

Horae subsecivae, or first steps to composing and conversing on medical subjects in the Latin language. Intended chiefly for the use of candidates for a degree in medicine in the University of Edinburgh / By John Fletcher.

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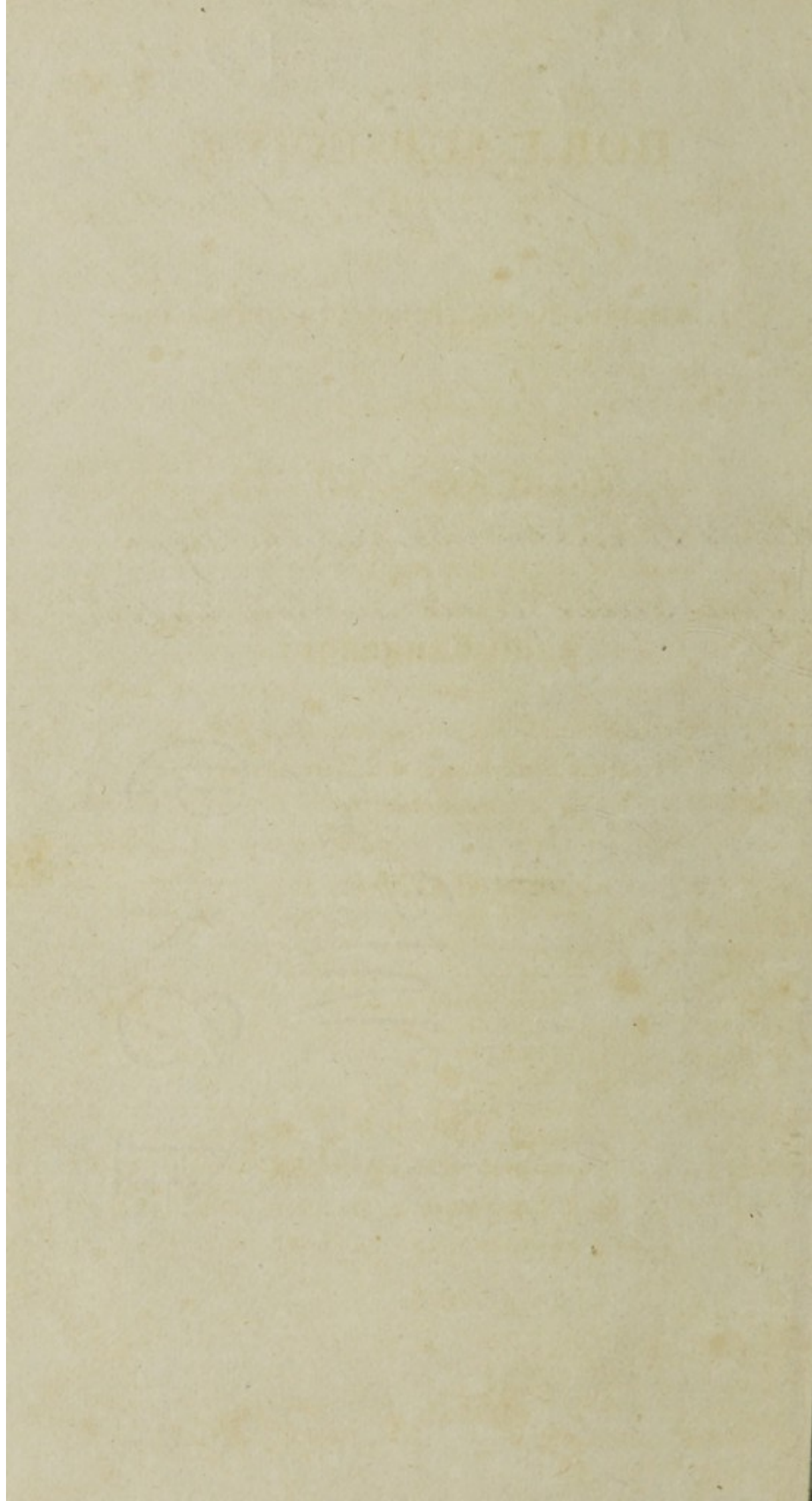
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Thrasycles Clarke

*Hujus si cupias Dominum cognoscere le
Ipse super legito, nomen habebis ibi*



HORÆ SUBSECIVÆ,

OR

FIRST STEPS TO COMPOSING AND CONVERSING

ON

MEDICAL SUBJECTS

IN THE

Latin Language :

INTENDED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF CANDIDATES FOR A

DEGREE IN MEDICINE IN THE UNIVERSITY OF

EDINBURGH.

By JOHN FLETCHER M.D.

Μεγα βιβλιον, μεγα κακον.

EDINBURGH.

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AND SOLD BY J. CARFRAE, 3. DRUMMOND-STREET,
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ADVERTISEMENT.

* * * *THE object of this little Work is to arrange methodically the chief general matters which occur to be expressed in a full Course of Conversations on Medical subjects ; to furnish a few of the best Latin terms for expressing each of these, as well as to caution against those which are less eligible ; and to give such examples of the application of the former to a few particular facts in Anatomy and Physiology, the Practice of Physic and Materia Medica, as, it is hoped, will greatly facilitate the correct expression of all the rest : and thus, not only materially promote the progress of the Student, but also contribute, in some measure, to rescue Medical Latin from the obloquy under which it has so long, and so deservedly laboured.*



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INTRODUCTION.

CONSIDERABLE experience in preparing gentlemen to undergo their examinations, in Latin, for a degree in Medicine, and in revising their Inaugural Dissertations, has induced me to believe that a work, containing, in a reasonable compass, an arrangement of the chief general matters to be expressed in a medical course, with appropriate Latin formulæ attached to each, will not be destitute of utility.

To one just beginning the business of *grinding*, as it is called, in Medicine, the objects, both individual and abstract, to be expressed in Latin, seem almost infinite; and it is probably from the despair, which this view occasions, of ever succeeding in doing so much well, that the candidate is usually content to undertake but little, and to confine his ambition to the attainment of so much Latin, as will be sufficient to *carry him through*. As he proceeds, however, he finds that, numerous and various as the subjects of medical examinations may have at first appeared, the bulk of them really consists of a certain general routine of terms, slightly modified indeed, according to particular circumstances, but still so slightly, as to be easily appropriated, by one who can properly express a few facts, to the expression, with equal propriety, of all the rest. The same terms, for

example, used in describing the course of the carotid artery are more or less applicable, not only to that of every other artery and vein in the body, but to that of the lymphatic vessels, intestines, muscles, and every thing which follows a course at all; the general expressions we use in describing the causes, symptoms, and method of cure of one disease, would almost equally well describe those of another; and whoever can set forth, in all its "pomp and circumstance," the appearance, properties, and preparations of one medicine, can do so of a thousand.

It is the object of this little book to furnish a selection of some of the best of these general terms, and at the same time to point out such as, in my opinion, are less proper; proceeding throughout upon the principle, (however it may be questioned by the uneducated and indolent among us), that almost the same expressions, used by the ancient Roman writers, in conveying their imperfect ideas of the structure and functions of the body, their vague doctrines concerning diseases, and their jejune descriptions of the substances used as remedies, may, with little more than a mere change of names, be applied "fairly, and with likelihood enough to lead us" to the most correct and elaborate views of modern philosophers. In fulfilling this object, I am quite aware that I may be considered to be frequently, on the one hand, very meagre, and on the other, very fastidious: but I have not been exceedingly solicitous to avoid these reproaches. The work was never undertaken as a literary one; nor intended to comprise all that could be said upon the subject. For such a work I have neither leisure, nor (considering the taste of the present age) inclination; but although I could not, or would not, undertake every thing, there seemed to be no just cause

or impediment, why I should not do something; and furnish, at least, a sketch of those words and phrases, the want of which I had most frequently experienced, and which, as it is almost useless to seek in the common dictionaries, it is still quite necessary to find somewhere. With regard to the expressions printed in Italic characters, by which I mean to denote that they are, in my opinion, less appropriate, I beg it may be distinctly understood, that many of them are to be considered only as *less appropriate* than those which I have substituted for them, and by no means as absolutely improper; and even in determining that they are the former, I have, of course, been occasionally influenced by prejudices and peculiarities of taste, which every man has, and for which no man is accountable.

I have said that the assistance derived from the common dictionaries, in attempting to apply the Latin language to Medicine, is quite inadequate to the purpose; and that it is so, is but too well known to those who are in the habit of seeing or hearing first attempts of this kind; that it must be so, is manifest to common sense. How is it possible that a collection of words taken indiscriminately from every writer of every age, philosophers, poets, historians, orators, letter-writers, and physicians, can furnish to a beginner, a proper and consistent style of language in any particular science? What should we think of the physician who should choose to describe an attack of cholera in terms directly borrowed from Shakespeare, Johnson, Gibbon, Lady Montague, Charles Phillips, and Dr Thomas? It is true that, in most dictionaries, an attempt is made to distinguish the good, bad, and indifferent words by obelisks, asterisks, and so forth; but the attempt is in a great measure vain: few words are in themselves either

good or bad, but become the one or the other, according to the particular circumstances under which they are used. A dictionary therefore is only, or chiefly, useful, as a mere remembrancer, to those whose previously extensive reading enables them, before adopting any word, to recal the precise sense in which they have seen it used, and who use it in that and no other; certainly not to those whose only guide, in selecting from such a farrago, must be their notion of euphony, and whose expressions therefore are, in Latin, as frequently extravagant and foreign from the matter, as the attempts at English of the native attendants on Europeans in India, whose chief sources of information are precisely similar. The former have not indeed, any more than the latter, the tact to *feel* when they make themselves ridiculous, nor perhaps, in nine cases out of ten, have those to whom they address themselves; but that tenth will listen to their "vile phrases" with nearly the same sensations as they would hear a foreigner say, How do you act? instead of, How do you do? which, however, he might defend, as they are very apt to do, upon the plea of act being a *dictionary word*, synonymous with do; or, as they might cite Varro or Quinctilian, upon the luminous definition of Polonius, that "an act has three branches, being to act, to do, and to perform."

To one who is capable of the heartless observation, that, if he can but *pass*, he is not very solicitous about any remarkable purity or elegance of language; and who, having deferred every kind of preparation, as is the custom, till the 'tertius December,' grounds his hopes of doing so, less upon a manly confidence in his own exertions, than upon that inspired by the success of others who, he persuades himself, were still less prepared; to one who not only begins, without

any, or with a very inadequate selection of Latin words and phrases, fearlessly to answer, in that language, on the most abstruse points in medicine, but would be perfectly content to make "confusion worse confounded" to the end of the chapter, provided *it would do*; it were useless to talk of the *το κκλον*, of that ambition of excellence in any thing and every thing, by which the higher class of spirits is always actuated and distinguished. But he would perhaps listen if told that, since words and phrases are at all events to be got, it is hardly less easy to get good ones than bad; and he would probably fly to any source as readily as to his dictionary, provided it could be done with as little trouble. To such a one, therefore, hardly less than to him whose superior cast of mind makes him desire to do, whatever he undertakes, as well as it can be done, I trust my little book will be of service; and in order that it may be so as far as possible, I beg to recommend the following plan of consulting it. If a student be engaged, either in composing his thesis, or in a course of medical conversations, (and it is probably by such chiefly that it will be opened), the subject on which he is immediately employed must belong to one of my three general heads; and that one at least should be, in the first place, carefully read through, a few of the chief words, either "*expetenda*," or "*fugienda*," marked with pencil, and the situation of the rest noticed, so as to be readily found when required. It will be proper afterwards to endeavour to adapt these to the precise subject in hand; which, in the case of thesis writing, is very simple: and which, by one who is preparing for conversations, may be done, at first by directly translating into Latin, and writing down, select parts of those books from which he is studying, and comparing these with similar ex-

amples in the appendix; and afterwards, whenever he has made himself master of the subject of his studies, by merely arranging in his mind, with the book in his hand, answers in Latin to the chief questions he anticipates. This plan, if any one of moderate ability and a little previous knowledge, will follow but for a month, I dare venture to engage that he shall, at the expiration of that time, retain almost all the chief formulæ, and write and talk in Latin on medical subjects, with greater purity and facility, than many of those who have passed a whole season in mere *grinding*, and the ill-directed and desultory attention to Latin, by which this is usually accompanied.

Still what I here offer can in no degree supersede the necessity of a strict attention to the general structure of the Latin language, independently of its application to Medicine, and continual subsequent practice in writing and speaking it. Here are the bricks of the fabric, it is true; the mortar which is to connect them, with the wood-work and embellishments, must be sought elsewhere; and much time and labour will still be necessary, before the edifice can be completed. All I here pretend is to advance, not to perfect the work; and if, as the result of my labours, my ears shall be gratified by the sound of but a dozen additional elegant expressions daily, or spared that of but half a dozen which are otherwise, I shall think that my pains are not without their reward. My chief motive for undertaking a work of this kind, was the hope that it would enable me to take up my pupils at a more advanced point; and that the short time, which they usually give with me exclusively to the study of the Latin language, might be occupied rather in finishing them as respectable scholars, than in helping them through these rudiments of medical Latinity. I had always been anx-

ious that they should do that only with me, which they could not do by themselves; and when they had mastered so much, or as much as possible, alone, I hoped that an easier and more agreeable office would devolve on me; and that "the delightful task" of "teaching the young idea how to shoot," would be exchanged for the still more charming one of bringing the plant to perfection.

If the circumstances of a work of this kind having been compiled, almost entirely from memory, and in little more than five weeks, during the whole of which time the author was laboriously engaged from eight to ten hours almost every day, could be received in extenuation of its errors and defects, (an excuse, however, which I am not in general disposed to admit) I should say that such was the case with this; not a line of which was written, nor a sentence thought of, six weeks ago. To be useful, however, to the graduates of the present year, it was necessary that it should be published immediately, at the risk of perhaps several errors creeping in; and to be useful at any time, it was necessary that it should be short, which it could not be without being, in some sense, defective. The errors, however, I trust will not be very numerous or important; and where *formulae* are not found, it will probably be chiefly where there are some so strikingly appropriate as not to admit of any very flagrant deviation from propriety in the selection, or where, though less appropriate, I have still no very good substitutes to propose for them.

*No. 4. Park-street.
Edinburgh, Jan. 1822.*

CHAPTER I.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE TO ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

WHOEVER knows any thing of the history of Medicine or of Philosophy, knows that Greece was the parent of both, and that the Romans, during the brightest periods of both their government and literature, shone in these matters only by a borrowed light. The Greek language was, at that time, to them, what the Latin language was, for so many ages after the revival of literature, to the rest of Europe: it was the language of philosophy and of science; and it appeared to them as impossible to treat of any thing relating to these subjects in Latin, as it would be to a physician among us to write his prescriptions in English. Tully was the first who systematically attempted this; but found it impossible to succeed without adopting and naturalizing many words, either purely Greek, or immediately derived from that language.

But there were other, and probably not inferior writers on philosophical subjects, among the Romans, who, in the adoption of Greek terms, were more scrupulous. Among these was Cornelius Celsus, the first who treated fully of Medicine in the Latin tongue, and still our greatest and almost only authority in every thing relating to medical Latinity. This excellent author, although he followed Hippocrates so closely as to be deservedly called the Latin Hippocrates, and although, as Cornarius observes, "*Hippocratem ipsum ita expressit, ut integras sententiarum periodos ex ipso descriptas subinde in eo videas; imo tota capita quæ nihil aliud quam Hippocratis sententias ad verbum*

reddunt," yet appears never to have adopted a Greek word or expression where a good Latin one was to be found; and when obliged to have recourse to Greek, usually cites it in the original character, and seems desirous to keep it at an evident distance from the Roman. Nor is it in purity of language alone that Celsus is pre-eminent: in good sense, (almost godlike when we consider the ignorance and credulity of his contemporaries and successors for so many ages), in perspicuity, in elegance, in every thing, in short, which one can desire in a model for imitation, Celsus excels.

It is true, that it is only since his time that many of the medical sciences, and among the rest, Anatomy, may be said to have almost taken their rise. When Celsus wrote, little more was known of anatomy than what had been so superficially described by Hippocrates and Aristotle, or subsequently discovered by Herophilus and Erasistratus; but the later improvements of Galen, and the embodying and arranging into a system, as it were, his scattered remarks by Oribasius, first gave anatomy the form of a regular science. To this, however, no other language was originally appropriated but Greek, and shortly after Arabic; nor was it till some time after the revival of letters that any attempt was made to express the facts of anatomy in the Latin tongue.

When, therefore, this was first done by the translators of Hippocrates and Galen, it followed, almost as a necessary consequence, that they should either admit many Greek words and Hellenisms into their style, or that they should attempt to form new words from Latin roots, which would probably be equally harsh, and certainly less intelligible. They wisely chose the former plan; and these adopted terms have, in due course, descended to us. But it was necessary to do so in expressing the mere names of parts only; for almost every thing relating to their situation, appearance, functions &c. of which the bulk of their language must always have consisted, they had still, or might have had recourse to Celsus. Many of the names of parts likewise employed by him were at first preserved; and it was only in the progress of technical precision, and

the *ονομαστικα* with which every age has been more or less affected, that these were afterwards changed. Accordingly, not only in Sylvius and Fernelius, where they speak of anatomy and physiology, do we find many of the ancient terms retained; but the pupil of the former, and Father of modern anatomy, as he has been called, employed, in his technical language, the terms "Calvaria," "Os jugale," "Os pectoris," "Pecten," "Præcordia," "Septum transversum" &c. to the full as clearly as we can do any new ones; and described them in a style somewhat more "magnifico et Latino," as Conringius calls it, than we have any idea of attempting. Later writers have equalled, and perhaps excelled Vesalius in purity and Latinity of style; but, for the most part, the further we recede from the age in which he lived, the more adulterated and modern does the language become.

Whether it arose from the writers of those early times having as yet seen nothing but pure Latin when they saw it at all, and their being obliged, from the scarcity of dictionaries and books of reference, to form their style directly from the Roman authors; or whether it were owing to their constant habit of writing and speaking in Latin, so that their thoughts flowed as readily in that language as in their native tongue; or whether it arose (as I suspect it did chiefly arise) from the different arrangement of the thoughts themselves in the people of the sixteenth and of the present century, the connexion of ideas among the former being of that peculiar and old-fashioned cast which the Latin language translated word for word would assume, so that to them it had all the facilities of a living tongue; whatever were the cause, no man can avoid observing the very superior style of Latinity of the writers of the earlier ages, to that of the best writers of our own. No more facilities, but apparently many fewer, were afforded to Erasmus or Vives, or, to come nearer home, to Fernelius or Mercurialis, than to Dr Heberden, or that "Gloria Edinburgensis togæ," the late Dr Gregory; but that the former excelled the latter is undeniable. And in what respect?

Not certainly in purity, precision, force, elegance, nor even ease ; but in Latinity : those evidently thought in Latin, or in a style very like it, which these did not ; and the language of the latter, therefore, though tolerably correct, and, when they please, beautifully flowing, is still frequently little better than English with Latin words.

But it is not to any of these authors that we need have recourse to learn how to express ourselves sufficiently well in Latin on the subjects of anatomy and physiology. Perhaps if any one book were to be chosen, that of Spigelius would be the best ; and much may be derived, not only on this, but on every other branch of natural philosophy, from Lucretius and Tully ; but, for the most part, no other book is absolutely necessary than that of Celsus. Our first principle should be, when we have matters of this kind to express, to ask ourselves if any thing similar can be found in Celsus ; and if so, to use the formulæ he has employed ; if not, rather than obscure the subject by affected circumlocutions, to use the next best that suggests itself. It is in this way only that a sensible and manly imitation of the Latin authors is to be attempted ; by no means by confining ourselves, like Longolius and the Ciceronians, strictly to the words and expressions which our prototype has employed, but by endeavouring to talk and write, not in those words alone which Celsus has used, but in those which he probably would have used, were he living in the present times. He would certainly not have thought it a mark of erudition to employ a Greek word when there is a good Latin one ; nor of good taste, to use a poetical term when there is one appropriate in prose ; and he would have rejected a barbarous or ambiguous phrase, whatever might be the authority for it, as often as a perspicuous and elegant one could be substituted.

SECT. I.—*Of the Names of Parts.*

A man or woman,	Homo *
as distinguished from the lower animals	
A lower animal	Bestia, bestiola, † <i>Animal</i>
A male, as distin- guished from the female	Vir, mas, masculus, <i>Homo</i>
A female, as dis- tinguished from the male	Fœmina, <i>Mulier</i>
A woman before marriage—after- wards	Virgo— <i>Mulier</i>
A child before birth	Fœtus, infans, <i>Proles, soboles</i> ‡
The placenta &c.	Secundæ, <i>Placenta</i>
A child before it speak—from this period till puber- ty	Infans, lactens, dentiens &c.— Puer, impuber &c. puella
A young person	Juvenis, adolescens, adolescentula
An adult	Homo adultus, homo mediæ æta- tis &c.
An old person	Senex, homo propectæ ætatis &c. vetula, <i>Anus</i>
The body, system &c.	Corpus, <i>Systema, œconomia ani- malis!</i> &c.

* Homo is very seldom used to distinguish either the sex or age, although Pliny has "Homo non masculus," and Tully "Homo non infans." The word, however, is properly of the common gender, and applies to all ages; it is, therefore, better to say, by way of distinction, mares an fœminæ? adulti an pueri?—not "Liberi," which signifies rather sons and daughters than children.

† This word applies to birds and fishes as well as to quadrupeds.

‡ By the two latter terms is implied rather a general issue or progeny than an individual infant; they are sufficiently proper when speaking of hereditary diseases &c.

The extremities	Membra, brachia cruraque, extre- mæ partes, <i>Extremitates</i>
The skull	Calvaria, <i>Cranium</i>
The back part of the head	Occipitium
The zygomatic pro- cess	Os jugale, <i>Processus zygomaticus</i>
The jaw, upper— lower	Os malarum, <i>Maxilla superior</i> — <i>Maxilla, Maxilla inferior</i>
The teeth, four in- cisor, two ca- nine, ten molar &c.	Dentes, quaterni primores, bini canini, deni genuini &c. <i>Qua- tuor, duo, decem &c.*</i>
The hair of the head —of other parts	Capilli, <i>Capillitium, crines</i> †— Pili
The face, features —expression	Facies—Vultus ‡
The nose	Nares, nasus §
The mucus of the nose	Pituita, mucus
The lips, two	Labra, <i>Labia</i> , duo, <i>Bina</i>
The uvula	Uva, <i>Uvula</i>
The neck, fore part —back part— whole	Guttur, jugulum—Cervix, <i>Nu- cha</i> —Collum
The wind-pipe	Aspera arteria, <i>Trachea</i>
One of its branches	Bronchus, bronchium, <i>Bronchia</i> , <i>bronchius</i> ¶

* In speaking of the number of things, of which there are two or more *sets*, it is much less elegant to use the simple numerals, than the distributive. Thus we should say with propriety, “*Seni deni dentis*,” “*Quini digiti*” &c. but not “*Bina labra*,” or “*Bini oculi*,” which, if not unclassical, is at least poetical.

† “*Crines*,” signifies rather the locks or ringlets of a woman, than simply and generally the hair: it is of course less applicable to medical subjects than “*Capilli*.”

‡ Hence “*Color vultus*” is a questionable expression.

§ The former term is by far more general and elegant in medicine than the latter, which is confined to the mere external feature.

|| The use of “*Cervix*,” more properly, according to Varro, “*Cervices*,” is not quite confined to this sense.

¶ The two latter words, and their plurals “*Bronchiæ*” and “*Bronchii*,” are very generally, but very improperly used. The words,

The gullet	Gula, <i>Œsophagus</i> , <i>stomachus</i> *
The shoulder-bone	Jugulum, <i>Clavicula</i>
The blade-bone	Os scapularum, scutulum opertum, <i>Scapula</i>
The breast-bone,	Os pectoris, os pectorale, <i>Sternum</i>
The ulna	Cubitus, <i>Ulna</i>
The shoulder, back part—generally	Scapula—Humerus
The arm-pit	Ala, <i>Axilla</i>
The lungs	Pulmo, <i>Pulmones</i>
The midriff	Septum transversum, <i>Diaphragma</i>
The pit of the sto- mach	Præcordia, <i>Scrobiculus cordis</i> , <i>epi- gastrium</i>
The belly, extern- ally—internally	Abdomen †—Venter, <i>alvus</i> , <i>Ute- rus</i>
The stomach	Ventriculus, <i>Stomachus</i>
The gastric juice	Humor ventriculi, <i>Succus</i> ‡ <i>gastri- cus</i>
The intestines	Intestina, <i>Viscera</i> , § <i>canalis intesti- nalis</i> , <i>canalis alimentarius</i> , <i>pri- mæ viæ</i> &c.
The stools	Dejectiones, <i>stercus</i> , <i>alvus</i> , quod excernitur, quod descendit &c. <i>Fæces</i> <i>materia fæculenta</i> &c.
The liver	Jecur, <i>Hepar</i>
The gall-bladder	Vesicula fellis, <i>Cystis fellis</i>

from which the Latin terms are directly derived, are *βρογχος* and *βρογχιον*; which can only make “Bronchus” and “Bronchium.”

* This word, like “Uterus,” from its ambiguity, is better avoided.

† “Abdomen” is very improperly used, although by reputedly good authors, to signify the *cavity* of the belly: it is evident from its etymology, as well as from its employment by the best writers, that it should be confined to the parietes.

‡ This word “Succus,” as well as “Aqua,” “Liquor,” “Latex” &c. appears to me less eligible, in a general sense, than “Humor.”

§ It is hardly necessary to remark, that no part of the alimentary canal can be correctly called a viscus; nor any thing but a part of this canal, an intestine.

|| We meet with “Fæces vini,” “Fæces aceti” &c. in classical authors, but nowhere “Fæces hominis;” the word, in this sense, is altogether unnecessary and improper.

The aperture of	Foramen Vinsloianum, <i>Foramen de Winslow</i> *
The bile	Fel, bilis
The spleen	Lien, <i>Splen</i>
The hip bone	Os coxarum, <i>Os innominatum</i>
The acetabulum	Sinus coxæ, <i>Acetabulum</i>
The bone of the pubes	Pecten, os pubis
The small bone of the leg	Sura, <i>Fibula</i>
The private parts, generally,	Partes obscœnæ, genitalia, naturalia, <i>Pudenda &c.</i>
The male yard	Colis, inguen, <i>Penis</i>
The urethra	Iter urinæ, <i>Urethra</i>
The female genitals	Loci
The womb — its mouth	Vulva,† <i>Uterus</i> ,—Os vulvæ, <i>Os tincæ &c.</i>
The vagina	Canalis vulvæ, naturale muliebre &c. <i>Vagina</i> ‡
A woman's courses	Menstrua, <i>Menses, catamenia</i>
The nerves	Nervi
The blood-vessels, —exhalants &c.	Vasa sanguinem vehentia, vasa sanguifera, <i>Sanguinea</i> § — Vasa exhalantia

* This is after one of the worst enormities of monkish Latin, and quite inadmissible. Perhaps it would be the best way to make all similar epithets adjectives, terminating in “ianus;” as Sylvianus, Poupartianus &c.

† This word, notwithstanding its usual acceptation, and the suggestion of Spigelius, that it arises from “Valva,” implying the office of the labia, I must consider as properly confined to the womb, and derived probably from “Volvo,” because in it the fœtus is involved.

‡ The term “Vagina” was originally borrowed from a jest in one of Plautus’ plays, and is not only obscene, but quite inapplicable to medicine: it is not easy to account for its having become so general.

§ This word does not signify blood-vessels, but bloody vessels; though it may be correctly enough applied to express a particular temperament of the body. The term “Sanguiferus” is not indeed strictly classical, but it is convenient, and at least as allowable as “Lactiferus,” “Biliferus” &c. which we are obliged to use. For a similar reason, “Chiliferus” would be better than “Lacteus;” and

The blood — its Sanguis—Cruor, coagulum, *Cras-*
crassamentum samentum
 &c.

The absorbent ves- Vasa absorbentia, *Resorbentia*—
 sels—lymphatics Vasa lymphifera, *Lymphatica*—
 lacteals — capil- Vasa chylifera, *Lactea* — Vasa
 lary &c. capillaria &c.

Appertaining to the Brachialis, renalis &c.—Meningea-
 arm, kidney &c. lis, *Meningeus* — Laryngealis,
 the English ter- *Laryngeus*—Pharyngealis, *Pha-*
 mination being in *ryngeus* — Œsophagealis, *Œso-*
al, which is the *phageus* — Glutealis, *Gluteus*—
 most frequent Peronealis, *Peroneus*

Appertaining to the Cardiacus, gastricus &c.—Basili-
 heart, stomach cus,* *Basilaris*
 &c. the English
 termination be-
 ing in *ac* or *ic*,
 which is the next
 in frequency

Appertaining to the Palmaris, lumbaris &c.—Maxilla-
 palm of the hand, ris—Mamillaris—Axillaris†
 loins &c. the Eng-
 lish termination
 being in *ar*

Appertaining to the Thyroideus,‡ choroideus &c.
 thyroid gland,
 choroid plexus
 &c. the English
 termination be-
 ing in *oid*

almost any term we could invent than “Lymphaticus,” which it would probably have been “more german to the matter” to apply to the original designator, than to the thing designated.

* We frequently call this word, in English, “basilar” or “basilary;” but “Basilicus” is a classical term, which should not be changed, except perhaps in the case of the basilar artery.

† The same plea of classicality may be made in favour of this and of the two immediately preceding words, though the English termination of them is usually in *ary*.

‡ The termination in “oideus” corresponds almost to that in “formis,” as “scutiformis” &c.

Appertaining to the orbit of the eye, mamma &c. the English termination being in <i>ary</i>	Orbitarius, mammarius &c.—Ciliaris, <i>Ciliaris</i> —Poplitarius,* <i>Popliteus</i> , &c.
Appertaining to the palate, womb &c. the English termination being in <i>ine</i> , which is rare	Palatinus, Uterinus &c.
Appertaining to the middle of a part &c. the English termination being in <i>ian</i> , of which there are but two or three examples	Medianus &c.—Subclavianus, <i>Subclavius</i>

SECT. II.—Of the Appearance of Parts.

Appearance &c.	Aspectus, species &c.
A solid	Pars arida, sicca, concreta, <i>Solida</i> †
A fluid	Pars liquida, humida, <i>Fluida</i> ‡
Size, volume &c.	Magnitudo, moles, <i>Volumen</i>
Large	Grandis, magnus, <i>Largus</i> —major§

* In this example the English word terminates in *al*; but “Poplitarius” is a classical expression, and therefore preferable to either “Popliteus” or “Poplitealis.”

† The word “Solidus” is opposed rather to “Cavus,” “Spongiosus,” “Fragilis,” “Conciscus” &c. than to “Liquidus.” In fact, Tully makes it include liquids, when he says, “Nihil tangi potest quod caret solidi,” since water is not less tangible than ice.

‡ In like manner “Fluidus” is almost equally applicable to a solid body, or to a gas, as to a liquid. We say commonly an elastic fluid; and the expressions of “Fluida caro,” “Fluidi lacerti,” “Fluidæ frondes” &c. are frequent in the Roman classics. Celsus, in the sense of solid and fluid, always employs one or other of the words I have preferred; as, speaking of the crystalline lens, he says, “Id neque liquidum neque aridum est” &c.

§ The inaccuracy with which we use positive and superlative terms in anatomy, instead of comparative, is remarkable. Thus,

Small	Exiguus, parvus, minutus—minor
Middling	Mediocris
Length	Longitudo
Long—to become long	Longus—Produci, extendi, protrahi
Short—to be shortened	Brevis—Curtari
Breadth, thickness &c.	Latitudo, crassitudo
Broad, thick &c.—to become thick &c.	Latus, crassus, amplus, plenus, tumidus—Latescere, intumere, intumescere &c.
Thin—to become thin	Tenuis, <i>Delicatus</i> —Tenuari, attenuari, extenuari &c.
Width (as of a passage)	Spatium, <i>Area</i>
Wide—to become wide	Spatiosus, plenus, amplus &c.—Patescere, ampliari
Narrow—to become narrow	Compressus, astrictus, coarctatus, angustus—Comprimi, astringi, coarctari, coangustari
Figure, form	Figura, forma
To be like or resemble	Referre, repræsentare, <i>Simulare</i> ,* esse ad similitudinem, ad formam, ad figuram, ad imaginem, modo, similis, ut, velut, sicut, quasi, tanquam &c.
Regular—regularly	Ordinatus, regularis—Ordinate
Irregular—irregularly	Inordinatus, irregularis, <i>Abnormis</i> —Inordinate

instead of “Plexus œsophagealis magnus et parvus,” “Arteria carotica externa et interna” &c. how preferable would be, since the distinction is between two only, the words “Major et minor,” “Exterior et interior” &c. When we wish to distinguish between more than two things, indeed, as between the coats of the intestines, the epithets “Externus, medius et internus,” are perfectly proper.

* This word signifies rather to pretend than to resemble, as “Dissimulare” does to conceal: they both imply design, and can therefore be applied, with propriety, only to a sentient being. The use of the former in the practice of physic is as improper as in anatomy.

Round	Rotundus, orbicularis, circularis
Semicircular	Semicircularis
Oval	Ovatus, <i>Ovalis</i>
Cylindrical	Teres
Convex	Gibbus, <i>Convexus</i>
Concave	Cavus, concavus
Square	Quadratus, quadrangulus
Oblong	Oblongus
Triangular	Triangulus, <i>Triangularis</i>
Conical	Ad coni similitudinem &c.
Flat, flattened—to be flattened	Planus, æqualis, complanatus— Complanari
Uneven	Inæqualis
To be marked by	Distingui
A process	Excessus, processus, eminentia
To project	Excidere, procedere, eminere, prominere, extare &c.
A tubercle — con- dyle &c.	Tuberculum—Condylus &c.
A spine	Aculeus, spina
Sharp	Acutus, spinosus
Blunt	Retusus
A corner, angle &c.	Angulus
A margin	Ora, <i>Margo</i>
To be hollowed	Sinuari
A depression, ca- vity &c.	Sinus, cavum, <i>Cavitas</i> ,* <i>excavatio</i>
To be perforated	Forari, perforari
A hole	Foramen, apertura
To be open, per- vious &c.	Pervius esse, patulus esse, patere
To be cleft	Sulcari, findi

* The employment of this, or any similar word, in anatomy, is frequently unnecessary and absurd. It is little less formal, independently of its philosophical inaccuracy, to say the heart is placed in the *cavity* of the chest, or the stomach in the *cavity* of the belly, than it would be to say one's clothes were in the cavity of the portmanteau, or one's bread and cheese in the cavity of the cupboard. Whatever we may choose to do in English, however, such hyperprecision is quite inadmissible in Latin.

A furrow, fissure,	Sulcus, fissura, rima notch &c.
Grooved, notched,	Sulcatus, serratus, fimbriatus &c. fringed &c.
Surface	Pars summa, facies externa, su- perficies
Smooth, smooth- ness	Lævis, glaber, lævitas
Rough—roughness	Asper, scaber—Asperitudo, aspe- ritas
Shining	Splendidus, splendens, nitidus, ni- tens &c.
Dull	Obscurus
Color	Color
White—whitish	Albus, <i>Candidus</i> *—Albidus, subal- bidus
Grey — greyish or light grey—deep grey	Cinereus—Subcinereus, dilutus ci- nereus—Satur cinereus, <i>Profun- dus, altus cinereus</i>
Blue—greyish blue &c.	Cæruleus—Cæsius &c.
Green—lightgreen —darkgreen &c.	Viridis—Læte virens—Spissius vi- rens &c.
Yellow	Flavus, luteus, croceus &c.
Red—very red &c.	Ruber, rubicundus—Ruberrimus
Purple	Purpureus
Brown	Fuscus
Black	Ater, niger
To cover—be co- vered	Contegere, cingere, obducere, com- prehendere, continere, inclu- dere—Contegi, cingi &c.
To line—be lined	Munire, intercludere &c.—Muni- ri &c.
A covering, coat &c.	Velamentum, tunica, tergus, mem- brana &c. <i>Involucrum, integu- mentum, velamen</i>
To be wrinkled	Corrugari
A wrinkle, fold &c.	Ruga, duplicatio &c.

* “Candidus” is said to refer to any thing artificially white,
“Albus” to any thing naturally so.

SECT. III.—*Of the Substance of Parts.*

Substance of the heart, liver &c. as distinguished from their coats	Cor ipsum, jecur ipsum &c. <i>Substantia cordis &c.</i>
Structure &c.	Structura, fabrica, textura &c.
To consist of	Constare ex, consistere in &c.
Bony	Osseus
A plate of bone	Squama, testa ossis, <i>Lamina</i>
A fibre—fibrous	Fibra—Fibrosus
Solid, compact, dense, hard	Solidus,* compactus, densus, condensus, durus
Reticulated, cancellated	Reticulatus, cancellatus
Cartilaginous	Cartilaginosus
Elastic	Resiliens, renitens, <i>Elasticus</i>
Muscular	Musculosus, <i>Muscularis</i> ,† carnosus, <i>Carneus</i>
A layer of muscle	Series fibrarum, ordo fibrarum, tergus, <i>Lamina</i>
Single—twofold— manifold &c.	Simplex — Duplex — Multiplex &c.
Compactly joined, loosely	Compresse inter se conjunctus, laxus &c.
Soft	Mollis
Cellular	Cellulosus, <i>Cellularis</i>
Tendinous	Tendinosus
Membranous	Membranosus, membranaceus

* See note, page 18.

† This termination in “ aris,” as well as those in “ eus,” “ arius,” and “ alis,” to which I have objected in this section, I consider, not only individually less classical, but generally less consistent with the structure of the Latin language than that in “ osus,” which I have substituted. It was by this termination of the adjective that the Romans generally expressed the chief ingredient in any substance, and by that in “ eus,” the matter of which it was entirely composed. Most of the other terminations of similar adjectives, except that in “ atus,” which usually expressed some modification of the substance itself, were used in signifying its situation, uses &c. See pp. 17 and 18.

Strong	Validus, valens, <i>Fortis</i> *
Weak	Infirmus, imbecillus, <i>Tener</i>
Serous	Serosus
Mucous	Pituitosus, <i>Pituitarius</i> , mucosus
Villous	Villosus
Glandular	Glandulosus
Conglobate	Conglobatus
Conglomerate	Conglomeratus†
Spongy, rare	Spongiosus, rarus
Cortical	Corticossus, <i>Corticalis</i>
Uniform	Uniusmodi, simplex
Medullary	Medullosus, <i>Medullaris</i>
Nervous	Nervosus, <i>Nerveus</i>
Vascular	Vasculosus
Fatty, oleaginous &c.	Adiposus, oleosus, <i>Oleaginosus</i>

SECT. IV.—*Of the Situation of Parts.*

Situation — order &c.	Sedes, locus, positus, situs—Ordo
To be placed, situated &c.	Positus esse, <i>Poni</i> , ‡ situs esse, sedem habere &c. <i>Jacere</i>
At the top, as of the head	A summo capite, § a parte superiore capitis, a vertice &c.

* The abuse of this word is very frequent, and very ludicrous. We daily hear of “Fortes membranæ,” “Fortis pulsus,” “Unguentum hydrargyri forte” &c. which expressions signify, being interpreted, valiant membranes, a courageous pulse, and a magnanimous mercurial ointment! The word always implies a property of the mind, and is quite inapplicable to material substances.

† The meaning of this and the preceding word is too similar to allow of their standing, with propriety, in contradistinction to each other.

‡ This verb, when applied to anatomy, is much more elegantly used in the perfect tense than in the present; as, “Cerebrum positum est,” in preference to “ponitur.” The same tense is admissible of several other verbs used in anatomy; as “Annexum est,” for “annectitur” &c.

§ The practice of denoting the top, bottom, extremity &c. of a part by an adjective, agreeing with the substantive, is in very good taste; as, “Summum caput,” “Media alvus,” “Extremæ arteriæ,” “Summi digiti” &c. rather than “Summa pars capitis,” “Extremities arteriarum” &c.

At the middle, as of the breast	A medio pectore, a parte media &c.
At the bottom, as of the belly	Ab imo ventre, a parte &c.
In—within—in- wardly	In—Intra—Intus, intrinsecus
Without—outward- ly	Extra—Extrinsecus
Above—upon— higher	Supra, a parte superiore—Super— Altius
Below—under— lower	Infra, a parte &c.—Subter—In- ferius
Before	Ante, a parte &c.
Behind	Post, <i>Pone</i> , a tergo, a parte &c.
On the right side	A parte dextra, dexteriore
On the left side	A parte sinistra, sinisteriore, <i>Læva</i>
Opposite to	Contra, adversus, (acc.) e regione (gen.)
Near, nearer, near- est	Apud, juxta, prope, propius, prox- ime
To contain — be contained	Comprehendere, continere, inclu- dere &c.—Contineri &c.
To receive—be re- ceived, or insert- ed, into	Accipere, excipere, recipere—Ac- cipi &c. inseri, insinuari, conjici, demitti, se inserere &c. <i>Inire</i> , <i>Ingredi</i>
To hang from	Dependere
To touch — be touched	Contingere—Contingi
To rest upon	Insidere, residere, desiderare, niti, inniti, <i>Sedere</i> , <i>Incumbere</i>
To support — be supported	Sustinere—Sustineri
To join—be joined to	Jungere, adjungere, conjungere, nectere, annectere, connectere, innectere, committere—Jungi, committi, coire, hærerere, adhæ- rere, inhærerere, <i>Articulari</i> &c.

A joining	Junctura, <i>Junctio</i> ,* nexus, commissura
To divide—to be divided from	Dividere, discernere, diducere, dirimere, <i>Separare</i> , <i>sejungere</i> &c.— <i>Dividi</i> &c.
A division	Divisura, <i>Divisio</i>

SECT. 5.—*Of the Course of Parts.*

Course, direction &c.	Iter, via, cursus, <i>Directio</i>
Straight	Rectus, simplex
Curved—to be curved	Curvus, incurvus, curvatus, flexus — <i>Curvari</i> , <i>flecti</i> , <i>verti</i>
A curvature	Curvatura, <i>Curvatio</i> , † flexura, <i>Flexio</i>
Reflected — to be reflected, or to return	Recurvus, recurvatus, reflexus — <i>Recurvari</i> , <i>reflecti</i> , <i>reverti</i> , <i>redire</i>
Tortuous	Flexuosus, tortuosus
Twisted	Implicitus
To begin	Incipere, inchoari, proficisci, oriri &c. <i>Originem ducere</i> , <i>initium capere</i> , <i>exoriri</i> &c.
From every side	Undique
To be given off—to give off	Edi, emitti, exigi— <i>Edere</i> &c.
To go, run, pass &c.	Tendere, procedere, discurrere, ferri, progredi, dirigi, inclinari, cursum &c. <i>dirigere</i> , <i>Currere</i> , <i>mitti</i> , <i>ire</i> ‡

* This word appears to imply the *action* of joining, as “*Divisio*” does that of dividing, rather than the being connected or separated: at any rate, the words I have substituted are more frequently used, in the latter sense, by good authors, and are therefore preferable. The same remark will apply to the words “*Curvatura*” and “*Flexura*” in the next Section.

† See preceding note.

‡ There is one example of the use of “*Ire*,” in this sense, in Celsus, I think in the last book; but none, that I can remember, of that of the two preceding words, though there is usually a strong propensity, in beginners, to use all three.

Upwards — to go	Sursum *—Ascendere
upwards	
Downwards—to go	Deorsum—Descendere—Subire
downwards—to	
go under	
Forwards	Antrorsum
Backwards	Retro, retrorsum
Outwards — to go	Extrorsum, foras—Egredi
out	
Inwards—to enter	Introrsum—Ingredi, intrare
To the right	Dextrorsum, dextra
To the left	Sinistrorsum, sinistra
To every side	Quoquoersum
Perpendicularly	Recta
Horizontally or a-	Transverse
cross	
Obliquely	Oblique
Lengthways	Per longitudinem
Circularly	Per orbem, per circulum &c.
To decussate	Decussare, forma literæ X proce-
	dere
To accompany	Comitari
To extend or reach	Extendi, pervenire
to	
To be distributed	Dispergi, distribui, dissipari
or lost upon	
To terminate	Terminari, finiri, † desinere

* This and the following words, terminating in “sum,” are used, with strict propriety, only after verbs of motion, as “Tendere,” &c. For the corresponding terms, proper after verbs of rest, as “Positus esse,” &c. see the preceding Section.

† An almost perpetual stumbling-block to those beginning to compose in Latin, on medical subjects, is the continual use we make, in English, of active verbs in a neuter or passive sense. Thus, we say the intestine *turns*, the artery *finishes*, the arm *moves*, the heart *contracts*, the disease *increases*, the part *inflames*, the abscess *breaks* &c. and the first impulse, in beginners, usually is to Latinize these verbs by “Vertit,” “Finit,” “Movet,” “Contrahit,” “Auget,” “Inflamat,” “Rumpit” &c. instead by passive or neuter verbs, or by adding the word “se” to the actives. It requires constant attention, at first, to avoid this error.

SECT. 6.—*Of the Functions of Parts.*

Use, office, function &c.	Utilitas, <i>Usus</i> ,* munus, functio &c.
To serve for	Inservire, subministrare
To feel	Sentire
Sensibility—sensation or sense, external, internal	Sentiendi facultas, <i>Sensibilitas</i> —Sensus, exterior, interior,† <i>Sensatio</i>
The sense of smell—to smell, or perceive the smell of	Olfactus,‡ odoris sensus, odoratus—Odorari, olfacere
The smell or odour, as of a rose—to smell, as a rose	Odor—Olere
Subtle particles of matter	Particulæ subtilissimæ &c.
The sense of sight—to look at, or see	Visus, lumen—Videre &c.
The sight, or aspect of an object—to look, or appear	Aspectus—Videri &c.
Acuteness of sight	Acies oculorum

* The word "*Usus*" signifies generally, if not always, not the utility, but the *employment* of a thing. "*Usus purgantium*" has, therefore, a very different meaning from "*Utilitas purgantium*:" indeed the two words are sometimes taken as almost direct antitheses to each other; as by Scribonius Largus, in his preface, "*Experti quidem sunt utilitatem, denegant autem usum.*" Dr Gregory frequently falls into the inaccuracy of using the latter word to signify utility.

† See note §, p. 18.

‡ Although I have placed this word, as well as "*Visus, gustus*" &c. as signifying only the senses of smell, sight, taste &c. yet it is proper to observe that they are not unfrequently, though certainly less accurately, used in the sense of odour, appearance, flavour &c. as, by Pliny, "*Basiliscus olfactu necat*;" by Virgil, "*Obstupuit visu Æneas*;" by Scribonius, "*Aconiti gustus*" &c.

To refract the rays of light—refraction—focus &c.	Refringere radios lucis—Refractio—Punctum &c. <i>Focus</i>
Axes, parallel—converging—diverging	Axes, paralleli—Eodem vergentes—Divaricantes &c.
Objects near—at a distance—in their natural position— —inverted	Res prope oculos, propinquæ— Longe ab oculis, longinquæ— Rerum imago erecta—Inversa, <i>Objecta &c.</i>
The sense of hearing—to hear	Auditus, audiendi facultas—Audire
Vibrations of the air	Aëris tremores, <i>Vibrationes</i>
The sense of taste—to taste, or perceive the taste of	Gustus—Gustare, degustare
The taste or flavour, as of meat—to taste, as meat	Sapor—Sapere
Soluble bodies &c.	Res solvendæ &c. <i>Solubiles</i>
The sense of touch—to touch	Tactus—Tangere
Powers of the mind	Animi vires, facultates &c.
Memory—imagination &c.	Memoria—Imaginatio &c.
To move	Moveri*
Mobility—motion, voluntary, involuntary, mixed	Mobilitas, motus facultas—Motus, arbitrius, invitus, medius &c.
A stimulus—to stimulate	Irritamentum, incitamentum, <i>Stimulus</i> †—Excitare &c. <i>Stimulare</i>
To contract	Contrahi, se contrahere ‡
Contractility—contraction	Contrahendi se facultas, <i>Contractilitas</i> —Contractio

* See note †, p. 26.

† This word, as well as all those immediately derived from it, although so common, is very inelegant, and quite unnecessary in medical language: it is much better suited to drovers or fox-hunters than to physicians.

‡ See note †, p. 26.

To relax—relaxa- tion	Relaxari—Relaxatio
Antagonist powers	Vires adversariæ, <i>Antagonistæ</i>
A consent, or sym- pathy	Consensus, consortio, <i>Commercium</i>
To consent, or sym- pathize with	Consentire, conspirare
To sleep	Dormire, somnum capere, <i>Soporem</i>
To dream	Somniare
To breathe	Spirare, <i>Respirare</i> , spiritum du- cere, <i>Exercere</i> , spiritum trahere et emittere, spiritum accipere et reddere, inspirare et expirare
Respiration — in- spiration and ex- piration	Spiritus—Inspiratio et expiratio*
To raise the ribs	Costas attollere, levare
To depress the mid- riff	Septum transversum deprimere, demittere
To decarbonate the blood	Sanguini carbonium demere, sub- trahere
To generate animal heat	Teporem intus gignere, prodere
To assimilate the food	Cibis naturam corporis induere, afferre
The voice—speech &c.	Vox—Loquela, loquendi facultas &c.
To circulate the blood	Sanguinem circumagere
The circulation of the blood	Sanguinis circuitus, fluxus, motus, cursus, <i>Circulatio</i>
Systole and dias- tole of the heart &c.	Cordis contractio atque relaxatio, <i>Systole et diastole</i>

* These two expressions, although not strictly classical, it may be allowable, for the sake of convenience, to form from the two immediately preceding verbs, which are entirely so. I may here take occasion to remark, in general, that the more use we make of verbs, and the less of substantives, in writing and speaking Latin, the less difficulty we shall have in expressing ourselves, and the more closely we shall approach the spirit of that language; which is comparatively very deficient in substantives.

To propel the blood	Sanguinem propellere, detrudere
Beat of the heart—	Cordis ictus—Arteriarum pulsus—
of the arteries—	Pulsare, micare
to beat	
To return the blood	Sanguinem reducere, referre
To take food and	Cibum potionemque assumere,
drink	capere, <i>Pastum</i> ,* <i>ingesta</i> &c.
Appetite — to be	Fames, cibi cupiditas, desiderium,
hungry	aviditas, appetentia, <i>Appetitus</i> —Esurire &c.
Thirst—to be thirs-	Sitis, potionis desiderium &c.
ty	Sitire &c.
To chew	Mandere, manducare, <i>Masticare</i>
To swallow	Devorare, <i>Deglutire</i>
To digest	Concoquere
Digestion	Concoctio, <i>Digestio</i> , <i>chylificatio</i> &c.
Heat — attrition —	Calor—Attritus, attritio—Fer-
fermentation —	mentum, <i>Fermentatio</i> —Putredo,
putrescence	<i>Putrefactio</i> †
Peristaltic action	Motus duplex intestinorum &c. <i>Peristalticus</i>
To be absorbed	Absorberi, <i>Resorberi</i>
To nourish	Nutrire, alere
To secrete—a se-	Secernere—Quod secernitur, <i>Se-</i>
cretion	<i>cretio</i>
To excrete—an ex-	Excernere—Quod excernitur, <i>Ex-</i>
cretion	<i>cretio</i> † <i>egesta</i>
A desire of going to	Desidendi voluntas, dejiciendi cu-
stool—to go to	piditas—Desidere, dejicere, ex-
stool	cernere &c.
A desire of making	Cupiditas urinæ, ‡ <i>Micturitio</i> —

* “*Pastus*” is applied more frequently to the pasture of cattle, than to the food of man: “*Esca*” is more admissible, and indeed used by Celsus; but I think only once.

† See latter part of note *, p. 29.

‡ It is remarkable that, in expressing a desire either to make water, or a difficulty in doing so, the word “*Reddendæ*” is frequently omitted; and we say merely, “*Cupiditas urinæ*,” “*Difficultas urinæ*” &c.

water—to make	Urinam ferre, reddere, <i>Min-</i>
water	<i>gere,* mictio urinæ &c.</i>
Venery	Venus, concubitus, coitus, <i>Actus</i>
	<i>venereus</i>
Conception—to	Conceptus, conceptio—Concipere
conceive	
Pregnancy—to be	Graviditas, <i>Prægnatio</i> —Gravida,
pregnant	<i>prægnans esse, uterum gerere</i>
To bring forth	Parturire
To suckle	Lactare, mammam præbere
To grow, as a child	Crescere, increscere &c.
To grow, or be pro-	Nasci
duced	

CHAPTER II.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE TO PATHOLOGY, THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND THERAPEUTICS.

As in our attempts to apply the Latin Language to Anatomy and Physiology, the Roman writers give us but a very limited assistance; and, in our endeavours to express the operations of Chemistry and Pharmacy, little or none; so when our object is to describe the phenomena of Diseases, and the administration of Remedies, we may, in them, find almost all that we desire. It is true the names, by which disorders and their remedies were known to the Romans, are frequently, like those of the several parts of the body,

* This word seems to stand in nearly the same relation to “*Urinam ferre*,” as “*Cacare*” does to “*Desidere*;” and is about as admissible in Latin, as our most vulgar translation would be in English. “*Mingitur*,” I am aware, is once found in Celsus; but even his authority, if he really used the word, is insufficient to warrant the employment of a term, which, with all its derivatives, is manifestly low and indelicate.

purely Greek, or, where they had titles of their own for them, these are, for the most part, very different from the names by which they are now distinguished; and the reasonings of the ancients upon the nature of diseases, and the action of remedies, were most frequently visionary and absurd. Still the terms which they used in conveying their crudest notions may, as I have already said, be often excellently applied to the expression of the most subtle facts in modern pathology and therapeutics; and the names of diseases and remedies may be easily changed, without any prejudice to the general style in which their history is delivered.

But this general style itself, it may be urged, is very different in different Roman writers. Almost the only two extant on medicine (for the exercise of the profession, among the Romans, was long considered, according to Pliny, "*contra Romanam gravitatem*") are Cornelius Celsus and Cœlius Aurelianus; and what can be more different than their general style? Different indeed! but who can be at a loss to choose between them? Who can, for a moment, compare the purity, perspicuity and elegance of the idol of Mead and Boerhaave with the "*stylus grandis, inflexus, difficilis*," as Reines calls it, of the other—a style "*ad tautologias usque luxurians, irregularis, semisolœcus nonnunquam, et modo archaïsmis, modo peregrinis et novis, a vulgo acceptis, lectorem suspendens?*" To whom, if he have once read an enumeration of the symptoms of a disease in Celsus, will not the same or similar terms occur, upon having occasion to express any thing of the kind? And why should he seek for expressions from other sources? Celsus comprises almost all that is valuable in Hippocrates; and Hippocrates almost all that is worth notice in the history of diseases in general. Why then adulterate one's style either with the barbarisms of this "*patria et stylo Africanus*," as Cœlius is called by Moreau, or with the sesquipedalian and dentifrangibulous expressions of more modern authors, where they can possibly be avoided?

I have said that, in speaking of diseases, it is frequently proper, for the sake of perspicuity, to call

them by other names than those by which they were known to the Romans. When this is necessary, there can be little doubt but that we should take them from the Nosology of Dr Cullen, as being the system followed in this University, in preference to more recent, and perhaps much better arrangements; but there seems to be no occasion to take any thing, except the mere names of diseases, from any such sources; and even these may with advantage be neglected, where no ambiguity can arise from their omission. Dr Cullen, both by precept and example, discouraged the study of the ancient medical authors. In his whole system of Nosology, where there occur upwards of six hundred citations, only three authors who wrote before the decay of literature are mentioned, and each of these but once; and the whole work is written, whether by himself or not is doubtful, in a style which his successor, the late "*Portentum Edinburgi*," whatever he, in common with all the world, must have thought of his merits in other respects, would certainly have scorned to have imitated.

In treating, therefore, of the history of a disease, our first care should be to avoid, as far as possible, if not in the name, at least in the detail of symptoms, the "*βαρβαρα non ερηρα*," as the younger Pliny would call them, of the nosologists; taking care, however, that no ambiguity, or appearance of affectation, arise from our attempts at *hyper-classicality*. "*Quisquis plus justo non sapit, ille sapit*;" and, as no person of understanding would speak to a child or a ploughman, in the same language as to a well-educated man, so we must take care, in this respect, to adapt our language in some degree to the attainments and habits of those to whom we address ourselves. The style of Celsus however, simple as the most unlettered, and elegant as the most learned man can desire, can hardly be otherwise than intelligible and pleasing to all: and whether we use the name of *Morbus regius* or *Icterus*, of *Morbus comitialis* or *Epilepsia*, the statement of the causes, symptoms, and method of cure may still be borrowed from him; or, when he is deficient, from those authors who either lived before the introduction

of modern barbarisms, or who, like Heberden, though living in the midst of them, had an education too liberal, and a taste too exquisite, to adopt them.

SECT. 1.—*Of the Names of Diseases.*

Fevers—to be affected with fever	Febres, <i>Pyrexia</i> —Febricitare—Febricitans.*
—one affected with fever	
Intermittent fever	Febris intermittens, quæ certum circuitum habet &c.
Continued fever	Febris continens, continua
Ardent fever	Febris ardens, acuta, <i>Synocha</i>
Low fever	Febris lenta, longa, <i>Typhus mitior</i>
Putrid fever	Febris pestilens, pestilentia, <i>Typhus gravior</i>
Inflammations—to inflame	Inflammationes, <i>Phlegmasiæ</i> , <i>phlogoses</i> &c.—Inflammati †
Inflammation of the eye—one affected with it	Lippitudo, <i>Ophthalmia</i> —Lippiens, lippus
Inflammation of the brain — one affected with it	Phrenesis, <i>Phrenitis</i> —Phreniticus
Inflammation of the fauces—sore throat—mumps	Angina, faucium dolor &c. <i>Cynanche</i> —Tonsillæ—Parotidæ ‡
Inflammation of the	Pulmonis dolor, <i>Pneumonia</i> —La-

* By using terms similar to this, expressive of the disease under which a patient labours, we may frequently avoid the tiresome repetition of the word “Æger” &c. It is true, many of these adjectives, as “Phreniticus,” “Pleuriticus” &c. are formed directly from substantives, which I have marked as less proper; but the latter are so only, when there are other, and more purely Latin words to signify the same thing.

† See note, p. 26.

‡ It was not unusual, among the Romans, to use the name of the part affected, for that of the affection, as “Inguen” for a bubo in the groin &c.

lungs — pleurisy — one affected with it	teris dolor, <i>Pleuritis</i> —Pleure- ticus
Inflammation of the heart	Cordis dolor, inflammatio &c. * <i>Carditis</i>
Rheumatism — one affected with it	Artuum dolores acuti, longi &c. <i>Rheumatismus, arthrodynia</i> — <i>Rheumaticus</i>
Toothach	Dentium dolor, <i>Odontalgia</i>
Gout—one affected with it	Podagra chiragraque, arthritis, morbus articulorum—Podagri- cus, arthriticus
Eruptive fevers	Febris cum eruptione super cu- tem, <i>Exanthemata, efflorescentiæ</i> &c.
Measles	Morbilli, <i>Rubeola</i>
Scarlet fever	Febris rubra, <i>Scarlatina</i>
St Anthony's fire	Ignis sacer, erysipelas
Discharges of blood — to discharge blood	Sanguinis fluxus, cursus, profluvia, profusiones, <i>Hæmorrhagiæ</i> — <i>Sanguinem fundere</i> &c.
Bleeding at the nose	Fluxus &c. sanguinis e nasibus, <i>Epistaxis</i>
Spitting of blood— to spit out, ex- pectorate, cough up blood	Cursus &c. sanguinis ex pulmone, <i>Hæmoptysis</i> — <i>Sanguinem ex- puere, excreare, extussire</i> &c.
Consumption of the lungs — one af- fected with it	Tabes, phthisis— <i>Phthisicus</i>
Vomiting of blood —to vomit blood	Sanguinis profusio &c. ex ventri- culo, † <i>Hæmatemesis</i> — <i>Sangui- nem evomere, vomitu ejicere</i> &c.
Catarrh	Gravedines atque destillationes, <i>Catarrhus, coryza</i>

* In like manner, "Inflammatio Ventriculi," "Jecoris," "Renis" &c. may occasionally be used instead of the more technical appellations.

† A similar form may be often substituted, with advantage, for the nosological names of all the other hæmorrhagies.

Palsy—one affected with it — a palsied part	Nervorum resolutio, paralysis—Paralyticus—Pars resoluta
Fainting	Animi defectio, <i>Syncope</i> , <i>deliquium animi</i> , <i>lipothymia</i> &c.
Indigestion	Cruditās, <i>Dyspepsia</i>
Vapours—one affected with them	Affectus hypochondriacus, <i>Hypochondriasis</i> —Atra bile* laborans &c.
Spasms and convulsions — spasmodic	Nervorum distentiones, <i>Spasmi</i> , <i>convulsiones</i> —Rigidus, spasticus, <i>Spasmodicus</i> &c.
Cramp	Nervorum rigor, <i>Tetanus</i>
St Vitus' dance	Chorea Sancti Viti
Epilepsy	Morbus sacer, major, comitialis, inputandus† &c. <i>Epilepsia</i>
Difficulty of breathing	Difficultas spirandi, spiritus &c. spiritus gravis, interclusus &c. <i>Dyspnœa</i> , <i>spiratio difficilis</i> &c.
Colic	Intestini crassioris dolor, <i>Colica</i>
Purging	Dejectiones crebræ, alvus fusa, fluens, cita, soluta, venter liquidus, ventris fluor &c. <i>Diarrhœa</i>
Hysterics—to fall down in an hysterical fit	Affectus hystericus, <i>Hysteria</i> —Vitiatio locorum‡ cadere, concidere &c.
Madness raving—melancholy—to be mad—one affected with madness	Insania hilaris, cum furore &c. <i>Mania</i> —Insania tristis, <i>Melancholia</i> —Insanire, delirare &c.—Insaniens &c. <i>Maniacus</i> , <i>melancholicus</i>
Night-mare	Incubus, <i>Oneirodynia</i>
Bad habits of body	Mali habitus corporis, <i>Cachexiæ</i>
Emaciation—to fall away	Macies, corporis extenuatio, <i>Marcor</i> , <i>emaciatio</i> — Emacrescere —extenuari

* This expression is theoretical, and, what is worse, false ; but it is not more so than many universally accepted words, and may be used, at least, by way of a change.

† See Plaut. *Capteiv. Act. iii. Sc. 4.*

‡ See note * above.

Swelling—to swell	Tumores, <i>Intumescentiæ</i> —Tumere, intumere &c.
Dropsy of the flesh —one affected with dropsy	Aqua inter cutem, <i>Anasarca</i> , <i>œdema</i> &c.—Hydropicus
Dropsy of the brain —chest &c.	Hydrops cerebri, <i>Hydrocephalus</i> —Hydrops pectoris,* <i>Hydrothorax</i> &c.
King's evil—one affected with it	Struma, <i>Scrofula</i> — Strumosus, <i>Scrofulosus</i>
Venereal disease	Morbus venereus, lues venerea, <i>Syphilis</i>
Jaundice—one affected with it	Morbus arquatus, regius, aurigo &c. <i>Icterus</i> —Ictericus
Leprosy	Vitiligo,† lepra &c.
Amaurosis	Gutta serena, <i>Amaurosis</i>
Cataract	Suffusio, <i>Cataracta</i>
Suppressed courses —to be suppressed	Menstruorum suppressio, <i>Amenorrhœa</i> — Menstrua deficere, non respondere, non provenire &c.
Cancer	Carcinoma, <i>Cancer</i> &c.
Rupture	Hernia,‡ ramex
Dislocation—to be dislocated	Luxatio—Loco moveri, excidere, dilabi, prolabi &c.
Species of diseases, as distinguished by their situation; the termi-	Cerebralis—Mentalis—Labialis—Trachealis—Pharyngealis, <i>Pharyngeus</i> §—Parotidealis, <i>Parotidæus</i> —Abdominalis—Omentalis

* As, in speaking of individual inflammations and hæmorrhagies, the technical name of the disease may be frequently avoided; so the word "Hydrops" attached to the name of the part affected, is often well substituted for the nosological appellation of any one of the several species of dropsy.

† Whether this word anciently signified the same disease as we now call "Lepra," is extremely doubtful. It is perhaps better therefore to employ the latter term; as well as to confine the meaning of "Impetigo," "Porrigo," "Scabies" and other ancient names of diseases of the skin, to the precise sense in which they are used by Willan.

‡ "Indecorum nomen—" Cels.

§ See p. 17.

nation being most frequently in *alis**

—Intestinalis — Renalis — Præputialis &c.

Species of diseases, as distinguished by their combination; the termination being most frequently in *cus*†

Hydrocephalicus — Catalepticus — Cynanchicus — Pneumonicus — Phthisicus — Hæmorrhagicus — Exanthematicus — Cachecticus — Hydropicus &c.

Species of diseases, as distinguished by their resemblance; the termination being generally in *oides*‡

Icteroideus, *Icterodes* — Typhoideus, *Typhodes* — Phlegmonoideus, *Phlegmonodes* — Erythematoideus, *Erythematicus* — Erysipelatoideus, *Erysipelatosus* &c. — Œdematoideus *Œdematodes* — Phlyctænoideus, *Phlyctænodes* &c.

Species of diseases, as distinguished by the form of eruption; the termination being generally in *atus*§

Annulatus — Marginatus — Circinatus — Urticatus — Punctatus — Gyratus — Papulatus — Tuberculatus — Scutulatus — Guttatus &c.

Species of diseases, as distinguished by a prevalent fluid &c.; the termination being most frequently in *osus*||

Mucosus — Serosus — Biliosus — Atrabiliosus, *Atrabiliarius* — Aquosus — Pinguedinosus — Calculosus — Callosus &c.

Species of diseases, Congenitus — Autumnalis — Acci-

* The other terminations are in *aris*, *cus* &c.; as “Pilaris, tonsillaris, cardiacus, mesentericus” &c.

† The other terminations are in *alis*, *osus* &c.; as “Catarrhalis, scrofulosus” &c.

‡ See note †, p. 17.

§ See latter part of note †, p. 22.

|| See note †, p. 22. The other terminations are numerous, but less accurate; as “Sanguineus, aëreus, lochialis, meconialis, purulentus, mellitus” &c.

as distinguished
by the time of
attack, causes,
particular symp-
toms &c.; the
termination be-
ing various.

dentalis — Violentus — Petechi-
alis — Spasmodicus &c.

SECT. 2.—*Of the Causes of Diseases.*

Cause, predispos- ing — exciting— proximate	Causa obnoxium faciens, homini insita &c. <i>Prædisponens</i> —Exci- tans, movens, evidens—Latens, abditæ, obscura, morbum con- tinens, efficiens, proxima
To produce—to be produced	Facere, movere, concitare, exci- tare &c. <i>Producere</i> *—Fieri, mo- veri &c. contrahi
To affect—to be af- fected	Afficere, exercere, male habere, implicare, premere, opprimere, fatigare, occupare, offendere, torquere, infestare, vexare, cru- ciare, excruciare &c.—Affici &c. laborare, conflictari &c.
To be liable to	Patere, periclitari, obnoxius esse, opportunus, objectus, expositus, proclivis &c.
Sex, male—female	Sexus virilis—Muliebris†
Infancy — child- hood — puberty	Infantia, ætas infantilis—Pueritia, ætas puerilis—Pubes, pubertas
— youth — mid- dle age—old age	—Juventa—Ætas media, adulta —Senectus, ætas senilis‡
Temperament, san-	Temperamentum sanguineum —

* This word signifies rather to lengthen than to produce: at any rate, it is very rarely used in the latter sense, and is therefore better avoided.

† See note *, p. 13.

‡ The age is frequently elegantly expressed by an adjective, at-
tached to infans, puer, homo &c. as “Semestris,” “Bimestris,”
“Bimus,” “Trimus,” “Quadragenarius,” “Septuagenarius” &c.

guine — melan- cholic—choleric —phlegmatic	Atrabiliosum, <i>Melancholicum</i> — Biliosum, <i>Cholericum</i> — Pitui- tosum, <i>Phlegmaticum</i>
Formation of body, stout—slender— tall—short &c.	Forma corporis quadrata—Gracilis —Procerus, longus—Brevis &c.
Constitution, strong —weak	Natura, genus, constitutio corporis valida, firma, robusta—Imbecil- la, infirma
Habit, plethoric— plethora—fat — fatness — thin— thinness	Habitus corporis plenus, <i>Plethori- cus</i> —Plenitudo, <i>Plethora</i> —Obe- sus—Obesitas—Tenuis—Tenu- itas
Idiosyncrasies	Proprietates
Hereditary predis- position	Proclivitas a parentibus, hæredita- ria, congenita, <i>Labes</i> *
Habits of life, se- dentary—active	Propositum vitæ, genus vitæ desi- diosum, <i>Vita sedentaria</i> , desidia, sedile, inertia, <i>Ignavia</i> —Genus vitæ laboriosum, exercitatum, labor, exercitatio &c.
Diet, full and ani- mal—spare and vegetable—mid- dling	Cibus plenus, liberalis, ex carnibus, <i>Animalis</i> —Tenuis, exiguus, ex frugibus, <i>Vegetabilis</i> —Mediocris
Spirituos, vinous, and fermented li- quors—drunken- ness—habitual	Potiones ardentes, vinolentæ, me- raciores, cerevisiæ &c. <i>Liquo- res spirituosus et fermentati</i> —Ebri- etas, <i>Inebrietas</i> —Ebriositas
Passions of the mind, exciting— depressing	Affectus animi hilares — Tristes, graves, <i>deprimentes</i>
Climate, situation — &c.	Cælum, regio, locus
Healthy — un- healthy	Salubris—Insalubris, gravis &c.
Hot—cold—inland — maritime — high—low &c.	Calidus, æstuosus, fervens, <i>Tropi- cus</i> —Frigidus—Mediterraneus— Maritimus—Altus—Humilis &c.

* “*Labes*” signifies a positive disorder, rather than merely a particular liability.

Season—weather	Tempus anni—Tempestas
Fair—dry—cloudy	Serenus, apricus—Siccus, aridus—
—foggy—rainy	Nubilus—Nebulosus—Pluvius,
—frosty &c.	irriguus—Pruinosus &c.
Wind, east—west	Ventus subsolanus, eurus—Favo-
—north—north-	nius, Zephyrus—Septentrio, Bo-
east—south &c.	reas—Aquilo—Auster &c.
Foul air — mias-	Aër gravis, corruptus, vitiatuſ &c.
ma	<i>Effluvia</i> —Auræ a stagnis, virus
	palustre, <i>Miasma</i>
Contagion—poison	Contagium, <i>Contagio</i> —Virus, ve-
	nenum &c.
Exposure to cold—	Frigus*—Humor—Calor—Sol—
moisture — heat	Fatigatio &c.
—fatigue &c.	
Violent efforts	Conatus, nisus &c. vehementes,
	graves
Hanging — drown-	Suspendium, <i>Suspensio</i> —Submer-
ing	sio
Great evacuations	Exinanitiones copiosæ, <i>Evacua-</i>
—of blood &c.	<i>tiones</i> —Jactura sanguinis &c.
Suppressed dis-	Profluvia suppressa &c.
charges	
Repressed erup-	Eruptiones a cute repulsæ
tions	
External violence	Impetus, injuria, noxa extrinsecus
	illata, casus externus, <i>Vis externa</i>
A fall — blow —	Lapsus—Ictus—Vulnus—Morsus
wound — bite —	—Adustio &c.
burn &c.	
To strike—bruise	Percutere, ferire—Collidere, con-

* The manly conciseness of the Latin Language is no where more evident than in speaking of the causes of diseases and the administration of remedies. Instead of any thing corresponding to *exposure to cold*, the *application of a blister*, and a thousand other prosy expletives which we daily employ in speaking on these subjects in English, the Roman writers usually contented themselves with saying directly “Frigus,” and “Vesicatorium;” leaving it to be suggested by the common sense of their auditors, that the cold would do no harm, unless the man were *exposed* to it, nor the blister any good, unless it were *applied*. For another example of exuberance in the English idiom, see note *, p. 20.

—wound—pierce	tundere—Vulnerare—Pungere,
— cut — tear —	forare—Secare—Lacerare—At-
rub — graze —	terere — Deradere — Findere—
split — break —	Frangere—Urere &c.
burn &c.	

SECT. 3.—*Of the Progress of Diseases.*

A patient—to be- come sick	Æger, Ægrotans, homo, laborans, jacens, cubans &c.*—Ægrotare
A case†	Exemplum, <i>Casus</i>
A symptom—cha- racteristic &c.	Signum, nota, indicium, testimo- nium, <i>Symptoma</i> —Proprius, <i>Cha- racteristicus</i>
Good, favourable	Bonus, salutaris, mitis &c.
Bad, unfavourable	Malus, asper, gravis &c.
To show, indicate &c.	Indicare, ostendere, commonstrare, denunciare, denotare, testari, <i>Designare, insignire</i>
A disease	Valetudo adversa, difficultas cor- poris, incommodum, noxa, mor- bus, malum, vitium, pestis, Æ- gritudo‡
To be known—to be known apart —a diagnosis	Cognosci, deprehendi, indicari &c. Dignosci, discerni—Ratio dig- noscendi &c. <i>Diagnosis</i>
To prognosticate— a prognosis	Præsagire, prædicere, augurari— Præsagium, <i>Prognosis</i>
Idiopathic, primary	Per se orsus, incipiens, solus, sim- plex &c. <i>Idiopathicus, primarius</i>
Symptomatic, se- condary	Ex alio orsus, alii superveniens, cum alio conjunctus, <i>Symptoma- ticus, secundarius</i>

* See note *, p. 34.

† The necessity of rendering this ambiguous word directly into Latin may generally, with very little ingenuity, be avoided, and always with advantage. Thus a *case* of fever may be frequently expressed by “Homo febricitans,” or simply by “Febris;” a well-marked *case*, by “Morbus manifestus” &c. in some, many, most, all *cases*, by “Interdum,” “Sæpe,” “Plerumque,” “Semper” &c.; in such a *case*, by “Ubi res ita se habet” and so forth.

‡ This word refers rather to the mind than to the body, and signifies sorrow, anxiety &c.

General	Totum, universum corpus male habens &c. <i>Generalis, universalis</i>
Topical	Proprias partes afficiens &c. localis, <i>Partialis, topicus</i>
Acute	Brevis, acutus
Chronic	Longus, vetus, vetustus, diuturnus, <i>Chronicus</i>
Contagious	Ex contagio orsus &c. <i>Contagiosus</i>
Epidemic	Publice grassans &c. <i>Epidemicus</i>
Sporadic	Singulares afficiens &c. <i>Sporadicus</i>
Common	Vulgaris, frequens, <i>Communis</i> *
Rare	Rarus
Severe—severity— incurable—fatal	Gravis, vehemens, terribilis—Gravitas, vehementia, <i>Violentia</i> —Immedicabilis, insanabilis—Pestifer, mortiferus, <i>Lethalis, fatalis</i>
Mild—curable &c.	Lenis, remissus, tolerabilis—Sanabilis, medicabilis
A type, interval &c.	Forma, species, ratio, circuitus, <i>Typus</i>
A paroxysm—exacerbation	Accessio, impetus, <i>Paroxysmus</i> —Incrementum, <i>Exacerbatio</i>
A stage, cold, hot &c.—first, second &c.	Tempus frigoris, caloris &c.—Prius, † primum, alterum &c. <i>Stadium</i>
To proceed—to accompany—to follow ‡—a consequence	Antecedere, præcedere, <i>Præire</i> —Accedere, comitari—Succedere, sequi, subsequi—Consequentia, <i>Sequela</i>

* The word “Communis” is synonymous rather with “Generalis” than with “Vulgaris;” and opposed to “Proprius,” rather than to “Rarus.” “Communis,” however, as well as “Generalis,” when employed to express a *general* disease, signifies rather one of which there are many species, than one which affects the whole body.

† If the disease have but two stages, “Prius” and “Posterius” are proper; if more than two, “Primum, alterum” &c. See note §, p. 18.

‡ These three verbs are more frequently required, when speaking of diseases, in their passive, than in their active signification: but they are not conveniently expressed passively in Latin. If, however, a disorder be preceded by shivering, accompanied by

To threaten	Minari
To come on	Instare, venire, accedere
To begin—a beginning—from the very beginning	Incipere, inchoari &c.—Initium, principium—Ab initio protinus, ab ipso initio &c.
To be present	Urgere, <i>Adesse</i> *
To continue stationary	Consistere
To intermit—an intermission	Intermitti, se intermittere, quiescere—Intermissio, spatium integrum, <i>Apyrexia</i>
To go on—in the progress of the disease	Procedere, perseverare—Procedente morbo, ut procedit &c. <i>In progressu morbi</i> &c.
To be prolonged	Trahi, protrahi, porrigi, inveterascere
To become milder	Leniri, inclinari, decrescere
To be removed	Tolli, solvi, discuti, depelli, elidi, <i>Removeri</i>
To depart—its departure	Decedere, finiri, terminari, † desinere, <i>Cessare</i> , ‡ <i>abscedere</i> §—Decessio
To return—a relapse—a metastasis	Redire, reverti, repetere—Morbus recidivus—Sedis mutatio, <i>Metastasis</i>

cough, and followed by weakness, shivering *precedes*, cough *accompanies*, and weakness *follows* the disorder. We say, therefore, “Hunc morbum præcedunt horrores, comitatur tussis, sequitur imbecillitas;” and it is upon this plan that all similar expressions are best turned into Latin. I cannot omit noticing here, that, except perhaps “Uti,” there is not a more tiresome word met with, in conversing on medical subjects, than “Comitari;” which there is an almost universal propensity to use passively. This employment of the word, though not altogether unclassical, is still, from its infrequency, quite inadmissible.

* “Adesse” and “abesse,” and still more the substantives “Præsentia” and “Absentia,” are very inelegant in speaking of the symptoms of diseases, and may be easily avoided.

† See note †, p. 26.

‡ “Cessare” is seldom applied except to a sentient being, and signifies, more especially, to loiter or to be idle.

§ “Abscedere,” in a medical sense, signifies to form an abscess.

To become more severe	Ingravescere, increscere, augeri,* intendi
To prove fatal	Interimere, perimere, consumere, absumere, occidere, resolvere, extinguere, conficere, tollere, rapere &c.
To be better, as the patient	Melior esse, melius se habere
To get well—convalescence—recovery	Convalescere, invalere, ad sanitatem pervenire—Refectio—Salus, sanitas
To be worse, as the patient	Pejor esse, pejus se habere
To die—death	Moriri, emoriri, interimi &c. <i>Animam efflare</i> †—Mors, interitus, exitium, pernicies, <i>Nex, lethum</i>
Dissection of the body—to open the body	Corporis sectio, incisio—Corpus secare, incidere, adaperire, <i>Cadaver, subjectum</i> ‡
Sound parts	Partes sanæ, validæ, firmæ, integræ, <i>Vegetæ</i>
Diseased parts	Partes corruptæ, vitiatæ, vitiosæ, affectæ, læsæ, morbosæ, <i>Morbidæ</i>

SECT. 4.—Of the Symptoms of Diseases.

To complain of	Queri, conqueri §
To mutter, moan &c.	Mussitare, murmurare

* See note †, p. 26.

† All attempts to express the occurrence of death from disease figuratively, or otherwise than in the simplest manner, are injudicious; and sit very ill upon beginners, and those whose generally humble style renders all such flights particularly ridiculous.

‡ This, as well as a thousand other absurd terms used in medicine, appears to have taken its rise from the useless and affected attempts of the followers of Galen at logical precision. Thus, "Subjectum nil aliud est quam corpus humanum."—Cappivacci.

§ It is much less usual, and therefore less proper, to use these words with a preposition and ablative case, than with the accusative; thus, "Conqueritur dolorem" is preferable to "de dolore" &c.

To whine—to cry, as a child	Plorare—Vagire
To cry out, shriek &c.	Clamare, conclamare
To groan	Gemere, ingemere
Pain—painful	Dolor, <i>Sensus doloris</i> *—Dolens, <i>Dolorificus</i>
Acute, sharp, pierc- ing	Acutus
Obtuse, gnawing, dull	Obtusus, hebes
Fixed	Fixus
Wandering—reach- ing to &c.	Vagus, fugax—Intentus ad &c.
Lancinating, shoot- ing—beating	Pungens, crucians &c. <i>Lancinans</i> , punctio—Pulsans, <i>Pulsatilis</i>
Burning &c.	Urens, adurens
Anxiety, bodily— mental	Offensio, molestia &c. <i>Anxietas</i> — <i>Solicitudo</i> , ægritudo† &c.
Sense of weight	Gravitas
Itching, tingling &c.	Pruritus, formicatio, <i>Titillatio</i>
Posture of the body	Corporis positura, <i>Positio</i> ‡
To stand erect	Rectus, erectus, pedibus insistere
To sit	Sedere, residere
To bend the body— forwards—back- wards—sideways	Flectere, curvare corpus—Antror- sum flectere &c.—Reclinare, re- curvare—Ad latus flectere &c.
To writhe the body	Corpus torquere, <i>Contortere</i> !
To stoop the head —stooping of the head	Caput demittere—Capitis demissio
To fall down	Cadere, concidere, prolabi

* A moment's reflection must show any one the silly redundancy of this and all similar expressions, so common in the mouths of those who translate verbatim from English into Latin; since it is evident that there can be no such thing as pain, without a *sense* of it. For similar examples of this tendency to verbosity in medical language, see note *, p. 20, and note *, p. 41.

† See note †, p. 42.

‡ See note *, p. 25.

To lie—on the back —belly—side	Cubare, decumbere, jacere — Su- pinus, in dorsum — Pronus in ventrem—In latus
To roll the head	Caput rotare
To draw up the limbs	Membra contrahere, retrahere, reducere
To stretch out the limbs	Membra porrigere, extendere
To toss about the limbs—twitching of the limbs	Membra jactare, dispergere— Membrorum subitæ contrac- tiones, <i>Subsultus tendinum</i>
To sink to the foot of the bed	Ad pedem lecti delabi
Surface constricted —tumid	Superficies, summa cutis astricta —Tumens, tumida *
Paleness—pale—to be pale—to grow pale	Pallor—Pallidus—Pallere—Palles- cere
Redness—red—to be red—to grow red	Rubor — Rubicundus &c. — Ru- bere—Rubescere
Lividity — from a blow—yellow- ness &c.	Livor—Livor subcruentus, <i>Ecchy- mosis</i> —Flavedo &c.
Countenance sad— anxious—feroci- ous &c.	Vultus tristis, <i>Facies</i> †—Solicitus —Trux
Eyes shining—dull, pearly &c.	Oculi splendentes—Hebetes, mar- garitæ modo &c.
To start, as the eyes	Eminere, tumere, protrudi
To sink, as the eyes	Desidere, subsidere
Flow of tears	Illacrymatio, cursus lacrymarum, <i>Epiphora</i> &c.
To be twisted, as the eyes—squint- ing—one who squints	Torqueri, perverti—Oculorum dis- tortio, <i>Strabismus</i> —Strabo

* For the terms employed in expressing emaciations and swell-
ings in general, see Sect. 1. of this Chapter: of course nothing is
meant to be here repeated as a symptom, which has been there
given as a disease.

† See p. 14.

Intolerance of light and sound — not to bear them, as the eyes	Luminis sonique intolerantia— Refugere
Flitting before the eyes	Imagines ante oculos volitantes, scintillæ, subinde offusæ oculis tenebræ, caligines &c. <i>Muscæ volitantes, Pseudoblepsis &c.</i>
Noise in the ears	Aurium sonitus, tinnitus
Deafness — to be deaf	Surditas, <i>Dyseccæa</i> &c.—Obsur- descere
Swimming in the head	Vertigines
Inattention—insen- sibility—to be in- sensible	Mens pigra, <i>Confusio idearum!</i> <i>sensuum feriatio</i> &c.—Stupor— Stupere
Delirium—raving— muttering—to be delirious	Mentis alienatio, dementia, deli- rium—Cum furore, <i>Ferox</i> —Cum murmuratione, <i>Mussitans</i> — Mente labi, sui compos non esse, desipere &c.
To pluck the bed- clothes—catch at shadows &c.	Stragula carpere—Imagines cap- tare &c.
Torpor—to be tor- pid	Torpor—Torpere
Trembling — to tremble	Tremor, <i>Motitatio</i> —Tremere, in- tremere
Shivering — to shiver	Horror, <i>Rigor, horripilatio</i> —In- horrescere
Weakness — to be weak, weakened &c.	Infirmitas, imbecillitas, debilitas,* virium defectio, vires fractæ, <i>Atonia, asthenia, vires pros- tratæ</i> &c.—Infirmus esse &c. debilitari &c.

* This word is much less frequent in elegant medical writers, than the two immediately preceding. Of these the latter is, by some, supposed to refer only to the mind; probably from the "Mentis judicantis imbecillitas" of Dr Cullen: those who think so, however, whatever they may know of Cullen, must be very indifferently acquainted with Celsus.

Want of sleep—to want sleep	Vigilia, pervigilium, insomnia—Vigilare &c.
Bad dreams	Somnia tumultuosa
To be roused from sleep	E somno excitari, expergisci.
A collection of water—pus &c.	Concurrens aqua, aquæ coitus—Puris coitus, <i>Collectio</i> &c.
A sense of fluctuation	Circumfluentis materiæ sensus, * <i>Fluctuatio</i> .
To become œdematous — œdema	Effusa aqua intumere — Tumor aquosus, <i>Intumescentia œdematosa</i>
To pit on pressure	Digitis cedere foveolamque accipere
To form an abscess	Abscedere, abscessum facere, <i>Apostema</i> &c.
To tend externally — point — burst &c.	Foras spectare—Acui—Rumpi † &c.
To be ulcerated—ulceration — an ulcer, ill-conditioned &c.	Exulcerari—Exulceratio—Ulcus, sordidum, <i>Malignum</i> &c.
Granulations——a scab	Increscens caro, carunculæ, <i>Granulationes</i> —Crusta, <i>Scabies</i> , <i>eschara</i>
Bleeding gums	Gingivæ sanguinem fundentes, <i>Stomacace</i>
Grinding of the teeth—to grind the teeth	Dentium stridor—Dentibus frondere
Tongue, moist——dry, parched—white—lobster—foul—rough &c.	Lingua humida—Sicca, arida—Alba—Rubra, tanquam astaculus—Sordida, sordibus obsessa—Aspera &c.
Salivation	Cursus, fluxus &c. salivæ adauctus, <i>Ptyalismus</i>

* In this, and similar cases, the addition of the word "Sensus" is proper and necessary ; since it is not, as in the expression of "Sensus doloris," implied by the word with which it is connected. See note *, p. 46.

† See note †, p. 26.

Want of appetite	Cibi fastidium, <i>Anorexia</i> , <i>inappetentia</i>
Too great appetite	Cibi aviditas, <i>Bulimia</i> &c.
Difficulty of swallowing	Devorandi difficultas, <i>Dysphagia</i> , <i>deglutitio difficilis</i>
Eructations — to break wind upwards	Ructus, <i>Eructationes</i> —Ructare
Flatulence — to break wind downwards	Inflatio—Ventricis flatum emittere
Heartburn	Ventriculi acor, ardor &c. <i>Cardialgia</i>
Cramp of the stomach	Ventriculi angor, spasmus &c. <i>Gastrodynia</i>
Bound belly—to be bound	Alvus, venter &c. contractus, compressus, suppressus, adstrictus &c. <i>Obstipatio</i> —Non descendere, nihil reddere &c.
Gripings	Tormina
Difficulty, heat &c. in making water — suppression of urine — incontinence of urine	Difficultas, ardor &c. urinæ,* <i>Dysuria</i> , <i>stranguria</i> — Urinæ suppressio, <i>Ischuria</i> — Incontinentia urinæ, <i>Enuresis</i>
Urine limpid—turbid &c.	Urina limpida—Turbida, rufa, rubicunda, biliosa &c.
Sediment in the urine—to deposit a sediment	Quod in urina subsidit, desidit, ad imum defertur, descendit &c. subsidentia &c. <i>Sedimentum</i> —Aliquid demittere &c.

SECT. 5.—*Of the Effects of Remedies.*

Theory — to theorize	Ratio, opinio, conjectura, disciplina, <i>Theoria</i> &c.—Ratiocinari &c.
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* See note ‡, p. 30.

Practice—to practise medicine	Usus, experimentum, experientia, <i>Praxis</i> &c.— <i>Medicinam facere, exercere</i>
A Medical man—to call one in	Medicus, juvans, adjuvans, curans, assidens &c. — <i>Medicum</i> &c. <i>arcessere, Vocare</i>
An assistant	Minister
Attendants on the sick — to attend them	Necessarii — <i>Ægris ministrare, servire</i> &c.
An hospital	Valetudinarium, <i>Nosocomium</i>
To treat a disease —the treatment	Morbum curare, morbo mederi, succurrere &c.— <i>Curatio, medela, medicina, curandi ratio, Methodus</i>
An indication of cure, or object in view	Curandi consilium, propositum &c. <i>Indicatio*</i>
To indicate—be indicated	Ostendere aliquid utile fore, esse profuturum, requiri, postulari, desiderari &c. <i>Indicare</i> — <i>Ostendi</i> &c.
To contra-indicate —be contra-indicated	Ostendere aliquid inutile† fore, esse nociturum, evitari debere &c. <i>Contra-indicare</i> — <i>Ostendi</i> &c.
To consider the causes	Causas considerare, causis respirare, causarum rationem habere &c.
To obviate the symptoms	Signis occurrere, consulere &c.

* This word appears to be by no means synonymous with “*Consilium medendi*,” as it is generally considered, but to signify rather the *exposition* of what is proper to be done, than our *object* in doing it. According to Cappivacci, it implies merely “*Sequentis, seu agendi, hoc est juvantis, insinuatio*.” The term, however, as well as “*Indicare*” &c. is ambiguous and technical; and may, without inconvenience, be avoided altogether.

† “*Inutilis*” signifies more frequently positively injurious than merely useless; and is synonymous rather with “*Alienus*,” “*Inimicus*,” “*Contrarius*,” “*Perniciosus*” &c. than with “*Supervacuus*.”

To prevent a disease	Morbum arcere, prævenire, prohibere, morbo occurrere &c.
To cut short	Morbum curtare, intercludere &c.
To alleviate	Lenire, tolerabiliorem reddere &c. <i>Mitigare, allevare</i>
To cure	Sanare, ad sanitatem perducere, tollere, solvere, discutere, depellere, <i>Curare</i>
A remedy — strong —weak	Remedium, præsidium, auxilium, medicamentum, <i>Medicamen</i> — Valens, vehemens, validum, <i>Forte*</i> —Infirmum, imbecillum
The effects, advantages, properties &c. of a remedy	Effectus, utilitates, <i>Usus</i> †, facultates, vires, proprietates, <i>Dotes</i>
To be of advantage	Convenire, subvenire, prodesse, proficere, obsistere, opitulari, auxiliari, accommodari, utile esse, præsidio esse, adjuvare, valere, præstare &c. <i>Pollere</i>
With advantage, properly &c	Utiliter, recte, commode, <i>Proprie</i> , ‡ <i>rite</i>
To astringe—an astringent	Astringere, durare, contrahere &c.—Quod astringit, astringens &c.
To relax—an emollient	Mollire, emollire, lævare &c.— Quod mollit &c. <i>Demulcens</i>
To strengthen — a tonic	Roborare, firmare, confirmare &c.— Quod roborat &c. <i>Tonicum</i>
To weaken—a debilitant	Infirmare, debilitare &c.—Quod infirmat &c. <i>Atonicum</i>
To stimulate—a stimulant	Excitare, accendere, <i>Stimulare</i> § &c.—Quod excitat &c. <i>Stimulans</i>
To allay—a sedative	Sedare, solvere &c.—Quod sedat &c. <i>Sedativum</i>

* See note *, p. 23.

† See note *, p. 27.

‡ There is a great propensity, for the most part, to use this word in the sense of properly, or with propriety: when it signifies properly, however, it is always as opposed to generally, and not to improperly or incorrectly. See note *, p. 43.

§ See note †, p. 28.

To produce sleep —a narcotic	Somnum facere, afferre, conciliare &c.—Quod somnum facit &c. soporiferum, sopiens, <i>Narcoticum</i>
To relieve pain — an anodyne	Dolores lenire, tollere &c.—Quod dolores lenit &c. <i>Anodynum</i>
To cool—a refrige- rant	Refrigerare—Quod refrigerat &c.
To remove spasm— an antispasmodic	Spasmos discutere, depellere &c. Quod spasmos discutit &c. <i>Antispasmodicum</i>
To excite sneezing, a flow of saliva, expectoration &c.—a sternuta- tory, sialogogue, expectorant &c.	Sternutamenta, salivam, sputum movere, citare &c. Quod movet &c. <i>Errhinum, sialogogum, ex- pectorans</i>
To produce sick- ness and vomit- ing—an emetic	Nauseam vomitumque excitare &c. — Quod excitat &c. nauseo- sum, <i>Nauseans, vomitorium, Emeticum</i>
To correct acidity of the stomach— an antacid	Acorem, ardoremque corrigere— Quod corrigit &c. <i>Antacidum</i>
To obviate putres- cency—an anti- septic	Putredini occurrere—Quod oc- currit &c. <i>Antisepticum, ant- alkalinum</i>
To move the belly —a purgative	Ventrem, alvum sollicitare, movere, laxare, liquare, solvere, purgare, perpurgare &c. <i>Ciere, promo- vere &c. ducere, subducere*</i> &c.— Quod sollicitat &c. lax- ans, purgans &c. <i>Catharticum</i>
To expel worms, wind &c. — an anthelmintic, carminative &c.	Vermes, spiritum, flatum &c. deji- cere, expellere, elidere &c. Quod expellit &c. <i>Anthelminti- cum, carminativum &c.</i>

* The two last words are only or chiefly used when the medicine has been given in the form of clyster.

To increase the flow of urine— a diuretic	Urinam excitare &c.—Quod excitat &c. <i>Diureticum</i>
To act on calculi— a lithontriptic	Ad calculos valere, præstare &c.— Quod valet &c. <i>Lithontripticum</i>
To promote the menses—an emmenagogue	Menstrua evocare &c.—Quod evocat &c. <i>Emmenagogum</i>
To excite sweating— a diaphoretic	Sudores elicere &c.—Quod elicit &c. sudatorium, <i>Diaphoreticum</i>
To raise a blister— a blistering plaster	Vesicare, exulcerare—Quod vesicat &c. vesicatorium, <i>Epispasticum</i>
To cauterize—a caustic—the actual cautery	Adurere &c.—Quod adurit &c. <i>Causticum</i> —Ferramentum candens
To corrode—an escharotic	Rodere, exedere &c.—Quod rodit &c. <i>Escharoticum</i>
To produce a revulsion	Derivare, cursum avertere, recursum facere, impetum evocare, depellere, <i>Facere revulsionem</i>
Diet and regimen— phlogistic— antiphlogistic— middling	Victus, diæta &c.—Plenus, liberior, uberior &c. <i>Phlogisticus</i> — Tenuis, exiguus &c. <i>Antiphlogisticus</i> —Mediocris.

SECT. 6.—Of the Employment of Remedies.

To prescribe a remedy—a prescription	Remedium præcipere, inculcare, imperare, <i>Præscribere</i> —Præcepta formula &c.
To employ a remedy—its employment	Remedio uti—Usus*
To put to bed— keep quiet—raise the head &c.	In lecto collocare—Efficere ut quiescat—Caput sublime habere, excitare &c. <i>Elevare</i>
To bleed—generally—topically &c.	Sanguinem mittere, detrahere— Incisa vena arteriave, e brachio

* See note *, p. 27.

—Bloodletting— in a full stream— to fainting &c.	&c. <i>Generaliter</i> *—Ex parte, per hirudines &c. <i>Topicaliter</i> —San- guinis missio, detractio, <i>Venæ-</i> <i>sectio</i> —Bene largo canali, <i>Pleno</i> <i>rivo</i> —Ad animi defectionem, <i>Deliquium</i> , donec anima deficit &c.
To apply leeches— cupping glasses	Hirudines affigere, defigere, ac- commodare, agglutinare &c. <i>Ap-</i> <i>plicare</i> †—Cucurbitulas cum fer- ro, incisa cute &c. <i>Cruentas</i>
To scarify	Levibus plagis secare, incidere &c. <i>Scarificare</i>
To clip close the hair	Ad cutem tondere
To shave the head	Caput radere, deradere, <i>Abradere</i>
To use the cold affusion — tepid washing &c.	Perfundere corpus aqua frigida— Lavare egelida aqua &c.
To put into the cold, tepid, warm, or hot bath—to go into them—to bathe the feet &c.	In frigidam aquam, frigidarium, <i>Balneum</i> ‡ <i>frigidum</i> , in balneum tepidum, calidum, fervens &c. demittere—Frigidis aquis uti, in balneum descendere, ire— Pedes cruraque in aquam cali-

* The propriety of this, and all similar words, as applied to bloodletting, notwithstanding the opinion of Dr Gregory, that “Sanguinis missio non inepte vocatur generalis,” when it is intended that its effects should be general, I must consider very questionable. They seem to signify that the man is to be pricked all over, for the purpose of drawing blood from him, rather than any thing relating to the *effects* of the bleeding.

† The word “Applicare,” to signify the external use of remedies, like “Exhibere” and “Administrare” to signify their internal employment, should be altogether banished: they are always uppermost with beginners, and always improper.

‡ “Balneum,” I believe, is never quite correctly used to signify any other than a heated bath, for the purpose of bathing the body, and that in a private house; the words “Balnea” and “Balneæ” being appropriated to those which are public. The cold-bath and shower-bath, therefore, and, in Pharmacy, the sand-bath, water-bath &c. require a very different form of expression.

	dam demittere, <i>Pediluvium, semicupium &c.</i>
To apply wet and cold cloths—ice, snow &c.	Admovere, <i>Applicare</i> , * lintea aqua frigida madida, madefacta &c. —Nivem, glaciem &c.
To foment—a fomentation	Fovere, vaporare—Fomentum, <i>Fomentatio</i>
To cleanse—to wash out—to wash the mouth &c.	Detergere, abstergere, <i>Lavare</i> †—Eluere—Fovere os &c.
To electrify—by sparks, by shocks	Aura electrica afficere, <i>Electricitate</i> —Per scintillas, per ictus
To galvanize	Aura galvanica trajicere, pervadere &c. <i>Galvanismo</i>
To apply a blister, plaster &c.	Vesicatorium admovere, adhibere, imponere, superimponere, injicere, inducere, <i>Applicare</i> ‡
To rub—to rub in, as an ointment	Fricare, perfricare—Ungere, inungere
To spread upon	Linere, delinere, illinere, superillinere
To sprinkle over	Inspargere, respergere, infriare
To administer or exhibit—in a solid form—as a draught—as an injection	Dare, adhibere, <i>Administrare</i> , exhibere §—Devorandum, <i>Forma solida</i> —Potui, <i>Forma haustus</i> ¶—Dare, indere, immittere, infundere, adigere, <i>Injicere</i> , in alvum ex parte inferiore, <i>Per anum</i>

* See note †, p. 55.

† “Lavare” signifies rather to bathe than to wash; and is used when the object is rather health or comfort, than mere cleanliness.

‡ See note †, p. 55.

§ See note †, p. 55.

¶ This word does not express the *matter* to be drunk, so frequently as the *action* of swallowing any thing at a draught. “Facere haustum” is not to make a potion, (for expressing which directly “Potio” is the best term) but to take off at a draught; and consequently, “Fiat haustus” does not signify, Let a potion be made, but rather, Let the ingredients be swallowed (by the compounder of course) at a draught—a direction to which the said compounder, if he understood it, might often reasonably object.

To take, generally	Sumere, capere &c.
To take as a powder or pill—lozenge — masticatory &c.	Devorare—Delingere, sub lingua liquare—Manducare, mandere, <i>Masticare</i>
To take as a draught — emulsion — common drink &c.	Bibere—Sorbere—Potui consueto, usitato &c. assumere
In large, small, di- vided, repeated doses &c.	Portionibus, <i>Dosibus</i> ,* magnis, exiguïs, divisis, crebro adhi- bitis, <i>Repetitis, iteratis</i>
In honey, or any thing thick	Ex melle pingui uel ullo humore, <i>In quovis vehiculo crasso!</i> †
One or two—once or twice, two or three times &c.— occasionally	Unus aut alter, aut duo—Semel atque iterum, aut bis, iterum tertioque &c. — Subinde, iden- tidem, prout res postulat, desi- derat, exigit &c. <i>De tempore in tempus, pro re nata</i> ‡
Every two, three hours &c.	Alternis horis, altera quaque hora, ternis horis, tertia quaque hora &c. <i>Secundis, tertiis horis</i> &c.
In the morning— at bed-time &c.	Mane, <i>Aurora!</i> Ubi it cubitum, dormiturus &c. <i>Hora somni</i>
To draw into the nostrils	Ducere naribus
To fumigate the mouth	Os fumigare, suffumigare
To gargle	Gargarizare

* There is no sort of occasion, in medical language, for this word, the place of which may be always directly supplied by "Ratio," "Modus," "Copia," "Pondus," "Mensura" &c. or indirectly, by altering the phrase; as, What is the dose? The dose is ten grains; In the same dose; Too large a dose; Too small a dose &c. "Quantum, quot grana, guttæ &c. dantur?" "Ad decem," "Tantumdem, totidem grana &c." "Nimium," "Parum" &c.

† In any stout hackney coach!

‡ It is less easy to say how this phrase became so general, than to determine that it is, as Polonius would say, "a vile one." Besides, it is not quite destitute of danger; having been sometimes mistaken, it is said, by ignorant shopmen, and the medicine sent to puerperal women, marked *For the infant*, instead of *Occasionally*.

To inhale, as a vapour	Vapores spiritu trahere, inhalare
To have recourse to an operation	Ad manus curationem, ferrum &c. <i>Operationem</i> , confugere, decurrere
To cut—into—out—between—in—to two—off—in pieces—round about &c.	Secare—Incidere—Excidere, excare — Intercidere — Discindere — Præcidere, abscindere, amputare — Concidere — Circumcidere &c.
To lay open	Adaperire, patefacere, nudare
A scalpel — trephine	Scalper, scalpellus — Modiolus, <i>Instrumentum 'trephine' dictum</i> &c.
To draw off, as matter &c.	Evocare, educere, effundere, emittere &c.
To draw, as a tooth—the drawing of it	Evellere, eximere, extrahere, expellere &c.—Evulsio &c.
To bring the edges together by slips of plaster &c. — to adhere, as a wound	Oras in unum, habenis emplastri, attrahere, committere, &c.—Coire, glutinari, conglutinari
To dress a wound	Nutrire, curare vulnus
A tent—bandage	Penicillum — Fascia, vinculum, vinctura
To open a dressing	Resolve fascias &c.
To apply the tourniquet	Arteriam instrumento ad id apto comprimere
To tie an artery	Arteriam deligare, vincere &c.
To reduce a dislocation &c.	In sedem dare, cogere, adducere, reponere, componere, impellere, compellere, propellere, repellere &c.
A splint—sling	Ferula, canalis, canaliculus—Mittella

CHAPTER III.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE TO
MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.

ALTHOUGH, under this head, a greater number of Classical Authors, from whom expressions are to be borrowed, might probably be cited, than under either of the preceding, yet the assistance which they really afford us is much less considerable. The minute and technical descriptions, which we now give, of the nature and properties of the substances employed in the cure of diseases, were altogether unattempted by the Ancients; and of the complex operations of modern Pharmacy they had no idea, and of course furnish no terms by which they can be directly expressed. Not only all the Sciences relating to Natural History, but even Chemistry, as it now stands, is quite of modern growth; and although Mercurialis, who wrote in the sixteenth century, congratulates himself upon this Science, which, he says, was unknown to Aristotle, being, in his time, "*in facilem usum tracta quasi-que perfecta*," there was probably less difference between Aristotle and him, in this respect, than there now is between him and one of the humblest auditors of Dr Hope or Dr Fyfe.

Still to one who is desirous and capable of imitating the Roman writers, as I have said they should be imitated, not so much in their letter, as in their spirit, the difficulty is not insuperable. It is true that Celsus affords us, apparently, but little assistance in these matters. He gives, for the most part, no description whatever of the substances he employs as medicines; and his Pharmaceutical operations consisted almost entirely of rubbing them together, boiling, straining,

and so forth : and although some sort of description of the objects of nature was afterwards attempted by Pliny, and to the manipulations of Celsus, a few, somewhat more complicated, were added by Scribonius Largus and Marcellus, yet if we were, at present, entirely confined to the terms employed by any one, or all of these authors, we should find ourselves perpetually at a loss. But the question is not so much what *did* Celsus say, (for as Demosthenes remarked of a good delivery in oratory, that it was the first, the second and the third thing requisite, I would observe of Celsus, that his is the first, the second and the third book, which any one desirous of excelling in Medical Latin should study) as what *would* he have said, had he had the same things to express as we have? It is not to be imagined that he who could write, as Quinctilian says he did, not only so beautifully upon Medicine, but also upon Rhetoric, Agriculture, and the Military Art, would have been deficient in terms to express the most complicated processes of modern Pharmacy; and to one who has thoroughly mastered the style of Celsus on other subjects, there will be but little difficulty in applying it to this.

But it is only when speaking of the nature and mutual action of substances, and of the operations of Pharmacy, that he must venture to attempt this. The names, and, in many cases, the terms to be used in describing the evident properties of the several objects of nature, have already been determined for him by naturalists, and here he must take care "to speak no more than is set down for him." But in expressing every thing else relating to the substances used as medicines, and in delivering the history of Pharmaceutical operations, we are left very much to ourselves; or, at any rate, have nothing to guide us but the Pharmacopœias, the expressions of which (always excepting the names of substances, and of their medicinal preparations) are not, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, so immutable, but that they may be changed, as often as it can be done with advantage. Although, therefore, it would be absurd and affected, in the present day, to say "Alumen" for "Sulphas

aluminæ," "Nitrum" for "Potassæ nitras" &c. or to use the ancient names of Plants in preference to those furnished by modern Botanists, it is by no means so to say "Dejicere" for "Præcipitare," or "Depellere in vapores" for "Sublimare;" and that not because the latter words are too much like the English, for that is no reasonable objection to them, any more than to "Saturare," "Coagulare" &c. but because they are either not Latin, or do not signify what we desire.

I have said that some additions to Celsus, in so far as regards the properties and composition of Medicines, were subsequently made by Pliny, Scribonius Largus, and Marcellus; but I do not know that these Authors can be consulted with much advantage. Besides that one of them is supposed to have written originally in Greek, their style is in no degree comparable to that of Celsus; and they would probably, like most of the more modern works with which I am acquainted on similar subjects, do less good, by the few additional formulæ which they afford, than harm, by diverting the student from a happy imitation of Celsus in composing formulæ of his own. The poetical vagaries of Quintus Serenus and of Rhemnius, compared to the fifth book of Celsus, are, in enabling us to express what we know of these matters, of nearly the same use as, in obtaining that knowledge, the Dispensary of Dr Garth would be, compared to the Dispensatory of Dr Duncan.

SECT. 1.—*Of the Names of Substances.*

Matter of heat	Caloricum,* <i>Calor</i> &c.
Matter of light	Lux, <i>Lumen</i> †

* This term is to be preferred to the several classical words signifying heat, only when we wish nicely to distinguish the matter of heat, from any of the more familiar meanings of the word.

† A distinction between "Lux" and "Lumen," somewhat similar to that which we now make between "Caloricum" and "Calor," has been offered by some grammarians; but it does not always, nor even generally, hold good.

Matter of electri- city	Aura electrica, <i>Electricitas, electri- ficatio</i>
Matter of galva- nism	Aura galvanica, <i>Galvanismus</i>
Atmospheric air	Aër,* <i>Aër atmosphericus, commu- nis &c</i>
Oxygen — oxygen gas—an oxyde— to oxydate — oxydation—oxy- genated &c.	Oxygenium, <i>Oxygen</i> —Spiritus oxygenii, <i>Gas</i> — Oxydum—In oxydum convertere, <i>Oxydare</i> — In oxydum conversio, <i>Oxydatio</i> —Oxygenatus &c.
Nitrogen—gas &c.	Nitrogenium, <i>Nitrogen</i> , azotium— Spiritus nitrogenii, <i>Gas</i>
Hydrogen — gas &c.	Hydrogenium, <i>Hydrogen</i> —Spiri- tus hydrogenii, <i>Gas</i>
Sulphur — sulphu- ric — sulphurous — sulphuretted — a sulphate—a sulphite—a sul- phuret	Sulphur—Sulphuricus — Sulphu- rosus—Sulphuratus† Sulphas ‡ —Sulphis—Sulphuretum &c.
Phosphorus	Phosphorus
Carbon—a dia- mond	Carbonium, <i>Carbo</i> —Adamas, <i>Dia- dema!</i>
Boron	Borum, boracium

* This word signifies exclusively atmospheric air: any addition therefore is superfluous, and the latter particularly objectionable. See note *, p. 43.

† These three adjectives are not ill chosen: the first expressing the general nature of the substance, the second that its chief ingredient is sulphur, and the third that it is modified thereby. See note †, p. 22.

‡ Whether this, and all similar words, should be of the masculine or neuter gender, and whether they should be pronounced long or short in the genitive, are questions which it is neither very easy, nor very important, to settle. Something may be said in favour of each practice, and to each something may be objected: my own is usually to make them of the masculine gender, chiefly in order to distinguish more directly between the nominative and accusative cases; and in spite of the “linguæ eruditorum medicorum” which do otherwise, to pronounce the penultimate of the oblique cases long.

Chlorine — euchlo- rine—a chlorate	Chlorinum* <i>Chlorina</i> — Euchlo- rinum—Chloras, <i>Chloris</i> † &c.
Iodine	Iodinum, <i>Iodina</i>
Fluorine	Fluorinum, <i>Fluorina</i>
Cyanogen	Cyanogenium, <i>Cyanogen</i>
Potash—Soda &c.	Potassa—Soda &c.
Morphium ———	Morphia‡ — Strychnia — Cincho- nia—Kinia—Veratria—Emetia— Delphia — Solania — Gentiana &c.
Strychnine ———	
Cinchonine ———	
Kinine — Vera- trine — Emetine ——Delphine——	
Solanine—Gen- tianine &c.	
Lime	Calx
Baryta—Strontia	Barita, <i>Baryta</i> , <i>barites</i> —Strontia, <i>Strontites</i> §
Alumina—Silica	Alumina, <i>Alumen</i> —Silica, <i>Silex</i>
Yttria—Glucina	Ittria, <i>Yttria</i> —Glycina, <i>Glucina</i> ¶
Arsenic — Zinc — Calcium	Arsenicum—Zincum—Calcium**

* For this and the two following words, I prefer the termination in *um* to that in *a*, from the former being more generally applied to substances considered simple, while the latter belongs particularly to alkalies and earths.

† The word Chlorite, by which alone “Chloris” can be consistently translated, signifies, not a compound of Chlorine, but a Magnesian mineral.

‡ Of these substances there has been hitherto no generalization, and of course no consistent nomenclature has been proposed. The terms “Morphia” and “Emetia,” as derived, not from the plant whence they are procured, but from the properties of the substance, are inconsistent with the rest.

§ The former word should be spelt with an *i*, if the penultimate be pronounced long; and the termination of both should be in *a*, that in *ites* being peculiar to mineralogy. Calx is the only name of an earth which does not terminate in *a*.

|| “Alumen” signifies alum, or a sulphate of “Alumina” and Potash; and “Silex” a flint, or a compound of “Silica.”

¶ It is observed by Dr Young, with respect to Yttria, that no Latin word begins with *y*. Glucina, in becoming Latin, should receive a *y* in place of the Greek *υ*.

** It is remarkable, that, among the Romans, the name of a metal, so far as I remember, never terminated in *ium*; and that to

Tin — Tungsten —	Stannum—Tungstenum —	Molyb-
Molybdenum —	denum, <i>Molybdena</i> —	Platinum,
Platina — Anti-	<i>Platina</i> — Antimonium —	Tita-
mony — Titani-	nium—Uranium	
um—Uranium		
Mercury—Gold—	Hydrargyrum, <i>Hydrargyrus</i> —	Au-
Iron—Tellurium	rum — Ferrum —	Tellurium —
—Cerium — Ba-	Cerium—Barium	
rium		
Silver — Cobalt —	Argentum — Cobaltium —	Stron-
Strontium	tium	
Gum—gummy	Gummi—Gummosus	
Resin — resinous —	Resina — Resinosus —	Gummi-re-
gum-resin	sina	
Gluten	Glutina, <i>Gluten</i> *	
Fecula	Fæcula	
Gelatin—fibrin &c.	Gelatina—Fibrina &c.	
Extractive	Extractiva, <i>Extractum</i> †	
Albumen	Albumen	
Ozmazom	Ozmazoma	
Adipocere &c.	Adipocera	

by far the greater number of metals and metalloids discovered since their time, a name with that termination has been given. Consistently with "Arsenicum;" the metalloid "Calcium" should have been called "Calcum;" and with "Stannum," "Antimonium" should have been "Antimonum," (which would have corresponded better likewise with the etymology of the word); and "Titanium" and "Uranium" "Titanum" and "Uranum." In like manner, after "Hydrargyrum," "Aurum," "Ferrum" &c. we should have said "Tellurum," "Cerum," and "Barum," in preference to "Tellurium," "Cerium," and "Barium;" and after "Argentum," rather than "Cobaltium" and "Strontium," "Cobaltum" and "Strontum." It would be idle however to affect any change in these, or numerous similar words, which custom and authority have established.

* "Gluten," in Latin, signifies glue, not the vegetable principle so called.

† In like manner "Extractum" means all that is extracted, rather than a particular principle.

SECT. 2.—*Of the Evident Properties of Substances.**

A substance, body &c.	Materia, res, corpus &c. <i>Substantia</i>
Evident properties	Proprietates, <i>Characteres</i> , manifestæ, evidentes &c.
Solid	Concretus, aridus, siccus, <i>Solidus</i> †
Fluid—a liquid	Humidus, liquidus, <i>Fluidus</i> ‡—Humor &c.
Aeriform—a gas—a vapour &c.	Aëreus, <i>Aëriiformis</i> —Spiritus, <i>Gas</i> , aër§—Vapor &c.
To occur, or be met with	Existere, occurrere, reperiri &c.
In commerce—in the shops	In mercatura—In officinis, <i>Officinalis</i>
A mass, piece &c.	Massa, massula, frustum, frustum &c.
A crystal—to crystallize—crystallized	Crystallus—In crystallos concrecere, coire &c.—Crystallinus, in crystallos concretus &c.
Tenacious—tenacity	Tenax—Tenacitas
Flexible—flexibility	Flexilis, flexibilis—Flexibilitas
Brittle—fragility—to be broken—the fracture	Fragilis, friabilis—Fragilitas—Frangi, comminui &c.—Pars fracta, fractura
Splintery, uneven &c.	Spinus, asper, inæqualis &c.
Short, even &c.	Planus, æqualis &c.
A shaving—scale &c.	Ramentum—Squama—Squamula &c.
A powder—flake &c.	Pulvis, pollen, farina—Flocculus

* For the greater number of words expressive of the size, shape, external texture and color of substances, see Chap. I. Sect. 2.

† See note †, p. 18.

‡ See note ‡, p. 18.

§ See note *, p. 62.

Coarse—fine—im- palpable	Crassus—Tenuis, attenuatus—Te- nuissimus, subtilis &c.
A tear—globule &c.	Lacryma—Globulus
Opake—transpa- rent &c	Opacus—Pellucidus, translucidus &c. <i>Transparens</i>
Thick, as a liquid —unctuous— viscid—ropy &c.	Pinguis—Unguinosus—Viscidus —Tenax &c.
Thin, as a liquid— sparkling &c.	Non pinguis, tenuis &c.—Fulgens, fulgidus &c.
Uniform —turbid —transparent, as a liquid &c.	Æqualis, uniusmodi—Turbidus —Limpidus &c.
Elastic, as a gas &c.	Resiliens, renitens &c. <i>Elasticus</i>
Subtle — colorless invisible &c.	Subtilis—Coloris expers—Invisi- bilis, <i>Inconspicuus</i>
Specific gravity	Gravitas, pondus speciale, pro- prium, <i>Specificum</i>
Heavy—light &c.— to be three times heavier than wa- ter—thirty times, three hundred times &c.	Gravis, ponderosus—Levis &c.— Triplo gravior esse aqua, <i>Ter</i> ,* habere triplum pondus aquæ, <i>Triplex</i> —Esse ad aquam, uti triginta, trecenta &c. ad unum, aqua habet solum tricesimam, trecentesimam &c. partem pon- deris &c.
Volume, or extent	Moles, mensura, <i>Volumen</i>
Dense—rare &c.	Densus—Rarus &c.
Odour—flavour	Odor—Sapor †
Inodorous—insipid, vapid &c.	Inodorus—Insulsus, <i>Insipidus</i>

* The practice of attempting to express a *rate of proportion* by “Bis,” “Ter,” “Quater,” “Quaterdecies,” “Quadrages,” “Quadringenties” &c. words which signify only a *frequency of repetition*, is very prevalent, but quite unjustifiable. Such proportions are perhaps most directly expressed by the adverbs “Duplo,” “Triplo,” “Quadruplo” &c. with a comparative, as far as they go; and when they are wanting, by some such circumlocution as I have subjoined.

† See note ‡, p. 27.

Pleasant — unplea-	Jucundus — Injucundus —	Nau-
sant — nauseous	seosus — Dulcis — Amarus —	
—sweet—bitter—	Acerbus — Acris — Aromaticus	
sour—acid—aro-	—Adustus, <i>Empyreumaticus</i>	
matic—empyreu-		
matic &c.		

SECT. 3.—*Of the Nature of Substances.*

Constitution &c. of	Materiæ natura, constitutio &c.	
a substance		
Simple, homogene-	Simplex, uniusmodi, <i>Homogeneus</i>	
ous &c.		
Compound, hetero-	Mixtus, commixtus, compositus,	
geneous &c.—	<i>Heterogeneus</i> —Compositio, du-	
a binary, ternary	plex, triplex &c.	
&c. compound		
To consist of	Constare ex, fieri ex, habere &c.	
Integrant particles	Particulæ minutissimæ	
Principles, primary	Principia ultima—Proxima	
—secondary		
Proportion of prin-	Principiorum ratio, modus &c.	
ciples	<i>Proportio</i>	
Ten, twenty &c.	Denæ, vicens &c. partes ex cen-	
parts in a hun-	tenis*	
dred		
An inorganic sub-	Res organorum expers—Fossilis	
stance—mineral	&c. <i>Mineralis</i>	
To be dug from	Ex fodinis effodiri &c.	
mines &c.		
An organic sub-	Res organica—Vegetabilis—Ani-	
stance—vege-	malis†	
table—animal		

* The distributive numerals are here most proper, since each *set* of a hundred parts contains ten, twenty &c. See note *, p. 14.

† Although this and the preceding words are technical and inelegant when applied to food, where something specific is understood, and where “*Carnes et fruges*,” “*Caro et olus*” &c. are much more proper, they are sufficiently admissible in the general sense understood above.

A primary inflam- mable	Corpus simplex incendii &c. pa- tiens, <i>Inflammabilis</i>
An acid	Acidum
An alkali——alka- line	Alcali*—Alcalinus
Their basis	Principium singulare, proprium &c. <i>Basis</i>
A compound salt— saline	Sal mixtus, compositus—Salsus, <i>Salinus</i>
A neutral salt	Sal medius, neutralis
A sub-salt, with excess of base	Sal cum alcali superante, superfluo &c. <i>Cum excessu basis</i>
A super-salt, with excess of acid	Sal cum acido superante &c. <i>Cum excessu acidi</i>
To predominate, as the base &c.	Superare, abundare
An earth—earthy	Terra—Terreus
Alkaline—proper	Alcalinus—Proprius
A metal—metallic	Metallum—Metallicus
Noble—base—pure —an ore—dross &c.	Nobilis—Vulgaris—Sincerus, inte- ger, purus — Crudus — Scoria, fæces, magma
Malleable—ductile	Malleo cedens, <i>Malleabilis</i> —Duc- tilis
Expansible by heat	Calore dilatandus &c.
Capacious of heat	Caloris capax
Conductors of heat &c.	Calorem ducens
Fusible —— to be founded, as a metal—fusion	Fusilis, <i>Fusibilis</i> —Fundi—Fusio, fusura
Infusible	Fusuræ non patiens, non fusilis, <i>Infusibilis, refractorius</i>
To be melted, as wax &c.	Liquari, liquescere &c.

* From the apparent awkwardness attending the use of indeclinable Latin substantives, in the oblique cases, this word is frequently converted into "Alcalinum:" the awkwardness of the latter term, however, as a substantive, is real; that of the former is only apparent.

Volatile—to boil (neut.)—Volatility At 212° &c.	Volatilis—Ebullire, infervere—Ad vaporandum facilitas, proclivitas &c. <i>Volatilitas</i> Ad gradum ducentessimum et duodecimum* &c
Fixed Combustible—to be burned—combustion Incombustible To decrepitate To detonate Eudiometrical A tree — shrub — herb &c. Annual — biennial &c. Foreign—native Cultivated in garden — growing wild &c. Root Bulbous — fibrous &c. A stem, stalk &c. Woody — herbaceous &c. Branches—twigs &c. Bark Leaves—flowers— fruit Flour, as of wheat &c.	Fixus Ustionem subiens &c. <i>Combustibilis</i> —Comhuri, accendi, inflammari &c—Ustio, incendium &c. Incendio immunis, igne non consumendus &c. Crepitare, <i>Decrepitare</i> Detonare Oxygenium metiens, <i>Eudiometricus</i> Arbor—Frutex—Herba &c. Annuus—Biennis &c. Peregrinus, exterus—Nativus, indigena In hortis cultus—Sylvester, agrestis Radix Bulbosus—Fibratus &c. <i>Fibrosus</i> Truncus, caulis, cauliculus &c. Ligneus—Herbaceus &c. Rami, surculi &c. Cortex Folia, <i>Frondes</i> †—Flores—Fructus Farina triticea, <i>Triticum</i> , hordeacea, <i>Hordei</i> &c.

* The ordinal numbers are, in this and all analogous examples, far more proper, in Latin, than the cardinal, by which we express them in English.

† “Frondes” signifies rather boughs than leaves.

Juice, as of laurel	Succus laurinus, <i>Lauri</i>
Hartshorn &c.	Cornu cervinum, <i>Cervi</i> *

SECT. 4.—*Of the Mutual Actions of Substances.*

Attraction, affinity &c.—to attract	Attractio, <i>Affinitas</i> † — Attrahere
Strong—weak — elective &c.	Validus, valens, <i>Fortis</i> ‡ — Infir- mus, imbecillus—Eligens, <i>Elec- tivus</i>
Repulsion — to re- pel	Repulsus, <i>Repulsio</i> —Repellere
Combination, syn- thesis — to com- bine, unite, amal- gamate &c.	Conjunctio, <i>Synthesis, combinatio</i> —Conjungere se, coire &c.
Decomposition, a- nalysis — to be decomposed	Disjunctio, <i>Analysis, decompositio</i> —Disjungi &c. <i>Decomponi</i>
To act upon—be acted upon	Agere, aliquid efficere, afficere, mutare &c.—Affici, mutare &c.
To be incompatible with	Non consentire, non convenire &c.
To detect, discover &c. — be detect- ed &c.	Deprehendere, detegere, osten- dere, monstrare, indicare &c. —Deprehendi &c.
A test	Indicium, index, testimonium &c.
To change vege- table colors &c.	Mutare, convertere colores vege- tabiles &c.

* It is much less elegant, in speaking of vegetable and animal substances, to signify the particular vegetable or animal from which they are derived, by the genitive case of the substantive, than by an adjective. Thus we should not say "Oleum cypri," "Nucleus pini," "Adeps anseris," "Sevum hirci" &c. but "Cyprium," "Pineus," "Anserinus," "Hircinum" &c.

† This word, besides being almost entirely confined to affinity by marriage, signifies rather actual alliance, than only a disposition towards it.

‡ See note *, p. 23.

To form—be formed	Facere, formare, componere, <i>Producere</i> * &c.—Fieri &c.
The result, product &c.	Quod fit &c. <i>Productio</i>
The residuum	Residuum, quod superest, restat, relinquitur
To come into contact	Contingere &c.
To grow hot	Calescere, <i>Calere</i> †
To grow cold	Infrigescere, refrigerescere, <i>Frigere</i>
To effloresce—efflorescent—efflorescence	Aëre siccescere, inarescere &c. <i>Efflorescere</i> — Siccescens &c.— In aëre exsiccatio, <i>Efflorescentia</i>
To deliquesce—deliquescent — deliquescence	Aëre liquescere, deliquescere, tabescere &c.—Liquescens &c.— In aëre dissolutio, <i>Deliquescencia</i>
To be persistent	Aëre consistere
To absorb—be absorbed	Absorbere—Absorberi
To dissolve—be dissolved — soluble —solubility	Solvere, dissolvere—Solvi, tabescere — Solverdus, dissolubilis, <i>solubilis</i> — Solutionis facilitas, <i>Solubilitas</i>
In one and a half, fifty, a thousand parts of water &c.	In sesquialtera parte aquæ, quinquagenis, millenis ‡ partibus &c.
Insoluble	Non solvendus, <i>Insolubilis</i> .
To suspend — be suspended	Sustinere—Sustineri
To impregnate—be impregnated	Inficere, imbuere &c. <i>Imprægnare</i> —Infici &c.

* See note *, p. 39.

† This and the preceding word, like “Frigescere” and “Frigere” &c. are sometimes, but very improperly used indiscriminately.

‡ Here, likewise, each *set* of one part requires one and a half, fifty &c. to dissolve it: the numerals, therefore, are more properly distributive. See note *, p. 14.

To be diffused through	Diffundi, dissipari, dispergi &c.
To saturate—be saturated—saturation	Saturare—Saturari—Expletio, <i>Saturatio</i>
To neutralize—be neutralized--neutralization	Neutrale reddere—Reddi &c.—Ad neutram partem inclinatio, <i>Neutralizatio</i>
To effervesce — effervescence	Æstquare, effervescere, bullas excitare — Æstus, effervescentia, <i>Ebullitio</i>
To retain — be retained	Retinere—Retineri
To expel—be expelled	Expellere, edere, emittere, exigere—Expelli &c. <i>Evolare</i>
To precipitate—be precipitated — a precipitate	Dejicere, demittere, <i>Præcipitare</i> * &c.—Dejici, cadere, subsidere, imum petere, ad imum deferri, descendere, <i>Præcipitari</i> —Quod dejicitur, cadit, &c.
To rise to the top—to form a pellicle &c.	Ascendere, <i>Surgere</i> , ad summum ferri &c.—Pelliculam formare
To coagulate — be coagulated	Coagulare — Coagulari, concrecere, coire

SECT. 5.—Of the Instruments of Pharmacy.

An apparatus, generally	Instrumenta, apparatus, machinamenta
A knife	Culter, cultellus
A pestle	Pistillum
A mortar—glass—marble—iron &c.	Mortarium—Vitreum—Marmoreum—Ferreum, <i>Ferri</i> †

* This word signifies rather to hurry one on to destruction, than to occasion powder to fall to the bottom of a pipkin.

† In expressing the matter of which any substance was directly composed, as well as the vegetable or animal from which any thing was derived, the Romans almost always used an adjective; and this, in the former case, usually terminated in *eus*. See note †, p. 22, and note *, p. 70.

A spatula	Spathula
A porphyry stone	Porphyrites
A vessel—earthen-ware—glazed, coated &c.	Vas, vasculum—Fictile, figulare, Terrenum—Loricatum, Vitreatum
A phial	Phiala
A jar	Olla, ollula
A box	Pyxis, pyxidicula
A basin	Pelvis
A barrel	Dolium, doliolum
A cover—cork &c.	Operculum—Suber &c.
A spoon	Cochlea
A funnel	Infundibulum
A glass rod	Virga vitrea, Baculus
A cloth, coarse, fine	Pannus, crassus, tenuis—Linteus
—linen—woollen	—Laneus—Sericus &c.
—silken &c.	
Blotting paper — coarse &c.	Charta bibula—Emporetica
A hair sieve	Cribrum, cribellum setaceum
A press	Torculare
A hempen bag	Saccus, sacculus cannabinus
A furnace—a common fire — live coals	Fornax, furnus, clibanus—Focus, ignis vulgaris, Communis*—Pruna
A chimney	Caminus &c.
A candle—lamp	Lucerna, Candela—Lampas
A water-bath	Aqua fervens, Balneum aquosum†
A vapour-bath	Ferventis aquæ vapor, Balneum vaporis
A sand-bath	Arena calida, Balneum arenæ
A Fahrenheit's thermometer	Thermometrum Fahrenheitianum‡
A Wedgewood's pyrometer	Pyrometrum Wedgevodianum
A crucible—of platinum &c.	Crucibulum—Platineum &c. Platini§
A plate of metal	Lamina metallica
A mould	Typus

* See note *, p. 43.

† See note †, p. 55.

‡ See note *, p. 16.

§ See note †, p. 22, and note †, p. 72.

A cauldron	Lebes, cacabus
A cucurbit	Cucurbita
A capital	Capitulum
A retort—the bottom, neck, mouth &c.	Retortum, <i>Retorta</i> *—Fundus, cervix, <i>Collum</i> , <i>guttur</i> , os &c.
A receiver -- well luted	Excipulus, <i>Receptaculum</i> ——Luto bene conglutinator, conjunctus &c.
A tube—a blow-pipe	Fistula, tubus—Sipho ad spiritus ducendos
A pneumatic trough	Alveolus ad spiritus colligendos
A Woulfe's apparatus	Instrumentum Vulfianum† &c.
A galvanic trough—wire &c.	Canaliculus galvanicus——Netum metallum, filum metallicum &c.
An electrical machine	Machina electrica

SECT. 6.—*Of the Operations of Pharmacy.*

A process, operation &c.	Formula, ratio, modus &c. <i>Processus</i> , <i>operatio</i>
A preparation —— extemporaneous &c.	Compositio, <i>Præparatio</i> —Extemporalis, extemporarius, extemporaneus &c.
To prepare or compose—a preparation	Parare,‡ comparare, conficere, componere, <i>Præparare</i> —Medi-

* I see no good reason for making this word feminine. The adjective “Retortus” signifies merely bent on itself; and whether it be intended to agree with “Vas” or “Instrumentum,” or to stand substantively, it should still, I think, be in the neuter gender.

† See note *, p. 16.

‡ In stating how a medicine was to be prepared, as indeed in ordering at any time, it was more usual among the Romans, and apparently considered less arbitrary and offensive, to use the future of the indicative, than the imperative mood. Thus “Mittes in olam at calefacies” seems to be a politer, as well as more classical form of expression, than the modern one of “Mitte et calefac” &c. The R. is an improvement upon the ancient formulæ, for which we are originally indebted to a superstitious belief in planetary influence on the virtues of medicines.

ed or treated medicine	camentum curatum, <i>Præparatum</i> .*
Pure	Sincerus, purus, integer
Impure, adulterated &c.	Inquinatus, impurus, adulterinus
To purify	Purificare
To cut in pieces	In frustula secare
To bruise	Contundere, subigere
To rub	Terere, conterere
To reduce to powder	In pulverem subigere, redigere
To bring to a consistence	Cogere in unum, in unitatem redigere, temperare donec corpus unum sit, <i>In massam &c.</i>
To moisten	Madefacere, humectare
To levigate	Lævigare
To dilute	Diluere
To wash—lixivate &c.	Lavare—Cineres lixivios diluere &c.
To mix	Miscere, commiscere
To put into, as a solid	Conjicere, injicere, demittere, immittere, excipere, indere &c. <i>Ponere</i>
To insert into	Inserere
To pour into—upon	Infundere—Affundere, superinfundere
To drop into	Instillare
To infuse	Macerare, efficere ut jaceat, <i>Infundere</i>
To cover, as a basin	Operire
To stop, as a phial	Subere occludere, suber immittere
To set aside	Reponere, seponere
To shake	Agitare
To skim	Despumare
To pour off from the sediment	Defæcare, <i>Elutrire</i>

* In almost the only example of the use of this word by Celsus, it evidently signifies, not *treated*, in general, for medicinal use, but *got ready before*; “*Curatus*,” in the former sense, is common both in Celsus and Pliny.

To strain—through a sieve	Eliquare, colare——Per cribrum, <i>Ope cribri*</i> , cribrare
To squeeze or ex- press	Exprimere
To throw away	Projicere
To apply heat—to expose to heat	Calorem subicere, supponere, <i>Ap- plicare</i> —Calori objicere, <i>Expo- nere</i>
To heat	Calefacere
To dry	Siccare, exsiccare
To melt (act.)	Liquare, liquefacere
To roast	Torrere
To burn, deflagrate &c. — to incine- rate	Comburare, accendere, deflagra- re, cremare &c. — In cineres comburare
To sublime	In vapores depellere, urgere &c. <i>Sublimare†</i>
To digest	Lento calore macerare, <i>Digerere</i> , <i>fovere</i>
To boil (act.)	Coquere, incoquere, decoquere, <i>Concoquere</i>
To evaporate	Aquam expellere, depellere &c. humorem coquendo consumere, <i>Vaporare</i>
To distil	Destillare
To transmit a stream of gas &c.	Transmittere auram spiritus &c. <i>Rivum, rivulum</i>
To keep or pre- serve	Servare, <i>Tenere</i>

* This is a very common, but, for the most part, a very formal and unclassical mode of expression: the use of “*Ope*” may, in general, be advantageously superseded by “*Per*.”

† This word, besides being hardly classical, is, like “*Præcipitare*,” much too heroic and *sublime* for the occasion. See note *, p. 72.

APPENDIX.

CHAPTER I.

Ossis sphenoides (Sect. 1.) species admodum inordinata est, (Sect. 2.) diciturque vespertilionem, porrectis alis, quodammodo referre. Alæ autem formantur processibus temporalibus, qui ab utroque latere extantes ad ipsa tempora producuntur; simulque, a parte inferiore ossis, alteri duo eminent, ad similitudinem ejusdem vespertilionis pedum. Ad hæc, pluribus aliis eminentiis et spinis, cum multis cavis sulcisque et foraminibus ab omni parte distinguitur.

Nullum vero os in corpore est, cujus structura inæqualior quam sphenoides est, ut quod, ab aliis partibus, admodum extenuetur, ab aliis ita intumeat ut inter crassissima in calvaria sit; quoque tenuius ab ulla parte est, eo fere densius et validius, (Sect. 3.) quo plenius, eo magis cancellatum infirmiusque est.

Positum est autem (Sect. 4.) ab ima mediaque parte calvariæ; interque cætera omnia ejusdem calvariæ ossa quodammodo se insinuat eademque accipit, atque ita omnibus per commissuram, quam suturam sphenoidem vocant, adhæret.

Utilitas ejus ossis (*Sect. 6.*) est cerebrum, aliqua ex parte, sustinere; partemque temporum, orbitaliumque et narium formare. Idem plura vasa sanguifera nervosque transmittit, pluribusque musculis originem præbet.

Musculus obliquus exterior abdominis, planus latusque (*Sect. 2.*) et ex fibris musculosis tendinosisque, (*Sect. 3.*) satis compresse inter se conjunctis, compositus, totum abdomen, a parte exteriori, continet, (*Sect. 4.*) imaue ora ejus ligamentum Poupartianum format.

Incipit autem, (*Sect. 5.*) modo serrato, ab octo inferioribus costis, partimque ab anteriore parte spinæ ossis ilii. Hinc oblique deorsum introrsumque tendens extenditur usque ad latum tendinem, qua subjacentibus musculis annectitur; indeque tendinosus ad medium ventrem perveniens, in respondente musculo, qui ab altera parte abdominis venit, per totam longitudinem terminatur.

Is musculus intestina visceraque ventris sustinet, (*Sect. 6.*) adjuvatque ad stercus urinamque reddendam. Præterea spiritui quodammodo inservit, variisque modis, prout alter vel uterque se contrahit, corpus movet.

Cerebrum concretum corpus est, (*Sect. 2.*) majus in homine, pro rata magnitudine corporis, quam in bestiis. Forma ejus ovata est, sic tamen ut a parte superiore magis gibbum, ab inferiore magis complanatum sit. Idem supra in duo hemisphæria, quæ repræsentant ovum æqualiter per longitudinem discissum, infra in sex lobos, utrinque ternos, cum pluribus minoribus excessibus, dividitur. Tota vero facies externa finditur satis altis tortuosisque rimis, in plures flexus, inter quos tenuis illa membranula, quæ cerebrum protinus contegit, demittitur. Color autem ejus subcinereus vel subfuscus est.

Cerebrum vero ipsum (*Sect. 3.*) in materia corticosa medullosaque consistit. Ex his prior, exterior, mollis et uniusmodi est, alteque inter flexus descendit; posterior, quæ eadem interior est, texturæ paulo durioris, ex materia quasi fibrosa formatur. At ventriculi in cerebro quatuor quinqueve sunt &c.

Comprehenditur autem cerebrum (*Sect. 4.*) in calvaria; totumque ossi insidit, præter lobos postremos, qui tentorio sustentur.

Cerebrum pars corporis est, quæ potissimum vim nervosam, (*Sect. 6.*) per quam sensus motusque facultatem habemus, cæteris subministrare putatur, eaque per quam omnes partes generis nervosi inter se quodammodo committuntur. Cum hoc quoque mens ipsa, magis proprie quam cum singulari ulla alia corporis parte, consentire videtur.

Cordis figura (*Sect. 2.*) est ad imaginem coni, a parte superiore gibbi, ab inferiore magis æqualis. Crassius multo est a fundo, ubi irregulare magis est, et modo procedit, modo sulcatur, sensimque attenuatur ad apicem, ubi in retuso mucrone finitur: ejusdem dexterior ora tenuis et acuta, sinisterior plenior est. Cor autem duplicatione membranæ, quæ pericardium vocatur, includitur.

Ipsum vero (*Sect. 3.*) musculus cavus est, in plures sinus divisus. Constat ex fibris carnosis, exiguis quidem, firmioribus vero compactioribusque quam in reliquis plerisque corporis partibus.

Sedes autem ejus (*Sect. 4.*) in medio pectore est, protinus post os pectorale cartilagineque verarum costarum, interque pulmonem dextrum sinistrumque conjicitur: septo transverso innititur. Fundus e regione spinæ est; corpus vero atque apex antrorsum oblique (*Sect. 5.*) sinistrorsumque inclinantur.

Cor autem centrum quasi totius generis vasculosi est, præcipuumque instrumentum (*Sect. 6.*) circuitus sanguinis. Is, alternis contractionibus relaxationibusque cordis, inde per arterias detruditur, universum corpus circumagitur, eoque tandem per venas refertur, pari modo iterum per arterias propellendus.

Ventriculus saccus amplus est, (*Sect. 2.*) longus teresque, sed ita ut ab extremis partibus sensim coarctetur; a parte sinistra autem paulo spatiosior, a dextra compressior est. Dicitur similis esse sacco teterimi istius instrumenti quod *bagpipe* vocant; vel cono, cujus fundus ad apicem reflexus fuerit. Is vero duo patula ora habet; interque ea duæ curvaturæ, altera superior, quæ eadem minor, altera inferior, quæ etiam major est, extenduntur. Superficies lævis splendidaque est.

At *ventriculus* ex quatuor tergoribus, (*Sect. 3.*) inter se per telam cellulosa commissis, componitur. Ex his externum serosum renitensque est; alterum musculosum atque duplex, ut quod ex duplici serie fibrarum constet; tertium cellulosum est, eique adeps innascitur; internum villosum est.

Ventriculus autem transverse a parte superiore (*Sect. 4.*) posterioreque ventris situs, in hypochondrio sinistro maxima ex parte continetur. Sinistra autem pars ejus, qua cum gula annectitur, juxta septum transversum est; dextra vero, qua cum duodeno committitur, sinistram partem jecinoris contingit, subter quam inseritur; totusque intestinis residet. His conjungitur, simulque per membranas eidem jecinori atque lieni.

Ventriculi munus est (*Sect. 6.*) cibos potionesque a gula accipere, eosdemque, per concoctionem, idoneos intestinis reddere. Concoctio autem quæ in ventriculo efficeretur diu quæstio fuit; hodie vero proprio humori ejus maxima ex parte tribuitur.

Testiculus exiguum corpus est, (*Sect. 2.*) quod habet formam ovatam, colorem subflavum, aspectumque quasi medullæ. A tergo ejus excedit aliquid, quod epididymis appellatur; idque, cum testiculo simul, velamentis comprehenditur, unde utriusque summa pars admodum glabra est.

At testiculi intima fabrica (*Sect. 3.*) glandulosa est, siquidem in extremis vasis sanguiferis exiguisque tubulis renitentibus, qui semen ferunt, consistit.

In scroto autem includitur, (*Sect. 4.*) ita ut a parte priore solutus atque liberior sit, a posteriore, qua a funiculo spermatico dependet, deligetur. Altera autem extrema pars ejus sursum atque antrorsum, (*Sect. 5.*) altera deorsum retrorsumque spectat.

Testiculus ad semen virile secernendum (*Sect. 6.*) inservit.

Arteria carotica communis sinistra ab arcu aortæ protinus proficiscitur; (*Sect. 5.*) simulque ut e pectore egressa est, recta pene sursum procedit in collo, neque donec ad summam laryngem pervenerit, ullos ramos emittit. Ibi vero in caroticam anteriorem internamque desinit; ex quibus prior extrorsum cursum dirigens, pluribus ramis ramulisque per superius collum exteriusque caput quoquoersum dispergitur; posterior tortuoso itinere ad cerebrum fertur.

Manifesta utilitas hujus, (*Sect. 6.*) tanquam cæterarum arteriarum, est subministrare alimentum partibus in quas distribuitur.

Nervus phrenicus sinisterior maxima ex parte a tertio cervicali, perque unum aut alterum filamentum a secundo quartoque, inchoatur (*Sect. 5.*) Inde, in collo descendens, pectus, inter arteriam venamque subclavianam, ingreditur; atque per radicem pulmonis pericardiumque discurrens, ad extremam partem ejus paulum incurvatur, quo respondeat curvaturæ pericardii super cordis apicem. Coursus ejus autem ad septum transversum finitur; per quod pluribus ramulis, quos modo radiorum exigit, dissipatur.

Hic nervus, simul cum illo qui a dextra parte venit, sentiendi facultatem mobilitatemque (*Sect. 6.*) septo transverso impertit.

CHAPTER II.

Præcipua, atque adeo fortasse sola excitans causa (*Sect. 2.*) *Febris tertianæ*, uti cæterarum quæ certum circuitum habent, virus palustre est; quem vero hæc febris semel male habuit, eum, ex vento subsolano aut aquilone aliisve multis causis, repetere solet. Ii autem maxime periclitantur, febreque, si accedit, fatigantur, qui victu tenui et exiguo, fatigatione, vigiliis, solitudine, præcedentibusve morbis corporum suorum roboram comminuerunt. De causa proxima adhuc multum quæritur.

Tertiana autem, quæ ita vocatur quia, interposito spatio integro, (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) circuitu quadraginta et octo horarum redit, ex febribus intermittentibus vulgarissima est. Accessiones autem singulæ in terna tempora dividuntur: ex quibus primum, quod frigoris dicitur, incipit a languore, torpore cibique fastidio, quæ brevi subsequuntur horrores; mens pigra est, facies totaque summa cutis pallida et astricta, spiritus gravis, pulsus arteriarum frequentes et imbecilli, urina limpida. Hoc excipit alterum tempus, quod caloris vocant; sub quo corpus incalet tumetque et rubet, capitis gravitas atque dolor est, neque raro febricitans leviter desipit; accedit sitis, lingua sicca atque aspera est, pulsusque validiores et duriores. Tertium autem tempus sudoribus denotatur, qui a capite incipientes, universum corpus brevi percurrunt; quibus profluentibus homo melior esse incipit, tandemque ad integritatem pervenit, sic tamen ut plus minus imbecillitatis atque fatigationis adhuc conqueratur. Hæc autem pestis interdum diu porrigitur, et, si depellitur, refectio longa est, febrisque recidiva esse, ut dixi, solet; raro autem per se interemit.

In hoc morbo medicina (*Sect. 5.*) triplex est; primum ut accessionem, ubi instat, arceamus; deinde ut, ubi urget, curtemus, simulque signis consulamus;

denique ut per spatium integrum corpus ita corroboremus ut ne redeat. Ad primum autem consilium valent vomitoria, vel impositum arteriis vinculum, vel aqua frigida corpus perfudisse, vel opium dedisse. Proximum auxilium ad alterum propositum præstat, simulque aromata tepidæque potiones et balneum. Ad tertium vero usus ostendit corticem peruvianum, vel arsenicum, summo præsidio esse, quæ proprietate quadam adversus hoc malum valere videntur. Cibum liberaliorem esse convenit.

Igitur corticis peruviani pulveris drachma una aut altera (*Sect. 6.*) singulis horis commode devoratur: quod si hoc ventriculus non sustinet, potui dari, vel immitti in alvum a parte inferiore potest. Arsenicum ex aqua bibitur, a guttis binis ad denas liquoris ejus, semel atque iterum quotidie.

Lippitudini (*Sect. 1.*) omnes pariter obnoxii sumus, (*Sect. 2.*) si modo causæ evidentes ejus admotæ fuerint. Inducitur autem maxime aut casu externo, ut siquid oculum percusserit, vel usserit vel in eum delapsum fuerit, aut vento, aut frigore, aut ebrietate, vel vigiliis, vel aspectu ipso oculi inflammati. Locis æstuosis potissimum infestat; ibique ex contagio manifeste proficiscitur.

Hoc incommodum (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) primum denunciatur sensu quasi arenulæ quædam grana se subter palpebras insinuaverant, cum ardore in parte et punctionibus. Ut procedit, oculus intumet rubetque, et vasa ejus, non modo tumidiora quam pro natura, sed etiam plura esse videntur. Lippiens pungentem dolorem in oculo conqueritur, ad caput usque intentum, neque levissimum motum ejus sustinet; lumen refugit, assidue illacrymat, sæpeque febricula accedit. Quod ad præsagium pertinet, lippitudo aut acuta esse aut longa potest; et modo levis admodum affectus est, modo gravis atque terribilis. Vulgare autem genus raro suppurat, sed post paucos dies resolvitur, homoque ad sanitatem perducitur.

Ad hunc affectum utilissima est (*Sect. 5.*) sanguinis detractio, qua optime cohibetur inflammatio; si-

mulque proficiunt vesicatoria, medicamentaque quæ alvum liquant, impetum sanguinis alio depellendo. Ad hæc, vomitoria, collyriæque quæ aut reprimunt, aut dolorem sopiunt, et victus potissimum ex pulticulis et sorbitionibus ad inflammationem resolvendam plurimum conferunt.

Hæc igitur inculcari (*Sect. 6.*) ab initio debent. Homo in tenebris habendus est; sanguis, aut incisa vena in brachio, aut accommodatis hirudinibus circa oculum, aut levibus plagis palpebræ inferioris vel ipsius oculi, mittendus; vesicatoria temporibus imponenda; oculus ipse vaporandus, collyriisque idoneis lavandus, oræque palpebrarum, ubi homo ita cubitum, leni unguento illinendus, ne per quietem inter se conglutinentur; ad hæc, res acres mandendæ naribusque ducendæ.

Quoniam *Morbilli* (*Sect. 1.*) semel solum per ætatem hominis aliquem occupare (*Sect. 2.*) solent, iidemque ex proprio contagio concitantur, sequitur ut iis infantia pueritiaque maxime pateant. Ex pueris vero robustissimum atque plenissimum quemque præcipue torquent.

Tempus quo puer, post contagium, incipit ægrotare (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) incertum est. Inchoatur autem morbus a febre, solitisque ejus notis, cum raucitate, tussi et sternutatione; spiritus gravis est, cursusque humoris a naribus oculisque ab initio protinus vexat; accedit sæpe aliquid soporis, mensque interdum alienatur. Post aliquot dies papulæ rubræ super cutem erumpunt, quæ coëunt in maculas leviter asperas: febris tamen cæteraque mala potius intenduntur sub eruptione, neque imminuuntur nisi post desquamationem, quæ plerumque octavo nonove die accidit. Quod si morbus ipse rarius cubantem rapit, consequentiæ ejus esse solent tabes, struma, ventris longus fluor, atque aqua inter cutem, quæ difficulter fere eliduntur, neque raro ita protrahuntur, ut puerum tandem absumant.

In morbillis, ut ad quos, ubi semel inceperint, facultates medicamentorum (*Sect. 5.*) ad curtandum

parum opitulentur, unicum pene curantis propositum est inflammationem prohibere, cæteraque mala, prout maxime opprimunt, depellere; atque ita fauces lævare, alvum aut comprimere aut sollicitare, reliquaque hujusmodi, ut exigit res, facere.

Itaque, si postulatur, sanguis (*Sect. 6.*) vel ex brachio, vel ex capite pectoreve, defixis hirudinibus vel cucurbitulis cum ferro, detrahitur; vesicatoriaque eidem pectori admoventur. Præterea in balneum puerum subinde demisisse prodest. Ad tussim autem sorbetur infusum lini, vel tale aliquid, vaporesque ex aqua commode spiritu trahuntur.

Eæ fœminæ potissimum *Menorrhagia* conflictantur (*Sect. 2.*) quibus corporis constitutio, vel firma admodum et robusta, vel laxa et imbecilla est. Objectis vero fluxus movetur vel exercitatione vehementi, vel injuriis extrinsecus illatis, vel contracta alvo quæ non nisi magno nisu excernitur, aut concubitu, aut frigore pedibus admoto, aut vulvæ ipsius vitio.

Profluvium vero præcedere (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) solent capitis lumborumque dolores, cum vertigine et spirandi difficultate. His accedit calor, pulsusque articularum validi et duri, tandemque sanguis erumpit. Quiescente vero profusione, succedunt pallor, lassitudo, cibi fastidium, pedum tumores; laborans crebro inhorrescit, cæterisque omnibus corporis difficultatibus, quæ summam infirmitatem comitari solent, conficitur. Hoc vero vitium raro perimit; sæpe tamen in diuturnum fluorem album desinit.

Curatur autem (*Sect. 5.*) variis modis, pro genere corporis quod afficitur, et modo sedantia remedia ventremque solventia, modo corroborantia desiderat. Protinus autem coërcent fluxum cibi tenuiores, refrigerantiaque et astringentia, et quicquid denique sanguinem a vulva avertit: nocet quicquid corpus accendit.

Ergo in lecto collocanda est mulier (*Sect. 6.*) summaque ei quies præcipienda. Interdum, incisa vena, vel per hirudines inguini agglutinatas, sanguinem mittere, simulque medicamenta quæ alvum purgant su-

mere convenit: item nitrum delingere, vel ex rosa acidoque sulphurico potionem identidem bibere, vel (quod magis valet) acetatis plumbi exiguum modum, cum opio, devorare. Frigus omnibus modis adhibitum idoneum est.

Opportunior *Apoplexiæ sanguineæ* senectus (*Sect. 2.*) quam juvenia est; eosque maxime opprimit quibus forma corporis quadrata et obesa est, cum capite amplo brevique collo, quique genus vitæ degunt desidiosum atque luxuriosum, nimiusculeque sibi potus ardentis et vinolentos indulgent. Hujusmodi corpora facile offendit plenus cibus, aut ira, aut sol, aut demissum caput, aut torsum nimisve astrictum collum, aut quicquid denique auctum impetum sanguinis in cerebrum movet; unde ea compressio ejus quæ morbi continens causa est.

Antecedunt (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) autem ipsum impetum morbi plurima indicia unde colligere possumus instare. Merito igitur terret si dolor capitis, faciei insolitus rubor est; si marcet animus; si ante oculos imagines quædam versantur, vel iis subinde tenebræ offusæ sunt; si sonant aures; si sermo non explicatur; si leves membrorum tremores sunt. Ipse autem impetus neminem fallit. Homo subito prolabitur, sensu motuque privatus; supinus fere jacet, gravique somno oppressus esse videtur; spiritus laboriosus est, et rhonchos plerumque edit; facies aut rubet aut livet; oculi eminent, interdumque apoplecticis dentibus frendit; pulsus validi fereque tardiores sunt. Hæc igitur modo ad exitium perseverant, modo discutiuntur; sin vero morbus non protinus mortiferus est, tamen hominem raro ita dimittit, ut plane invaleat, et neque corpore neque animo postea laboret. Itaque nihil fere nisi malum augurari licet. Incisa apoplecticorum corpora omnia signa concurrentis sanguinis in cerebrum plerumque ostendunt.

Huic igitur malo longe præstat occurrere (*Sect. 5.*) quam succurrere; id quod molimur omnibus partibus medelæ qua corpus attenuatur. Quod si nihilominus venit, juvantis consilium est sedantibus capiti ipsi ad-

hibitis, excitantibus autem aliis partibus, (qualia valida purgantia sunt) sanguinem a capite derivare. Inutilia autem omnia irritamenta ipsius cerebri sunt, ad actiones ejus naturales excitandas, quæ sic optime restituentur, si causam defectionis sustulerimus.

Ad hoc, primum est (*Sect. 6.*) sanguinem detrahare, non modo bene largo canali incisa vena, sed etiam affixis hirudinibus deraso capiti, vel cucurbitulis sic ut cutis incidatur. Postea injiciendum est vesicatorium, vel (quod melius est) lintea aqua frigida madefacta. Caput autem sublime esse, scapulæque quam maxime attolli debent. Tum adigendus in alvum est magnesiæ sulphas ex infuso sennæ, vel aliud medicamentum quod eam evocet; simileque aliquid, ubi facultas devorandi redit, bibere expedit. Quod si ex ictu lapsive vitium fuerit, confugiendum ad manus curationem et ad modiolum erit.

Affectus hystericus (*Sect. 1.*) muliebrem sexum pene solum vexat, (*Sect. 2.*) præcipueque juniores viduas; ex cæteris, virgines magis quam mulieres ei proclives esse videntur, eæque maxime habitus corporis plenioris. His facile concitatur subito aliquo gravique animi affectu, veluti gaudio, terrore et iis similibus. Quod ad obscuram causam pertinet, putatur ex coacervatione quadam sanguinis in genitalibus protinus proficisci.

Venit autem (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) malum per accessiones, quas fere præcedunt dolor sensusque inflationis in ventre, qui sensim in guttur ascendens, strangulationem, ex intercluso spiritu, minatur. Fœmina nunc concidit, suique compos esse desinit; corpus varie torquetur, membraque disperguntur, et modo porriguntur, modo retrahuntur; accedunt risus atque illacrymatio, ægraque subinde conclamat alienaque loquitur; fluxus salivæ ex ore est. Post aliquamdiu accessio decedit, fœminaque soporatur; neque nisi post crebros ructus suspiriaque ad se plane redit. Hoc autem malum, etsi vehemens aspectuque terribile sit, tamen plerumque præsagire possumus medicabile fore; neque enim unquam occidit, nisi tum cum in aliis terminatur, quæ perniciem afferre possunt.

In hoc affectu curatio (*Sect. 5.*) duplex est, primum prævenire accessionem corrigendo, tenuibus cibis et iis similibus, habitum corporis unde proficiscitur; deinde, ubi urget, tollere. Medicus tamen raro arcessitur sub ipso impetu morbi, satisque tuto fere ægra necessariis suis committitur; quæ, nares volatilibus excitando, sternutamenta que evocando, et usitatiora quædam adversus spasmos medicamenta adhibendo, satis commode illam curare solent.

Superest solum medicus ut imperet (*Sect. 6.*) tenuem victum, uti dixi, cætera que quæ corpus attenuant; idemque, si admodum mobile esse videtur, ut solitis remediis confirmet.

Ut cæteri hydropes, ita *Hydrops ventris* (*Sect. 1.*) corpora laxa (*Sect. 2.*) atque infirma maxime implicat, moveturque magnis exinanitionibus, ullave alia causa quæ imbecillitatem facit; ad hæc, viscerum tumoribus, cæterisque quæ sanguinis cursum per venas impediunt. Causa proxima ejus est coitus aquæ in ventre, qui vel ex majore copia eo concurrente, vel ex minore inde sublata, vel ex utroque efficitur.

Hoc vero vitium (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) subesse testatur ventris tumor, qui digitis cedit, sensumque quasi circumfluentis materiæ percussus præbet. Facies pallida est, vultus sollicitus, cutis arida, spiritus gravis, cum siti atque urina parca rubraque et subsidentia demittente. Ex his autem testimoniis quo plura gravioraque sunt, eo asperiores, quo pauciora et leniora, eo sanabiliorem morbum fore prædicimus: considerandum quoque idem per se, an ex alio orsus sit, quo judicemus verisimile sit fore ut tollat hominem an ipse tollatur.

Quod ad curationem vero (*Sect. 5.*) pertinet, medici est primum id agere ut morbum sanet; deinde, si hoc non licet, ut tolerabiliorem reddat. Ad hæc, initio respicere ad causas debet, quæ, si discuti possunt, discutiuntur: tum autem vires medicamentorum, quæ utilia fore videntur, experiri, ad ipsam aquam educendam; qualia sunt vomitoria, purgantia, sudores elicientia, et (quæ plurimum adjuvare solent) urinam

moventia : postremo corpus cibis uberioribus medicamentisque confirmare, omnibusque modis operam dare ne aqua redeat.

Bibere igitur (*Sect. 6.*) homo debet digitalis scilæve tincturæ guttas denas aut duodenas ex aqua ter quotidie ; subindeque commode infricatur abdomen illitis digitis. Si ad ferrum decurrendum est, satis tuto aqua scalpro, circumdato prius fasciis ventre, evocatur ; plagæque oræ in unum postea habenis emplastri attrahuntur, quo vulnusculum conglutinetur. Postridie elaterii granum unum, cum potassæ supertartrate, recte sumitur.

Scorbutus eos premit (*Sect. 2.*) maxime quorum corpora inertia, aliquave alia causa, debilitantur. Contrahitur plerumque victu ex carnibus putrescentibus et salitis, ideoque ei nautæ præ aliis expositi sunt ; idque præsertim cœlo frigido. Causa ejus proxima esse existimatur salsa præter naturam conditio sanguinis ; verum hoc minus certum est.

At ista valetudo (*Sect. 3. and 4.*) primum se ostendit tristitia quadam atque torpore ; quibus brevi succedunt præcordiorum gravitas summaque virium defectio. Gingivæ spongiosæ sunt, sanguinemque, ex levissimo quoque tactu, effundunt ; facies pallida tumidaque est ; crebræ maculæ lividæ super cutem erumpunt ; os fœtet, spiritusque facile excitatur ; pulsus infirmi atque frequentes sunt. Accedunt vagi dolores, maxime per quietem, corporisque summa macies ; homo tamen mente raro labitur. Sub finem morbi, articuli intument et rigescunt ; sanguis ex navibus auribusque et alvo fertur ; stercus atque urina sponte redduntur ; ægerque tandem crebris dejectionibus extinguatur, nisi idonea curatione ab interitu raptus fuerit. Adapertum corpus omnes pene partes plus minus molles vitiatasque ostendit, præter cerebrum quod plerumque firmum atque integrumque est ; sanguis vulgo præter naturam liquidus reperitur.

In hoc morbo curando, (*Sect. 5.*) ratio pariter atque experientia ostendit victus rationem plurimum præstare ; remediaque cætera, citra cibum ex frugibus, uti-

litem vix ullam habere, hunc per se ad morbum depellendum satis valere.

Usus igitur frugum (*Sect. 6.*) imprimis inculcandus est; et cum his simul, acidum citricum ex aqua, vel nitratem potassæ ex aceto, vel infusum brasii potui identidem sumsisse adjuvat. Quod superest, propria mala propria remedia desiderant, quales sunt gargarizationes, frictiones et iis similia.

CHAPTER III.

Sulphur materia flava (*Sect. 2.*) opacaque est, quæ in crystallos concrecere potest, quæque sæpissime, aut in massis teretibus, aut in pulvere subtilissimo, reperitur. Nisi ubi fricatur vel calescit, inodorum insulsumque est. Idem pene duplo gravius quam aqua est.

Hoc fossile inter simplicia (*Sect. 3.*) corpora quæ incendium patiuntur diu enumeratum est; perperam tamen, cum ex oxygenio et hydrogenio quodamque proprio principio constet. Liquatur ad gradum caloris ducentimum vicessimum et sextum; ad hoc, volatile est facillimeque comburitur.

Sulphur aëre neque siccescit (*Sect. 4.*) neque liquescit: aqua non solvitur. Inter hoc atque oxygenium attractio valida est, simulque variis rationibus conjunguntur: nitrogenio non afficitur &c.

Ad sulphur autem præcipitatum (ut dicitur) comparandum, (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) cum eo calx ex aqua decoquitur, humorque colatur. Huic deinde acidum muriaticum instillatur, quod sulphur dejiciat; idque denique aqua bene lavatur.

Acidum nitricum humor (*Sect. 2.*) non pinguis est, limpidus expersque coloris. Odor ejus acerrimus est, idemque cuti admotum, flavum colorem inducit. Ubi quam maxime condensum est, habet ad sesquialterum pondus aquæ.

Hujus autem acidi (compositum enim est) centenæ partes (*Sect. 3.*) habent tricenæ propemodum partes nitrogenii septuagenasque oxygenii. Principiorum autem rationes paulum inter se diversæ diversis Chymicis proponuntur.

Veluti cætera acida, convertit cæruleos colores (*Sect. 4.*) vegetabiles in rubros; coitque cum alcali terrisque et oxydis metallorum, et simul ea neutralia reddit, ipsumque neutrale redditur. Idem multis rebus disjungitur. Aquæ commixtum calescit: albumen coagulat. Ubi validissimum est, olea plurimaque metalla, si fuis infunditur, inflammat.

Hoc acidum comparatur (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) superinfundendo in potassæ nitratem, contusum et in retortum vitreum conjectum, acidum sulphuricum, protinusque ex arena calida in excipilum, luto bene conjunctum, destillando. Quod primum vero hac ratione paratur parum sincerum est, ut quod oxydo nitrico semper inquinetur, acidumque nitrosum dicitur. Hoc, subjecto calore, postea expellitur, acidumque demum nitricum fit.

Ammonia spiritus (*Sect. 2.*) pellucidus, levis, tenuis atque invisibilis est, cum odore saperoque validissimo. Pressuræ renititur, cæterisque proprietatibus suis manifestis aliis aëreis corporibus respondet.

Hujus vero alcali compositio duplex est, centenæque partes ejus fiunt, (*Sect. 3.*) per pondus, ex octogenis nitrogenii vicensique hydrogenii; per molem autem, prioris singulæ mensuræ ad ternas posterioris sunt.

Ammonia solvit (*Sect. 4.*) phosphorum et sulphur acidisque conjungitur; ex quibus muriaticum optimus ejus index est, ut quod, simul atque ammoniam contingit nubeculam albam faciat. A singulis mensuris aquæ ammoniæ non pauciores sexties centenis septuagenisque mensuris absorbentur, antequam aqua saturatur.

Aqua autem ammoniæ formatur (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) transmittendo auram spiritus, qui ascendit ex commixtis inter se ammoniæ muriatis pulvere calceque recens extincto, subjecto calore, per aquam distillatam in instrumento Vulfiano exceptam.

Arsenicum in laminis cinereis fulgentibusque (*Sect. 2.*) occurrit, potestque in crystallos coire. Gravitas ejus specialis plurimum variat.

Uti reliqua metalla, corpus simplex (*Sect. 3.*) atque uniusmodi esse existimatur. Hoc vero ex vulgaribus metallis est, sed neque ductile est, neque malleo cedit; admodum autem volatile est, rubroque calore inflammatur.

Arsenicum oxygenium ab aëre (*Sect. 4.*) attrahit, multoque magis ab acido nitrico nitrosove. Conjungit se quoque cum phosphoro sulphureque et plurimis metallis: in hydrogenii spiritu solvitur. *Arsenicum* pluribus testimoniis detegitur &c.

Oxydum album ejus (quod solum in medicina valet) colligitur (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) ex caminis furnorum, in quibus crudum cobaltium torretur. Hoc, initio parum purum, in pulverem subigitur, crucibuloque inditur; ex quo, supposito calore, in alterum super prius conglutinatum transit, atque ita a rebus alienis facile purificatur.

Duo genera *Opii* in officinis (*Sect. 2.*) reperiuntur, turcicum indicumque; ex quibus, prius solidius est magisque friabile, et coloris fuscii cum polline flavo; posterius liquidum magis et tenax, colorisque obscurioris.

Opium non liquescit calore, (*Sect. 3.*) facile vero accenditur. Constitutio ejus, maxima ex parte, est ex gummi resinaque; quibus accedunt paulum olei volatilis extractivæque et sulphatis calcis, quodque maxime ad rem pertinet, exiguus modus salis alterius, qui in se id principium continet unde potissimum facultates *opii* medicinales sunt.

Opium tabescit (*Sect. 4.*) alcohole pariter atque aqua. Præcipua compositio ejus medicinalis (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) fit ex *opii* in pulverem redacti binis unciiis, quæ in totidem libras alcoholis diluti demittuntur; vasculumque ita repositum ut lento calori objiciatur sæpiusque interim agitetur, post septem dies excipitur, tincturaque per chartam colatur.

Cinchonæ corticis tres potissimum species sunt, (*Sect.* 2.) pallida flavaque et rubra. Omnes autem nobis in frustulis plus minus crassis convolutisque feruntur; a parte exteriori scabræ sunt licheneque contextæ, ab interiori, coloris rubri. Eadem fragiles sunt, parsque fracta non aspera et spinosa, sed æqualis et splendida est. Odor leviter aromaticus est; sapor astringens.

Plurimæ autem arbores sunt (*Sect.* 3.) unde hic cortex comparatur; omnes vero peregrinæ sunt, nascunturque maxime in America australi. Quod ad principia autem corticis, hæc plurima esse constat; numerus vero incertus est. Verisimile tamen est vires ejus, maxima ex parte, novo cuidam alcali, quod in eo nuper repertum est, inesse.

Hic cortex imbuit (*Sect.* 4.) virtutibus suis aquam frigidam perinde atque calidam, et alcohol; sic tamen ut humor plurimis rebus non conveniat, sed his quodammodo mutetur, aliquidque demittat. Quinetiam quicquid ex aqua paratur post aliquos dies per se corrumpitur.

Ad infusum autem formandum hac formula utimur. (*Sect.* 5. and 6.) Corticis in pulverem crassum subacti uncia in aquæ frigidæ libra, horas viginti et quatuor, maceratur; humorque postea eliquatur. Quod relinquitur projiciendum non est; sed servandum ad extractum, cæterasque compositiones quæ coquendo fiunt, conficiendas.

Sennæ folia oblonga et acuta sunt, (*Sect.* 2.) colorisque læte virentis. Odor levis est; sapor subacris leviterque acerbus. In mercatura, veræ cassiæ sennæ folia cum multarum aliarum arborum commiscentur.

Hæc autem species extera est, atque (*Sect.* 3.) annua, etsi aspectus ejus est quasi fruticis. Foliorum principia potissimum mucilago et extractiva sunt.

Senna autem solvitur, (*Sect.* 4.) aliqua ex parte, et in alcohole et in aqua; sic tamen ut aqua infervere non debeat, ita enim principium valens quodammodo mutatur redditurque inutile.

Sennæ simplicissima forma pulvis est ; qui interdum conficitur (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) conterendo in unitatem paria pondera sennæ foliorum potassæque supertartratis.

Meloë vesicatorius bestiola est, corpore longo (*Sect. 2.*) viridique et splendido. Odor ejus nauseosus est ; sapor acerrimus.

Parum quidem convenit quid principium sit (*Sect. 3.*) unde virtutes medicinales meloës proficiscantur. A Robiquet vero putantur rei albæ cuidam crystallinæque, quæ, simul cum multis aliis rebus, in meloë deprehenditur, inesse.

Meloë vesicatorius facultatibus suis aquam (*Sect. 4.*) pariter atque alcohol inficit, ita ut extractum, ex alterutro factum, perinde pene atque meloë ipse valeat.

Emplastrum autem meloës componitur (*Sect. 5. and 6.*) ex sevi ovilli, ceræ flavæ resinæque pineæ paribus ponderibus, quæ simul liquantur ; liquatisque meloës tantundem, quantum singulorum priorum est, commiscetur.

