb, the Genitive has the sign *of*, or the termination *'s*; the Dative, the sign *to* or *for*; the Accusative *follows* the Verb; the Vocative *calls*, or *speaks to*; and the Ablative has the signs *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and *than*, after the comparative degree.

There are three Genders;—*Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

There are five Declensions known by the ending of the Genitive Case singular.

The Genitive of the first ends in *ae*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; and the fifth in *ei*.

## GENERAL RULES.

1. Nouns of the Neuter Gender have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.

2. The Dative and Ablative plural are alike.

3. The Vocative for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the Nominative.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural.

### FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first Declension have the Genitive and Dative singular in *ae* or *æ* diphthong, the Accusative in *am*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *â*. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *æ*, the Genitive in *ârum*, the Dative and Ablative in *is*, and the Accusative in *as*, thus,

*Rosa*, a rose.

Singular.		Plural.	
N.	ros-a, a rose	N.	ros-æ, roses
G.	ros-æ, of a rose	G.	ros-arum, of roses
D.	ros-æ, to a rose	D.	ros-is, to roses
A.	ros-am, a rose	A.	ros-as, roses
V.	ros-a, o rose	V.	ros-æ, o roses
A.	ros-â, with a rose	A.	ros-is, with roses

*Alœe*, an aloe, and *mastÿche*, mastich, are thus declined in the singular :

N.	G.	D.	A.	V.	A.
Alœe	Alœes	Alœe	Alœen	Alœe	Alœe



## SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns of the Second Declension have the Genitive singular in *i*; the Dative and Ablative in *o*; the Accusative in *um*; the Vocative like the Nominative. The Nominative and Vocative plural in *i*; the Genitive in *ōrum*; the Dative and Ablative in *is*; and the Accusative in *os*; thus,

*Liber*, a book, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. liber, a book	N. libr-i, books
G. libr-i, of a book	G. libr-orum, of books
D. libr-o, to a book	D. libr-is, to books
A. libr-um, a book	A. libr-os, books
V. liber, o book	V. libr-i, o books
A. libr-o, with a book	A. libr-is, with books

When the Nominative is in *us*, the Vocative is in *e*, as,

*Oculus*, an eye, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ocul-us, an eye	N. ocul-i, eyes
G. ocul-i, of an eye	G. ocul-orum, of eyes
D. ocul-o, to an eye	D. ocul-is, to eyes
A. ocul-um, an eye	A. ocul-os, eyes
V. ocul-e, o eye	V. ocul-i, o eyes
A. ocul-o, with an eye	A. ocul-is, with eyes

*Folium*, a leaf, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. foli-um, a leaf	N. foli-a, leaves
G. foli-i, of a leaf	G. foli-orum, of leaves
D. foli-o, to a leaf	D. foli-is, to leaves
A. foli-um, a leaf	A. foli-a, leaves
V. foli-um, o leaf	V. foli-a, o leaves
A. foli-o, with a leaf	A. foli-is, with leaves

Obs.—*Deus*, God, maketh *o Deus* in the Vocative singular, also, proper names in *ius* lose *us* in the Vocative. *Filius* has also *fili* and *genius*, *geni*.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the third Declension have the Genitive singular in *is*; the Dative in *i*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative; and the Ablative in *e* or *i*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, *a*, or *ia*; the Genitive in *um*, or *ium*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*; thus,

*Ignis*, a fire, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ign-is, a fire	N. ign-es, fires
G. ign-is, of a fire	G. ign-ium, of fires
D. ign-i, to a fire	D. ign-ibus, to fires
A. ign-em, a fire	A. ign-es, fires
V. ign-is, o fire	V. ign-es, o fires
A. ign-e, with a fire	A. ign-ibus, with fires

Many nouns of this Declension increase in the Genitive, as,

*Lapis*, a stone, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lapis, a stone	N. lapid-es, stones
G. lapid-is, of a stone	G. lapid-um, of stones
D. lapid-i, to a stone,	D. lapid-ibus, to stones
A. lapid-em, a stone	A. lapid-es, stones
V. lapis, o stone	V. lapid-es, o stones
A. lapid-e, with a stone	A. lapid-ibus, with stones

*Opus*, a work, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. opus, a work	N. oper-a, works
G. opĕr-is, of a work	G. oper-um, of works
D. oper-i, to a work	D. oper-ibus, to works
A. opus, a work	A. oper-a, works
V. opus, o work	V. oper-a, o works
A. oper-e, with a work	A. oper-ibus, with works

Obs.—1. Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make *i* in the Ablative singular, *ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural, and *ium* in the Genitive plural.

2. Nouns in *es* and *is* not increasing in the Genitive, make *ium*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *as* and in *s* or *x* after a consonant, make *ium* in the Genitive plural.

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth Declension make the Genitive singular in *ús*; the Dative in *ui*, the Accusative in *um*, the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *u*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *ús*; the Genitive in *uum*; and the Dative and Ablative in *ibus*: thus,

*Gradus*, a step, m.

Singular.	Plural.
N. grad-us, a step	N. grad-us, steps
G. grad-us, of a step	G. grad-uum, of steps
D. grad-ui, to a step	D. grad-ibus, to steps
A. grad-um, a step	A. grad-us, steps
V. grad-us, o step	V. grad-us, o steps
A. grad-u, with a step	A. grad-ibus, with steps

Obs.—*Quercus* makes *ubus* in the Dative and Ablative plural.

*Cornu*, a horn, n.

Singular.	Plural.
N. cornu, a horn	N. cornu-a, horns
G. cornu, of a horn	G. corn-uum, of horns
D. cornu, to a horn	D. corn-ibus, to horns
A. cornu, a horn	A. cornu-a, horns
V. cornu, o horn	V. cornu-a, o horns
A. cornu, with a horn	A. corn-ibus, with horns

## FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth Declension have their Genitive and Dative singular in *ei*; the Accusative in *em*; the Vocative like the Nominative, and the Ablative in *e*. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural in *es*, the Genitive in *ērum*, and the Dative and Ablative in *ēbus*: as,

*Dies*, a day.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>dies</i> , a day	N. <i>di-es</i> , days
G. <i>di-ēi</i> , of a day	G. <i>di-erum</i> , of days
D. <i>di-ei</i> , to a day	D. <i>di-ebus</i> , to days
A. <i>di-em</i> , a day	A. <i>di-es</i> , days
V. <i>di-es</i> , o day	V. <i>di-es</i> , o days
A. <i>di-e</i> , with a day	A. <i>di-ebus</i> , with days

Obs.—Nouns of this Declension want the plural except *res* and *dies* which are entire, and *species*, which has only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural.

## ADJECTIVES.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its *quality*.

Adjectives are of three Declensions.

The *first* has three endings, *us*, *a*, *um*, as *albus*, *alba*, *album*; or, *er*, *a*, *um*, as *niger*, *nigra*,

*nigrum*; the first being *masculine*, the second *feminine*, and the third *neuter*.

The *second* declension has two endings, *i* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, as *mitis*, *mite*.

The *third* has one ending serving for all genders, as *capax*.

The second makes the Ablative singular in *i* only; the third in *e* or *i*; and both make the neuter plural in *ia*, and Genitive in *ium*; except comparatives and a few others.

## FIRST DECLENSION.

*Albus, alba, album*, white.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. alb-us,	-a,	-um	N. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
G. alb-i,	-æ,	-i	G. alb-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. alb-o,	-æ,	-o	D. alb-is,	-is,	-is
A. alb-um,	-am,	-um	A. alb-os,	-as,	-a
V. alb-e,	-a,	-um	V. alb-i,	-æ,	-a
A. alb-o,	-a,	-o	A. alb-is,	-is,	-is

*Niger, nigra, nigrum*, black.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. niger, nigra, nigrum			N. nigri,	-æ,	-a
G. nigr-i,	-æ,	-i	G. nigr-orum,	-arum,	-orum
D. nigr-o,	-æ,	-o	D. nigr-is,	-is,	-is
A. nigr-um,	-am,	-um	A. nigr-os,	-as,	-a
V. niger, nigra, nigrum			V. nigr-i,	-æ,	-a
A. nigr-o,	-â,	-o	A. nigr-is,	-is,	-is

## SECOND DECLENSION.

*Mitis*, m. and f., *mite*, n. mild.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mitis</i> ,	<i>mite</i>	N. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
G. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i>	G. <i>mit-ium</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ium</i>
D. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	D. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>
A. <i>mit-em</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	A. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
V. <i>mit-is</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-e</i>	V. <i>mit-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ia</i>
A. <i>mit-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-i</i>	A. <i>mit-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i>

## THIRD DECLENSION.

*Capax*, m. f. and n., capacious.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	F.	M.	F.	N.
N. <i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i>	N. <i>cap-āces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
G. <i>cap-ācis</i> ,	<i>-acis</i> ,	<i>-acis</i>	G. <i>cap-acium</i> ,	<i>-acium</i> ,	<i>-acium</i>
D. <i>cap-āci</i> ,	<i>-aci</i> ,	<i>-aci</i>	D. <i>cap-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i>
A. <i>cap-acem</i> ,	<i>-acem</i> ,	<i>-ax</i>	A. <i>cap-āces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
V. <i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i> ,	<i>capax</i>	V. <i>cap-āces</i> ,	<i>-aces</i> ,	<i>-acia</i>
A. <i>cap-āce</i> <i>vel</i> <i>cap-aci</i> ,			A. <i>cap acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i> ,	<i>-acibus</i>
&c.					

Certain adjectives declined like *albus* make the Genitive singular in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*,

as *unus*, *solus*, *totus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alius*, *alter*, *uter* and *neuter*, *alius* makes *aliud* in the neuter gender, all but *unus*, *solus*, and *totus*, want the Vocative.

*Ambo* and *duo* are thus declined.

	M.	F.	N.
N.	ambo	amb-æ	amb-o
G.	amb-ōrum	amb-arum	amb-ōrum
D.	amb-obus	amb-abus	amb-obus
A.	amb-os v. o	amb-as	amb-o
V.	amb-o	amb-æ	amb-o
A.	amb-ōbus	amb-ābus	amb-ōbus

*Tres* is declined like the plural of *mitis*; other numerals from *quatuor* to *centum* are undeclined.

### COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

The Positive is the Adjective uncomparated; the Comparative and Superlative are made by adding *or* and *ssimus*, to the first case of the Positive ending in *i*, as from

(G. albi,)—albus, albi-or, albi-ssimus

(D. miti,)—mitis, miti-or, miti-ssimus

(D. capaci,)—capax, capaci-or, capaci-ssimus.



If the Positive end in *er*, the Superlative is formed from the Nominative by adding *rimus*, as *niger*, *nigri-or niger-rimus*.

*Facilis* and *similis*, change *is* into *limus*, as *facil-is, facili-or, facil-limus*.

### IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
Bonus	melior	optimus
Malus	pejor	pessimus
Magnus	major	maximus
Parvus	minor	minimus
Multus	plus	plurimus

Comparatives are declined like *mitis*, with a little variation, as *mitior*.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. mitior,	mitior,	mitius	N. mitior-es,	mitior-es,	mitior-a
G. mitiōr-is,	-is,	-is	G. mitior-um,	-um,	-um
D. mitior-i,	-i,	-i	D. mitior-ibus,	-ibus,	ibus
A. mitior-em,	-em,	mitius	A. mitior-es,	-es,	-a
V. mitior,	mitior,	mitius	V. mitior-es,	-es,	-a
A. mitior-e,	vel mitior-i,	&c.	A. mitior-ibus,	-ibus,	ibus

Superlatives are declined like *albus*.

The agreement of the Substantive with the Adjective.

*Rule.*—An Adjective agrees with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case, as

Congius vinarius,—a wine gallon  
 Aqua destillata,—distilled water  
 Balneum aquosum,—a watery bath

EXAMPLES of an *Adjective* and *Substantive* in every *Case*, *Number*, and *Gender*.

Singular.	Plural.
N. aqua destillata	N. aquæ destillatæ
G. aquæ destillatæ	G. aquarum destillatarum
D. aquæ destillatæ	D. aquis destillatis
A. aquam destillatam	A. aquas destillatas
V. aqua destillata	V. aquæ destillatæ
A. aquâ destillatâ	A. aquis destillatis

Singular.	Plural.
N. congius vinarius	N. congii vinarii
G. congii vinarii	G. congiorum vinariorum
D. congio vinario	D. congiis vinariis
A. congium vinarium	A. congios vinarios
V. congie vinarie	V. congii vinarii
A. congio vinario	A. congiis vinariis

Singular.	Plural.
N. balneum aquosum	N. balnea aquosa
G. balnei aquosi	G. balneorum aquosorum
D. balneo aquoso	D. balneis aquosis
A. balneum aquosum	A. balnea aquosa
V. balneum aquosum	V. balnea aquosa
A. balneo aquoso	A. balneis aquosis

*Lentus ignis*, a slow fire.

Singular.	Plural.
N. lentus ignis	N. lenti ignes
G. lenti ignis	G. lentōrum ignium
D. lento igni	D. lentis ignibus
A. lentum ignem	A. lentos ignes
V. lente ignis	V. lenti ignes
A. lento igne	A. lentis ignibus

*Calor fervens*, boiling heat.

Singular.	Plural.
N. calor fervens	N. calores ferventes
G. calōris ferventis	G. calorum ferventium
D. calōri ferventi	D. caloribus ferventibus
A. calōrem ferventem	A. calores ferventes
V. calor fervens	V. calores ferventes
A. calōre fervente	A. caloribus ferventibus

*Pondus specificum*, specific weight.

Singular.	Plural.
N. pondus specificum	N. pondera specifica
G. pondēris specifici	G. ponderum specificorum
D. ponderi specifico	D. ponderibus specificis
A. pondus specificum	A. pondera specifica
V. pondus specificum	V. pondera specifica
A. pondere specifico	A. ponderibus specificis

*Spiritus tenuior*, weaker, or *proof spirit*.

Singular.	Plural.
N. spiritus tenuior	N. spiritus tenuiores
G. spiritus tenuiōris	G. spirituum tenuiorum
D. spiritui tenuiori	D. spiritibus tenuioribus
A. spiritum tenuiorem	A. spiritus tenuiores
V. spiritus tenuior	N. spiritus tenuiores
A. spiritu tenuiore	A. spiritibus tenuioribus

*Res aliēna*, an extraneous thing.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>res aliena</i>	N. <i>res alienæ</i>
G. <i>rei alienæ</i>	G. <i>rerum alienarum</i>
D. <i>rei alienæ</i>	D. <i>rebus alienis</i>
A. <i>rem alienam</i>	A. <i>res alienas</i>
V. <i>res aliena</i>	V. <i>res alienæ</i>
A. <i>re alienâ</i>	A. <i>rebus alienis</i>

## PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a part of speech put for a Noun, and is declined with Number, Case, and Gender.

There are eighteen Pronouns, *ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, quis, qui, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, and *cujas*.

Eight of these want the Vocative, *ego, sui, quis, qui, tuus, suus, vester, vestras*.

*Ego, tu, sui*, are Pronouns Substantive, and are thus declined;—the rest are Adjectives.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>ego, I</i>	N. <i>nos, we</i>
G. <i>mei, of me</i>	G. <i>nostrûm or nostrî, of us</i>
D. <i>mihi, to me</i>	D. <i>nobis, to us</i>
A. <i>me, me</i>	A. <i>nos, us</i>
V. ———	V. ———
A. <i>me, from or by me</i>	A. <i>nobis, from or by us</i>

Singular.	Plural.
N. tu, thou	N. vos, ye or you
G. tui, of thee	G. vestrûm or vestrî, of you
D. tibi, to thee	D. vobis, to you
A. te, thee	A. vos, you
V. tu, o thou	V. vos, o you
A. tibi, from <i>or</i> by thee	A. vobis, from <i>or</i> by you

*Sui* of himself, herself, itself, themselves, has no Nominative or Vocative Case, and is thus declined.

## Singular and Plural.

G. sui, of himself,	}	herself, itself, themselves
D. sibi, to himself,		
A. se, himself,		
A. se, by himself,		

*Ille, illa, illud*, he, she, that or it.

Singular.	Plural.
N. ille, illa, illud	N. illi, illæ, illa
G. illius, illius, illius	G. illorum, illarum, illorum
D. illi, illi, illi	D. illis, illis, illis
A. illum, illam, illud	A. illos, illas, illa
V. ille, illa, illud	V. illi, illæ, illa
A. illo, illa, illo	A. illis, illis, illis

*Ipsè, ipsa, ipsum*, he himself, she herself, it itself; and *iste, ista, istud*, he, she, that, are declined like *ille*, save only that *ipse* hath *ipsum* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative singular neuter.

*Hic, hæc, hoc, this.*

Singular.			Plural.		
N. hic,	hæc,	hoc	N. hi,	hæc,	hæc
G. hujus,	hujus,	hujus	G. horum,	harum,	horum
D. huic,	huic,	huic	D. his,	his,	his
A. hunc,	hanc,	hoc	A. hos,	has,	hæc
V. hic,	hæc,	hoc	V. hi,	hæc,	hæc
A. hoc,	hac,	hoc	A. his,	his,	his

*Is, ea, id, he, she, it or that.*

Singular.			Plural.		
N. is,	ea,	id	N. ii,	eæ,	ea
G. ejus,	ejus,	ejus	G. eorum,	earum,	eorum
D. ei,	ei,	ei	D. iis v. eis,	iis v. eis,	iis v. eis
A. eum,	eam,	id	A. eos,	eas,	ea
V. _____			V. _____		
A. eo,	ea,	eo	A. iis v. eis,	&c.	

*Quis, quæ, quod or quid, who, which, what.*

Singular.			Plural.		
N. quis,	quæ,	quod v. quid	N. qui,	quæ,	quæ
G. cujus,	cujus,	cujus	G. quorum,	quarum,	quorum
D. cui,	cui,	cui	D. queis v. quibus		
A. quem,	quam,	quod v. quid	A. quos,	quas,	quæ
V. _____			V. _____		
A. quo,	qua,	quo	A. queis v. quibus		

In the same manner is declined *qui, quæ, quod*.

*Meus, tuus, suus*, are declined like *albus*; *nos-ter* and *vester* like *niger*;—except that *meus* makes *mi* for *mee* in the Vocative.

*Nostras, vestras, cujas*, are like *capax*, as Genitive *nostrātis, vestrātis, cujātis*.

The compounds of *quis* make *qua* in the feminine singular of the Nominative, and the neuter plural, as *aliquis, aliqua, aliquid*. But *siquis*, and *ecquis*, make *qua* or *quæ*.

*Quisquis* has no feminine, and the neuter only in the Nominative and Accusative.

*Idem* the compound of *is*; and *quidam*, take *n* instead of *m* in the Accusative singular and Genitive plural, as, *eundem, eorundem*.

## VERBS.

A Verb is the chief word in every sentence, and signifies *to be, to do, or to suffer*.

Of Verbs there are two Voices; the *Active* and the *Passive*.

There are four moods, the *Indicative*, the *Subjunctive*, the *Imperative*, and the *Infinitive*.

There are five tenses or times, the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

Verbs have *two numbers*; *singular* and *plural*; and *three persons* in each number.

Note.—All nouns are of the third person except *ego, nos, tu, and vos*.

In the Pharmacopœia the *first person singular*

and the *second person plural* are never used. The *first person plural* seldom occurs, and the *second person singular* is found only in the *imperative*. *Colāveris* is used twice.

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Before other Verbs are declined, it is necessary to learn the Verb *esse*, to be.

*Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus*, to be.

Indicative mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

*am.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Sum	I am
Es	Thou art
Est	He is
<i>Plur.</i> —Sumus	We are
Estis	Ye are
Sunt	They are

IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Eram	I was
Eras	Thou wast
Erat	He was
<i>Plur.</i> —Erāmus	We were
Erātis	Ye were
Erant	They were



## PERFECT TENSE.

*have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Fui	I have been
Fuisti	Thou hast been
Fuit	He has been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuimus	We have been
Fuistis	Ye have been
Fuērunt <i>vel</i>	} They have been
Fuēre	

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuēram	I had been
Fueras	Thou hadst been
Fuerat	He had been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerāmus	We had been
Fueratis	Ye had been
Fuerant	They had been

## FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Ero	I shall or will be
Eris	Thou shalt or wilt be
Erit	He shall or will be
<i>Plur.</i> —Erīmus	We shall or will be
Erītis	Ye shall or will be
Erunt	They shall or will be

## Subjunctive mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Sim	I may or can be
Sis	Thou mayst or canst be
Sit	He may or can be
<i>Plur.</i> —Simus	We may or can be
Sitis	Ye may or can be
Sint	They may or can be

## IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might or could.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Essem <i>vel</i> forem	I might or could be
Esses <i>vel</i> fores	Thou mightst or couldst be
Esset <i>vel</i> foret	He might or could be
<i>Plur.</i> —Essēmus <i>vel</i> forēmus	We might or could be
Essetis <i>vel</i> foretis	Ye might or could be
Essent <i>vel</i> forent	They might or could be

## PERFECT TENSE.

*may have, should have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuërim	I may or should have been
Fueris	Thou mayst or shouldst have been
Fuerit	He may or should have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We may or should have been
Fueritis	Ye may or should have been
Fuerint	They may or should have been

## PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, would have, &c.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuissem	I might, or would have been
Fuisses	Thou mightst or wouldst have been
Fuisset	He might or would have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuissēmus	We might or would have been
Fuissētis	Ye might or would have been
Fuissent	They might or would have been

## FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Fuero	I shall have been
Fueris	Thou shalt have been
Fuerit	He shall have been
<i>Plur.</i> —Fuerimus	We shall have been
Fueritis	Ye shall have been
Fuerint	They shall have been

## Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Sis, es, esto	Be thou
Sit, esto	Let him be
<i>Plur.</i> —Sīmus	Let us be
Sītis, este,—estote	Be ye
Sint, sunt	Let them be

Infinitive mood.

PRESENT AND IMPERFECT TENSE.

*esse*, to be.

PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*fuisse*, to have been.

FUTURE TENSE.

*fore vel futurum esse*, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLE OF THE FUTURE IN RUS.

*futurus*, about to be.

## REGULAR VERBS.

Verbs have four conjugations, both in the active and passive Voice.

The first conjugation hath *a* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *vocāre*, *vocāris*.

The second hath *e* long before *re* and *ris*, as, *docēre*, *docēris*.

The third hath *e* short before *re* and *ris*, as, *legere*, *legēris*.

The fourth hath *i* long before *re* and *ris*, as *audire*, *audīris*.

There are four terminations of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, viz. *o* of the present,

*i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive. Too great care cannot be taken as it respects the perfect and supine when Verbs are looked out in the Vocabulary.

## FIRST CONJUGATION.

### ACTIVE VOICE,

*Voco, vocāvi, vocātum, vocāre*; to call.

#### 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-o	I call, do call, or am calling
Voc-as	Thou callest, dost call, or art calling
Voc-at	He calls, doth call, or is calling
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-āmus	We call, do call, or are calling
Voc-atis	Ye call, do call, or are calling
Voc-ant	They call, do call, or are calling

#### 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābam	I did call, or was calling
Voc-abas	Thou didst call, or wast calling
Voc-abat	He did call, or was calling
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abāmus	We did call, or were calling
Voc-abatis	Ye did call, or were calling
Voc-abant	They did call, or were calling

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-i	I called, or have called
Vocav-isti	Thou called'st, or hast called
Vocav-it	He called, or has called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-imus	We called, or have called
Vocav-istis	Ye called, or have called
Vocav-ērunt <i>v.</i> ēre	They called, or have called

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-eram	I had called
Vocav-eras	Thou hadst called
Vocav-erat	He had called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-eramus	We had called
Vocav-eratis	Ye had called
Vocav-erant	They had called

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābo	I shall, or will call
Voc-abis	Thou shalt, or wilt call
Voc-abit	He shall, or will call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abimus	We shall, or will call
Voc-abitis	Ye shall, or will call
Voc-abunt	They shall, or will call

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-em	I may, or can call
Voc-es	Thou mayst, or canst call
Voc-et	He may, or can call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-ēmus	We may, or can call
Voc-etis	Ye may, or can call
Voc-ent	They may, or can call

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ārem	I might, or could call
Voc-ares	Thou mightst, or could'st call
Voc-aret	He might, or could call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-arēmus	We might, or could call
Voc-aretis	Ye might, or could call
Voc-arent	They might, or could call

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ērim	I should have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shouldst have called
Vocav-erit	He should have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erīmus	We should have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye should have called
Vocav-erint	They should have called

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, might, could have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-issem	I might have called
Vocav-isses	Thou mightst have called
Vocav-isset	He might have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-issēmus	We might have called
Vocav-issetis	Ye might have called
Vocav-issent	They might have called

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocav-ĕro	I shall have called
Vocav-eris	Thou shalt have called
Vocav-erit	He shall have called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocav-erimus	We shall have called
Vocav-eritis	Ye shall have called
Vocav-erint	They shall have called

Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ā, Voc-āto	Call thou
Voc-et, Voc-ato	Let him call
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emus	Let us call
Voc-ate, Voc-atote	Call ye
Voc-ent, Voc-anto	Let them call



## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Voc-āre, to call

*Perf. and Plup.*—Vocav-isse, to have called

*Future.*—Vocatū-rum esse, to be about to call

Gerunds.	Supines.
Vocan-di, of calling	Vocat-um, to call
Vocan-do, in calling	Vocat-u, to be called
Vocan-dum, to call	

## Participles.

*Pres.*—Vocans, calling

*Fut.*—Vocatu-rus, about to call.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Vocor, vocātus, vocāri*, to be called.

## Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-or	I am called
Voc-āris v. voc-āre	Thou art called
Voc-atur	He is called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-amur	We are called
Voc-amīni	Ye are called
Voc-antur	They are called

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-abar	I was called
Voc-abāris <i>v.</i> abāre	Thou wast called
Voc-abatur	He was called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abamur	We were called
Voc-abamini	Ye were called
Voc-abantur	They were called

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sum <i>v.</i> fui	I have been called
Vocat-us es <i>v.</i> fuisti	Thou hast been called
Vocat-us est <i>v.</i> fuit	He has been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i sumus <i>v.</i> fuimus	We have been called
Vocat-i estis <i>v.</i> fuistis	Ye have been called
Vocat-i sunt fuerunt <i>v.</i> ere	} They have been called

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.*

<i>S.</i> —Vocat-us eram <i>v.</i> fueram	I had been called
Vocat-us eras <i>v.</i> fueras	Thou hadst been called
Vocat-us erat <i>v.</i> fuerat	He had been called
<i>P.</i> —Vocat-i eramus <i>v.</i> fueramus	We had been called
Vocat-i eratis <i>v.</i> fueratis	Ye had been called
Vocat-i erant <i>v.</i> fuerant	They had been called

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall, or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-ābōr	I shall or will be called
Voc-abēris <i>v.</i> abēre	Thou shalt or wilt be called
Voc-abitur	He shall or will be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-abīmur	We shall or will be called
Voc-abimīni	Ye shall or will be called
Voc-abuntur	They shall or will be called

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-er	I may or can be called
Voc-ēris, } <i>v.</i> voc-ēre }	Thou mayst or canst be called
Voc-etur	He may or can be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	We may or can be called
Voc-emīni	Ye may or can be called
Voc-entur	They may or can be called

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-arer	I might or could be called
Voc-arēris, } <i>v.</i> arēre }	Thou mightst or couldst be called
Voc-aretur	He might or could be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-aremur	We might or could be called
Voc-aremīni	Ye might or could be called
Voc-arentur	They might or could be called

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us sim v. fuerim	{ I should have been called
Vocat-us sis v. fueris	{ Thou shouldst have been called
Vocat-us sit v. fuerit	{ He should have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i simus v. fuerimus	{ We should have been called
Vocat-i sitis v. fueritis	{ Ye should have been called
Vocat-i sint v. fuerint	{ They should have been called

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us essem v. fuisset	{ I would have been called
Vocat-us esses v. fuisset	{ Thou wouldst have been called
Vocat-us esset v. fuisset	{ He would have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i essemus v. fuisset mus	{ We would have been called
Vocat-i essetis v. fuissetis	{ Ye would have been called
Vocat-i essent v. fuissent	{ They would have been called

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.*

<i>Sing.</i> —Vocat-us ero v. fuero	{ I shall have been called
Vocat-us eris v. fueris	{ Thou shalt have been called
Vocat-us erit v. fuerit	{ He shall have been called
<i>Plur.</i> —Vocat-i erimus v. fuerimus	{ We shall have been called
Vocat-i eritis v. fueritis	{ Ye shall have been called
Vocat-i erunt v. fuerint	{ They shall have been called

## Imperative mood.

<i>Sing.</i> —Voc-āre, voc-ātor	Be thou called
Voc-etur, voc-ator	Let him be called
<i>Plur.</i> —Voc-emur	Let us be called
Voc-amini, voc-aminor	Be ye called
Voc-entur, voc-antor	Let them be called

## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Voc-āri, to be called*Perf. and Plup.*—Voc-atum esse v. fuisse, to have been called*Future.*—Vocat-um iri, to be about to be called

## Participles.

*Perf.*—Vocat-us, called or being called*Fut. in dus.*—Voc-andus, to be called.

## SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE,

*Doceo, docui, doctum, docēre*, to teach.

Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Doc-eo

Doc-es

Doc-et

*Plur.*—Doc-ēmus

Doc-etis

Doc-ent

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbam

Doc-ebas

Doc-ebat

*Plur.*—Doc-ebamus

Doc-ebatis

Doc-ebant

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Docu-i

Docu-isti

Docu-it

*Plur.*—Docu-imus

Docu-istis

Docu-erunt *v.* ere

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Docu-eram

Docu-eras

Docu-erat

*Plur.*—Docu-eramus

Docu-eratis

Docu-erant

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbo

Doc-ebis

Doc-ebit

*Plur.*—Doc-ebimus

Doc-ebitis

Doc-ebunt

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.**Sing.*—Doc-eam

Doc-eas

Doc-eat

*Plur.*—Doc-eāmus

Doc-eatis

Doc-eant

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.**Sing.*—Doc-ērem

Doc-eres

Doc-eret

*Plur.*—Doc-eremus

Doc-erētis

Doc-erent

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.**Sing.*—Docu-erim

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

*Plur.*—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, might, could have.**Sing.*—Docu-issem

Docu-isses

Docu-isset

*Plur.*—Docu-issemus

Docu-issetis

Docu-issent

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.**Sing.*—Docu-ero

Docu-eris

Docu-erit

*Plur.*—Docu-erimus

Docu-eritis

Docu-erint

## Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Doc-ē, doc-ēto  
Doc-eat, doc-eto*Plur.*—Doc-eamus  
Doc-ete, doc-etote  
Doc-eant, doc-ento

## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Doc-ēre*Perf. and Plup.*—Docu-isse*Future.*—Doctu-rum esse

## Gerunds.

Doc-endi

Doc-endo

Doc-endum

## Supines.

*Act.*—Doctu-m*Pass.*—Doctu

## Participles.

*Pres.*—Doc-ens*Future.*—Doctu-rus

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Doceor, doctus, docēri, to be taught.*

## Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Doc-eor  
Doc-ēris, *v.* doc-ēre  
Doc-etur*Plur.*—Doc-emur  
Doc-emini  
Doc-entur

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Doc-ēbar  
Doc-ebaris, *v.* ebare  
Doc-ebatur*Plur.*—Doc-ebamur  
Doc-ebamini  
Doc-ebantur



## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—Doct-us sum *v.* fuiDoct-us es *v.* fuistiDoct us est *v.* fuit*Plur.*—Doct-i sumus *v.* fuimusDoct-i estis *v.* fuistisDoct-i sunt, fuerunt *v.* ere

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.**Sing.*—Doct-us eram *v.* fueramDoct-us eras *v.* fuerasDoct-us erat *v.* fuerat*Plur.*—Doct-i eramus *v.* fueramusDoct-i eratis *v.* fueratisDoct-i erant *v.* fuerant

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*Sing.*—Doc-eborDoc-eberis, *v.* ebere

Doc-ebitur

*Plur.*—Doc-ebimur

Doc-ebimini

Doc-ebuntur

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.**Sing.*—Doc-earDoc-eāris *v.* doc-eāre

Doc-eatur

*Plur.*—Doc-eamur

Doc-eamini

Doc-eantur

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.**Sing.*—Doc-ererDoc-erēris *v.* erere

Doc-eretur

*Plur.*—Doc-eremur

Doc-eremini

Doc-erentur

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.*

- Sing.*—Doct-us sim *v.* fuerim  
 Doct-us sis *v.* fueris  
 Doct-us sit *v.* fuerit  
*Plur.*—Doct-i simus *v.* fuerimus  
 Doct-i sitis *v.* fueritis  
 Doct-i sint *v.* fuerint

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.*

- Sing.*—Doct-us essem *v.* fuissem  
 Doct-us esses *v.* fuisses  
 Doct-us esset *v.* fuisset  
*Plur.*—Doct-i essemus *v.* fuissemus  
 Doct-i essetis *v.* fuissetis  
 Doct-i essent *v.* fuissent

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.*

- Sing.*—Doct-us ero *v.* fuero  
 Doct-us eris *v.* fueris  
 Doct-us erit *v.* fuerit  
*Plur.*—Doct-i erimus *v.* fuerimus  
 Doct-i eritis *v.* fueritis  
 Doct-i erunt *v.* fuerint

## Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

- Sing.*—Doc-ēre *v.* doc-etur  
 Doc-eatur, doc-etur  
*Plur.*—Doc-eamur  
 Doc-emini, doc-eminor  
 Doc-eantur, doc-entor

## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Doc-ēri  
*Perf. and Plup.*—Doct-um esse v. fuisse  
*Future.*—Doct-um iri

## Participles.

*Perf.*—Doct-us  
*Future.*—Docendus

## THIRD CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, legēre*, to read.

## Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.*

*Sing.*—Leg-o  
 Leg-is  
 Leg-it  
*Plur.*—Leg-īmus  
 Leg-itis  
 Leg-unt

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.*

*Sing.*—Leg-ēbam  
 Leg-ebas  
 Leg-ebat  
*Plur.*—Leg-ebāmus  
 Leg-ebatis  
 Leg-ebant

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.*

*Sing.*—Lēg-i  
 Leg-isti  
 Leg-it  
*Plur.*—Leg-īmus  
 Leg-istis  
 Leg-ērunt v. ēre

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.*

*Sing.*—Lēg-ēram  
 Leg-eras  
 Leg-erat  
*Plur.*—Leg-erāmus  
 Leg-eratis  
 Leg-erant

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.*

*Sing.*—Leg-am  
 Leg-ēs  
 Leg-et  
*Plur.*—Leg-ēmus  
 Leg-etis  
 Leg-ent

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.*

*Sing.*—Leg-am  
 Leg-as  
 Leg-at  
*Plur.*—Leg-āmus  
 Leg-atis  
 Leg-ant

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should.*

*Sing.*—Leg-ĕrem  
 Leg-eres  
 Leg-eret  
*Plur.*—Leg-ĕrēmus  
 Leg-eretis  
 Leg-erent

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.*

*Sing.*—Lĕg-ĕrim  
 Leg-eris  
 Leg-erit  
*Plur.*—Leg-erĭmus  
 Leg-eritis  
 Leg-erint

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, might have.*

*Sing.*—Lĕg-isse  
 Leg-isses  
 Leg-isset  
*Plur.*—Leg-issēmus  
 Leg-issetis  
 Leg-issent

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.*

*Sing.*—Lĕg-ĕro  
 Leg-eris  
 Leg-erit  
*Plur.*—Leg-erĭmus  
 Leg-eritis  
 Leg-erint

## Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.**Sing.*—Lĕg-e, lĕg-ĭto  
Leg-at, leg-itō*Plur.*—Leg-āmus  
Leg-ite, leg-itōte  
Leg-ant, leg-untō

## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Lĕg-ĕre*Perf. and Plup.*—Lĕg-isse*Future.*—Lect-ūrum esse *v.* fuisse

## Gerunds.

Lĕg-endi  
Leg-endo  
Leg-endum

## Supines.

Lectu-m  
Lectu

## Participles

*Pres.*—Lĕg-ens*Future.*—Lectū-rus

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Lĕgor, lectus, lĕgi, to be read.*

## Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Lĕg-or  
Leg-ĕris *v.* leg-ĕre  
Leg-itur  
*Plur.*—Leg-ĭmur  
Leg-imĭni  
Leg-untur

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Leg-ĕbar  
Leg-ebāris *v.* ebāre  
Leg-ebatur  
*Plur.*—Leg-ebamur  
Leg-ebamini  
Leg-ebantur

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.*

*Sing.*—Lect-us sum *v.* fui  
 Lect-us es *v.* fuisti  
 Lect-us est *v.* fuit  
*Plur.*—Lect-i sumus *v.* fuimus  
 Lect-i estis *v.* fuistis  
 Lect-i sunt fuērunt *v.* ēre

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.*

*Sing.*—Lect-us eram *v.* fueram  
 Lect-us eras *v.* fueras  
 Lect-us erat *v.* fuerat  
*Plur.*—Lect-i eramus *v.* fueramus  
 Lecti eratis *v.* fueratis  
 Lect-i erant *v.* fuerant

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will be.*

*Sing.*—Leg-ar  
 Leg-ēris *v.* ēre  
 Leg-etur  
*Plur.*—Leg-ēmur  
 Leg-emini  
 Leg-entur

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.*

*Sing.*—Leg-ar  
 Leg-āris *v.* āre  
 Leg-atur  
*Plur.*—Leg-amur  
 Leg-amini  
 Leg-antur

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.*

*Sing.*—Leg-ĕrer  
 Leg-erēris *v.* erēre  
 Leg-eretur  
*Plur.*—Leg-eremur  
 Leg-eremini  
 Leg-erentur

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us sim *v.* fuerimLect-us sis *v.* fuerisLect-us sit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Lect-i simus *v.* fuerimusLect-i sitis *v.* fueritisLect-i sint *v.* fuerint

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, would have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us essem *v.* fuissetLect-us esses *v.* fuissetisLect-us esset *v.* fuisset*Plur.*—Lect-i essemus *v.* fuissetisLect-i essetis *v.* fuissetisLect-i essent *v.* fuissent

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have been.**Sing.*—Lect-us ero *v.* fueroLect-us eris *v.* fuerisLect-us erit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Lect-i erimus *v.* fuerimusLect-i eritis *v.* fueritisLect-i erunt *v.* fuerint

Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*Sing.*—Lĕg-ĕre *v.* leg-ĭtorLeg-atur *v.* leg-itor*Plur.*—Leg-amurLeg-amini *v.* leg-aminorLeg-antur *v.* leg-untor

## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Lēg-i*Perf. and Plup.*—Lect-um esse *v.* fuisse*Future.*—Lect-um iri

Participles.

*Perf.*—Lect-us*Future in dus.*—Legen-dus

## FOURTH CONJUGATION.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Audio, audīvi, audītum, audīre*, to hear.

## Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*do, am.**Sing.*—Aud-io

Aud-is

Aud-it

*Plur.*—Aud-īmus

Aud-itis

Aud-iunt

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*did, was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbam

Aud-iebas

Aud-iebat

*Plur.*—Aud-iebāmus

Aud-iebatis

Aud-iebant

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have.**Sing.*—Audīv-i

Audiv-isti

Audiv-it

*Plur.*—Audiv-īmus

Audiv-istis

Audiv-ērunt *v.* ēre

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had.**Sing.*—Audiv-ēram

Audiv-eras

Audiv-erat

*Plur.*—Audiv-erāmus

Audiv-eratis

Audiv-erant

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will.**Sing.*—Aud-iam

Aud-ies

Aud-iet

*Plur.*—Aud-iēmus

Aud-ietis

Aud-ient



## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should.*

*Sing.*—Aud-iam  
 Aud-ias  
 Aud-iat  
*Plur.*—Aud-iāmus  
 Aud-iatis  
 Aud-iant

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, should.*

*Sing.*—Aud-īrem  
 Aud-ires  
 Aud-iret  
*Plur.*—Aud-irēmus  
 Aud-iretis  
 Aud-irent

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*should have, may have.*

*Sing.*—Audiv-ĕrim  
 Audiv-eris  
 Audiv-erit  
*Plur.*—Audiv-erīmus  
 Audiv-eritis  
 Audiv-erint

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, could, might have.*

*Sing.*—Audiv-isse  
 Audiv-isses  
 Audiv-isset  
*Plur.*—Audiv-issēmus  
 Audiv-issetis  
 Audiv-issent

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall have.*

*Sing.*—Audiv-ĕro  
 Audiv-eris  
 Audiv-erit  
*Plur.*—Audiv-erimus  
 Audiv-eritis  
 Audiv-erint

## Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

*no first person.*

*Sing.*—Aud-ī, aud-īto  
 Aud-iat, aud-ito  
*Plur.*—Aud-iamus  
 Aud-ite, aud-itote  
 Aud-iant, aud-iunto

## Infinitive mood.

*Pres. and Imp.*—Aud-īre*Perf. and Plup.*—Audiv-isse*Future.*—Auditū-rum esse *v.* fuisse

Gerunds.

Aud-iendi

Aud-iendo

Aud-iendum

Supines.

Auditu-m

Auditu

Participles.

*Pres.*—Aud-iens*Future.*—Auditu-rus

PASSIVE VOICE.

*Audior, audītus, audīri*, to be heard.

## Indicative mood.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*am.**Sing.*—Aud-iorAud-īris, *v.* īre

Aud-itur

*Plur.*—Aud-imur

Aud-imini

Aud-iuntur

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*was.**Sing.*—Aud-iēbarAud-iebāris, *v.* iebāre

Aud-iebatur

*Plur.*—Aud-iebamur

Aud-iebamini

Aud-iebantur

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*have been.**Sing.*—Audit-us sum *v.* fuiAudit-us es *v.* fuistiAudit-us est *v.* fuit*Plur.*—Audit-i sumus *v.* fuimusAudit-i estis *v.* fuistisAudit i sunt fuērunt *v.* ēre

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*had been.**Sing.*—Audit-us ēram *v.* fuēramAudit-us eras *v.* fuerasAudit-us erat *v.* fuerat*Plur.*—Audit-i erāmus *v.* fuerāmusAudit-i eratis *v.* fueratisAudit-i erant *v.* fuerant

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*shall or will be.**Sing.*—Aud-iarAud-iēris *v.* iēre

Aud-ietur

*Plur.*—Aud-iemur

Aud-iemini

Aud-ientur

## Subjunctive mood.

## 1. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, can, would, should be.**Sing.*—Aud-iarAud-iāris *v.* iāre

Aud-iatur

*Plur.*—Aud-iamur

Aud-iamini

Aud-iantur

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*might, could, should be.**Sing.*—Aud-īrerAud-irēris *v.* irēre

Aud-iretur

*Plur.*—Aud-iremur

Aud-iremini

Aud-irentur

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*may, should have been.**Sing.*—Audit-us sim *v.* fuerimAudit-us sis *v.* fuerisAudit-us sit *v.* fuerit*Plur.*—Audit-i simus *v.* fuerimusAudit-i sitis *v.* fueritisAudit-i sint *v.* fuerint

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*would, might, could have been.*

- Sing.*—Audit-us essem *v.* fuissem  
 Audit-us esses *v.* fuisses  
 Audit-us esset *v.* fuisset  
*Plur.*—Audit-i essēmus *v.* fuissēmus  
 Audit-i essetis *v.* fuissetis  
 Audit-i essent *v.* fuissent

## 5. FUTURE TENSE.

*should have been.*

- Sing.*—Audit-us ero *v.* fuero  
 Audit-us eris *v.* fueris  
 Audit-us erit *v.* fuerit  
*Plur.*—Audit-i erimus *v.* fuerimus  
 Audit-i eritis *v.* fueritis  
 Audit-i erunt *v.* fuerint

## Imperative mood.

## PRESENT TENSE.

- Sing.*—Aud-īre, aud-ītor  
 Aud-iatur, aud-itor  
*Plur.*—Aud-iamur  
 Aud-iamini, aud-iminor  
 Aud-iantur, aud-iuntor

## Infinitive mood.

- Pres. and Imp.*—Aud-īri  
*Perf. and Plup.*—Audīt-um esse *v.* fuisse  
*Future.*—Audit-um iri  
 Participles.  
*Perfect.*—Audīt-us  
*Future.*—Audien-dus

## FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed, namely, *o* of the present, *i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive, according to the following rhyme.

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*, *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sse*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us* and *rus* are formed from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come, as *bam*,  
*bo*, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*; *ns* and *dus*, *dum*,  
*do*, and *di*.

But it is much more easy and natural to form all the parts of a Verb from the present and perfect of the indicative, and from the supine—thus :

VOC-*o*, *ābam*, *ābo*, *em*, *ārem*, *ā* or *āto*, *āre*,  
*ans*, *andum*, *andi*, *ando*, *andus*.

VOC-*av-i*, *ēram*, *ērim*, *issem*, *ēro*, *isse*.

VOC-*at-um*, *u*, *us*, *ūrus*.

DOC-*eo*, *ēbam*, *ēbo*, *eam*, *ērem*, *ē* or *ēto*, *ēre*  
*ens*, *endum*, *endi*, *endo*, *endus*.

DOC-*u-i*, *ēram*, *ērim*, *issem*, *ēro*, *isse*.

DOCT-*um*, *u*, *us*, *ūrus*.

LĒG-o, ēbam, am, ěrem, ě or ģto, ěre, ens,  
endum, endi, endo, endus.

LĒG-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

LECT-um, u, us, ūrus.

CAP-io, iēbam, iam, ěrem, ě or ģto, ěre, iens,  
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

CĒP-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

CAPT-um, u, us, ūrus.

AUD-io, iēbam, iam, ģrem, ģ or ģto, ģre, iens,  
iendum, iendi, iendo, iendus.

AUDĪV-i, ěram, ěrim, issem, ěro, isse.

AUDĪT-um, u, us, ūrus.

A Verb is commonly said to be *conjugated* when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the present of the Indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the Verb, because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of a Verb which always remain the same are called *Radical* letters ; as, *voc*, in *voc-o*. The rest are called the *Termination*, as, *abamus*, in *voc-abamus*.

All the letters which come before *āre*, *ēre*, *ěre*, or *ģre* of the Infinitive, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular Verb may be readily formed, except the Compound Tenses.

## DEPONENT VERBS.

Deponent Verbs have a passive form but an active signification. They are called *Deponents* because they have forsaken or deposed their active form. They make the perfect participle in the same manner as if they had the active voice, as *loquor, locūtus, loqui*, to speak.

## IRREGULAR VERBS.

The irregular Verbs are commonly reckoned eight, *sum, eo, queo, volo, nolo, malo, fero*, and *fio*, with their Compounds. But properly there are only six, *nolo* and *malo* being Compounded of *volo*. They are irregular only in the *present* Tense and the Tenses derived from it. The terminations of the *perfect* and its *derivatives* are *regular* in all Verbs.

*Sum* has already been conjugated. *Prosum* to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with an *e*, as *prosum, prod-es, prod-est, &c.* in the other parts it is like *sum*, as, *pro-sim, pro-sis, pro-sit, &c.*

*Possum* is compounded of *potis, able*, and *sum*, and is thus conjugated,

*Possum, potui, posse, to be able.*

Indicative mood.

Pres.—	Possum,	potes,	potest:	possumus,	potestis,	possunt
Imp.—	Pot-eram,	-eras,	-erat:	-eramus	-eratis,	-erant
Fut.—	Pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit:	-erimus	-eritis,	-erunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—	Poss-im,	-is,	-it:	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—	Pos-sem,	-ses,	-set:	-semus,	-setis,	-sent

Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Posse. Perf.—Potuisse.—The rest wanting.

EO.

*Eo, ivi, itum, ire, to go.*

Indicative mood.

Pres.—	Eo,	is,	it:	imus,	itis,	eunt
Imp.—	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat:	ibamus,	ibatis,	ibant
Fut.—	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit:	ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt

Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—	Eam,	eas,	eat:	eamus,	eatis,	eant
Imp.—	Irem,	ires,	iret:	iremus,	iretis,	irent

Imperative mood.

Pres.—	I,	ito,	ito;	ite,	itote,	eunto
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Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ire. Perf.—Ivise. Fut.—Iturum esse, vel fuisse.

Participles.

Pres.—Iens, Gen. euntis. Fut.—Iturus, -a, -um

Supines.

- 1 Itum
- 2 Itu

Gerunds.

- Eundum  
Eundi  
Eundo



## VOLO.

*Volo, volui, velle, to will, or be willing.*

## Indicative mood.

Pres.—Volo,	vis,	vult;	volumus,	vultis,	volunt
Imp.—Vol-ebam	-ebas	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant
Fut.—Vol-am,	-es,	-et:	-emus,	-etis,	-ent

## Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Vel-im	-is,	it;	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Vel-lem,	-les,	-let;	-lemus,	-letis,	-lent

## Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Velle. Perf.—Voluisse.

## Participles.

Pres.—Volens. The rest are wanting.

## NOLO.

*Nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling.*

## Indicative mood.

Pres.—Nolo,	non-vis,	non-vult;	nolumus,	non-vultis,	nolunt
Imp.—Nol-ebam	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant
Fut.—Nol-am,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent

## Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Nol-im,	-is,	-it;	-imus,	-itis,	-int
Imp.—Nol-lem,	-les,	-let;	-lemus,	-letis,	-lent

## Imperative mood.

Pres.—Noli, nolito; nolite, nolitote.

## Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Nolle. Perf.—Noluisse.

## Participles.

Pres.—Nolens. The rest wanting.

## MALO.

*Malo, malui, malle*, to be more willing.

## Indicative mood.

Pres.—Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malunt  
 Imp.—Mal-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus, -ebatis, -ebant  
 Fut.—Mal-am, -es, -et, &c. This is scarcely in use.

## Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Mal-im, -is, -it; -imus, -itis, -int  
 Imp.—Mal-lem, -les, -let; -lemus, -letis, -lent

## Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Malle. Perf.—Maluisse.

NOTE.—That *Volo, Nolo*, and *Malo*, retain something of the Third Conjugation; for *Vis, vult, vultis*, are contracted of *Volis, volit, volitis*; and *o* is changed into *u*, for, of old, they said *Volt voltis*.

*Nolo* is compounded of *Non volo*, and *Malo* of *Magis Volo*.

## FERO.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

*Fero, tuli, latum, ferre*, to bring or suffer.

## Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fero, fers, fert; ferimus, fertis, ferunt  
 Imp.—Fer-ebam, -ebas, -ebat; -ebamus -ebatis, -ebant  
 Fut.—Fer-am, -es, -et; -emus, -etis, -ent

## Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-am, -as, -at; -amus, -atis, -ant  
 Imp.—Fer-rem, -res, -ret; -remus, -retis, -rent

## Imperative mood.

Pres.—Fer, ferto, ferto; ferte, fertote, ferunto.

## Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferre. Perf.—Tulisse. Fut.—Laturum esse, vel fuisse.

## Participles.

Pres.—Ferens.      Fut.—Laturus, -a, um.

Gerunds.

Supines.

1 Latum

Ferendum

2 Latu

Ferendi

Ferendo

## PASSIVE VOICE.

*Feror, latus, ferri.*

## Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fer-or,	{ -ris, -re,	-tur ;	-imur,	-imini,	-untur
Imp.—Fer-ebar,	{ -ebaris, -ebare,	-batur ;	-ebamur,	-ebamini,	-ebantur
Fut. —Fer-ar,	{ -eris, -ere,	-etur ;	-emur,	-emini,	entur

## Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fer-ar,	{ -aris, -are,	-atur ;	-amur,	-amini,	-antur
Imp.—Fer-rer	{ reris, -rere,	-retur ;	-remur,	-remini,	-rentur

## Imperative mood.

Pres.—Ferre, fertor, fertor ; ferimini, feruntor

## Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Ferri.      Perf.—Latum esse, vel fuisse.      Fut.—Latum iri

## Participles.

Perf.—Latus, a, -um.      Fut.—Ferendus, a, um.

NOTE.—That *Fero* is a Verb of the Third Conjugation, *Fers, fert, fertis, fertor, fertis, ferrem, ferre, ferris, fertur fertor* ; being contracted of *Feris, ferit, feritis, ferito, ferite, fererem, ferere, fereris, feritur* and *feritor*.

Also *Fer* is contracted of *fere* ; which, in like manner, has happened to the Imperatives of *Dico, duco, facio*, they having *dic, duc, fac*, instead of *dice, duce, face*.

The Compounds of *Fero* are conjugated the same way as the Simple ; as, *aufero, abstuli, ablatum* ; *confero, contuli, collatum*.

## FIO.

*Fio, factus, fieri, to be made, or to become.*

## Indicative mood.

Pres.—Fio,	fis,	fit;	finus,	fitis,	fiunt
Imp.—Fi-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	fi-ebamus	fi-ebatis,	fi-ebant
Fut.—Fiam,	fies,	fiet;	fiemus,	fietis,	fient

## Subjunctive mood.

Pres.—Fiam,	fias,	fiat;	fiamus,	fiatis,	fiant
Imp.—Fierem,	fieres,	fieret;	fieremus,	fieretis,	fierent

## Imperative mood.

Paes.—Fi, fito, fito; fite, fitote, fiunto.

## Infinitive mood.

Pres.—Fieri. Perf.—Factum esse, vel fuisse. Fut.—Factum iri

## Participles.

Perf.—Factus, -a, -um. Fut.—Faciendus, -a, -um.

## Supines.

Factu.

*Fio* is the passive of *facio*, which is regular, instead of *facior* which is not in use, yet the compounds of *facio* which change *a* into *i* are regular.

The compounds of *facio* with Verbs, Nouns, or Adverbs, retain the *a* and have their imperative active *fac*, and their passive form when used *fio*, as *calefacio, calefac, calefio, &c.*

## IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A Verb is called *impersonal* which has only the termination of the third person singular, but

does not admit any person or nominative before it.

The nominative to a Verb impersonal is never a *person* but a *thing*, for which reason, and the want of the two primary persons, it is called *impersonal*.

An impersonal Verb is thus conjugated.

*Licere*, to be lawful.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.
<i>Pres.</i>	Lic-eat	Lic-eat
<i>Imp.</i>	Lic-ēbat	Lic-ēret
<i>Perf.</i>	Lic-uit	Lic-uerit
<i>Plup.</i>	Lic-uerat	Lic-uisset
<i>Fut.</i>	Lic-ebit	Lic-uero

Infinitive,

*Pres. and Imp.* Lic-ēre.    *Perf. and Plup.* Lic-uisse.

All Impersonals want the Imperative, Gerunds, Supines, Future of the Infinitive, and almost always the participles.

*Cæpi* is called a *Preteritive Verb*, and is only used in the preterite tenses; it has sometimes a present signification, thus,

*Cæpi*, I begin, or have begun, *cæp-eram, erim, issem, ero, isse*. Supine, *cæptu*. Part. *cæptus, cæpturus*.

## PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a part of speech which *takes part* of a Verb and of a Noun; of a Verb as tense

and signification, and of a Noun, as Gender, Number, Case and Declension.

There are four Participles, the *present* and *future active*, as *vocans*, calling, *vocaturus*, about to call; and the *perfect* and *future passive*, as, *vocatus*, called, *vocandus*, to be called.

The Future in *rus* implies likelihood or design of doing a thing, as *scripturus*, intending, or with a view to write.

The Future in *dus* implies *duty*, *necessity*, or *merit*, as *flores legendi sunt*. Flowers are, or ought, to be gathered.

If from a participle we take away *time*, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison.

The present Participle is declined like *capax*, the rest like *albus*, and agree in Gender, Number, and Case, with the substantives to which they relate.

*Gerunds* are participial words which bear the signification of the Verb from which they are formed.

*Supines* have much the same signification as *Gerunds*, and may be indifferently applied to any Person or Number.

## THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.

### ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a part of Speech, which, being joined *to a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb*, explains more fully their signification; as, *Benè scribit*, he writes well.

1. Some Adverbs, especially such as are derived from Adjectives, admit of comparison; as, *sæpè, sæpiùs, sæpissimè; doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè*.

2. These Adverbs, like the Adjectives, from which they are derived, are irregular:

Benè,	meliùs,	optimè
Malè,	pejùs,	pessimè
Parvùm,	minùs,	minimè
Multùm,	plùs,	plurimùm
Propé,	propiùs,	proximè

### PREPOSITIONS.

A Preposition is a part of Speech *set before* the Case it governs, signifying the relation of one thing to another, or the relation of Objects to Motion.

I. The Prepositions, which govern the Accusative, are:

Ad,	To, or At	Intra,	Within
Adversùs,	} Against	Juxta,	Hard by
Adversùm,		Ob,	} For, On account of
Ante,	Before	Penes,	
Apud,	At, or Near	Per,	By, Through
Circà,	} About, Nigh to	Præter,	Besides, Except
Circùm,		Propter,	For, Because of
Circiter,		Post,	After, Since
Cis,	} On this side	Pone,	Behind
Citra,		Secundùm,	According to
Contra,	Against	Secus,	Nigh to, Along
Erga,	Towards	Suprà,	Above
Extra,	Without	Trans,	} On the otherside of
Infra,	Below	Ultra,	
Inter,	} Between, Among		

II. The Prepositions, which govern an Ablative, are :

A,	} From, by	E,	} Of, From, Out of
Ab,		Ex.	
Abs.		Præ,	} Before, in comparison of
Absque,	Without	Pro,	
Coram,	} Before, In presence of	Sine,	Without
Cum,		With	Tenus,
De,	Of, Concerning		

III. These five govern sometimes the Accusative, sometimes the Ablative :

In,	In, into	Subter,	Underneath
Sub,	Under	Clam	} Without the knowledge of
Super,	Over, Upon		

The Prepositions, with the Cases they govern, are contained in these Verses :

I. Ad, penes, adversus, cis, citra, circiter, extra, Erga, apud, ante, secus, trans, supra, propter, ob, infra,



Ultra, post, præter, juxta, per, pone, secundum,  
Contra, infra, circùm, inter, *quartum semper habebunt.*

2. Pro, præ, de, e, ex, sine, coram, cum, tenus, abs-a-  
ab, absque,

*Hæ sextum poscunt:* 3. super, in, sub, subter, *utrumque,*  
*Sic clam: pluralem regit atque tenus genitivum.*

1. *Pone* and *Secus* rarely occur: *Usque*, unto, *Versus*, towards, *Procul*, far off, *Palam*, openly, in public view, commonly classed among Prepositions, are, in reality, Adverbs, and do not govern a Case by themselves, but have a Preposition joined with them, for the most part understood, but sometimes expressed.

2. Besides the separate use of Prepositions, there is another use arising from them, namely, their being placed before a Number of Nouns and Verbs in Composition; which creates a great variety of words, and gives a peculiar elegance, force, and beauty to the Latin language. But the following are called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are only used in compound words:

Am, amb-	}	signifies	{	round about,	}	as	{	Amb-io.
Di, dis-				asunder,				Di-vido.
Re, red-				again, back,				Re-duco.
Se, —				aside, apart,				Se-paro.
Con, co-				together,				Con-jungo.

3. When two Prepositions are joined together in one word, they become Adverbs, such as, *exadversùm*, *circumcircà*, *desupèr*.

4. When Prepositions lose their case, they become Adverbs.

*Super*, *In*, *Sub*, and *Subter*, govern an Accusative, when they imply *Motion*; when they imply *rest in a place*, they govern an Ablative.

## CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that *joins together* words and sentences.

## INTERJECTIONS.

An Interjection is a part of Speech, *thrown into* discourse to express some passion, or emotion of the mind.

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**SYNTAX.**

**SYNTAX** is the right construction of words in sentences. It is divided into **CONCORD** and **GOVERNMENT**: **CONCORD**, when one word agrees with another; **GOVERNMENT**, when one word is dependent upon, or governed by, another.

There are three concords :

1. The Verb with its Nominative.
2. The Adjective with its Substantive.
3. The Relative with its Antecedent.

*General Principles of Syntax.*

1. In every sentence there must be a Verb and a Nominative expressed or understood.
2. Every Adjective must have a Substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of Nouns, except the Nominative and Vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The Infinitive is governed by some Verb or Adjective.

### THE FIRST CONCORD.

A Verb agrees with the Nominative before it in number and person; as,

*Libra habet uncias duodēcim—A pound has twelve ounces.*

*Potassæ subcarbōnas præparāri potest—The subcarbonate of potass may be prepared.*

*Nos priore utimur—We employ the former.*

*Cortices colligi debent—Barks ought to be collected.*

Sometimes an Infinitive mood, or a sentence, supplies the place of a Nominative to the Verb, as,

*Idem nomen liquidōrum mensūræ, idem solidōrum pondēri, dāri, errōrem frequentissimè induxit—The same name being given to the measure of liquids as to the weight of solids has very frequently introduced error.*

The infinitive mood has an Accusative before it, as,

*Non omnibus nos satisfacturos esse, confīdamus—We do not presume that we shall satisfy every one.*

### THE SECOND CONCORD.

Adjectives, Pronouns, and Participles agree

with their Substantives in gender, number, and case, as,

Congŭs vinārius—*The wine gallon.*

Quamque mensŭram—*Every measure.*

Vase remōto—*The vessel being removed.*

### THE THIRD CONCORD.

QUI, QUÆ, QUOD, is called a *relative* Pronoun, and agrees with its *antecedent* in gender, number, and person, as,

Ex nominibus quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimĭne imposita sunt—*From the names which have been put upon weights and measures without discrimination.*

If *no* Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to the Verb, as,

Quæ ad medicĭnam spectat—*Which relates to medicine.*

But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence, as,

Quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ ferè merces æstimantur—*By one of which gold and silver, by the other almost all the remaining kinds of merchandize are valued.*

In vas vitrĕum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit—*Into a tall glass vessel which has a narrow mouth and broad bottom.*

Quem ad usus medicināles sic dispertimus—*Which for medicinal purposes we thus divide.*

In quibus medicamenta præparantur—*In which medicines are prepared.*

Two or more Substantives singular joined by a Copulative Conjunction may have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative plural, as,

Ut destillent balneo arenæ, calōre paulatim aucto, liquor acīdus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinātus—*That by the aid of a sand bath, gradually heated, an acid liquor, the oil, and a salt impregnated with the oil, may distil from it.*

Emplastro et adīpi simul liquefactis—*The plaster and the lard being melted together.*

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## GOVERNMENT.

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### OF THE GENITIVE.

The Genitive is governed,

1. By Substantives, as,

Legibus regni—*By the laws of the realm.*

Solidorum ponderi—*To the weight of solids.*

2. By an Adjective in the neuter gender without a Substantive, and by *expers*, as,

Quantum varietātis—*How much variety.*

Plus calcis—*More lime.*

Multum pericūli—*Much danger.*

Sapōris expers—*Free from taste.*

3. By *sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, as,

Sed officii esse nostri duximus—*But we thought it to be our duty.*

### OF THE DATIVE.

The Dative is governed,

1. By Adjectives and Participles, viz. by *accommodatus*, *aptatus*, *finitimus*, *idoneus*, *proprius*, *adhærens*, *congruens*, *satisfactorus*, and *superimpositus*, as,

Rei tractandæ accommodatissima—*Best adapted for treating upon the subject.*

Cui aptatum—*Adapted to which.*

Finitimæ huic—*Closely allied to this.*

Quibusdam remedia magis idonea—*Remedies more suitable for some.*

Alia cerevisiæ, alia vino propria—*One appropriated to ale, the other to wine.*

Seminibus adhærentes—*Adhering to the seeds.*

Naturæ cujusque congruentia—*Agreeing to the nature of each.*

Omnibus nos satisfacturos esse—*That we shall satisfy every one.*

Priori superimpositum—*Placed upon the former.*

2. By the Verbs *aborreo*, *accedo*, *conduco*, *persuadeo*, *fio*, and *est* for *habeo*, as,

Quibus abhorrebat erudita illa rerum appellandarum norma—*To which the improved system of nomenclature was opposed.*

Aliquid medicīnæ accessit—Something has been *added to medicine.*

Utilitati publicæ conducant—*May contribute to the public good.*

Nobis persuasum est—*We are persuaded.*

Donec idōnea crassitudo balsāmo fiat—*Until the balsam has acquired a proper consistence.*

In vas vitreum altum, cui os angustum et fundus latior sit.

When *necessity* is signified, the gerund in *dum* is used with the Verb *est* set impersonally, and then governs a Dative expressed or understood, as,

Videndum est—It is to be seen, *or* care must be taken.

3. By the passive of Verbs governing two Cases, as,

Quæ ponderibus et mensuris, nullo discrimine, *imposita sunt.*

*Vertor* and *sum* in the following instances take TWO DATIVES after them, as,

Id nobis merito dedecōri verteretur—*We might justly incur discredit.*

Cui congĭo nomen est—*Which is called a gallon.*

## OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

The Accusative is governed,

1. By active Verbs and Participles :

Libram sic dispertimus—*We thus divide the pound.*

Ut eandem mensuram semper impleat—That it may always *fill the same measure*.

Eandem mensuram implentibus—*Filling the same measure*.

2. By the Prepositions, *ad, apud, ante, &c.* and *in* for *into*, as,

Ad singula certiùs promptiùsque conficienda—*For more certainly and readily compounding each medicine*.

Ad pilulas fingendas—*For forming pills*.

Ad prohibendum empyreuma—*To prevent empyreuma*.

Ad ignem—*Over the fire*.

Prope ignem—*Near the fire*.

Super ignem—*On the fire*.

Sub finem—*Towards the end*.

Conjice in crucibulum—*Put into a crucible*.

#### ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

The following Verbs govern an *Accusative* and a *Dative*, viz. *adhıbeo, adjicio, admisceo, affundo, appono, assigno, do, expono, immitto, impono, incoquo, infundo, injicio, inspergo, instillo, reddo, superinfundo*, as,

Sodæ subcarbōnati calorem ferventem adhıbe—*Apply a boiling heat to the subcarbonate of soda*.

Succo limōnum fervēfacto cretam paulatim adjice—*Add the chalk gradually to the boiling juice of lemons*.

Aquarum quæ sequuntur singulis congiis adjice spiritûs tenuiōris fluiduncias quinque—*Add five fluid ounces of proof spirit to every gallon of the waters which follow*.

Ei sacchărũm adjice—*Add the sugar to it*.

Ei, dum ebullit, liquōrem priōrem admisce—*While it is boiling mix the former solution to it*.



Calci aquam affunde—*Pour water upon the lime.*

Ei cognomen apponere—*To give a name to it.*

Unicuique titulum assignare—*To assign a name to each.*

Nomina medicamentis dare—*To give names to medicines.*

Pulpam leni calore expone—*Expose the pulp to a gentle heat.*

Vasi vitreo arēnæ imposito benzoinum immitte—*Put the benzoin into a glass vessel placed in a sand bath.*

Hunc laborem nobis imposuit—*Has imposed this labour upon us.*

Adīpi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabīnæ folia incōque—*Boil the savine leaves with the wax and lard melted together.*

Spiritum retortæ vitreæ infunde—*Pour the spirit into a glass retort.*

Spiritui injice potassæ subcarbonatis libram—*Put into the spirit a pound of the subcarbonate of potass.*

Extractis omnibus mollioribus paululum spiritûs rectificati insperge—*Pour in upon all the softer extracts a small quantity of rectified spirit.*

Ei adhuc ferventi instilla paulatim acidi sulphurici diluti quantum satis sit ad pulverem dejiciendum—*While yet hot drop into it gradually as much dilute sulphuric acid as may be sufficient to precipitate the powder.*

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddere—*To revise the pharmacopœia.*

Cassiæ lomentis contūsis aquam ferventem superinfunde—*Pour boiling water upon the bruised cassia pods.*

## OF THE ABLATIVE.

The Ablative is governed by *opus* and *utor*, as,  
*Ut nullâ purificatione opus sit—As to require no purification.*

*Nos priore utimur—We employ the former.*

The *cause, manner, and instrument* are put in the Ablative, as,

*Paucis maculis—With a few mistakes.*

*Oleo inquinatus—Impregnated with oil.*

*Erroribus purgata—Free from errors.*

*Lento igne—With a slow fire.*

*Pistillo ligneo—With a wooden pestle.*

A *Substantive with a Participle* whose Case depends upon no other word is put in the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, as,

*Annis viginti duobus vix elapsis—Twenty two years being scarcely elapsed.*

*Instillato syrupo—The syrup being dropped in.*

The Prepositions *a, ab, abs, &c.* and *in* signifying *in* govern the Ablative, as,

*A rege et senatu—By the king and parliament.*

*Ab usu populari—By popular use.*

*Ex retorta vitrea—From a glass retort.*

*Hanc, in crucibulo, liquefac—Melt this in a crucible.*

## OF THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

One Verb governs another in the Infinitive Mood, as,

*Cortices colligi debent—Barks ought to be collected.*

Facere statuimus—*We determined to make.*

Donec intumere ceperunt—*Until they shall begin to rise.*

### OF CONJUNCTIONS.

The Conjunctions *et, ac, atque, &c.* couple like Cases and Moods, as,

Resinam et ceram simul liquefac—*Melt the resin and wax together.*

Macera et cola—*Macerate and filter.*

*Ut, ne, donec, &c.* are joined to the subjunctive mood, as,

Ut a parte oleosa separetur—*That it may be separated from the oily part.*

Cavens ne calor excēdat 120°—*Taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°.*

Donec corpus unum sit—*Until the mass is uniform.*

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### GENERAL RULES FOR CONSTRUING.

1. Construe the Nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging if any) then the Verb; then the word or words governed of the Verb; lastly, the Preposition (if any) with the word depending on it.

2. A Genitive case is usually construed after another Noun.

3. An Infinitive is generally construed after a Verb.

4. In an Ablative absolute construe the Participle or Adjective last, *i. e.* after the Noun or word with which it agrees.

5. Let the Relative and its clause be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

## SELECTIONS

FROM

## THE PHARMACOPŒIA,

FOR THE EXERCISE OF THE STUDENT IN TRANSLATION.

Adjice... Aufer... Agita... Coque... Immisce... Ure..  
 Pondus est.. Destillet acidum.. Nihil ascendat.. Sal  
 abeat.. Pellicula supernātet.. Alūmen liquescat.. Ebul-  
 litio cessaverit.. Præceptum est.. Opus amplectitur..  
 Perpendāmus... Judicēmus... Moveāmus.. Antecessōres  
 contulērunt.. Quæ videantur.. Scriptōres imposuerant  
 .. Præmia comparabuntur.

Pondus specificum.. Acidi muriatīci.. Pulvēri exsic-  
 cato.. Calōrem ferventem.. Aquā tepidā.. Caryophyllō-  
 rum contusōrum.. Petalorum explicatorum.. Uvarum  
 passarum.. Errōres nullos.. Abjectis unguibus.. Picī  
 resinæ et ceræ simul liquefactis.

Prunorum pulpæ.. Cornuum ustorum et præparato-  
 rum unciam.. Sodæ subcarbōnātis, Ferri sulphātis, sin-  
 gulorum drachmam.. Cumīni semīnum, carui seminum,  
 lauri baccarum, singulorum uncias tres.. Aquæ quod  
 reliquum est.. Donec sapōris expers fuerit.. Non licitum  
 modo sed officii esse nostri duximus.

Recīpe acēti congium.. Liquōrem effunde.. Crystallos,  
 ut puræ sint, itērum et tertio cola.. Macēra capsūlas  
 per horas viginti quatuor.. Liquorem colātum iterum  
 dēcōque ad octarīos duos, et adhuc ferventem cola..  
 Arīda simul in pulverem subtilīssimum tere, tum aquam  
 paulātīm adjice, et misce donec corpus unum sit.. Ad-

misce pulpas et humōrem consūme..Sevum in frustūla concīde..Misce et calorem lenem adhibe.

Ignē acerrīmo ure per horas duas, vel donec acidum aceticum dilutum instillātum nullas bullūlas excitet.. Misce et per chartam cola, vapōret liquor donec sal exsiccētur..Hunc in vase accuratē obturato serva..Hydrargyrum in retortam ferream infunde, et, igne subiecto, destillet Hydrargyrum purificatum. Misce acidum cum aquâ ; his plumbi subcarbonatem paulatim adjice, et coque donec acidum saturētur ; deinde per chartam cola, et aquâ consumptâ donec pellicūla subnascātur, sepōne ut fiant crystalli..Has, effuso liquore super chartam bibūlam exsicca.

Videndum est, ne quid cupri, aut plumbi insit in matēriâ ex quâ fiunt mortāria, mensūræ, infundibūla aut alia vāsa, in quibus medicāmenta seu præparantur sive servantur ; itaque fictilia, plumbo vitrefacta, aliēna sunt.

Quoties fit mentio ponderis specifici, ponimus id, de quo agitur, esse calōris gradūs quinquagēsīmi quinti.. Præparāta acida alkālīna, terrea, metallica tum sales omnis genēris, in vasis vitreis obturatis servāre oportet ..Tincturæ omnes in vasis vitreis clausis præparāri, et inter macerandum, sæpiūs agitāri debent.

Post destillationem æthēris sulphurici, lenīto calore, destillet iterum liquor, donec spuma nigra intumescat, tum profīnus ab igne retortam remōve..Liquori qui restat in retortâ aquam adjice ut supernatet pars oleosa. Hanc aufer, eique admisce liquoris calcis quantum satis sit, ad acidum, quod inest, saturandum, et simul agita..Denique oleum æthereum separatim exīme.

Conserventur syrūpi in loco, ubi calor gradum 55<sup>um</sup> nunquam excēdat..Emplastro et adīpi simul lique-

factis, et ab igne remōtis, paulo antequam concrecant, cantharīdem insperge atque omnia misce.. Gummi-resinæ pro optīmis habendæ sunt, quæ electæ fuerint adeo sincēræ ut nullâ purificatione opus sit.. Ubi herba recens adhibētur, pondere duplo utendum est.

In extractis omnibus præparandis, humōrem, balneo aquoso, in patinâ quamprimùm consume, donec fiat crassitūdo ad pilulas fingendas idonea, et sub finem spathâ assiduè move.. Confectiones, si diu servatæ indurescant, aquâ humectandæ sunt, ut idonea crassitudo restituatur. Testas, sordībus prius purgātas, aquâ fervente lava; tum præpara eodem modo, quo, de cretâ præceptum est.. Res aliēnas hordei seminibus adhærentes aquâ frigidâ primum abluere; deinde, affuso aquæ octario dimidio, semīna paulisper coque.

Potassæ subcarbōnas præparārī potest, eodem modo ex tartāro, quod prius ustum fuerit, donec cinērei sit colōris.. Ferrum et potassæ supertartrātem simul tere, et in vase vitreo patulo cum aquæ fluidunciâ per hebdomādas sex aëri expōne, spathâ quotidie movens, adjectâ subinde aquâ destillatâ ut semper humīda sint.. Dein leui calōre exsicca, in pulverem tere, et cum aquæ destillatæ fluidunciis triginta misce.. Liquōrem cola, et colāto spiritum adjice.. Decerpenda sunt vegetabilia ex locis et solo, ubi sponte nascuntur, tempestate siccâ, nec imbribus, nec rore madefacta; quotannis colligenda sunt, et quæ diutiùs servata fuerint rejicienda.. Semina colligenda sunt jam matūra, et antequam è plantâ decidēre inceperint.. Hæc in propriis pericarpis servari debent.. Scillæ radīcem ante exsiccationem, tunicis aridis direptis, transversim in lamīnas tenues seca.

Illa enim intra paucos hos annos ità erroribus purgata et experimentis illustrata est, ità principiis novis

firmioribus, altioribus, undequaque stabilīta, ut si in hāc unā parte, quæ ad medicīnam spectat, neglecta et rudis jacēret, id nobis meritò dedēcōri verterētur præcipuè cum duæ finitīmæ huic nostræ artes, chemīca, et botanīca, hæc, omnes omnium regiōnum herbas cum labōre maxīmo exploravērit, illa intēgram suam disciplīnam in meliōrem commutaverit, et linguam penītūs novam loqui didīcerit. Non ultēriùs igītur spatium esse moræ vidētur, quin medicamentōrum omnium vires et naturam cum summā diligentīā perpendāmus, ut si fuerint, quæ vel obsolēta vel supervacūa judicēmus, loco moveāmus.

Quod ad nos attinet, nihil labōris detrectavimus quo librum hunc quàm perfectissimum ederēmus.. Non ita tamen, ut omnibus nos satisfactūros esse, vel errōres nullos admisisse, confidāmus; quos siquis aspērius notāre voluerit, reputet modo quantum et varietātis et difficultātis hujusmodi opus amplectitur, et paucis macūlis non offensum iri sperāmus.. Sed hæc hactēnus.

## EXERCISES

FOR

## MAKING LATIN,

## SELECTED FROM THE PHARMACOPŒIA.

Take .. Macerate .. Drop  
in .. Mix .. Strain .. Sprinkle  
.. Press.

Recipio ... Macero ... In-  
stillo .. Misceo .. Colo .. In-  
spergo .. Comprimo.

The measure is .. An er-  
ror may arise .. The num-  
ber is .. Use will render ..  
Heat indicates .. We use ..  
We divide .. We presume ..  
We determined .. Crystals  
may be made .. Grains are  
saturated ... Bubbles are  
excited. . Globules are seen.

Mensura sum ... Error  
nascor .. Numerus sum ...  
Usus reddo .. Calor indico  
.. Ego utor .. Dispertio ...  
Confido .. Statuo ... Crystal-  
lus fio .. Granum saturo ..  
Bullula excito .. Globulus  
conspicio.

The measure is unequal  
.. The wine gallon has been  
defined .. The number is  
deceiving and uncertain ..  
A gentle heat indicates ..  
In bibulous paper .. To the  
boiling juice .. To the dried  
powder .. Of boiling distil-  
led water .. Chemical sub-  
stances are designated by

Mensura dispar sum ..  
Congius vinarius definitio ..  
Fallax et incertus sum nu-  
merus .. Calor lenis indico  
.. Charta bibulus .. Succus  
fervefactus .. Pulvis exsic-  
catus .. Aqua destillata fer-  
vens .. Res chemica nomen  
recens designo .. Interval-  
lum æqualis .. Præparatum



more recent (*modern*) names.. At equal distances .. Acid, alkaline, earthy, metallic preparations.. Leaves are to be gathered .. Flowers shall have expanded.. Seeds are to be collected.

Of the citrate of chalk which remains.. Of the salt which remains.. A new light which dispelled.. The capacity of which has been defined.. The measure of liquids is unequal.. Two kinds of weights.. As often as mention is made of specific weight.. To the boiling juice of lemons.. 124 grains of the crystals of the subcarbonate of soda.. Of muriatic acid.. Of specific weight.. Any copper or lead .. As much water.. A little water.. Free from taste.

We thus divide the pound .. We have placed marks.. The gallon which for medicinal purposes we thus divide.. We measure the degree of heat.. A gentle

acidus, alkalinus, terreus, metallicus... Folia decerpendus sum.. Flos expando .. Semen colligendus sum.

Citras calx qui remaneo.. Sal qui resto.. novus Lux qui dispertio... Qui capacitas præscribo.. Mensura liquidus dispar sum.. Duo pondus genus.. Quoties fio mentio Pondus specificus.... Succus limo fervefactus.. Soda subcarbonas crystallus granum 124.. Acidum muriaticus .. Pondus specificus.. Qui cuprum aut plumbum.. Tantus aqua.. Paululus aqua.. Sapor expers.

Libra sic dispertio.... Nota appono.. Congius qui ad usus medicinalis sic dispertio... Calor gradus metior.. Calor lenis is indico qui sum inter gradus

heat indicates that which is between the ninetieth and the hundredth degree .. Dissolve the subcarbonate of potass.. Take four pints of diluted acetic acid or as much as may be sufficient.. Evaporate the water over the fire.. Before the end of the boiling.. Among themselves (*one with the other*).. For three hours.. Macerate for four hours near the fire.. After the sublimation of the subcarbonate of ammonia.. Pass carbonic acid through the solution of subcarbonas of potass.. Dry the crystals upon bibulous paper.

Pour the diluted sulphuric acid upon the dried powder, and boil for ten minutes.. Add the acid gradually to the water, then mix.. To the cold solution add the compound spirit of lavender.. Apply a heat of 600°. to this vessel.. Pour on the herb, or on the oil, so much water that after distillation there may re-

nonagesimus et centesimus.. Liquo potassa subcarbonas.. Recipio acidum aceticus dilutus octarius quatuor vel quantus satis sum.. Aqua ad ignis consumo.. Ante finis coctio.. Inter sui.. Per hora tres.. Macero per hora quatuor prope ignis.. Post sublimatio ammonia subcarbonas... Acidum carbonicus per liquor potassa subcarbonas transmitto.. Crystallus super charta bibulus exsicco.

Pulvis exsiccatu superinfundo acidum sulphuricus dilutus et coquo per sextus hora pars.. Acidum aqua paulatim adjicio tum misceo.. Liquor frige factus adjicio spiritus lavandula compositus.. Vas hic calor gradus sexcentesimus adhibeo.. Herba vel oleum affundo tantus aqua ut post destillatio supersum qui

main what may be sufficient to prevent empyreuma.

In a vessel lightly covered.. In preparing all extracts.. In a water bath.. In a wooden mortar.. With cold water.. With a gentle heat.. A little water being sprinkled upon them.. The thinner supernatant part being rejected.. With the spirit.. A receiving vessel cooled with ice or water.

This extract ought to be preserved soft that it may be fit for forming pills, and hard that it may be rubbed into a powder.. It will be necessary to add a little boiling water.

Gum resins easily melting may be purified by throwing them into an ox bladder and by keeping them in boiling water until they become so soft that they may be separated from their impurities by pressing them through a hempen cloth.

satis sum ad prohibendum empyreuma.

In vas leviter clausus.. In extractum omnis præparandus.. Balneum aquosus .. In mortarium lapideus .. Aqua frigidus.. Lenis calor.. Inspergo exiguus aqua.. Rejicio pars tenuis supernato.. Cum spiritus .. Vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus.

Hic extractum servo debeo mollis qui ad pilula fingendus aptus sum et durus qui in pulvis tero possum... Oportet paululum aqua fervens adjicio.

Gummi resina facile liquescens purifico possum, injiciendum in vesica bubulus, tenendumque in aqua fervens donec adeo mollis fio, ut per pannus cannabinus à sordes prelum separo possit.

Pour the spirit into a glass retort and gradually add the acid to it, frequently shaking (*them*) and taking care that the temperature does not exceed 120°, until they are mixed. Then place (the retort) carefully upon sand previously heated to 200°, so that the liquor may boil as quickly as possible, and the æther may pass over into a tubulated receiver to which (*another*) receiving vessel is adapted, kept cold by ice or water. Let the liquor distil until some heavier part begin to pass over which may be seen under the æther at the bottom of the receiver. To the liquor which remains in the retort again pour twelve ounces of rectified spirit that æther may distil in the same manner.

With respect to the change which we have determined upon making in the measures of liquids, we do not fear the imputation

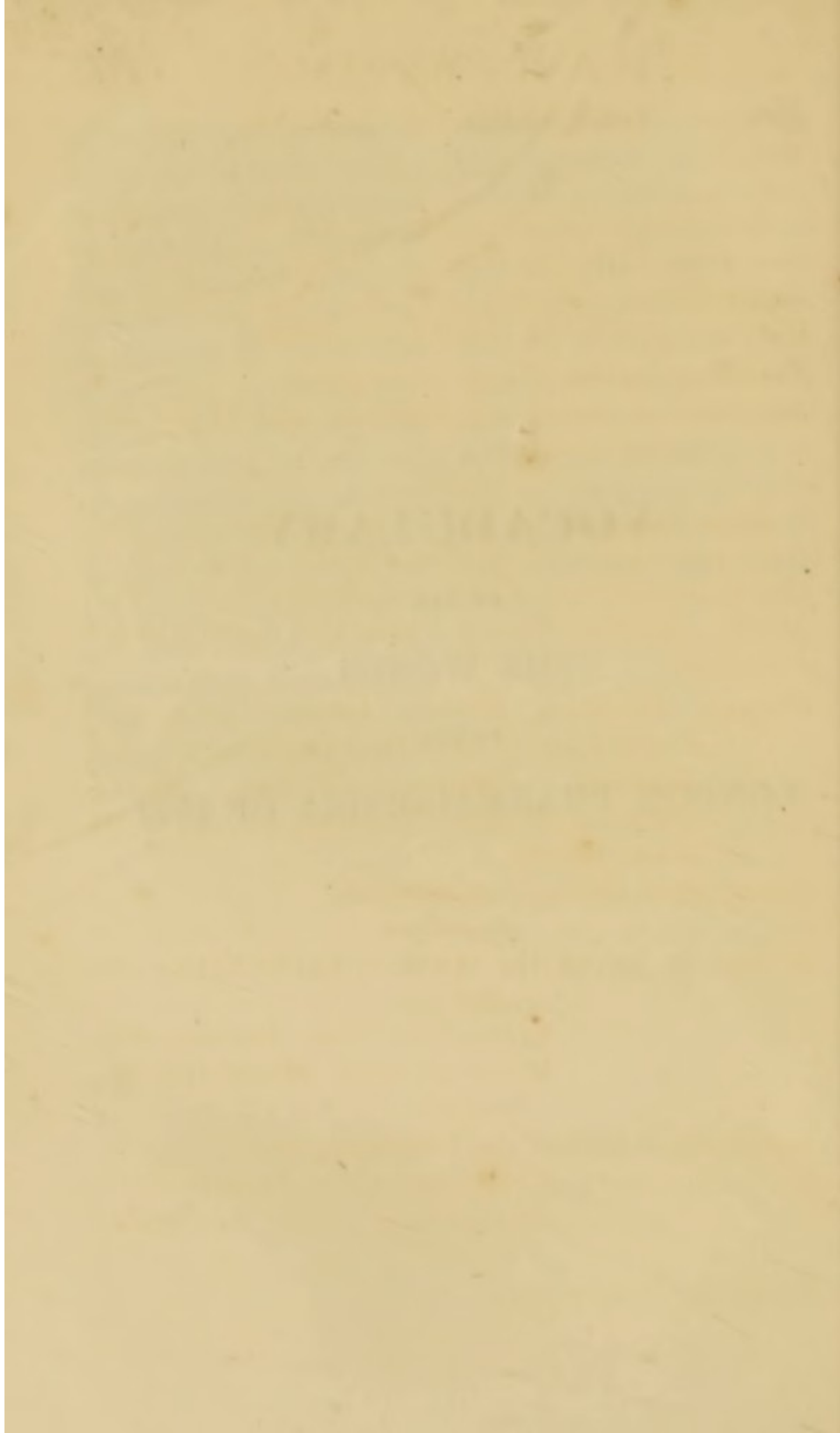
Spiritus retorta vitreus infundo, isque acidum paulatim injicio, sæpiùs agito, et cavens ne gradus 120° calor excedo, donec misceo. Dein in arena ad gradus 200° prius calefactus, cautè impono ut quàm celerrimè ebullio liquor, transeoque æther in receptaculum tubulatus qui aptatus sum vas recipiens glacies vel aqua refrigeratus. Destillo liquor, donec pars aliquis gravis transeo incipio qui sub æther in fundus receptaculum conspicio. Liquor qui resto in retorta rursus spiritus rectificatus uncia duodecim affundo, ut similis modus destillo æther.

Qui ad mutatio attineo qui in mensura liquidus facio instituo, is cum ab omnis dudum efflagitatus sum ne studium novitas fio

of having done it from an affectation of novelty, since it has long been considered as necessary. The affixing of the same names to measures of liquids and to weights of solids very frequently produced mistakes. We have not ventured to alter the measure called a gallon, the capacity of which is defined by the statutes of the realm: but we have deemed it to be not only lawful, but our positive duty, to divide this into parts, and to affix names to each according to our own judgment.

existimo, non est cur timeo idem nomen liquidus mensura, idem solidus pondus, do, error frequentissime induco. Ille autem mensura qui congius nomen sum et qui capacitas a rex et senatus præscriptus sum muto non ausus sum, sed in pars pro arbitrium divido, et unusquisque titulus assigno, non licitum modò sed officium sum noster duco.

A  
**VOCABULARY**  
OF ALL  
THE WORDS  
IN THE  
LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA OF 1824.



## RULES FOR THE DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS OF NOUNS.

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ALL NOUNS in *a* are of the FIRST DECLENSION and of the *Feminine Gender*, except, *Cataplasma*, *Empyreuma*, *Stigma*, and *Systema*, which are *Greek nouns* of the *third Declension*.

*Tenēbr-æ, arum, f.* has no singular.

*Alöe* and *Mastiche* are *feminine* and of the *singular number*.

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Most Nouns in *us* are of the SECOND DECLENSION and of the *Masculine Gender*; but, *Citrus*, *Crystallus*, *Ficus*, *Fraginus*, *Juniperus*, *Laurus*, *Morus*, *Myrtus*, *Ornus*, *Pyrus* and *Sambucus* are *Feminine*.

*Corpus*, *Dedecus*, *Genus*, *Incus*, *Opus*, and *Pondus* are of the *third Declension*; and *Accessus*, *Fructus*, *Gradus*, *Manus*, *Quercus*, *Senatus*, *Spiritus*, and *Usus* are of the *fourth*.

*Liber*, Gen. *Libri*, is *masculine*.

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Nouns in *or* of the THIRD DECLENSION are *masculine*, as

*Antecess-or*, Gen. *Antecess-ōris*.

*Marm-or*, Gen. *Marm-ōris*, is *neuter*.

Nouns in *as* and *io* are *Feminine*, as

*Autorit-as*, Gen. *Autorit-ātis*.

*Amplificat-io*, Gen. *Amplificat-iōnis*.

Nouns in *en* are *neuter*, as

*Nom-en*, Gen. *Nom-īnis*.

*Lich-en*, *ēnis* is *masculine*.



The remaining Nouns of this Declension are the following.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Caul-is	is	Æd-is	is	Cataplasm-a	ätis
Digitāl-is	is	Pub-es	is	Empyreum-a	ätis
Ign-is	is	Sord-es	is	Stigm-a	ätis
Imb-er	ris	Cardamīn-e	is	System-a	ätis
Mens-is	is	V-is	is	Corp-us	ōris
Semiss-is	is	Ar-s	tis	Dedec-us	ōris
Abi-es	ētis	Par-s	tis	Gen-us	ēris
Ad-eps	īpis	Cal-x	cis	Op-us	ēris
Lap-is	īdis	Fæ-x	cis	Pond-us	ēris
A-er	ēris	L-ex	ēgis	Pip-er	ēris
Æth-er	ēris	L-ux	ūcis	Zingib-er	ēris
Pulv-is	ēris	Mer-x	cis	Anim-al	ālis
Carb-o	ōnis	P-ix	īcis	M-el	ellis
Lim-o	ōnis	Rad-ix	īcis	Oxym-el	ēlis
Sap-o	ōnis	V-ox	ōcis	Alcoh-ol	ōlis
Pep-o	ōnis	Consuetud-o	īnis	Cap-ut	ītis
Ord-o	īnis	Crassitud-o	īnis	Sulph-ur	ūris
Sal	ālis	Formīd-o	īnis	V-as	āsis
Fl-os	ōris	Ærug-o	īnis	Os	ōris
R-os	ōris	Mucilag-o	īnis		
		Anthem-is	īdis		
<i>M. and F.</i>		Canthar-is	īdis		
Fin-is	is	Colocynth-is	īdis		
Cort-ex	īcis	Inc-us	ūdis		
		Ur-bs	bis		

The following Nouns are of the FOURTH DECLENSION.

Masculine.	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter,
Access-us	ūs	Man-us	ūs	Cornu
Fruct-us	us	Querc-us	us	
Grad-us	us			
Senāt-us	us			
Spirit-us	us			
Us-us	us			

The FIFTH DECLENSION has the following Nouns, all of the *feminine* Gender, except *Dies*, which in the *sing.* is *M.* and *F.*; in the *plural masculine*, as,

Di-es,	Gen. ēi	R-es,	Gen. ēi
Fid-es,	ēi	Speci-es,	ēi
Glaci-es,	ēi		

Cajuputi, Catechu, Elemi, Kino, Menyanthes, and Sassafras, are *indeclinable*.

# VOCABULARY.

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## NOUNS.

### A.

Abiēs (Pīnus abiēs), the spruce fir

Absinthĭum (Artemĭsĭa \* Absinthium), wormwood

Acācĭa (Acācĭa vĕra), acacia

—— Catechu. *Vide* Catechu

Acaciæ Gummi, gum arabic

Accessus, an access

Acētas, acetate

Acētōsa (Rumex Acētōsa), common sorrel

Acetōsella (Oxālis Acetōsella), wood sorrel

Acētum, vinegar

Acĭdum, an acid

—— arseniōsum. *Vide* Arsenicum

Acĭnus, the stone of grapes, &c.

\* It will be remarked that *absinthium* is in the neuter gender, while *artemisia* is evidently feminine; therefore the generic and specific names, contrary to the general rule, do not agree together. The fact is, that many specific names are *nouns* and not *adjectives*, having been formerly generic appellations; these always retain their original terminations, and should begin as above with a capital letter.

- Aconitum (Aconitum Napellus), wolfsbane, monkshood  
 Acorus Calamus. *Vide* Calamus  
 Adeps (Sus Scrofa), hog's lard  
 Aedis, a house, a building  
 Aer, acc. aëra, air;  
 Aerugo (Subacetas cupri impura), verdigris  
 Aetas, age  
 Aether, æther  
 Alcöhol, alcohol, ardent spirit  
 Alembicum, an alembic  
 Alkali (*pl.* Alkaliä), an alkali  
 Allium (Allium sativum), garlic  
 Alöe (Alöe spicata), soccatrine aloes  
 Althæa (Althæa officinalis), marsh mallow  
 Alumen (Supersulphas aluminae et potassæ), alumen,  
 alum  
 Ammönia, ammonia  
 Ammöniacum (Heraclëum gummiferum), ammoniac  
 Amplificatio, enlargement  
 Amygdala (Amygdalus communis) an almond  
 Amylum (Triticum hybernum), starch  
 Amyris Elemifera. *Vide* Elemi  
 Anethum (Anethum graveolens), dill  
 Anethum foeniculum. *Vide* Foeniculum  
 Angliä, England  
 Animal, an animal  
 Animus, the mind  
 Anisum (Pimpinella Anisum), anise  
 Annus, a year  
 Antecessor, a predecessor  
 Anthemis (Anthemis nobilis), chamomile  
 ———— Pyrethrum. *Vide* Pyrethrum  
 Antimonium, antimony

Aqua, water

Arbitrium, judgment

Pro arbitrio, according to our judgment

Arēna, sand

Arbūtus Uva Ursi. *Vide Uva Ursi*

Argentum (Argentum purificātum), silver

Aristōlochĭa Serpentāria. *Vide Serpentaria*

Armorācia (Cochleāria Armorācia), horse radish

Ars, art

Arsenĭcum (Acĭdum arsenĭōsum), arsenic

Artemisĭa Absinthĭum. *Vide Absinthium*

Asārum (Asārum Eurōpæum), asarabacca

Aspidĭum Filix mas. *Vide Filicis radix*

Astragālus vĕrus. *Vide Tragacantha*

Assafoetĭda (Ferŭla Assafoetĭda), assafoetida

Atrōpa Bellādonna. *Vide Bellādonna*

Avĕna (Avĕna satĭva), oats

Aurantĭum (Cĭtrus Aurantĭum), an orange

Aurum, gold

Autorĭtas, authority

## B

Bacca, a berry

Balnĕum, a bath

———— aquōsum, a water bath

———— arĕnæ, a sand bath

Balsāmum, balsam

———— Peruviānum (Myroxŷlon Peruiferum), Peruvian bark

———— Tolutānum (Toluifĕra Balsāmum), balsam of Tolu

Bellādonna (Atrōpa Bellādonna), belladonna

Benzöĭnum (Styrax Benzoĭn), benzoin

Bismūthum, bismuth

Bistorta (*Polygōnum Bistorta*), bistort

Bubon Galbānum. *Vide Galbanum*

Bullūla, bubble

C.

Cacūmen, a top

Cajūpūti (*Melāleuca Cajūpūti*), cajuput

Calamīna (*Carbōnas Zinci impūra*), calamine

Calāmus (*Acōrus Calāmus*), sweet flag

Callicocca Ipecacūanha. *Vide Ipecacuanha*

Calor, heat

Calumba (*Coccūlus palmātus*), calumba

Calx, lime

Cambōgia (*Stalagmītis Cambogjōides*), gamboge

Camphōra (*Laurus Camphōra*), camphor

Canella (*Canella alba*), canella

Canthāris (*Canthāris vesicātōria*), the blistering or  
Spanish fly

Capacitas, capacity

Capsicum (*Capsicum annūum*), capsicum

Capsūla, a dry hollow seed vessel which opens natu-  
rally in some determinate manner

Caput, the head

Carbo, a coal

Carbo ligni, charcoal

Carbōnas, carbonate

Carbōnas Calcis friabilis. *Vide Creta*

Carbonas Zinci impura. *Vide Calamina*

Cardamine (*Cardamīne pratensis*), cardamine, cuckoo-  
flower

Cardamōmum (*Matonia Cardamōmum*), cardamom

Carīca (*Ficus Carīca*), a fig

- Carum Carui. *Vide* Caruon  
 Caruon (Carum Carui), caraway  
 Caryöphyllus (Eugēnia caryophyllāta), a clove  
 Cascärilla (Cröton Cascärilla), cascarilla  
 Cassia (Cassia Fistula), cassia  
 Cassia Senna. *Vide* Senna  
 Castorëum (Castor Fiber), castor  
 Castor Fiber. *Vide* Castoreum  
 Cataplasma, a cataplasm, a poultice  
 Catëchu (Acācia Catëchu), catechu, Japan earth  
 Caulis, a stalk or stem, a twig  
 Centaurum (Chironëa Centaurum), centaury  
 Cera, wax  
 Cerātum, a plaster  
 Cerevisia, ale  
 Cervus Eläphus. *Vide* Cornua  
 Cetäcëum (Physēter macrocephälus), spermaceti  
 Charta, paper  
 Chemicus, a chemist  
 Chironia Centaurum. *Vide* Centaurum  
 Cinchöna, bark, Jesuit's bark  
 Cinchönæ cordifoliæ Cortex, heart-leaved cinchona bark,  
     commonly called *yellow* bark  
 ——— lancifoliæ Cortex, lance-leaved cinchona bark,  
     common *quilled* bark, *pale* bark  
 ——— oblongifoliæ Cortex, oblong-leaved cinchona  
     bark, called *red* bark  
 Cinnämömum (Laurus Cinnämomum), cinnamon  
 Citras, citrate  
 Citrus Aurantium. *Vide* Aurantium  
 Citrus medica. *Vide* Limo  
 Clientëla, patronage  
 Coccülus palmätus. *Vide* Calumba

- Coccus (Coccus Cacti), cochineal  
 Cochleāria Armoracia. *Vide* Armoracia  
 Coctio, a boiling  
     Nullā Coctiōne adhībītā, without boiling  
 Cognōmen, a name  
 Colchicum (Colchicum autumnāle), meadow saffron  
 Collegium, a college  
 Colocynthis (Cucumis Colocynthis), bitter cucumber  
 Color, color  
 Compositio, a composition  
 Concinnitas, exactness  
 Concretum, a concrete  
 Conditio, a condition  
 Confectio, a confection  
 Congius, a gallon  
     Cui congio nomen est, which is called a gallon  
 Conium (Conium maculatum), hemlock  
 Consuetudo, practice  
 Contrajerva (Dorstēnia Contrajerva), contrajerva  
 Convolvulus Jalapa. *Vide* Jalapa  
     ————— Scammonēa. *Vide* Scammonea  
 Copaiba (Copaifera officinālis), copaiba, copaiva, or  
     capivi balsam  
 Copaifera officinālis. *Vide* Copaiba  
 Coriandrum (Coriandrum sativum), coriander  
 Cornu, a horn  
 Cornua (Cervus Elaphus), stag's or hart's horns  
 Corpus, a body  
     Omnia simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, pound  
     all the ingredients together until they are tho-  
     roughly incorporated  
     Simul contunde donec corpus unum sit, beat them  
     together until the mass is uniform

Cortex, bark

Crassitūdo, consistence

Crēta (Carbōnas Calcis friabilis), chalk, carbonate of lime

Cribrum, a sieve

————— grandioribus foraminibus, a very coarse sieve

Crimen, a fault

Croci Stigmata. *Vide* Stigma

Crocus (Crocus sativus), crocus, saffron

Croton Cascarilla. *Vide* Cascarilla

Croton Tigllium. *Vide* Tigllium

Crucibulum, a crucible

Crystallus, a crystal

Cubeba (Piper Cubeba), cubeb, or Java pepper

Cucumis Colocynthis. *Vide* Colocynthis

Cucurbita, a cucurbit

Cuminum (Cuminum Cuminum), cummin

Cuprum, copper

Cura, cure

Cusparia (Cusparia febrifuga), cusparia

Cydonia (Pyrus Cydonia), a quince

Cynips Quercus folii. Nidus. *Vide* Gallæ

#### D.

Daphne Mezereum. *Vide* Mezereum

Datura Stramonium. *Vide* Stramonium

Daucus (Daucus Carota), a carrot

Decoctum, a decoction

Dedecus, disgrace

Defensor, defender

Delphinium Staphisagria. *Vide* Staphisagria

Destillatio, distillation

Deus, God



Dies, a day

Difficultas, difficulty

Digitālis (Digitālis purpurĕa), fox-glove

Diligentiā, diligence

Disciplīna, discipline, system, state

Discrīmen, discrimination

    Nullo discrīmine, without discrimination

Dolīchi Pubes (Dolīchos pruriens), cowhage

Dolīchos pruriens. *Vide* Dolīchi Pubes

Dorstĕniā Contrājerva. *Vide* Contrājerva

Drachma, a drachm

Drupa, a pulpy seed vessel which has no valve or outward opening, and which contains a stone, as the cherry

Dulcamāra (Solānum Dulcamāra), the woody nightshade, *or* bitter sweet

### E.

Ebullitio, an ebullition, a bubbling up

Editio, an edition

Effervescentia, effervescence

Elaterium (Momordica Elaterium), a wild cucumber

Elēmi (Amyris Elēmifera), Elemi

Emplastrum, a plaster

Empyreuma, empyreuma. "The offensive smell that distilled waters and other substances receive from being exposed too much to fire."—*Hooper*.

Error, an error

Experimentum, an experiment

Exsiccatio, a drying up

Extractum, an extract

Eugēniā Caryophyllāta. *Vide* Caryophyllus

Euphorbia (Euphorbia officinarum), euphorbium

## F.

- Fæx, dregs, fæces  
 Farīna (Tritīcum hybernum), meal, flour  
 Fermentum, yeast  
 Ferrum, iron  
 Ferŭla Assafœtida. *Vide* Assafœtida  
 Ficus Carīca. *Vide* Carica  
 Fides, faith  
 Filīcis Radix (Aspidium Filix mas), root of the male fern  
 Filum, wire  
 Finis, an end  
 Flos, a flower  
 Fluidrachma, a fluidrachm  
 Fluiduncia, a fluid ounce  
 Fœnicŭlum (Anethum Fœnicŭlum), fennel  
 Folium, a leaf  
 Forāmen, a hole  
 Forma, a form  
 Formīdo, fear  
 Fraxīnŭs Ornus. *Vide* Manna  
 Fructus, a fruit  
 Frustŭlum, a little piece  
 Frustum, a fragment  
 Fucus (Fucus vesicŭlŏsus), the sea wrack, or bladder  
     fucus  
 Fundus, a bottom

## G.

- Galbānum (Bubon Galbānum), galbanum  
 Gallæ (Cynips Quercŭs folii. Nidus), gall nuts  
 Gentiāna (Gentiāna lutĕa), gentian  
 Genus, a kind

Georgĭus, george

Glaciēs, ice

Globŭlus, a globule

Glycyrrhĭza (Glycyrrhĭza glabra), liquorice

Gradus, a degree

Granātum (Punĭca Granatum), a pomegranate

Granum, a grain, the twentieth part of a scruple

Gratiā, grace

Guaiācum (Guaiacum officināle), guaiacum

Gummi, n. indecl., gum

Gummi-resināe, gum resins

Gutta, a drop

## H.

Hæmatoxŷlon (Hæmatoxŷlon Campechiānum), logwood

Hebdomāda, a week

Helĕnium (Inŭla Helĕnium), Elecampane

Hellebŏrus, hellebore

Heraclĕum gummiferum. *Vide Ammoniacum*

Herba, a herb

Hora, an hour

Hordĕum (Hordeum distichon), barley

Hordĕi semĭna, pearl barley

Humor, moisture, water

Hŭmŭlus (Hŭmŭlus Lupŭlus), a hop

Hydrargŷrum, quicksilver, mercury

Hyoscyāmus (Hyoscyāmus nĭger), henbane

## I.

Jalāpa (Convolvŭlus Jalāpa), Jalap

Ignis, fire, heat

Imber, a shower of rain

Inceptum, an undertaking

Incus, an anvil

Pharmacopœiam incūdi reddere, to revise the Pharmacopœia

Inflammātiō, an inflammation

Infundibŭlum, a funnel

Infŭsum, an infusion

Ingenĭum, understanding

In rudis ingenii crimen incurrere, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Intervallum, an interval, distance

Inŭla Helēnĭum. *Vide* Helenium

Ipecacŭanha (Callicocca, Ipecacuanha), ipecacuanha

Junipĕrus (Junipĕrus commŭnis), the juniper tree

—————Lycĭa. *Vide* Olibānum

—————Sabĭna. *Vide* Sabina

## K.

Kino (Pterocarpus Erinācea), kino

Kramĕřia (Kramĕřia triandria), rhatany

## L.

Labor, labor

Lactŭca (Lactŭca satĭva), a lettuce

Lagĕna, a bottle

Lamĭna, a plate of metal, a strip

Transversim in lamĭnas tenŭes, into thin transverse slices

Lapis, a stone

Laurus (Laurus nobĭlis), the bay tree

—————Camphōra. *Vide* Camphora

—————Cinnamōmum. *Vide* Cinnamomum

—————Sassāfras. *Vide* Sassafras

- Lavandŭla (Lavandŭla spica), lavender  
 Legŭmen, a pod  
 Leontŏdon Taraxăcum. *Vide* Taraxacum  
 Lex, a law  
 Libra, a pound  
 Liber, a book, the inner bark of a tree  
 Līchen (Līchen Islandicus), lichen, liverwort, iceland  
     moss  
 Lignum, wood  
 Limo (Cītrus medīca), a lemon  
 Lingua, a language  
 Linimentum, a liniment  
 Lintĕum, linen cloth  
 Līnum, flax  
 Līnum usitatissimum, linseed  
 Liquīdus, a liquid  
 Liquor, liquor, solution  
 Liquōres omnes in unum mistos, all the decoctions being  
     mixed together  
 Locus (*pl.* loci et loca), a place  
 Lomentum, a pod  
 Lumen, light  
 Lux, light  
 Lytta. *Vide* Cantharis

## M.

- Macŭla, a fault  
 Magnēsīa, magnesia  
 Majestas, majesty  
 Malva (Malva sylvestris), common mallow  
 Manna (Fraxīnus Ornus), manna  
 Manus, a hand

- Marmor, marble  
 Marrubĭum (Marrubĭum vulgāre), white horehound  
 Massa, a mass  
 Mastĭche (Pistacĭa Lentiscus), mastich  
 Materĭa, matter, substance  
 ——— medica, medicinal substances  
 Matonĭa Cardamōmum. *Vide* Cardamomum  
 Medicāmentum, a medicine  
 Medicĭna, medicine  
 Medicus, a medical professor, a physician  
 Mel, honey  
 Melaleūca Cajupūti. *Vide* Cajuputi  
 Mensis, a month  
 Mentha piperĭta, peppermint  
 ——— virĭdis, spearmint  
 ——— Pulegĭum. *Vide* Pulegium  
 Mensūra, a measure  
 Mentĭo, mention  
 Menŷanthes (Menŷanthes trifoliāta), the buck bean  
 Merx, merchandize  
 Metallum, a metal  
 Mezērĕum (Daphne Mezērĕum), mezereon  
 Minĭmum, a minim, the sixtieth part of a fluid drachm  
 Mistūra, a mixture  
 Modus, proportion, manner  
 Momōrdĭca Elaterĭum. *Vide* Elaterĭum  
 Molestĭa, an inconvenience  
 Mora, delay  
 Morbus, a disease  
 Myroxŷlon Peruifĕrum. *Vide* Balsamum Peruvianum  
 Mortarĭum, a mortar  
 Morus (Morus nĭgra), the mulberry tree

Moschus (Moschus moschiferus), musk

Mucilāgo, mucilage

Donec in mucilaginem abeat, until a mucilage is formed

Mutatio, a change

Murias, a muriate

Myristica (Myristica moschata), a nutmeg

Myrrha, myrrh

Myrtus Pimenta. *Vide* Pimenta

### N.

Natura, nature

Naturæ scientiæ, natural science

Nicotiāna Tabacum. *Vide* Tabacum

Nidus, a nest

Nihil indecl. n., nothing

Nitras, nitrate

Nomen, a name

Nominibus recentioribus, by modern names

Norma, a rule

Erudita rerum appellandarum norma, an improved system of nomenclature

Nota, a mark

Novitas, novelty

Nubila-orum, *pl.* of Nubilum, clouds

Nucleus, a kernel

Numerus, a number

### O.

Octarius, a pint

Oculus, an eye

Officina, a shop

- Officium, business, duty  
 Olĕa Eurōpæa. *Vide* Oliva  
 Olĕum, oil  
 Olibānum (Jupipĕrus Lycĭa), olibanum  
 Olĭva (Olĕa Eurōpæa), an olive  
 Olla, a pot  
 Opĕra, labour  
 Opĭum (Papāver somnifĕrum), opium  
 Opopānax (Pastināca Opopānax), Opopānax  
 Opus, a work  
 Ordo, order, a column  
 Origānum (Origānum vulgāre), wild marjoram  
 Os, a mouth  
 Ostrĕa edūlis. *Vide* Testæ  
 Ovis Arĕs. *Vide* Sevum  
 Ovum (Phasiānus Gallus), an egg  
 Oxālis Acetōsella. *Vide* Acetosella  
 Oxŷdum, an oxyde  
 Oxŷmel, oxymel  
 Oxymuriās, oxymuriate

## P.

- Pannus, cloth, a bag  
 Papāver, a poppy  
 ——— Rhœas. *Vide* Rhœādos Petala  
 ——— somnifĕrum. *Vide* Opium  
 Pars, a part  
 Pastināca Opopānax. *Vide* Opopanax  
 Patĭna, a pot *or* pan  
 Pellicūla, a pellicle  
 Ricĭni semina demptis pelliculis, the outer coat of  
 castor seeds being taken off



Pepo, a general name for the fruit of the gourd or pumpkin tribe

Elaterii pepōnes matūros scinde, slice ripe wild cucumbers

Pericarpium, a pericarp, a seed vessel

Pericūlum, danger

Petālum, a petal

Petreōlum, petreolum

Pharmacopœia, pharmacopœia

Phasiānus Gallus. *Vide* Ovum

Philosophia, philosophy

Physēter macrocephālus. *Vide* Cetaceum

Physicus, a philosopher, a naturalist

Pilūla, a pill

Pimenta (Myrtus Pimenta), pimento

Pimentæ baccæ, pimenta berries, Jamaica pepper, allspice

Pimpinella Anīsum. *Vide* Anīsum

Pinus Abies. *Vide* Abies and Pix abietina

—— balsamēa. *Vide* Terebinthina Canadensis

—— sylvestris. *Vide* Resina, Terebinthina vulgaris, Pix liquida, Pix nigra

Piper Cubēba. *Vide* Cubeba

Piper, pepper

Pistaciā Lentiscus. *Vide* Mastiche

—— Terebinthus. *Vide* Terebinthina Chia

Pistillum, a pestle

Pix abietina (Pinus Abies), Burgundy pitch

—— liquida (Pinus sylvestris), tar

—— nigra (Pinus sylvestris), black pitch

Planta, a plant

Plumbum, lead

- Polygála Seněga. *Vide Senega*  
 Polygönum Bistorta. *Vide Bistorta*  
 Pomum, fruit  
 Pondus, a weight  
 Potassa, potass  
 Potassæ Supertartras impura. *Vide Tartarum*  
 Præmium, a reward  
 Præfātĭo, a preface  
 Præparātum, a preparation  
 Prelum, a press  
 Principĭum, a beginning  
 Prūna (Prūnus domestĭca), plums or prunes  
 Prūnum, a prune  
 Prūnus domestĭca. *Vide Pruna*  
 Pterocarpus (Pterocarpus santalĭnus), red saunders  
 wood  
 ————— Erināčĕa. *Vide Kino*  
 Pubes, down, bristles  
 Pulegĭum (Mentha Pulegĭum), pennyroyal  
 Pulpa, pulp  
 Pulvis, powder  
 Punĭca Granātum. *Vide Granatum*  
 Purĭficātĭo, purification  
 Pyrĕthrum (Anthĕmis Pyrĕthrum), pellitory  
 Pyrus Cydōnĭa. *Vide Cydonia*

## Q.

- Quassĭa (Quassĭa excelsa), quassia  
 Quassĭa Simārouba. *Vide Simarouba*  
 Quatridĭum, a space of four days  
 Quercus, an oak

## R.

Radix, a root

Radŭla, a scraper

Ramentum, a chip *or* filing

Ratio, reason, a method

Receptacŭlum, a receiver

Regio, a region

Regnum, a kingdom

Remedĭum, a remedy

Res, a thing, a substance

— botanĭcæ, botanical substances

— chemĭcæ, chemical substances

Residŭum, the rest, residue

Resĭna (*Pinus sylvestris*), resin

Retorta, a retort

Reverentiã, respect

Rex, a king

Rhamnus (*Rhamnus catharticus*), buckthorn

Rhœados Petala (*Papãver Rhœas*), petals of the red  
poppy

Rhēum (*Rhēum palmātum*), rhubarb

Rhus Toxicodendron. *Vide* Toxicodendron

Ricĭnus (*Ricĭnus commŭnis*), castor oil plant

Ros, dew

Rosa, rose

— canĭna, the dog rose, wildbrier, *or* hip tree

— centifoliã, the damask rose

— gallica, the red rose

Rosmarĭnus (*Rosmarĭnus officinãlis*), rosemary

Rubiã (*Rubiã Tinctōrum*), madder

Rumex Acetōsa. *Vide* Acetosa

Ruta (*Ruta graveolens*), rue

## S.

- Sabīna (*Juniperus Sabīna*), savine  
 Sacchārum (*Saccharum officināle*), moist sugar  
 Sacchārum purificātum, double refined sugar  
 Sagapēnum, sagapenum  
 Sal, salt  
 Salix (*Salix Caprēa*), a willow  
 Sambūcus (*Sambūcus nigra*), the elder tree  
 Sapo, soap  
 Sapor, taste  
 Sarsāpārilla (*Smilax Sarsāpārilla*), sarsaparilla  
 Sassāfras (*Laurus Sassāfras*), sassafras  
 Satūrātiō, saturation  
 Scammōnĕa (*Convolvulus Scammonĕa*), scammony  
 Scientĭa, science  
 Scilla (*Scilla maritĭma*), a squill  
 Scriptor, a writer  
 Scrupŭlus, a scruple, the third part of a drachm  
 Secrētum, a secret  
 Selĭbra, half a pound, six ounces  
 Semen, seed  
 Semĭssis, half a pound, six ounces  
 Semuncĭa, half an ounce, four drachms  
 Senātus, parliament  
 Senĕga (*Polygala Senĕga*), seneka  
 Senna (*Cassia Senna*), senna  
 Serpentāria (*Aristolochia Serpentāria*), serpentary  
 Sevum (*Ovis Arĭes*), mutton suet  
 Significātiō, signification  
 Signum, a symptom, a sign  
 Simārouba (*Quassia Simārouba*), simarouba  
 Sināpis semĭna (*Sinapis nigra*), mustard seed

- Smilax Sarsăpărilla. *Vide* Sarsaparilla  
 Soda, soda  
 Solānum Dulcamāra. *Vide* Dulcamara  
 Solīdus, a solid  
 Solum, ground *or* soil  
 Sordes, dregs, impurities  
 Spatha, a spatula  
 Spatium, a space  
 Spartium (Spartium scoparium), broom  
 Species, a species  
 Spigelia (Spigelia Marilandica), Spigelia, Indian pink  
 Spiritus, spirit  
 ——— rectificatus, rectified spirit  
 ——— tenuior, proof spirit  
 Spongia (Spongia officinalis), sponge  
 Spuma, froth  
 Squama, a scale  
 Stalagmitis Cambogoides. *Vide* Cambogia  
 Stannum, tin  
 Stanni limatura, filings of tin  
 Staphisagria (Delphinium Staphisagria), stavesacre  
 Stigma, a stigma  
 Croci Stigmata, saffron  
 Stramonium (Datūra Stramonium), the thorn apple  
 Strobilus, a strobile  
 Studium, study  
 Styracis Balsamum (Styrax officinale), storax  
 Styrax officinale. *Vide* Styracis Balsamum  
 ——— Benzoin. *Vide* Benzoinum  
 Subacetas, subacetate  
 ——— Cupri impura. *Vide* Ærugo  
 Subboras, subborate  
 Subcarbōnas, subcarbonate

Sublimātiō, sublimation  
 Submuriās, submuriate  
 Subnītras, subnitrate  
 Succīnum, amber  
 Succus, juice  
 Sulphas, sulphate  
 Sulphur, sulphur  
 Sulphurētum, a sulphuret  
 Supersulphas, supersulphate  
 Supertartras, supertartrate  
 Sus Scrōfa. *Vide* Adeps  
 Syrūpus, syrup  
 Systēma, system

## T.

Tabācum (Nicotiāna Tabacum), tobacco  
 Tabŭla, an index  
 Tamārindus (Tamārindus Indīca), a tamarind  
 Taraxācum (Leontōdon Taraxācum), dandelion  
 Tartārum (Potassæ supertartras impūra), tartar  
 Tartras, tartrate  
 Tempeſtas, weather, season, time  
 Teněbræ, darkness, obscurities  
 Terebinthīna, turpentine  
 ————— Canadensis (Pinus Balsaměa), Canada tur-  
 pentine or Canada balsam  
 ————— Chīa (Pistācia Terebinthus), Chio or Cyprus  
 ~turpentine  
 ————— vulgaris (Pinus sylvestris), common tur-  
 pentine  
 Terra, earth  
 Testa, a shell  
 Testæ (Ostrěa edŭlis), oyster shells

- Thermomētrum, a thermometer  
 Tiglĭum (Croton Tiglĭum), tiglium  
 Tinctor, a dyer  
 Tinctūra, a tincture  
 Titŭlus, a title, a name  
 Toluifĕra Balsamum. *Vide* Balsamum Peruvianum.  
 Tormentilla (Tormentilla officinālis), tormentil  
 Toxicōdendron (Rhus Toxicōdendron), sumach, or poison  
 oak  
 Tragăcantha (Astrăgălus vĕrus), tragacanth, goats thorn,  
 milk vetch  
 Tridŭum, a three days space  
 Tritĭcum hybernum. *Vide* Amylum and Farina.  
 Tunĭca, a coat, husk or cuticle  
 Tunĭcis arĭdis direptis, the dry external coats being  
 peeled off  
 Tussilāgo (Tussilāgo Farfăra), coltsfoot

## V.

- Valeriāna (Valeriana officinalis), valerian  
 Vapor, vapor  
 Variĕtas, variety  
 Vas, *pl.* vasa-orum, a vessel  
 In vas frigidariŭm amplum, into a large refrigeratory  
 Verātrum album, white hellebore  
 Vesĭca, a bladder  
 Vinum, wine  
 Vis *pl.* vires-viriŭm, force, energy  
 Vitis vinifĕra. *Vide* Uvæ passæ  
 Vĭtrum, glass  
 Vocabŭlum, a word  
 Vox, a voice  
 Voce unâ et altĕrâ, in a few names

Ulmus (Ulmus campestris), an elm

Decoctum ulmi, decoction of elm bark

Uncia, an ounce, the twelfth part of a pound

Unguentum, an ointment

Unguis, a claw

Urbs, a city

Usus, use, practice

Utilitas, utility

Uva, a grape

Uva Ursi (Arbütus Uva Ursi), bears wortleberry or bears  
grape

Uvæ passæ (Vitis vinifera), raisins

### Z.

Zincum, zinc

Zingiber, ginger



## MONTHS.

* Januāri-us, -i . . . . .	January
Februāri-us, -i . . . . .	February
Martī-us, -i . . . . .	March
Aprīl-is, -is . . . . .	April
Maī-us, -i . . . . .	May
Junī-us, -i . . . . .	June
Julī-us, -i . . . . .	July
August-us, -i . . . . .	August
Septemb-er, -ris . . . . .	September
Octob-er, -ris . . . . .	October
Novemb-er, -ris . . . . .	November
Decemb-er, -ris . . . . .	December

## DAYS.

Dies Dōminicus, <i>or</i> }	.. Sunday
Dies Solis	
Dies Lunæ . . . . .	Monday
Dies Martis . . . . .	Tuesday
Dies Mercūrīi . . . . .	Wednesday
Dies Jōvis . . . . .	Thursday
Dies Venēris . . . . .	Friday
Dies Sātūrni, <i>or</i> }	.... Saturday
Dies Sabbāti	

\* These are Adjectives, *mensis* being understood.

## ADJECTIVES AND PARTICIPLES.

Adjectives and Participles ending in *us* are declined like *albus*, except *alius*, *totus*, *unus*, which make the Genitive in *ius*, and the Dative in *i*; and *plus*, which is of one termination, and of the third declension, as,

*Alius*, *alia*, *aliud*—*Gen.* *alius*—*Dat.* *ali*.

*Totus*, *tota*, *totum*—*Gen.* *totius*—*Dat.* *toti*.

*Unus*, *una*, *unum*—*Gen.* *unius*—*Dat.* *uni*. The rest like *albus*.

*Plus* makes *pluris*, *pluri*, &c.

*Cæter*, *creber*, *glaber*, *ruber*, and *sacer* are declined like *niger*.

*Alter*, *altera*, *alterum*, has the *Gen.* *alterius*—*Dat.* *alteri*. The rest like *albus*.

*Acer*, *campester*, *sylvester*, have the *Nom.* and *Vocative* sing. masculine in *er* or *is*; the rest like *mitis*, as,

*Acer* *v.* *æcris*, *acris*, *acre*—*Gen.* *acris*—*Dat.* *acri*, &c.

Adjectives of *two terminations* are declined like *mitis*,

Adjectives and Participles of one termination are like *capax*. Those in *ans* and *ens* have their Genitive in *antis* and *entis*, as,

*Pugnans* *Gen.* *pugnantis*; *adhærens* *Gen.* *adhærentis*.

The *Gen.* of *anceps* is *ancipitis*; of *expers*, *ex-*

pertis ; *of* fallax, fallācis ; *of* simplex, simplicis ;  
*of* superstes, superstitis. Par has the Gen. pāris  
*and* the Abl. pāri *only*.

	A.		Anglicus, english
Abjectus,	<i>part.</i>	thrown away	Angustus, narrow
Ablātus,	<i>part.</i>	taken away	Antimoniālis, antimonial
Absolūtus,	<i>part.</i>	perfect	Apertus, <i>part.</i> open, wide
Accommodātus,	<i>part.</i>	adap- ted	Aptatus, <i>part.</i> fitted
Acer, sharp, brisk, strong			Aptus, fit
Acētīcus, acetic			Aquōsus, watery
Acīdus, acid			Arctus, close
Adhærens, adhering to			Aridus, dry
Æqualis, equal, regular			Aromaticus, aromatic
Æthērēus, ethereal			Arsenicālis, arsenical
Agrestis, cultivated			Arseniōsus, arsenious
Albus, white			Autumnalis, autumnal
Aliēnus, extraneous, improp- er			B.
Alius, another			Barbārus, barbarous
Alkalīnus, alkaline			Benzōicus, benzoic
Alter, another, one of the two			Bibūlus, bibulous
Altus, tall, deep, profound			Botanīcus, botanical
Amārus, bitter			Brevis, short
Ammoniātus, ammoniated			Bubulus, belonging to an ox or cow
Amplificātus, <i>part.</i> enlarged			In vesīcam bubulam, into an ox bladder
Amplus, large			C.
Anceps, doubtful			Cæter, remaining

Calcārēus, calcareo	Concīsus, <i>part.</i> cut, chopped
Calēfactus, <i>part.</i> made warm	Confectus, <i>part.</i> made
Calens, <i>part.</i> warm, hot	Congruens, <i>part.</i> agreeing, suited
Liquorem adhuc calentem cola, strain the liquor while hot	Consentaneus, consentaneous, compatible
Calidus, warm	Consociandus, <i>part.</i> associated together
Campester, belonging to the plain field, champaign	Conspiciuus, conspicuous, visible
Candens, white, shining	Contentus, <i>part.</i> contained
Igne candens, heated to whiteness	Contritus, <i>part.</i> rubbed together, bruised
Cannabīnus, hempen	Cordifolius, heart leaved
Capax, capacious, wide	Crassus, thick, gross
Carbonīcus, carbonic	Creber, frequent
Cathartīcus, cathartic	Cribrātus, <i>part.</i> sifted
Celsus, lofty	Cultus, <i>part.</i> improved
Censōrius, severe	
Certus, certain, efficacious	
Chemīcus, chemical	
Cinērēus, of an ash colour, grey	
Citrīcus, citric	
Clausus, <i>part.</i> closed, covered	
Colatus, <i>part.</i> filtered, strained	
Commixtus, <i>part.</i> mixed together	
Commūnis, common	
Compositus, <i>part.</i> compounded	
	D.
	Deductus, <i>part.</i> derived
	Defæcatus, <i>part.</i> fined, clear
	Descriptus, <i>part.</i> described
	Despumātus, <i>part.</i> clarified
	Destillātus, <i>part.</i> distilled
	Dilūtus, <i>part.</i> diluted
	Dimīdius, half
	Direptus, <i>part.</i> peeled off
	Dispar, unequal
	Diversus, dissimilar
	Dulcis, sweet
	Duplicātus, <i>part.</i> doubled

Durus, hard  
Dubius, uncertain

## E.

Edūlis, eatable  
Effusus, *part.* poured out  
Elapsus, *part.* elapsed  
Electus, *part.* chosen  
Emollītus, *part.* softened  
Erudītus, *part.* learned,  
scientific  
Essentiālis, essential  
Excelsus, high  
Exīgūus, little  
Expers, free, void  
Explicātus, *part.* unopened  
Expressus, *part.* expressed  
Exsiccātus, *part.* dried, pre-  
served  
Externus, outward  
Extraordīnārius, extraor-  
dinary

## F.

Facīlis, easy  
Fahrenheitianus, invented  
by Fahrenheit  
Fallax, deceiving, fallaci-  
ous  
Ferrēus, made of iron  
Fervefactus, *part.* boiling  
Fervens, *part.* boiling  
Fictīlis, earthen

Fictilia plumbo vitrefacta  
aliēna sunt, earthen (ves-  
sels) glazed with lead are  
improper

Finītīmus, nearly allied to  
Finītus, *part.* finished  
Firmus, firm  
Flavus, yellow  
Fœtidus, fetid, stinking  
Fortis, strong  
Friabilis, brittle, friable  
Frigefactus, *part.* made cold  
Frigidārius, cooling or cold  
Frigīdus, cold  
Fuscus, brown  
Facto calōre fusco-rubi-  
cundo, a brownish red  
colour being obtained.

## G.

Glaber, smooth  
Gossīpīnus, made of cotton  
Grandis, great  
Graveōlens, stinking  
Gravis, heavy  
Gummōsus, gummy

## H.

Horridus, harsh  
Hortensis, belonging to a  
garden  
Humectandus, *part.* moist-  
ened

Humīdus, moist

## I.

Idōnēus, convenient, proper

Immatūrus, unripe

Implens, *part.* filling

Impūrus, impure

Inceptus, *part.* begun

Incertus, uncertain

Incongrūus, incongruous

Inclinātus, *part.* bent

Ineptus, inefficient

Inquīnātus, *part.* impregnated

Insipīdus, tasteless

Instillātus, *part.* dropped in

Interpositus, *part.* placed between

Brevi morâ interposītâ,  
a short time intervening

Inversus, *part.* inverted

Involūtus, *part.* folded, wrapped

Inutīlis, useless

## L.

Lancifolīus, lanceleaved

Lapīdēus, made of stone

Latus, broad, wide

Legitīmus, correct

Lenītus, *part.* moderated

Lenis, gentle

Lentus, slow, moderate

Levis, light

Lignēus, wooden

Limpīdus, clear

Linteus, made of linen

Liquātus, *part.* melted, dissolved

Liquēfactus, *part.* melted, made liquid

Liquīdus, liquid

Londīnensis, of London

Longus, long

Loricātus, coated

Lotus, *part.* washed

Lutēus, clayey

## M.

Madēfactus, *part.* wetted

Maculātus, *part.* stained, spotted

Matūrus, ripe

Medicīnālis, medicinal

Medīcus, medical

Melior, better

In meliorem, for a better

Mellītus, made of honey

Metallīcus, metallic

Mitis, mild

Mistus, *part.* mixed

Mollis, soft

Moschātus, perfumed

Moschiferus, bearing musk  
 Muriaticus, muriatic  
 Multus, much

## N.

Neglectus, *part.* neglected  
 Niger, black  
 Nitidus, neat, clean  
 Nitricus, nitric  
 Nobilis, noble  
 Nonnullus, some  
 Novus, new  
 Nudatus, naked, bare  
 Nullus, none

## O.

Oblongifolius, oblong-leaved  
 Obsolētus, *part.* obsolete  
 Obturatus, *part.* stopped, corked  
 Officinālis, officinal  
 Oleosus, oily  
 Omnis, all  
 Opus, *indecl.* necessary  
 Optimus, best  
 Pro optimis, as the best

## P.

Par, pāris, equal  
 Paratus, *part.* prepared  
 Patulus, open, wide  
 Parvulus, very little

Parvus, little  
 Paucus, few  
 Paululus, very little  
 Pedunculatus, peduncled  
 Peramplus, large  
 Perfectus, *part.* perfect  
 Quam perfectissimum, as perfect as possible.

Perpensus, *part.* well considered

Plus, more

Populāris, popular

Positus, *part.* placed

Posterus behind,

Præcipitatus, precipitated

Præparatus, *part.* prepared

Primarius, chief, excellent

Pristinus, <sup>9</sup>ancient

Profundus, deep

Quam minimè profundum, as shallow as possible

Publicus, public

Pugnans, at variance

Pulpōsus, pulpy

Purgatus, *part.* freed

Purificatus, *part.* purified

Saccharum purificatum, double refined sugar

Purus, pure

## Q.

Quadrans, the fourth part

Quantus, as much as

## R.

Rasus, *part.* scraped, sliced

Recens, fresh, modern

Rectificātus, rectified

Rectus, straight, direct

Refrigerātus, *part.* cooled

Regālis, royal

Reliquus, remaining

Resölütus, *part.* slaked

Remōtus, *part.* removed

Rossicus, Russian

Ruber, red

Rubicundus, red

Rudis, rude

## S.

Sacer, established

Satisfactorius, *part.* about  
to satisfy

Secrētus, *part.* separated

Semivitrēus, half glazed

Serēnus, clear

Setacēus, hairy

Siccus, dry

Signatus, *part.* marked

Similis, like

Simplex, simple

Sincērus, perfect

Singūlus, each, every

Solidus, solid

Specificus, specific

Spicātus, spiked

Stabilītus, *part.* establish-  
ed

Stratus, *part.* strewed

Suāvis, pleasant

Subductus, *part.* removed

Sublimātus, *part.* sublimed

Subtilis, subtile

Subjectus, *part.* put under

Sulphūrēus, sulphureous

Sulphuricus, sulphuric

Summus, greatest

Superimpositus, *part.* pla-  
ced upon

Supernatans, supernatant

Superstes, remaining

Supervacūus, superfluous

Sylvester, wild

## T.

Tantus, so much

Tartāricus, tartaric

Tartarizātus, tartarized

Tenūis, thin, weak, fine

Spiritus tenuior, proof  
spirit

Tepīdus, lukewarm

Terrēus, earthen

Totus, the whole

Tritus, *part.* rubbed, pound-  
ed, ground

Tubulātus, tubulated

Turbīdus, thick



	U.	Vanus, vain, useless
	Unīversus, universal, established	Vegētābilis, vegetable
	Ustus, <i>part.</i> burnt	Verus, true
	Utilis, useful	Vinārius, of or belonging to wine
	V.	Vīridis, green
Valentior, more efficacious		Vitrēfactus, made of glass
		Vitrēus, glazed
		Vulgāris, common

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### NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

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Cardinal.	Ordinal.
1. Un-us, -a, -um	1st Prim-us, -a, -um
2. Du-o, -æ, -o	2d Secundus
3. Tres, tres, tria	3d Tertius
4. Quatūor *	4th Quartus
5. Quinque	5th Quintus
6. Sex	6th Sextus
7. Septem	7th Septimus
8. Octo	8th Octāvus
9. Novem	9th Nonus
10. Decem	10th Decimus
11. Undĕcim	11th Undĕcimus
12. Duodĕcim	12th Duodĕcimus
13. Tredĕcim	13th Decimus tertius
14. Quatūordĕcim	14th Decimus quartus
15. Quindĕcim	15th Decimus quintus
16. Sexdĕcim <i>or</i> sedĕcim	16th Decimus sextus

\* From *Quatuor* to *Centum* undeclinable.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
17. Septemdĕcim	17th Decĭmus septĭmus
18. Octōdĕcim	18th Decĭmus octāvus
19. Novemdĕcim	19th Decĭmus nonus
20. Viginti	20th Vigĕsĭmus, <i>or</i> vicĕsĭmus
21. Viginti unus, <i>or</i> unus et viginti	30th Trigĕsĭmus, <i>or</i> tricĕsĭmus
30. Triginta	40th Quadrāgĕsĭmus
40. Quadrāginta	50th Quinquāgĕsĭmus
50. Quinquāginta	60th Sexāgĕsĭmus
60. Sexāginta	70th Septuāgĕsĭmus
70. Septuāginta	80th Octōgĕsĭmus
80. Octōginta	90th Nonāgĕsĭmus
90. Nonāginta	100th Centĕsĭmus
100. Centum	200th Ducentĕsĭmus
200. Ducent-i, -æ, -a	300th Trecentĕsĭmus
300. Trecenti	400th Quadringentĕsĭmus
400. Quadringenti	500th Quingentĕsĭmus
500. Quingenti	600th Sexcentĕsĭmus
600. Sexcenti	700th Septingentĕsĭmus
700. Septingenti	800th Octingentĕsĭmus
800. Octingenti	900th Noningentĕsĭmus
900. Nongenti	1000th Millĕsĭmus
1000. Mille	

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## PRONOUNS.

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### SUBSTANTIVE.

Ego, I

Tu, Thou

Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself, of themselves

## ADJECTIVE.

- 
- Ill-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that, the former  
 Ips-e, -a, -um, he, the self same  
 Ist-e, -a, -ud, he *or* that  
 Hic, he *or* this, the latter  
 Is, he *or* this  
 Qui, which, who *or* what  
 Quis, who, which *or* what  
 Me-us, -a, -um, my *or* mine  
 Tuus, thy *or* thine  
 Suus, his, her *or* their own  
 Nost-er, -ra, -rum, our *or* ours  
 Vester, your *or* yours  
 Nostras, belonging to us *or* of our party  
 Vestras, of your side  
 Cujas, of what country  
 Idem, the same  
 Quidam, a certain person *or* thing  
 Quivis, any one, any thing  
 Quilibet, any one, any thing  
 Quicunque, whosoever, whatsoever  
 Quisque, whosoever, whatsoever  
 Quisnam, which, what  
 Quispiam, somebody, something  
 Quisquam, any body, any thing  
 Quisque, every body, every thing  
 Unusquisque, every body, every thing  
 Ecquis, whether any  
 Nequis, lest any  
 Aliquis, any body, somebody, something  
 Numquis, whether any  
 Siquis, if any

## VERBS.

Verbs in o, āre, are conjugated like voc-o, vocāre, voc-  
āvi, vocatūm.

— in eo, ēre, are conjugated like doc-eo, docēre,  
docui, doctum

— in o, ěre, are conjugated like leg-o, legěre, lěgi,  
lectum.

— in io, ĭre, are conjugated like aud-io, audĭre, aud-  
ivi, auditum.

Verbs varying from these models have their *perfect tense* and *supine* marked in the Vocabulary. Where the supine is wanting the *parts derived from it* are deficient.

## A.

Abeo, abĭre, abivi, abĭtum, to go, to pass off

Abhorreo, abhorrĕre, abhorruĭ, to be opposed to

Abjĭcio, abjicĕre, abjĕci, abjectum, to throw away

Abluo, abluĕre, ablui, ablūtum, to wash

Absūmo, absumĕre, absumpsi, absumptum, to consume

Absolvo, absolvĕre, absolvi, absolūtum, to perfect

Accĕdo, accedĕre, accessi, accessum, to be added to *or*  
increased

Addo, addĕre, addĭdi, addĭtum, to add

Adhæreo, adhærĕre, adhæsi, adhæsum, to stick, to ad-  
here to

Adhibeo, adhibĕre, adhibui, adhibĭtum, to employ, to  
apply

Adjicio, adjicere, adjeci, adjectum, to add

Admisceo, admiscere, admiscui, admistum, *and* admix-  
tum, to mix

Admitto, admittere, admisi, admissum, to admit

Admoveo, admovere, admovi, admotum, to apply

Æstimo, æstimare, to value

Affundo, affundere, affusi, affusum, to pour upon

Agito, agitare, to shake

Ago, agere, egi, actum, to act, to do

De quo agitur, of which we are speaking

Albesco, albescere, to become white

Amplector, amplecti, amplexus, to include

Amplifico, are, to amplify, to enlarge

Aperio, ire, to open

Appareo, apparere, apparui, apparitum, to appear

Appello, are, to call

In appellando, by the name

Appono, apponere, apposui, appositum, to place, to  
give

Apto, are, to fit *or* make fit

Ascendo, ascendere, ascendi, ascensum, to ascend, to  
rise

Donec nihil amplius ascendat, until nothing more  
rises

Assigno, are, to assign

Attineo, attinere, attinui, attentum, to belong

Audeo, audere, ausus, to dare

Aufero, auferre, abstuli, ablatum, to remove

Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum, to increase

### C.

Calefacio, calefacere, calefeci, calefactum, to make  
warm

- Calesco, calescere, to become warm  
 Candeo, candere, candui, to be heated to whiteness, to  
 be white hot  
 Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, to take care  
 Cesso, are, to cease  
 Claudio, claudere, clausi, clausum, to shut  
 Coeo, coire, coivi, coitum, to unite  
 Cœpi, *preteritive*, to begin  
 Colligo, colligere, colligi, collectum, to gather  
 Cōlo, are, to filter, to strain  
 Cōlo, colere, colui, cultum, to improve  
 Commisceo, commiscere, commiscui, commistum, to mix  
 together  
 Commuto, are, to change  
 Compāro, are, to acquire *or* procure  
 Comprōbo, are, to approve  
 Compōno, componere, composui, compositum, to com-  
 pound  
 Comprīmo, comprimere, compressi, compressum, to press  
 together  
 Concīdo, concidere, concisi, concisum, to cut  
 Concreasco, concreasce, concrevi, concretum, to mix  
 Paulo antequam concreascent, a little before they be-  
 come solid  
 Condūco, conducere, conduxi, conductum, to conduce  
 Confēro, conferre, contūli, collatum, to contribute  
 Confīcio, conficere, confeci, confectum, to compound  
 Confīdo, confidere, confidi *and* confisus, to presume  
 Congruo, congruere, congrui, to agree with  
 Conjicio, conjicere, conjeci, conjectum, to throw  
 Conjungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, to join  
 together  
 Coquo, coquere, coxi, coctum, to boil

Conservo, āre, to keep

Consocio, āre, to associate together

Conspicio, conspĭcere, conspexi, conspectum, to see

Consuesco, consuescere, consuēvi, consuētum, to be accustomed

Consumo, consumere, consumpsi, consumptum, to consume, to evaporate

Contego, contegere, contexi, contactum, to cover

Contero, conterere, contrivi, contritum, to bruise, to rub

Contineo, continere, continui, contentum, to contain

Contundo, contundere, contudi, contusum, to pound, to bruise

Convenio, convenire, conveni, conventum, to agree

Cribro, āre, to sift

#### D.

Dēbeo, debere, debui, debitum, to owe (*with infin.*) I ought

Dēcerpo, dēcerpere, dēcerpsi, dēcerptum, to gather

Dēcidō, dēcidere, decidi, to fall down

Decōquo, decōquere, decoxi, decoctum, to boil down

Declino, āre, to decline

Deduco, deducere, deduxi, deductum, to derive

Dēfæco, āre, to draw from the dregs, to fine

Definio, ire, to define

Dejicio, dejicere, dejeci, dejectum, to throw down

Demitto, demittere, demisi, demissum, to cast down, to precipitate

Dēmo, dēmere, dempsi, demptum, to take away

Describo, describere, descripsi, descriptum, to describe

Designo, āre, to designate

Despumo, āre, to scum, to clarify

Destillo, āre, to distil

- Dēsuesco, dēsuescēre, dēsuevi, dēsuetum, to disuse  
 Dētracto, āre, to decline, to spare  
 Dīluo, diluere, dilui, dilutum, to dilute  
 Dīrīpio, diripere, diripui, direptum, to tear open, to peel  
 off  
 Discēdo, discēdere, discessi, discessum, to depart  
 Disco, discere, didici, to learn  
 Discūtio, discūtēre, discussi, discussum, to disperse  
 Dispertio, īre, to divide  
 Dissentio, dissentire, dissensi, dissensum, to depart, to  
 differ  
 Dīvīdo, dīvidere, dīvidi, dīvisum, to divide  
 Do, dare, dedi, datum, to give  
 Duco, ducere, duxi, ductum, to think  
 Duplīco, āre, to double

## D.

- Ebullio, īre, to boil, to bubble up  
 Edo, edere, edidi, editum, to publish  
 Edoceo, ēre, to direct  
 Efflagito, āre, to desire  
 Effōdio, effōdere, effōdi, effossum, to dig  
 Effundo, effundere, effūdi, effusum, to pour out  
 Elābor, elābi, elapsus, to pass or slide away  
 Elīgo, ěre, to choose, to pick out  
 Eluo, ēluere, ēlui, ēlūtum, to wash out  
 Emendo, āre, to amend  
 Emollio, īre, to soften  
 Eo, īre, īvi, itum, to go  
 Erudio, īre, to teach, to instruct  
 Excēdo, excēdere, excessi, excessum, to exceed  
 Excīpio, excipere, excēpi, exceptum, to except  
 Excīto, āre, to arise, to incite  
 Excogito, āre, to invent, to devise



- Excūso, āre, to allege in excuse, to apologise for  
 Exeo, exīre, exīvi, exītum, to go out  
 Exīmo, eximēre, exēmi, exemptum, to take out  
 Existīmo, āre, to think  
 Exōrior, exorīri, exortus, to rise  
 Expando, expandēre, expandi, expassum, to spread out  
 Expello, expellēre, expūli, expulsus, to expel  
 Explīco, āre, to unfold, to expand  
 Explōro, āre, to explore, to sound  
 Expōno, expōnēre, expōsui, expōsītum, to expose, to  
 define  
 Exprīmo, exprīmēre, expressi, expressum, to wring *or*  
 strain out  
 Exsēro, exsērēre, exsērui, exsertum, to shoot forth  
 Exsicco, āre, to dry

## F.

- Fācio, fācere, fēci, factum, to do, to make  
 Fallo, fallēre, fēfelli, falsum, to deceive, to escape  
 Fervēfācio, fervefacēre, fervefēci, fervefactum, to boil  
 Ferveo, fervēre, fervui, *and* ferbui, to be hot, to boil  
 Fingo, fingēre, finxi, fictum, to devise  
 Finio, īre, to finish  
 Fio, fiēri, factus, to be made, to be done  
 Frīgēfio, frigefactus, to be made cold  
 Frīgesco, frīgescēre, to grow cold  
 Fugo, āre, to chase *or* drive away

## H.

- Hābeo, hābēre, hābui, hābītum, to have, to esteem  
 Hūmecto, āre, to moisten, to wet

## I.

- Jaceo, jacēre, jacui, to lie

Illustro, āre, to illustrate

Immisceo, immiscēre, immiscui, immistum, *and* immixtum, to intermingle

Immitto, immittēre, immīsi, immisum, to put in, to put

Impedio, ĩre, to inconvenience

Impleo, implēre, implēvi, implētum, to fill

Impōno, imponēre, imposui, impositum, to impose, to place

Imprīmo, imprimēre, impressi, impressum, to print

Incalesco, incalescēre, incalui, to grow hot

Incipio, incipēre, incēpi, inceptum, to begin

Inclino, āre, to bend

Incoquo, incoquēre, incoxi, incoctum, to boil

Incurro, incurrēre, incurri, incursum, to incur

In rudis ingenii crimen incurrēre, to risk the accusation of barbarism

Indīco, āre, to discover, to point out

Indūco, inducēre, induxi, inductum, to introduce

Induresco, indurescēre, to grow hard

Infundo, infundēre, infūdi, infūsum, to pour in

Injicio, injicēre, injēci, injectum, to inject, to throw in

Inquīno, āre, to stain, to impregnate

Insum, inesse, infui, to be in, to be present

Inspergo, inspergēre, inspersi, inspersum, to sprinkle

Instillo, āre, to instil, to drop in

Instītuo, instītuēre, instītui, institūtum, to determine

Intelligo, intelligēre, intellexi, intellectum, to understand, to discover

Intendo, intendēre, intendi, intensum, *and* intentum, to apply

Interclūdo, intercludēre, intercludi, interclusum, to shut

Interpōno, interponēre, interposui, interpositum, to insert

Intumeo, intumēre *or* intumesco, intumescēre, intumui,  
to swell

Inverto, invertēre, inverti, inversum, to invert

Invenio, invenire, invēni, inventum, to find out

Involvo, involvēre, involvi, involūtum, to envelope *or*  
perplex

Judico, āre, to judge

## L.

Lavo, lavāre, lavavi *and* lavi, lavatum, lautum *and* lo-  
tum, to wash

Lego, ěre, to read, to gather

Lēnio, ĩre, to mitigate, to moderate

Lentescō, lentescēre, to thicken

Licet, licēbat, licuit, *and* licitum est, &c. it is lawful

Liquefacio, liquefacēre, liquefēci, liquefactum, to melt,  
to dissolve

Liquescō, liquescēre, to melt,

Liquo, āre, to melt, to dissolve

Loquor, loqui, locūtus, to speak

## M.

Macĕro, āre, to macerate

Mācūlo, āre, to stain

Mādĕfācio, madefacēre, madefēci, madefactum, to wet  
*or* moisten

Malo, malle, malui, to be more willing

Maturesco, matūrescēre, mātūrui, to ripen

Metior, metiri, mensus, *and* metītus, to measure

Misceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum, *and* mixtum, to mix

Mitĭgo, āre, to mitigate, to assuage

Mollesco, mollescēre, to soften

Mōveo, mōvēre, mōvi, mōtum, to move, to stir

Muto, āre, to change

## N.

- Nascor, nasci, natus, to spring up, to grow  
 Negligo, negligere, neglexi, neglectum, to neglect  
 Nolo, nolle, nolui, to be unwilling  
 Noto, are, to criticise, to mark

## O.

- Obsoleo, obsolere, obsolui, *and* obsolēvi, to grow out of  
 use  
 Obtineo, obtinere, obtinui, obtentum, to obtain  
 Obturo, are, to stop up  
 Offendo, offendere, offendi, offensum, to offend  
 Oportet, oportebat, oportuit, &c. it behoveth  
 Ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostensum, to show

## P.

- Paro, are, to prepare  
 Pateo, patere, patui, to be open, to lie open  
 Pendo, pendere, pependi, pensum, to weigh  
 Perficio, perficere, perfeci, perfectum, to perfect  
 Perpendo, perpendere, perpendi, perpensum, to delibe-  
 rate upon  
 Persuadeo, persuadere, persuasi, persuasum, to per-  
 suade  
 Pono, ponere, posui, positum, to place, to suppose  
 Possum, posse, potui, to be able  
 Postulo, are, to require  
 Præcipio, præcipere, præcepi, præceptum, to direct  
 Præparo, are, to prepare  
 Præscribo, præscribere, præscripsi, præscriptum, to de-  
 termine  
 Præsto, præstare, præstiti, præstitum *and* præstatum, to  
 perform

Prodeo, prodīre, prodivi *or* prodīi, prodītum, to issue, to arise

Prohibeo, prohibēre, prohibui, prohibitum, to prevent

Provenio, provenīre, provēni, proventum, to arise

Prōvideo, prōvidēre, provīdi, provīsum, to provide, to take care

Purgo, āre, to clear, to free

Purifico, āre, to purify

Puto, āre, to think

## R.

Rado, radēre, rasi, rasum, to scrape, to shave

Recipio, recipēre, recēpi, receptum, to take, to receive

Recludo, recludēre, reclūsi, reclūsum, to discover

Recognosco, recognoscēre, recognōvi, recognītum, to revise

Recondo, recondēre, recondīdi, recondītum, to preserve, to lay up

Reddo, reddēre, reddīdi, reddītum, to give, to render

Incudi reddēre pharmacopœiam, to revise the pharmacopœia

Refrigesco, refrigescēre, refrixi, to become cold

Rejicio, rejicēre, rejēci, rejectum, to reject, to vomit

Remaneo, remanēre, remansi, remansum, to remain

Removeo, removēre, remōvi, remōtum, to remove

Rēpērio, rēpērīre, repēri, repertum, to discover

Repūto, āre, to reflect

Rēsolvō, resolvēre, resolvi, resolūtum, to resolve, to slake

Restituo, restituēre, restitui, restitutum, to restore

Resto, restāre, restīti, restītum *and* restātum, to resist, to remain

Retineo, retinēre, retinui, retentum, to retain, to keep back

Rubesco, rubescēre, to grow red

## S.

- Satisfacio, satisfacere, satisfēci, satisfactum, to satisfy  
 Satūro, āre, to saturate  
 Scindo, scindere, scīdi, scissum, to cut  
 Scrutor, scrutāri, scrutātus, to examine  
 Sēcerno, sēcernere, secrēvi, secrētum, to separate, to  
 distinguish  
 Seco, secāre, sēcui, sectum, to cut  
 Sepāro, āre, to separate  
 Sēpōno, sēpōnere, sēpōsui, sēpōsītum, to reserve, to set  
 aside  
 Sequor, sequi, secūtus, to follow  
 Servo, āre, to preserve  
 Sicco, āre, to dry  
 Signo, āre, to mark out, to stamp  
 Sono, sonāre, sonui, sonītum, to sound  
 Specto, āre, to pertain  
 Spero, āre, to hope  
 Spissesco, spissescere, to grow thick  
 Stābīlio, īre, to establish  
 Statuo, statuere, statui, statūtum, to determine  
 Sterno, sternere, strāvi, strātum, to spread  
 Subdūco, subducere, subduxi, subductum, to remove  
 Subjicio, subjicere, subjēci, subjectum, to put under  
 Sublīmo, āre, to sublime  
 Subministro, āre, to supply, to apply  
 Subnascor, subnasci, subnātus, to arise, to appear  
 Subsīdo, subsīdere, subsīdi, subsessum, to sink down  
 Sum, esse, fui, to be  
 Superimpōno, superimpōnere, superimposui, superimpo-  
 sītum, to place upon  
 Superinfundo, superinfundere, superinfudi, superinfu-  
 sum, to pour upon

Supernato, āre, to float

Supĕro, āre, to exceed

Supersum, superesse, superfui, to remain

T.

Tego, tegĕre, texi, tectum, to cover

Teneo, ĕre, to keep, to hold

Tero, terĕre, trĭvi, trĭtum, to rub, to bruise

Timeo, timĕre, timui, to fear

Tracto, āre, to treat of

Trado, tradĕre, tradĭdi, tradĭtum, to present

Transeo, transĭre, transĭvi, transĭtum, to pass over

Transmitto, transmittĕre, transmĭsi, transmissum, to  
transmit, to pass

V.

Vapōro, āre, to evaporate

Venio, venĭre, vĕni, ventum, to come

Verto, vertĕre, verti, versum, to turn

Video, vidĕre, vĭdi, vĭsum, to see

Videor, vidĕri, visus, to seem

Voco, āre, to call

Volo, velle, volui, to be willing

Uro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, to burn

Utor, uti, usus, to use, to employ

## INDECLINABLE WORDS.

A.	Bis, <i>adv.</i> twice
A, <i>prep.</i> from	Brevi, <i>adv.</i> soon after
Ac, <i>conj.</i> and, than, as	C.
Accurat-è, -iùs, -issimè <i>adv.</i> accurately	Cautè, <i>adv.</i> carefully
Ad, <i>prep.</i> to, for or over	Celerrimè, <i>adv.</i> very quick- ly
Adèò, <i>adv.</i> so	Ut quàm celerrimè ebul- liat liquor, that the li- quor may boil as quickly as possible
Adhuc, <i>adv.</i> yet, whilst	Cert-è, -iùs, -issimè, <i>adv.</i> certainly
Aliter, <i>adv.</i> otherwise	Cit-o, -iùs, -issimè, <i>adv.</i> quickly
Amplius, <i>adv.</i> more	Quàm citissimè exsiccata, dried as quickly as possible
Ante, <i>prep.</i> before	Circiter, <i>adv.</i> about
Antèa, <i>adv.</i> formerly, be- fore	Contra, <i>prep.</i> against
Antèquàm, <i>adv.</i> before	Crebrò, <i>adv.</i> frequently
Aptissimè, <i>adv.</i> most suit- ably	Cum, <i>prep.</i> with
Apud, <i>prep.</i> with	Cùm, <i>adv.</i> and <i>conj.</i> when, for as much as, since
Arctissimè, <i>adv.</i> most close- ly	Cur, <i>adv.</i> why
Asperius, <i>adv.</i> more severe- ly	D.
Assiduè, <i>adv.</i> continually	De, <i>prep.</i> of, concerning
Atque, <i>conj.</i> and	Dein, <i>adv.</i> afterwards
Aut, <i>conj.</i> either, or	
Autem, <i>conj.</i> but	
B.	
Benè, <i>adv.</i> well	



Deinde, *adv.* then

Denique, *adv.* finally

Diligent-er, -iùs, -issimè,  
*adv.* diligently

Quàm diligentissimè, as  
diligently as possible

Diu, *adv.* a long time

Diutius, *adv.* longer

Donec, *adv.* until

Dudum, *adv.* long ago

Dum, *adv.* whilst

### E.

E, Ex, *prep.* from, out of

Eatenùs, *adv.* so far

Enim, *conj.* for

Et, *conj.* and

Etenim, *conj.* for

Etiam, *conj.* also

Etsi, *conj.* although

Exinde, *adv.* from that time

Extra, *prep.* without

### F.

Facil-è, -iùs, -limè *adv.*  
easily

Ferè, *adv.* almost

Fortè, *adv.* by chance

Frequentissimè, *adv.* very  
frequently

### G.

Gradatim, *adv.* gradually

### H.

Hactenus, *adv.* thus far

Sed hæc hactenus, but on  
this point enough has  
been said

### I.

Jam, *adv.* now, then

Ideo, *conj.* therefore

Igitur, *conj.* therefore

In, *prep.* in, into

Inconsultè, *adv.* unadvised-  
ly

Indiès, *adv.* daily

Insüper, *conj.* moreover, be-  
sides

Inter, *prep.* between, among

Misce inter se pulveres,  
mix the powders toge-  
ther

Interëa, *adv.* in the mean-  
time

Intra, *prep.* within

Ita, *adv.* so, thus

Itaque, *conj.* therefore

Iterum, *adv.* again

Iterum et tertiò oleum des-  
tillet, let the oil be twice  
redistilled

### L.

Levi-ter, -us, -ssimè, *adv.*  
lightly

## M.

Magis, *adv.* more  
 Malè, *adv.* ill, badly  
 Manifestè, *adv.* clearly  
 Maximè, *adv.* most  
 Meritò, *adv.* deservedly  
 Minimè, *adv.* least  
 Quàm minimè profun-  
 dum, as shallow as  
 possible  
 Minus, *adv.* less  
 Modice, *adv.* moderately  
 Modò, *adv.* only

## N.

Ne, *adv.* not, lest, that not  
 Ne quis, that no one  
 Ne quidem, not even  
 Nec, } *adv.* neither, nor  
 Neque, }  
 Nisi, *conj.* unless  
 Non, *adv.* not  
 Nondum, *adv.* not yet  
 Nunquam, *adv.* never  
 Nuper, *adv.* lately

## O.

Obnixius, *adv.* more earn-  
 estly  
 Omnino, *adv.* altogether  
 Optimè, *adv.* best, tho-  
 roughly  
 Donec quàm optimè mis-

ceantur, until they are  
 thoroughly mixed

## P.

Palam, *prep.* openly  
 Paulatim, *adv.* by degrees  
 Paulisper, *adv.* a little  
 while, a few minutes  
 Paulò, *adv.* by a little  
 Penitùs, *adv.* entirely  
 Per, *prep.* through, dur-  
 ing  
 Peritiùs, *adv.* more expert-  
 ly  
 Plus, *adv.* more  
 Plurimum, *adv.* very much  
 Post, *prep.* after  
 Postèa, *adv.* afterwards  
 Postquam, *adv.* after that  
 Postremò, } *adv.* lastly  
 Postremum, }  
 Præcipuè, *adv.* especially  
 Præsertim, *adv.* especially  
 Primò, } *adv.* in the first  
 Primum, } place  
 Prius, *adv.* before, first  
 Priusquàm, *adv.* before  
 that  
 Promptiùs, *adv.* more rea-  
 dily  
 Prope, *prep.* near  
 Protinus, *adv.* instantly  
 Proximè, *adv.* next

## Q.

Quàm, *adv.* than, as  
 Quamprimùm, *adv.* immediately  
 Quantum, *adv.* as far as, as much as  
 Quater, *adv.* four times  
 Que, *conj.* and  
 Quì, *adv.* how  
 Quidem, *adv.* indeed  
 Quin, *adv.* but, that  
 Quomodo, *adv.* how  
 Quoniam, *adv.* since  
 Quot, *adv.* as, so many  
 Quotannis, *adv.* yearly  
 Quotidie, *adv.* daily  
 Quoties, *adv.* as often

## R.

Rursùs, *adv.* again

## S.

Sæp-è, -iùs, -issimè, *adv.* often  
 Sanè, *adv.* indeed  
 Satis, *adv.* enough  
 Satiùs, *adv.* better  
 Secundum, *prep.* according to  
 Sed, *conj.* but  
 Semper, *adv.* always  
 Sensim, *adv.* by degrees, gradually  
 Separatim, *adv.* separately

Seu, *conj.* either, or  
 Si, *conj.* if  
 Sic, *adv.* so  
 Simul, *adv.* at once  
 Simplicìus, *adv.* more simply  
 Sive, *conj.* or, either  
 Spontè, *adv.* naturally  
 Statim, *adv.* immediately  
 Sub, *prep.* under, towards  
 Sub finem, towards the end  
 Subinde, *adv.* occasionally  
 Super, *prep.* upon

## T.

Tamen, *conj.* yet, however  
 Tandem, *adv.* at length  
 Tertiò, *adv.* the third time  
 Totidem, *adv.* as many  
 Toties, *adv.* so often, as often  
 Transversim, *adv.* transversely

Tum, *adv.* then  
 Tum, *conj.* and also

## U.

Ubi, *adv.* where, when  
 Vel, *conj.* or, either  
 Vero, *conj.* but  
 Videlicet, *adv.* that is to say  
 Vix, *adv.* scarcely  
 Ulteriùs, *adv.* further  
 Ultra, *prep.* beyond  
 Ut, *conj.* that, to the end that

# AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

THE WORDS MOST FREQUENTLY OCCURRING  
IN PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

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RULES FOR DECLENSIONS AND GENDERS.

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## FIRST DECLENSION.

All Nouns of this Declension end in *a*, and are *Feminine*, except *enema* and *gargarisma*, which are of the *third* Declension and *Neuter* Gender.

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## SECOND DECLENSION.

Nouns in *us* are of this Declension, and of the *Masculine* Gender, except *alvus*, which is *Feminine*; and also except the Nouns ending in *us*, of the *third* and *fourth* Declensions.

*Culter* and *seliber* are *Masculine*, like *liber*.

All Nouns in *um* are *Neuter*.

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## THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns ending in *or*, Gen. *ōris*, are *Masculine*.

..	<i>es &amp; is</i> ,	Gen. <i>is</i> ,	} are <i>Feminine</i> .
..	<i>do</i> ,	Gen. <i>dīnis</i> ,	
..	<i>as</i> ,	Gen. <i>ātis</i> ,	
..	<i>io</i> ,	Gen. <i>iōnis</i> ,	
..	<i>en</i> ,	Gen. <i>īnis</i> ,	are <i>Neuter</i> .

The Nouns which vary are the following :

Masculine,	Gen.	Feminine.	Gen.	Neuter.	Gen.
Ap-ex	īcis	Coxend-ix	īcis	Cr-us	ūris
Poll-ex	īcis	Pyx-is	īdis	J-us	ūris
Pul-mo	ōnis	Cusp-is	īdis	Th-us	ūris
Siph-on	ōnis	Sind-on	ōnis	Gutt-ur	ūris
Sangu-is,	īnis	Prurīg-o	īnis	Eb-ur	ōris
P-es	ēdis	Cartilāg-o	īnis	Fem-ur	ōris
Thor-ax	ācis	Juglan-s	dis	Jec-ur	ōris
R-en	ēnis	N-ox	octis	Temp-us	ōris
M-os	ōris	N-ux	ūcis	Frig-us	ōris
Den-s	tis	Pul-s	tis	Pect-us	ōris
Mon-s	tis			Exempl-ar	āris
Pan-is	is			Cochle-are	āris
Vent-er	ris			Hep-ar	ātis
				Enem-a	ātis
				Gargarism-a	ātis
				Cap-ut	ītis
				Lat-us	ēris
				Ulc-us	ēris
				Vuln-us	ēris
				Co-r	rdis
				F-el	ellis
				L-ac	actis
				O-s	ssis

The following are the Nouns of the FOURTH DECLENSION, viz.

Aggressus, anus, artus, cubitus, cursus, decubitus, flatus, fluxus, flotus, genu, gustus, haustus, ictus, impetus, insultus, manus, meatus, nisus, pastus, potus, pruritus, pulsus, saltus, singultus, sinus, and tactus. They are all *Masculine*, except anus and manus, which are *Feminine*, and genu, which is *Neuter*.

Mollities and temperities are of the FIFTH DECLENSION and *Feminine*.

ADJECTIVES and PARTICIPLES in *us* are declined like *albus*; in *er* like *niger*. Adjectives in *is* like *mitis*. Adjectives and Participles of one termination like *capax*; immem-or, Gen. *ōris*; ter-ess Gen. *ītis*

- A, *āā*, or *ana*, of each ingredient
- Abdōmen, the belly
- Abra-do, *ěre*, *si*, *sum*, to shave off
- Accre-sco, *scěre*, *vi*, *tum*, to increase
- Acedo, }  
 Acerbitas, } sourness  
 Aciditas, }  
 Acor, }
- Acousticus, *adj.* for the ear
- Adjācens, *part.* adjacent
- Adstrictus, *part.* bound
- Adstans, or Astans, *part.* being present
- Æger, a patient—*ægra*, a female patient
- Ægritūdo, a disease
- Ægrotans, or Ægrōtus, *adj.* sick
- Affectus, *part.* affected
- Affrīco, *āre*, to rub
- Aggrediens, *part.* advancing
- Aggressus, an attack
- Ala, the armpit
- Aluta, leather
- Alvus, the bowels
- Anus, the extremity of the rectum
- Apex, the top or point of any thing
- Apyrexia, the intermission of a fever
- Aresc-o, *ěre*, to harden
- Arthriticus, *adj.* gouty
- Articūlus, }  
 Artus, } a joint
- Asinus, an ass
- Asper-go, *gěre*, *si*, *sum*, to besprinkle
- Assumptio, a taking
- Assur-go, *gěre*, *rexi*, to rise up
- Attra-ho, *hěre*, *xi*, *ctum*, to draw
- Aurora, the morning
- Avellāna, a filbert nut
- Avenaceus, *adj.* of oats
- Auris, the ear
- Aura, an air
- Bib-o, *ěre*, *i*, *ītum*, to drink
- Bihōrium, two hours
- Bolus, a mass
- Bos, *bōvis*, *c. g.* an ox
- Bovīnus, *adj.* of an ox
- Brāchium, the arm
- Bullio, *īre*, to boil
- Būtyrum, butter
- Calāmus, a quill or pipe
- Camelīnus, *adj.* of a camel
- Capillus, hair
- Capillitium, a bush of hair
- Caput, the head
- Caseārius, *adj.* pertaining to cheese
- Castānea, a chesnut
- Catharsis, a purging
- Cavum, a hollow
- Celebro, *āre*, to celebrate or perform
- Cibus, food
- Circumvenio, *īre*, to encompass or surround
- Clavus, a corn or any callous flesh
- Clysmā, a glyster
- Cochleāre, a spoonful
- Cochleātim, spoonful by spoonful

- Cœna, a supper  
 Coërc-eo, ēre, ui, ūtum, to re-  
 strain  
 Colatūra, a straining  
 Collum, the neck  
 Coll-uo, uēre, ui, ūtum, to  
 wash  
 Collutōrium, a gargle  
 Compesc-o, ěre, ui, to mode-  
 rate  
 Concussus, *part.* shaken  
 Conqui-escō, escēre, ēvi,  
 ētum, to be at rest  
 Conscendens, *part.* embark-  
 ing, *or* going on ship  
 board  
 Consper-go, gēre, si, sum,  
 to besprinkle  
 Consūtus, *part.* sewed  
 Cont-ingo, ingēre, ūgi, actum,  
 to affect  
 Continuo, āre, to continue  
 Contra-ho, hēre, xi, ctum,  
 to bind *or* make costive  
 Contusio, a crushing  
 Cor, the heart  
 Coxa, }  
 Coxendix, } the hip  
 Cras, *adv.* to-morrow  
 Crastīnus, *adj.* of to-morrow  
 Cruentus, *part.* bloody  
 Cruor, blood  
 Crus, the leg  
 Cubīt-us, i, the elbow *or* fore  
 arm  
 Cubīt-us, ūs, a bed  
 Cucurbītūla, a cupping glass  
 Culter, a knife  
 Cursus, the course of any  
 thing, as of the night  
 Cuspis, the point  
 Cyāthus, a cup  
 Debilitas, weakness  
 Decubītus, lying down  
 Deditus, *part.* given up *or*  
 appropriated  
 Defectio, a defection, a  
 swoon  
 Dejectio, a stool *or* motion  
 Deligātio, a bandage  
 Delīquium, a loss  
 Dens, a tooth  
 Denudātus *part.* denuded  
 Denuo, *adv.* again  
 Detersus, *part.* cleansed  
 Detīneo, ēre, to detain  
 Detonsus, *part.* shaven  
 Detra-ho, hēre, xi, ctum, to  
 draw  
 Devōro, āre, to swallow  
 Dexter, *adj.* right  
 Dictus, *part.* spoken of  
 Dilūcūlò, at break of day  
 Dimōveo, ēre, to remove  
 Directio, a direction  
 Discrūcio, āre, to vex  
 Diuturnus, *adj.* long conti-  
 nued  
 Dolor, pain  
 Dolens, *part.* painful  
 Dormio, īre, to sleep  
 Dulcēdo, sweetness  
 Durans, *part.* continuing  
 Dyspnoea, difficulty of  
 breathing  
 Ebib-o, ěre, i, ūtum, to drink  
 up  
 Ebur, ivory  
 Eburneus, *adj.* of ivory  
 Effervesco, ěre, to effervesce  
 Elātus, *part.* raised *or* ele-  
 vated  
 Electricus, *adj.* electrical

- Electuārium, an electuary  
 Elic-io, ěre, ui, ĭtum, to  
 draw out *or* elicit  
 Em-itto, ittěre, isi, issum, to  
 let out  
 Enema, a glyster  
 Epidermis, the cuticle  
 Epispasticus, *adj.* blistering  
 Equinus, *adj.* of a horse  
 Equitatio, horse exercise  
 Evan-esco, escěre, ui, to dis-  
 appear  
 Evom-o, ěre, ui, ĭtum, to  
 vomit up  
 Excu-tio, těre, ssi, ssum, to  
 shake out  
 Excoriātus, *part.* excoriated  
 Exemplar, a pattern  
 Exhibeo, ěre, to give  
 Ex-ĭgo, igěre, ěgi, actum, to  
 require  
 Exoněro, āre, to unload  
 Expuitio, a spitting  
 Expu-o, ěre, i, tum, to spit  
 out  
 Extemplò, *adv.* soon  
 Exten-do, děre, si, sum, to  
 extend *or* spread  
 Extra-ho, hěre, xi, ctum, to  
 extract  
 Exu-go, gěre, xi, ctum, to  
 drink up  
 Exulcerātus, *part.* made sore,  
 ulcerated  
  
 Faba, a bean  
 Febris, fever  
 Fel, gall  
 Femur, a thigh  
 Fistula armāta, a glyster  
 pipe and bladder  
 Flatus, wind  
  
 Flu-o, ěre, i, ĭtum, to flow  
 Fluxus, a flowing  
 Focus, the fire  
 Fontāna, a fountain  
 Fonticūlus, an issue  
 Formūla, a prescription  
 Forsan, *adv.* perhaps  
 Fotus, a fomentation  
 Fric-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub  
 Frigus, cold  
  
 Gargārisma, a gargle  
 Gelatina, jelly  
 Gelo, āre, to congeal  
 Genu, the knee  
 Gesto, āre, to bear  
 Gingīva, the gum  
 Globūlus, a little ball  
 Gossĭpium, cotton  
 Gratus, *adj.* pleasant  
 Gula, the neck  
 Gustus, the sense of taste  
 Guttātīm, *adv.* drop by drop  
 Guttur, the throat  
  
 Haud, *adv.* not  
 Hau-rio, rĭre, si, stum, to  
 drink  
 Haustus, a draught  
 Haustūlum, a little draught  
 Hepar, the liver  
 Heri, *adv.* yesterday  
 Hesternus, *adj.* of yesterday  
 Hirūdo, a leech  
 Horror, a shivering  
 Hypōchondrium, that part  
 of the belly on each side  
 of the *scrobiculus cordis*  
  
 Ictus, a stroke *or* shock  
 Ill-ĭno, iněre, ĭni, ĭtum, to  
 anoint



Illīco, <i>adv.</i> immediately	Jus, broth
Imbūtus, <i>part.</i> imbued	Juscūlum, broth
Immēmōr, <i>adj.</i> unmindful	Lac, milk
Immōtus, <i>part.</i> unmoved	Lactans, <i>part.</i> suckling
Impētus, an attack	Lævus, <i>adj.</i> left
Inclusus, <i>part.</i> shut up, in- closed	Lamb-o, ěre, i, itum, to lick
Increb-resco, rescĕre, ui, to increase	Lana, flannel
Infesto, āre, to infest	Laneus, <i>adj.</i> woollen
Inflo, āre, to blow upon	Languesco, ěre, to faint
Infrīc-o, āre, ui, tum, to rub in	Languor, faintness
Ingĕ-ro, rĕre, ssi, stum, to pour upon	Lanŭla, a small piece of flannel
Ingrāvesco, ěre, to become worse	Largus, <i>adj.</i> large
Inhālo, āre, to inhale	Latus, the side
Inquietūdo, restlessness	Laxātus, <i>part.</i> loosened, re- leased
Instar, as big as, like	Lectus, a bed
Insulsus, <i>adj.</i> without salt	Libītum, one's will, ad libi- tum, at his pleasure
Insultus, a fit	Ligāmen, a string
Intensus, <i>part.</i> intense	Lumbus, the loin
Interdictus, <i>part.</i> forbidden	Mad-eo, ěre, ui, to be wet
Intermĕdius, <i>adj.</i> interme- diate	Madesco, ěre, to moisten
Internus, <i>adj.</i> internal	Magnitūdo, size
Invicem, <i>adv.</i> one after ano- ther	Malleŏlus, the ankle
Irrorātus, <i>part.</i> moistened	Malum, a pain
Ischium, the <i>ischium</i> , near the hip	Mandūco, āre, to eat
Itĕro, āre, to repeat	Manĕ, <i>adv.</i> in the morning
Jacobus, James, as pulvis Jacobi, James's powder	Manĕstò, plainly
Jāmpridem, some time since	Manus, a hand
Jecur, the liver	Matutīnus, <i>adj.</i> in the morn- ing
Jejūnus, <i>adj.</i> fasting	Meātus, a passage
Jentācūlum, breakfast	Mediōcris, <i>adj.</i> middle-sized
Juglans, a walnut	Medietas, half
Jugūlum, the throat <i>or</i> neck	Medius, <i>adj.</i> middle
	Mica, crumb of bread
	Minuens, <i>part.</i> diminishing
	Minūtum, a minute
	Mitesco, ěre, to be appeased

- Mitto, mittĕre, mīsi, missum, to send, or take away  
 Modicus, *adj.* moderate  
 Moles, a mass  
 Molestus, *adj.* troublesome  
 Mollities, softness  
 Mons, a mountain  
 Mons pedis, the instep  
 Morsus, *part.* bitten  
 Mos, a manner
- Narthĕcium, a gallipot  
 Nates, ĩum, *f.* the buttocks  
 Natus, *part.* created  
 Nausea, sickness  
 Navis, a ship  
 Nequaquam, *adv.* by no means  
 Neutĭquam, *adv.* do not  
 Nisus, an attempt  
 Nocturnus, *adj.* nightly  
 Nodulus, a little knot  
 Nox, night  
 Nucha, the nape of the neck  
 Nux, a nut  
 Nux moschata, a nutmeg  
 Nycthemerum, denotes the space of twenty four hours
- Obl-ĭno, inĕre, ĕvi, ĭtum, to anoint  
 Obru-o, ĕre, i, tum, to cover over  
 Obstans, *part.* hindering  
 Olim, *adv.* formerly  
 Olŭla, a little pot  
 Opis, ope, by the assistance of  
 Oppr-ĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, to press down  
 Os, a bone
- Ovillus, of *or* belonging to sheep
- Pallesco, ĕre, to grow pale  
 Pannĭculus, a little bit of rag  
 Panis, bread  
 Pannus, a rag  
 Papilla, a nipple  
 Paracentesis, tapping  
 Paroxysmus, a paroxysm  
 Partitus, divided  
 Parum, } *adv.* little  
 Parumper, }  
 Pasta, paste  
 Pastus, a feeding *or* repast  
 Pauxillum, a little  
 Pectus, the breast  
 Pedilŭvium, a footbath  
 Pedĕtentim, *adv.* by degrees  
 Penĭcillus, a pencil  
 Peractus, *part.* completed  
 Perdomĭtus, *part.* subdued  
 Perendiĕ, *adv.* { the day  
 Perendĭnus, *adj.* { after to-morrow
- Perfrĭc-o, āre, ui, to rub  
 Perfu-ndo, ndĕre, di, sum, to pour over  
 Permisco, ĕre, to mix  
 Permitto, ĕre, permĭsi, permissum, to permit  
 Perpĕtuus, *adj.* constant  
 Pers-to, āre, } tĭti, to  
 Pers-isto, istĕre, } persist  
 Pertā-ndo, ndĕre, di, sum, to break through  
 Pervĭgĭlium, a watching  
 Pes, a foot  
 Phiāla, a phial  
 Pluma, a soft feather  
 Plumbeus, made of lead  
 Pluviālis, of rain

Poculum, a cup	Raucedo, a hoarseness
Pollex, the thumb	Recidivus, <i>adj.</i> , relapsing
Pomēridiē, <i>adv.</i>	Redactus, <i>part.</i> reduced
Pomēridiānus, <i>adj.</i>	Red-eo, īre, īvi, itum, to re- turn
Porro, moreover	Redintēgro, āre, to renew
Postūlo, āre, to require	Red-īgo, igēre, ēgi, actum, to reduce
Potus, drink	Regimen, a regimen
Præca-veo, vēre, vi, utum, to beware	Ren, the kidney
Præsertim, <i>adv.</i> especially	Repēt-o, ěre, īvi, <i>or</i> ii, itum, to repeat
Prandium, dinner	Respon-deo, dēre, di, sum, to act suitably
Prætermi-tto, ttēre, si, ssum, to omit	Rivus, a stream
Pro re natā, occasionally	Rubus idæus, raspberry
Probe, <i>adv.</i> well	
Promptu, in readiness	Sacculus, a little bag
Promo-veo, vēre, vi, tum, to promote	Saltem, <i>adv.</i> at least
Pronus, <i>adv.</i> having the face downward	Saltus, a leap
Propīno, āre, to drink	Sanguis, blood
Prorīto, āre, to incite	Sanguisūga, a leech
Prurīgo, } an itching	Scapula, the shoulder blade
Pruritus, }	Scarificātio, a scarifying
Psōra, the itch	Scilicet, <i>adv.</i> namely
Pugillus, a small handful	Scintilla, a spark
Pulmentum, gruel	Scrobicūlus, a pit <i>or</i> furrow
Pulmo, the lungs	Scrobicūlus, cordis, the pit of the stomach
Puls, gruel	Scutum, a defence
Pulsus, a pulse	Sedes, a stool
Purgo, āre, to purge	Sedo, āre, to mitigate
Pustūla, a pustule	Seliber, half a pound
Pyxis, a pill <i>or</i> lozenge box	Semicorōna, half a crown
	Seorsim, separately, apart
Quadruplicatò, <i>adv.</i> four times so much	Septimāna, a week
Qui-esco, escēre, ēvi, ētum, to be quiet	Sero, ěre, sevi, sātum, to plant <i>or</i> make
Quinques, five times	Serum, whey
	Setaceum, a sieve
Rasūra, a shaving	Setaceum, a seton
	Signatūra, a label

- Sindon, very fine linen  
 Singultus, hiccup  
 Sinister, *adj.* left  
 Sinus, a sinus *or* secret place  
 Siphon, a syringe  
 Sitis, thirst  
 Solitus, *part.* unaccustomed  
 Solus, alone  
 Sol-vo, vĕre, vi, ūtum, to dissolve  
 Somnus, sleep  
 Sor-beo, bĕre, psi, ptum, to drink  
 Spar-go, gĕre, si, sum, to sprinkle  
 Spina, the spine  
 Spissus, *part.* thick  
 Spissitūdo, thickness  
 Sternūtāmentum, a sneezing  
 Stillo, āre, to drop  
 Sto, stāre, steti, statum, to stand  
 Strangŭria, pain in making water  
 Strictus, *part.* narrow  
 Strīgĭlis, a brush  
 Stupa, tow  
 Stupeus, *adj.* of tow  
 Sua-deo, dĕre, si, sum, to urge  
 Sub-igo, igĕre, ěgi, actum, to restrain *or* overcome  
 Subĭtus, *adj.* sudden  
 Subtepĭdus, *adj.* lukewarm  
 Sudor, sweat  
 Sudātio, sweating  
 Suffio, ĩre, to fumigate  
 Suff-ĭcio, icĕre, ěci, ectum, to be sufficient  
 Sum-o, ěre, psi, ptum, to take  
 Superbŭ-bo, bĕre, bi, tum, to drink often  
 Supercĭlium, an eyebrow  
 Supervĕnio, ĩre, to come upon  
 Suppositorium, a suppository  
 Suppr-ĭmo, imĕre, essi, essum, to suppress  
 Suprāpō-no, nĕre, sui, situm, to set *or* put before  
 Sura, the calf of the leg  
 Syncope, fainting  
 Tabella, a lozenge  
 Tactus, the touch  
 Talis, *adj.* such  
 Talus, the ankle  
 Tango, tangĕre, tĕtĭgi, tactum, to touch  
 Tantillus, *adj.* very little  
 Tempus, the time  
 Tempōra, the temples  
 Temperities, degree of heat  
 Tenācitas, tenacity  
 Tenesmus, a desire of going to stool without effect  
 Tentātus, *part.* afflicted  
 Teres, *adj.* round, the round worm  
 Ternus, *adj.* three  
 Testaceus, *adj.* made of shell  
 Thorax, the chest  
 Thus, frankincense  
 Tormen, a griping  
 Torqueo, torquĕre, torsi, tortum *and* tostum, to twist, to turn about  
 Tondeo, tondĕre, totondi, tonsum, to shave  
 Torrefactus, *part.* toasted  
 Tostus, *part.* roasted

Traj-icio, icĕre, ěci, ectum, to pass <i>or</i> run through	Usquedum, until
Triturātio, a rubbing	Usurpo, āre, to use often
Trōchiscus, a lozenge	Utrinque, on both sides
Tubūlas, a little pipe	Vacillo, āre, to loosen
Tumor, a swelling	Vaccīnus, <i>adj.</i> of a cow
Turunda, a pellet <i>or</i> tent	Valde, <i>adv.</i> very
Tussis, a cough	Val-eo, ěre, ui, itum, to avail
Ulcus, a sore <i>or</i> ulcer	Venæsectio, bleeding
Umbilīcus, the navel	Venenum, poison
Unciatim, <i>adv.</i> ounce by ounce	Venter, the belly
Urgeo, ěre, ursi, ursum, to urge	Ventriculus, the stomach
	Vulnus, a wound

FINIS.



