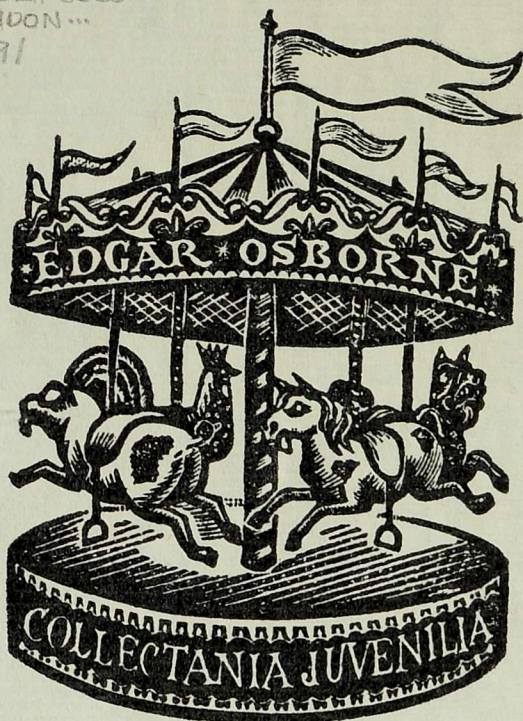




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III

THE
London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to
acquaint the Learner with Things
as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The TWENTIETH EDITION.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,
Author of the *English Grammar*, and late
Sur-Master of St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.



LONDON:

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M D C C X C I.

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PATER-NOSTER-ROW, LONDON.

1. **A** Short Introduction to GRAMMAR (commonly called the *Accidence*) generally to be used: Compiled for the Instruction of those who desire to attain to the Knowledge of the *Latin Tongue*.

2. *Brevissima Institutio: Seu, Ratio Grammatices cognoscendæ ad omnium Puerorum Utilitatem perscripta (vulgò dicta Lily's Grammar) quam solam Regia Majestas in omnibus Scholis docendam præcipit.*

3. *Lily's Rules construed: Whereunto are added, Tho. Robinson's Heteroclitics, the Latin Syntaxis, and Qui mihi.* Also there are added the Rules for the Genders of Nouns, and Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, in *English* alone.

4. *Figuræ and Profodia* construed.

5. *Institutio Græcæ Grammatices Compendiaria, in Usus Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. In Usus studiosæ Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam Literarum Nexus & Scripturæ Compendia, quæ partim Elegantiæ, partim Brevitatis Causâ, usurpari solent.*

6. A new Edition of *Lily's Grammar*, in which the Text has been collated with the oldest and best Editions; the Examples to the Rules compared with the ancient *Roman* Writers, and the Places cited from whence they were taken: Some few Things, which before were generally excepted against, amended; others, that were obscure and difficult, explained by short Notes; and the Whole printed upon a new Letter, and in a more plain and commodious Manner than any former Edition.



THE
P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Pædagogus for a School Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the Back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus,

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The true and primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed, which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To; Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth; Back, or Up; Under; Upon, or Over;

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus, Avarus, signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; as he that knows what Liber, Culter, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most natural and entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may, at the same Time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young
Readers,

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [¯].

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THE
L O N D O N
V O C A B U L A R Y.

of THINGS.



A THING
hath
A Name
A Sign
A Mark or Note
A Mode or Manner

R ES, ei, f.
Nōmen, nomīnis, n.
Signum, i, n.
Nōta, æ, f.
Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

<i>A Kind</i>	Gēnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Part</i>	Pars, tis, f.
<i>Or Member</i>	Membrum, i, n.

A Part is

<i>An Half</i>	Dīmīdĭum, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken Part</i>	Fruſtum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mĭca, æ, f.

Things have alſo their

<i>Cauſe</i>	Cauſa, æ, f.
<i>Nature</i>	Natūra, æ, f.
<i>Fortune</i>	Fortūna, æ, f.
<i>Beginning</i>	Princĭpĭum, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fĭnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmĕrus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lŏcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātĭum, i, n.

A Thing is

<i>The World</i> 1	Mundus, i, m.
<i>A Body</i>	Corpus, ōris, n.
<i>The Sky</i> 2	Æthĕr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>	Spĭrĭtus, ūs, m.

G O D created the World out of

<i>Nothing</i>	Nĭhĭlum, i, n.
----------------	----------------

In a Body there is

<i>Matter</i>	Mātĕrĭa, æ, f.
<i>Form</i>	Forma, æ, f.
<i>Figure</i>	Figūra, æ, f.

In the Sky are,

<i>The Sun</i>	3		Sōl, is, m.
<i>The Moon</i>	4		Lūna, æ, f.
<i>A Star</i>	5		Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

<i>Light</i>			Lūx, cis, f.
<i>A Sun Beam</i>	6		Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

<i>A Shadow</i>			Umbra, æ, f.
<i>Darkness</i>			Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A Spirit is

<i>God</i>			Dēus, i, m.
<i>An Angel</i>			Angēlus, i, m.
<i>A Mind</i>			Mens, tis, f.
<i>A Soul</i>			Or, Ānīmus, i, m.
<i>A Devil</i>			Ānīma, æ, f.
			Diabōlus, i, m.

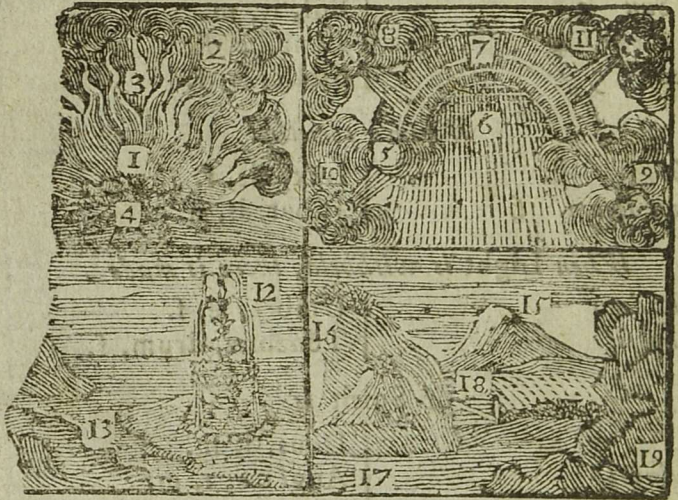
Who inhabit

<i>Heaven</i>	8		² Cælum, i, n.
<i>The Element</i>			Ēlēmētum, i, n.
<i>Hell.</i>			³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

² In the Plural Cæli, Cælorum, m.

³ Loci Inferni.

II. *Of the* ELEMENTS.

In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aër, èris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) cometh

A Spark

Smoke 2

A Flame 3

Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.

Fūmus, i, m.

Flamma, æ, f.

Fūlīgo, īnis, f.

In the Fire are

A Firebrand 4

A live or hot Coal

Embers, or hot Ashes

Torris, is, m.

Prūna, æ, f.

Fāvilla, æ, f.

After the Fire there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes,</i>	Cīnis, ěris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or, Cīner.

In the Air (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i> 5	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog, or Mist</i>	Nĕbūla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The four Chief of Winds are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zĕphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Āquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster, tri, m.

From a Cloud cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, ĩnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gĕlu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar, or white Frost</i>	Prūīna, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnĭtru, n. Undeclined
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

Rain, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
-----------------	----------------

Rain, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great Shower, or Storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
---------------------------------	---------------

¹ This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

Water is

A Spring, or Fountain 12

Fons, tis, m.

A River 13

Rivus, i, m.

A Wave

Or, Amnis, is, m.

The Sea

Unda, æ, f.

Mære, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is

The Ocean

| Océanus. i, m.

A River bath

A Bank

Rīpa, æ, f.

A Brink

Margo, ĩnis, d. rather m.

A Channel

Alvēus, i, m.

A Whirlpool

Vortex, ĩcis, m.

A Gulf

Gurges, ĩtis, m.

A Shallow, or Ford

Vādum, i, n.

From Water cometh

A Drop

Gutta, æ, f.

A Bubble

Bulla, æ, f.

Foam, or Froth

Spūma, æ, f.

Ice

Glācies, ěi, f.

Water, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

A Pool, or Pond

Stagnum, i, n.

A Lake

Lācus, ũs, m.

A Marsh, or Fen

Pālus, ũdis, f.

A Ditch

Lācūna, æ, f.

The Sea bath

A Shore

Līttus, ōris, n.

A Haven, or Port

Portus, ũs, m.

A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay

Sĭnus, ũs, m.

An Arm, or Strait

Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

An Isle, or Island 14

| Insūla, æ, f.

The Earth is

Land		Tērra, æ, f.
Ground		Hūmus, i, f.
Firm Ground		Sōlum, i, f.
		Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the Earth is

An Hill 15	[16		Collis, is, m.
A Mountain, or great Hill			Mons, tis, m.
A Plain Field 18			Campus, i, m.
A Vale, or Valley 17			Vallis, is, f.
A Rock 19			Rūpes, is, f.

Earth mixed with Water is

Mud		Līmus, i, m.
Mire, or Dirt		Cænum, i, n.
		Or, L tum, i, n.

Earth without Water is

Dust		Pulvis, ěris, m.
		Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

Earth cut up with its own Herb is

A Turf		Cēipes, itis, m.
A Clod of Earth		Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of Earth are

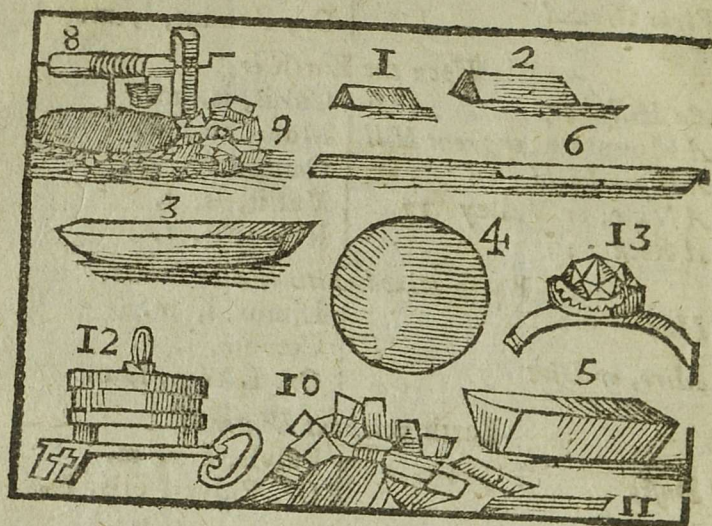
Clay		Argilla, æ, f.
Marl, or white Earth		Marga, æ, f.
Ruddle, or Red Oker		Rubrica, æ, f.
Chalk		Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the Earth is taken

A Mineral		¹ Min ra, æ, f.
A Plant		Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no Latin, but an Italian Word; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS and METALS.



The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A Mineral is

J Juice
A Metal
A Stone

S Uccus, i, m.
Metallum, i, n.
Lapis, idis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

Säl, is, m.
Alūmen, ĩnis, n.
Sulfur, ũris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A Metal

A Metal is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth; as

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead		Sandyx, icis, m.
Called by the Moderns		Or, Mīnium, i, n. *
White Lead		Cērissa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel		Chälybs, ybis, m.
-------	--	-------------------

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigræse

		Ærūgo, ĩnis, f.
--	--	-----------------

Metals are digged out of

A Mine	8	Fodīna, æ, f.
--------	---	---------------

A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

Sand		Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel		Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone	10	Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone		Sīlex, icis, d.
A Pumice Stone		Pūmex, icis, m.

* This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the Mine itself.

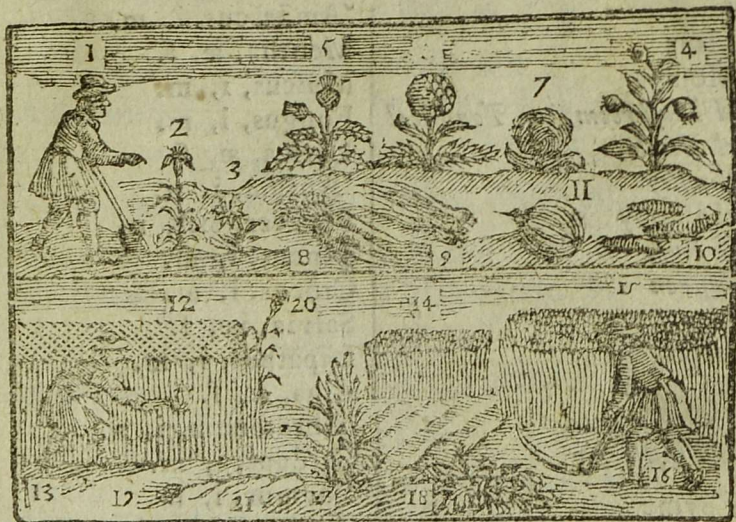
<i>A Whetstone</i>	11		Cos, ōtis, m.
<i>A Marble</i>			Marmor, ris, n.
<i>A Loadstone</i>	12		Magnēs, ētis, m.
<i>A Jewel</i>	13		Gemma, æ, f.
<i>A Jewel or precious Stone is</i>			
<i>A Diamond</i>			Adāmas, antis, m.
<i>A Sapphire</i>			Sāpphīrus, i, f.
<i>A Chrysolite</i>			Chrysōlithus, i, m.
<i>An Emerald</i>	[lour		Smārāgdus, i, m.
<i>A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-</i>			Pyrōpus, i, m.
<i>A Jasper</i>			Jaspis, idis, f.
<i>An Agate</i>		Achātes, æ, or is, m.	

Like to Jewels are

<i>Glaſs</i>		Vitrum, i, n.
<i>A Crystal</i>		Cryſtallus, i, f.
		Or Cryſtallum, i, n.
<i>A Pearl</i>		Margārīta, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB
A TREE

H Erba, æ, f.
Frütex, icis, m.
Arbor, öris, f.

An HERB is

Grass | Grāmen, inis, n.
Flax | [Grain] Līnum, i, n.
All Manner of Corn or | Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur | Lappa, æ, f.
Fern, or Brakes. | Fīlix, icis
Hemlock. | Cīcūta, æ, f.

Hyffop	Hysōpus, i, f.
A Lily 2	Līlium, i, n.
Mallow	Malva, æ, f.
Marygold	Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram	Amārācus, i, m.
Mint	Mentha, æ, f.
Mofs	Muscus, i, m.
A Mushbroom, or Toadstool	Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle	Urtica, æ, f.
Parsley	Apīum, i, n.
A Poppy 4	Pāpāver, ěris, n.
A Rusb	Juncus, i, m.
Saffron	Crōcus, i, m.
Sage	Salvia, iæ, f.
Sorrel	Lāpāthus, i, m.
Sea-weed	Alga, æ, f.
Southernwood	Abrōtōnum, i, n.
A Thistle 5	Carduus, i, m.
Thyme	Thymus, i, m.
Vervain	Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet	Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood	Viōla, æ, f.
	Absinthium, i, n.
Eatable HERBS.	
An Artichoak 6	Olus, ěris, n.
Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow Grass	Cināra, æ, f.
Lettuce	Aspārāgus, i, m.
Coleworts	Lactūca, æ, f.
	Brassica, æ, f.
Which becoming headed, are called	
Cabbage 7	¹
Eatable Roots are	
Beet	Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick	Allium, i, n.

¹ This is called Brassica Capitata.

A Leek	Porrum, i, n.
An Onion	Cēpe, is, n. &
Radish 3	Cēpa, æ, f.
A Turnip	Rāphānus, i, m.
	Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits are

A Cucumber	Cūcūmis, is, & ěris, m.
------------	-------------------------

The biggest sort of which Fruit is

A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin	Pēpo, ōnis, m.
-----------------------	----------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

A Melon	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
---------	----------------

As the biggest sort is

A Gourd	Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
---------	------------------

(12) C O R N is

Barley 14	Hordĕum, i, n.
Millet, or Grout	Mīlium, i, n.
An Oat 15	Avēna, æ, f.
Rice	Oryza, æ, f.
Wheat 13	Ador, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal, or Flour	Fārīna, æ, f.
Bran	Furfur, ūris, m.

PULSE

<i>is</i>	Lĕgūmen, ĩnis, n.
A Bean 17	Fāba, æ, f.
Darnel	Lōlium, i, n.
Lentils	Lens, tis, f.
A Pea	Pisum, i, n.
Vetches or Tares 18	Vicīa, æ, f.

In Corn is

The Beard 19*An Ear* 20*A Grain, or single Corn**An Husk**The Stalk**Standing Corn is* 12*A mixture of sundry Grains**Or Mescelline, is*

Arīsta, æ, f.

Spīca, æ, f.

Grānum, i, n.

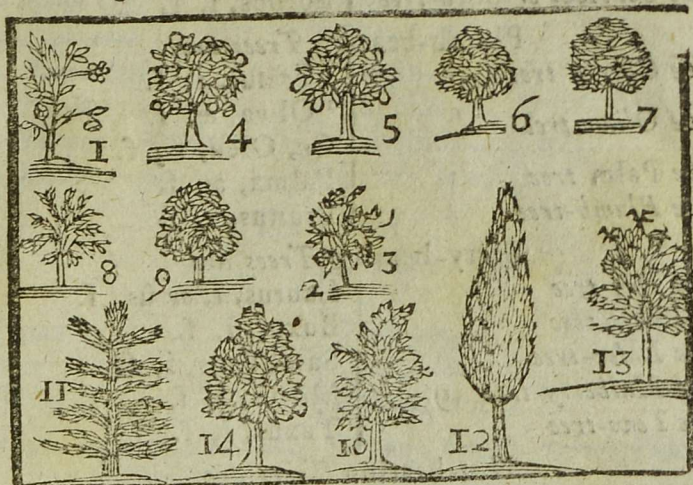
Glāma, æ, f.

Culmus, i, m.

Sēges, ētis, f.

Farrāgo, īnis, f.

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy
The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

RUbus, i, m. or f.

Jūnīpērus, i, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or, Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrīca, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Rācēmus, i, m.

Pampīnus, i, m.

Mālus, i, f.

Fīcus, ūs, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

<i>The Pear-tree</i>	6		Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service, or Sorb-tree</i>			Sorbus, i. f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

<i>The Cherry tree</i>			Cērāfus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>			¹ Oliva, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>			Or, Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>			Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>			Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

<i>The Bay-tree</i>			Laurus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>			Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>			Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i>	9		Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>			Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

<i>The Almond-tree</i>			Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>			Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-tree</i>			Cōrylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-tree</i>	14		¹ Juglans, dis, f.

Forest-Trees are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>			Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i>	10		Fraxīnus, i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>			Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>			Bētŭla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i>	11		Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>			Suber, ěris, n.
<i>The Cyprus-tree</i>			Cŭpressus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	13		Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>			Abies, ěcis, f.
<i>The Lime, or Linden-tree</i>			Tilīa, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>			Acer, ěris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>			Quercus, ūs, f.

¹ Arbor is understood.

<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	~llex, icis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar tree</i>	Pōpūlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, icis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit	Fruētus, ūs, m.
<i>is</i>	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērasum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Daētylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	~Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pyrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The sorb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on Trees, Shrubs, such is

<i>A Grape</i>	Uva, æ, f.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Grape-stone</i>	Acinus, i, m.
<i>A Mulberry</i>	Morum, i, n.
<i>A Strawberry</i>	Frågum, i, n.

Spice-bearing Trees bring forth

SPICE	Arōma, tis, n.
<i>is</i>	
Cinnamon	Cāfia, æ, f. or Cinnānum, i, n.
Ginger	Zingiber, ëris, n.
Mace	Macis, idis, f, in Plautus.
Pepper	Piper, ëris, n.

The Oak bears.

An Oak Corn, or Acorn | Glans, glandis, f.

From Trees also come

<i>Frankincense</i>	Thus, thūris, n.
<i>Pitch</i>	Pix, pīcis, f.
<i>Rosin</i>	Rēsina, æ, f.

Parts of a Plant are

<i>The Root</i>	Rādix, icis, f.
<i>The Stump</i>	Stirps, is, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Caulis, is, m.
<i>The Bark</i>	Cortex, icis, d.
<i>A Bough, or Branch</i>	Rāmus, i, m.
<i>A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon</i>	Surcūlus, i, m.
<i>A Sucker, or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots or Sides of the Stock</i>	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
<i>A fresh or green Leaf</i>	Frons, frondis, f.
<i>A dead or withered Leaf</i>	Folium, i, n.
<i>A Blossom, or Flower</i>	Flos, flōris, m.

Trees

TREES *have*

Wood | Lignum, i, n.

Which hath

A Knot | Nōdus, i, m.

Of Wood is made

A Faggot | Fascis, is, m.

A Nut hath

A Shell | Pūtāmen, ĩnis, n.

A Kernel. | Nūclēus, i, m.

Trees growing together make

A Wood | Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest | Saltus, ũs, m.

A Grove | Nēmus, ōris, n.

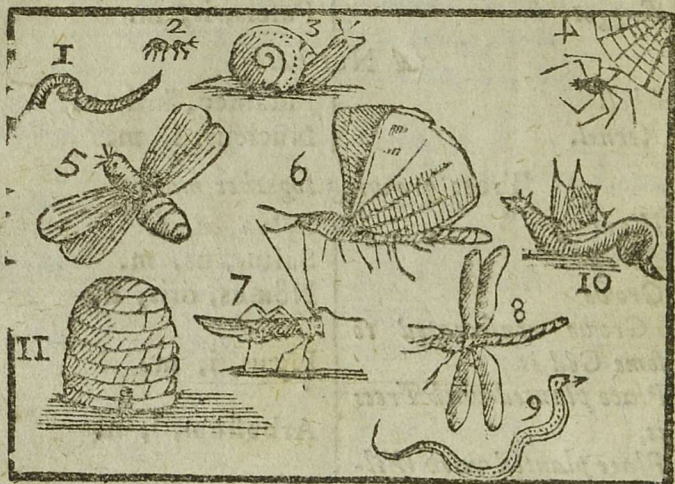
*A Grove consecrated to
some God is* | Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is* | Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is* | Sālictum, i, n.

*A Place planted with
Oaks is* | Quercētum, i, n.

VI. Of INSECTS.



AN Animal or
Living Creature
hath

Life
Sense
Sex

ANimal, ālis, n.

Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, ūs, m.
Sexus, ūs, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch, or Feeling

Vīsus, ūs, m.
Auditus, ūs, m.
Odōrātus, ūs, m.
Gustus, ūs, m.
Tactus, ūs, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound,	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	~Odor, ōris, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	~Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantā ia, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the *Masculine Gender*, *Anguis* is understood; when in the *Feminine*, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

Creeping Insects are

A Worm	1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire			Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar			Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea			Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm			Cīcīndēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech			Hīrudo, inis, f.
A Louse			Pēdicūlus, i, m.
A Moth			Tīnēa, æ, f.
Nits			Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm			Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3		Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider	4		Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider			Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick			Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch			Cimex, icis, m.

Flying Insects are

A Bee	5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		[fly	Scārābæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-			Asīlus, i, m.
A Butterfly	6		Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket			§ Cīcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket			Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly			Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat			Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust			Lōcūsta, æ, f.

§ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Cantharis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fūcus, i, m.
<i>batb not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		Acūlēus, i, m.
<i>A Serpent or Creeper is</i>		
<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vīpēra, æ, f. 9
<i>An Asp</i>		Aspis, ĩdis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Bās. liscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Drāco, ōnis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lācertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Sālāmandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpius, ii, m.
		Or Scorpio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Cölüber, bri, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		Nātrix, ĩcis, m.
		Or Hydrus, i, m.

A Bee in

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	Alveāre, is, n. & 5
<i>maketh</i>		Alveārium, i, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, lis, n.
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		Fāvus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cēra, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		Exāmen, ĩnis, n.

VII. Of BIRDS.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A Black Bird
 A Chaffinch
 A Gold Finch
 A Green Finch
 A Lark
 A Nightingale
 A Quail
 A Robin Red Bread
 A Starling, or Stare
 A Thrush
 A Titmouse

Mērūla, æ, f.
 Fringilla, æ, f.
 Carduēlis, is, f.
 Or ʼAcanthis, idis, f.
 Chlōris, idis, f.
 Or, Virēo, ōnis, m.
 ʼAlauda, æ, f.
 Luscīnīa, æ, f.
 Corturnix, icis, f.
 Erīthæcus, i, m.
 Sturnus, i, m.
 Turdus, i, m.
 Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

A Coot	Fūlica, æ, f.
A Crane 1	& Fūlix, icis, f.
A Didapper or Dob-chick	Grus, ūis, d.
A Duck 16	Mergus, i, m.
A Goose 4	ˆAnās, ātis, f.
An Heron	Anser, ěris, m.
A Pelican	Ardĕa, æ, f.
A Stork	Pĕlicānus, i, m.
A Swan	Cicōniā, æ, f.
A Water Wagtail 6	ˆOlor, ōris, m.
King's Fisher	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
	Halcyon,
	Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

A Crow or Rook 8	Cornix, icis, f.
A Cuckow	Cūculus, i, m.
An Eagle	ˆAquila, æ, f.
An Hawk	Accipiter, tris, m.
A Kite or Glead	Milvus, i, m.
A Magpy or Piannet 5	Or, Milvius, i, m.
An Owl 9	Pīca, æ, f.
A Parrot 13	Noctūā, æ, f.
A Raven	Or, Būbo, ōnis, m.
A Vulture	Pfittācus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, Or,
	Vulturius, i, Phœd.

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

A Cock 12	Gallus, i, m.
	Whose Female is
A Hen	Gallina, æ, f.
	C
	A Dove

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10		Cö Columbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10		Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>	6		Passer, ěris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>			Hĭrundo, ĭnis, f.
<i>A Cock being gelt is called</i>			
<i>A Capon</i>			Cāpo, ōnis, m.
			Or, Cāpus, i, m.
<i>Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as</i>			
<i>A Bat</i>			Vespertĭlio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>			Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>			Perdix, ĭcis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>			Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>			Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>			Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

<i>A Bill or Beak</i>			Rostrum, i, n.
<i>A Comb or Crest</i>			Crista, æ, f.
<i>A Wing</i>			Ala, æ, f.
<i>A Feather</i>			Plūma, æ, f.
<i>An hard Feather or Quill</i>			Penna, æ, f.
<i>A Claw or Crop</i>			Inglāvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

<i>A Nest</i>	15		Nĭdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15		Ovum, i, n.
<i> bath</i>			
<i>A White</i>			Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>			Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>			Auceps, cūpis, c.

Catcheth BIRDS with

<i>Birdlime</i>			² Viscum, i, n.
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And puts them into

<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11		Aviārium, i, n.
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¹ Also a Poulterer.² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called Mistletoe, or Misseldine.

VIII. Of FISHES.

*River and Pond FISHES are*

AN Eel 1
A Gudgeon

A Pearch 2

A Pike

A Tench 7

ANguilla, æ, f.
Göbuis, i, m.
Or, Göbio, ònis, m.
Perca, æ, f.
Lūcius, i, m.
Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3

A Mullet

An Oyster 4

A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
Mugil, īlis, m.
Ostrēa, æ, f.
Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish	6		Cancer, ri, m.
A Salmon			Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills			Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.
-------	--	--	------------------------

Instead of Feet they have

Fins			Pinnæ, ārum, f.
------	--	--	-----------------

FISHES have also

Scales			Squāma, æ, f.
--------	--	--	---------------

FISH that are covered with

A Shell			Testa, æ, f.
---------	--	--	--------------

are called

Shell Fish			Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.
A Fisherman	8		Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook	9		Hāmus, i, m.
A Net	10		Rēte, is, n.
Salt Fish			Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE

The labouring Beast

PECUS, ōris, n.

Jūmentum, i. n.

The Four-footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast

| Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow

| Bos, bōvis, m. & f

¹ *This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus, being understood.*

A Bull 1 | Taurus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Cow	Vacca, æ, f.
An He Goat 2	Hircus, i, m.
A gelded Goat	Cāper, ri, m.
An Heg 3	Porcus, i, m.
A Ram	Ariēs, ētis, m.

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4 | Ovis, is, f.

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | Vitulus, i, m.

A Ram gelded is called

A Wedder | Vervex, ēcis, m.

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer | Jūvenca, æ, f.

A She Goat | Cāpra, æ, f.

bringeth forth

A young Goat or Kid | Hædus, i, m.

A Sheep brings forth

A Lamb | Agnus, i, m.

A Sow | Sus, suis, com.

brings forth

A Pig | Porcellus, i, m.

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig | Verres, is, m.

¹ Sus in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word Swine is also in English; but with this Difference, that Swine is used in both Numbers.

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig | ¹ Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass	5		Asinus, i, m.
A Camel			Cāmēlus, i, m.
An Elephant	6		Elēphas, antis, m.
An Horse	7		Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare			Equa, æ, f.
A Mule			Mūlus, i, m.
			♂ Mūla, æ, f.

To an HORSE belong

A Bridle	7		Frænum, i, n.
A Saddle	7		Ephippium, i, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Simus, i, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Cūniculus, i, m.
A Deer	10		² Dāma, æ, f.
A Fox			Vulpes, is, f.
An Hart or Stag			Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind			Cerva, æ, f.
which bringeth forth			
A Fawn			Hinnulus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

An Hare 11
 An Hedge Hog
 A Lion 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.
 Ēchīnus, i, m.
 Lēo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

A Lionsess
 A Leopard
 A Mole
 A Monkey or Marmoset
 An Ounce
 A Panther
 A Porcupine
 A Squirrel
 A Tyger
 A Wolf

Lēæna, æ, f.
 Pardus, i, m.
 Talpa, æ, d.
 Cercopithēcus, i, m.
 Lynx, cis, f.
 Panthēra, æ, f.
 Hyftrix, icis, f.
 Sciūrus, i, m.
 Tīgris, is, f.
 Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

A Dog or Bitch 13
 A Cat 14
 A Mouse 15
 A Rat
 A Weasel

Cānis, is, com.
 Fēlis, is, f.
 Mus, mūris, m.
 Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

A Mouse Trap 15

Muscipūla, æ, f. Or,
 Muscipulum, i, n. Phæd.

Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are

A Beaver
 A Crocodile
 A Frog
 A Tortoise

Fīber, ri, m.
 Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
 Rāna, æ, f.
 Testūdo, inis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.

² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of *small Cattle, as Sheep, &c.*
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of *big Cattle, as Oxen, &c. are called*

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is | Cātulus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungūla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, OX, and COW, are remarkable for the
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pālĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, ĩdis, f.
| Or, Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

*A Shepherd
who hath*

| Pastor, ōris, m.

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

*An Huntsman
hath*

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

*Cave or Den
into*

| Cāverna, æ, f.

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak,
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A grown Man 4

An old Man 5

Infans, tis, c.

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, viri, m.

Senex, senis.

¹ *Infans*, *Adolescens*, and *Senex*, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped our Method will excuse the inserting them here.

So in the other Sex, there is

An Infant or Babe	1	Infans	_____
A Girl, Lass, or Wench	6	Puella,	æ, f.
A Maid or Virgin	7	Virgo,	inis, f.
A grown Woman	8	Mulier,	ëris, f.
An Old Woman	9	Anus,	ûs, f.

A MAN by his KINDRED is

A Father	Pater,	ris, m.
A Grand Father	Avus,	i, m.
A Son	Filius,	i, m.
A Grand Child	Nepos,	otis, m.
A Brother	Frater,	tris, m.
A Father-in Law	Socer,	ëri, m.
A Son in Law	Gëner,	ëri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

A Step Father	Vitricus,	i, m.
A Step Son	Privignus,	i, m.
An Uncle by the Father	Patruus,	i, m.
An Uncle by the Mother	Avunculus,	i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

A Nephew	1	
A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son	2	Pätruëlis, is, m.

¹ A Nephew is called Filius Frätis, or Filius Söröris.

² It is an adjective, Fräter being understood.

A Woman by her Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlia, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sōror, ōris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Nūrus, rūs, f.
A Step-Mother	Növerca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	1

A Man too big is

A Giant 10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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A Man too little

A Dwarf 11	Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

The proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōnius, i, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgīus, i, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacōbus, i, m.
John	Jōannes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

¹ A Niece is called, Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōrōris.

Peter	Pētrus, i, m.
Richard	Ricardus, i, m.
Robert	Robertus, i, m.
William	Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are,

Ann	Anna, æ, f.
Catherine	Cātharina, æ, f.
Elizabeth	Elizabētha, æ, f.
Eve	Eva, æ, f.
Hannab	Hanna, æ, f.
Jane	Jāna, æ, f.
Joan	Joanna, æ, f.
Mary	Marīa, æ, f.
Sarah	Sara, æ, f.
Susan	Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the Body are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, ŷtis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, ŷs, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

The Crown of the Head 1

The Ear 3

The Temples of the Head 4

The Face

Crinis, is, m.

Or, Capillus, i, m.

Vertex, icis, m.

Auris, is, f.

Tempora, um, pl. n.

Facies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5	Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>	Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6	Ocūlus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7	Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8	Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9	Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>	¹
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>	Pūpilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>	Lāchryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>	Nāres, ĩum, pl. f.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>	Lābĭum, i, n.
<i>The outer Cheek</i>	Or, Lābrum, i, n.
	Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>	Gingĭva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>	Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth	Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>	Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>	Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>	Guttur, ūris, n.

¹ Called *Album Oculi*.

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throat- | Jügulum, i, n.

The hinder Part [the |

Or the Nape or Crag | Cervix, icis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gūla, æ, f.

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,
and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back | Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder 13 | Hūmērus, i, n.

The Mid Back | Dorfum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Latus, ěris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sīnus, ūs, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The Belly | Venter, ris, m.

The Navel | Umbīlicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, ĩnis, n.

The L O N D O N

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Bræch | Pōdex, icis, m. or
| Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called.

The Buttocks | Nātes, ūm, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called*

The Arm 18 | Brāchŭm, i, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbitus, i, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called*

The Fore-Arm |
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called*

The Hand | Mānus, ūs, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

* Called Carpus, i, m.

Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dĭgĭtus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail below		Unguis, is, m.
The Hip, or Haunch is		Coxa, æ, f. Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh	25	Fĕmŭr, ōris, n.
which reaches to		
The Knee	26	Gĕnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Poples, ĭtis, m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANGLE is

The Leg		Crŭs, crŭris, n.
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The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sāra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	Pes, pĕdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep	30	²
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The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot	32	Planta, æ, f.
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The FOOT hath

A Toe		³
The great Toe is	31	Hallux, ūcis, m. Or, Hallus, i, m.

² Called Tarsus, i, m.³ Called Digitus Pedis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sinerw</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ipis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrana, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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The inward PARTS of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventricūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>	Stömāchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [Stomach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

*The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with
A Casul* | Omentum, i, n.

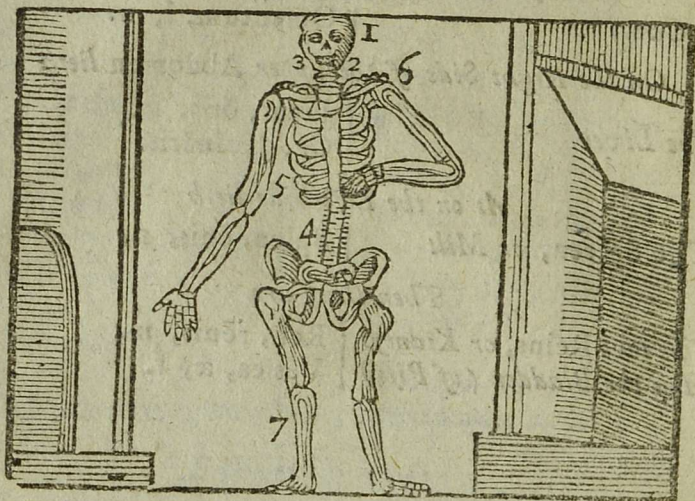
*On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth
The Liver* | Jēcur, ōris, n.
| Or, Jēcīnōris.

*As on the Left Side lieth
The Spleen, or Milt* | Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piss) | Vēsica, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300; divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body, and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

T HE Skull 1	C Rānium, i, n.
The Cheek Bone 2	Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Jaw Bone	Or, Māla, æ, f.
With 32 Teeth 3	Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4	1
which hath 34	
Joints, or turning Bones 6	Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
24 Ribs 5	Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
And the 2 Shoulder Blades	Scāpūla, æ, f.
The Shin Bone 7	Tib'ia, æ, f.

^a Spina Dorſi.

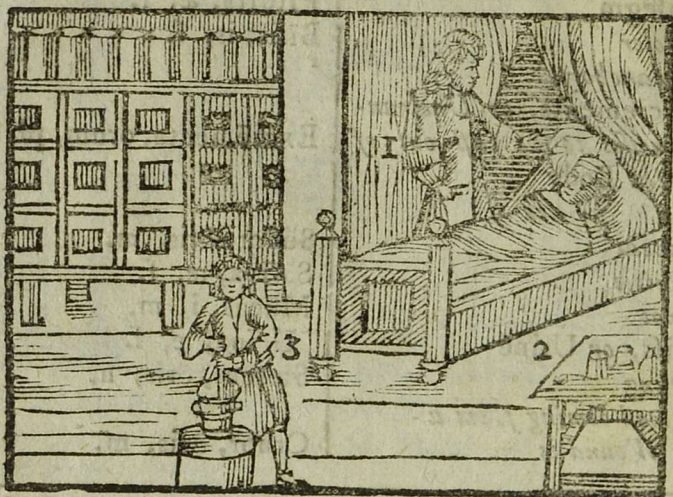
The

The Humours of the Body are

Blood	Sanguis, inis, m.
Gall	Fel, fellis, n.
Milk	Lac, lactis, n.
Phlegm	Pituita, æ, f.
Choler	Bilis, is, f.
Melancholy	¹
Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
are	
Sweat	Sudor, oris, m.
Spittle	Saliva, æ, f.
Snot	Mucus, i, m.
Piss, or Urine	Urina, æ, f.
Dung	Stercus, oris, n.
Blood coming from a Wound is	Cruor, oris, m.

¹ Bilis Atra.

XIII. OF DISEASES.



The Body is subject to

A *Wound*
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

V *Ulnus, ěris, n.*
Ulcus, ěris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ěris, n.
Vibex, ĩcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains a

A Scar

Cicātrix, ĩcis, f.

Disease

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>		Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>		Tuffis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i>		Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or Dropsy</i>		
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>		Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>		¹ Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>		Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>		Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>		Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>		Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Physician</i> 1		Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of Diseases gives

<i>Physic</i> 2		Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>		Mēdicāmen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>		Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>		Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>		Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no Disease, there is

<i>Health or Welfare</i>		Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>		Rōbor, ōris, n.

¹ This Word properly signifies the GOUT of the Foot, but is generally taken for the GOUT in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

A MIND
Reason
WILL

MEns, tis, f.
Or, Anĭmus, i, m.
Rătĭo, ōnis, f.
Vŏluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND,
are

Love
Hatred
Joy
Pleasure
Hope
Desire
Fear
Dread
Shame
Anger
Or Rage
Envy

Amor, ōris, m.
Odĭum, i, n.
Gaudium, i, n.
Vŏluptas, ātis, f.
Spes, ei, f.
Dĕsĭdĕrĭum, i, n.
Tĭmor, ōris, m.
Mĕtus, ūs, m.
Pŭdor, ōris, m.
Ira, æ, f.
Fŭror, ōris, m.
Invidĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or
Hunger | Fămes, is. f.

Want of Drink, or
Thirst | Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth
Leanness | Măcies, ei, f.

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, i, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ěris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ěris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nĕgōtium, i, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Officium, i, n.

Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, i, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, i, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fīdes, ei, f.
<i>From Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
<i>to do these things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

COpia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Optōnium, i, n.

For Eating there is

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.
<i>Besides what</i>	
The Butcher	Lānīus, i, m.
<i>Sells in</i>	
The Shambles	Mācellum, i, n.
Beef	'

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating,

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

The Romans expressed the Name of Butcher's Meat by
two Words, as

¹ Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton,	Cāro Ōvina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal,	Cāro Vītūlina
Or, Calf's Flesh	
² Venison	Cāro Fērīna

² Flesh taken by Hunting.

<i>Dainty Dishes</i>		¹ Pulmentum, i, n.
<i>For Sauce</i>		Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.
<i>Men use</i>		Condimentum, i, n.
<i>Oil</i>		Olëum, i, n.
<i>Vinegar</i>		Acëtum, i, n.
	<i>Eating a Meal is</i>	Jentaculum, i, n.
<i>A Breakfast</i>		Prandium, i, n.
<i>A Dinner</i>		Cœna, æ, f.
<i>A common Supper</i>		Mērenda, æ, f.
<i>A Bever, or, Afternoon's Luncheon</i>	<i>For Drinking there is</i>	Cervisia, æ, f.
		Vinum, i, n.
<i>Ale, or Beer</i> 2		Fæx, fæcis, f.
<i>Wine</i> 3		Convivium, i, n.
<i>which hath</i>		Epulum, i, n.
<i>Dregs, or Lees</i>		Hospes, itis, m. & f.
<i>At a Feast</i> 4		Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.
<i>Or a Banquet</i>		Daps, dāpis, f.
<i>A Guest</i> 5		Ferculum, i, n.
<i>eateth of</i>		Buccæa, æ, f.
<i>Dainties, or good Cheer</i>	<i>Bread is made by</i>	Pistor, ōris, m.
<i>A Mess or Dish of Meat</i>	<i>Meat is dressed by</i>	Cōquus, i, m.
<i>borne to the Table</i>		Pöpina, æ, f.
<i>A Morsel or Mouthful, is</i>		
<i>A Baker</i>		
<i>A Cook</i>		
<i>in</i>		
<i>A Cook's Shop</i>		

¹ These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

*A Vintner or Alehouse Man
selleth Wine or Ale in
A Tavern or Alehouse*

Caupo, ōnis, m.

Caupōna, æ, f.

XVI. OF APPAREL.



For Clothing of the Body,

THe Taylor 1
maketh with
Thread
And a Needle

of
Cloth 2
A Garment

Sartor, ōris, m.

Filum, i, n.

Acus, ūs, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.

On the Head is worn

An Hat or Cap	3		¹ Pīlĕum, i, n.
			Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.
A Peruke or Perriwig	4		Or, Gālĕtus, i, m.
			Cāliendrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

A Cloſe Coat	3		Tūnica, æ, f.
A Great Coat			Lācĕrna, æ, f.
A Riding Coat	5		Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
A Cloak	6		Pallĭum, i, n.
A Gown	7		Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches	8		² Fĕmōrālia, um, pl. n.
Stockings	9		Tībīālia, um, pl. n.
are tied with			
A Garter			Periſcĕlis, ĭdis, f.

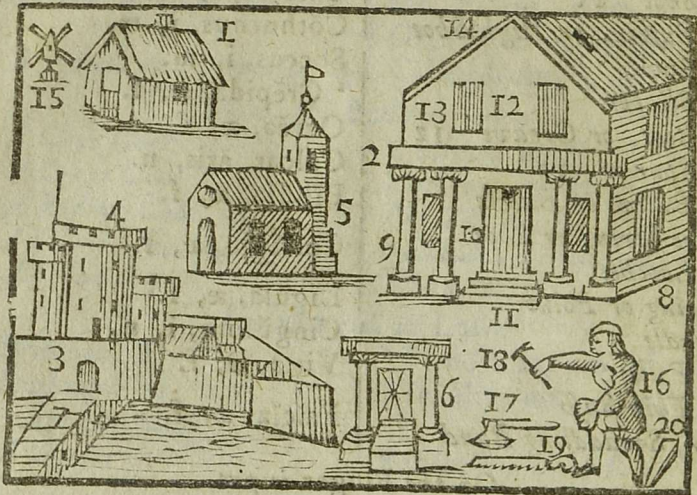
¹ The Romans ordinarily uſed no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a conſtant Cover, but only occaſional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at ſome particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them uſing ſome Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

² The Romans in no reſpect differ more from the Modern Dreſs, than in that they had nothing anſwering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet inſtead of theſe, under their lower Coat, they ſometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with ſilken Scarfs, or *Faſciæ*, which, from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmōrālia, Tībīālia.

<i>A Shoemaker</i> 10	<i>Sūtor, ōris, m.</i>
· <i>maketh</i>	
<i>A Shoe</i> 11	<i>Calceus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>	<i>Cōthurnus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Sock</i>	<i>Soccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Slipper</i>	¹ <i>Crēpida, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i> 12	<i>Ocrēa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Spur is</i> 13	<i>Calcar, āris, n.</i>
<i>A Button or Buckle</i>	<i>Fibūla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Shoe String or Shoe</i>	
<i>Latchet</i>	<i>Corrīgia, æ, f.</i>
<i>String or Point</i>	<i>Līgūla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Girdle</i>	<i>Cingūlum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Fillet</i>	<i>Vitta, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Thin Sash</i>	<i>Fascīa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Swaddling Band</i>	
	<i>On the Finger is put</i>
<i>A Ring</i>	<i>Annūlus, i, m.</i>

¹ This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A Building

Æ Des, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House

Dōmus, ūs, & i, f.

A Cot or Cottage 1

Cāsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

Pālātium, i, n.

A Fort or Castle 3

Arx, cis, f.

A Tower 4

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

Templum, i, n.

An Altar 6

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>A Stove</i>		Hypōcaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagnio</i>		Balnēum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>A Shop</i>		Officīna, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>		Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>		Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>		Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>		Atrium, i, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7		Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>		Clōāca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8		Pāries, iētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>		Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cranny</i>		Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>		Angulus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>		Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10		Fōres, ium, f.
<i>The Door</i>		Offium, i, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>		Valvæ, arum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>		Līmen, inis, n.
<i>into</i>		
<i>The Hall</i>		Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Trīclīnīum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāvē, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cūlīna, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promtūārīum, i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the keeping of any Thing in</i>	Armārium, i, n.
<i>By a Step or Stair you go into</i>	Grādus, ūs, m.
<i>The Bed Chamber in which is</i>	Cūbīculum, i, n.
<i>A Study</i>	Mūsēum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Cœnācūlum, i, n.
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	¹ Cāmēra, æ, f. Or, Fornix, icis, f.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire place</i>	² Cāmīnus, i, m. Or, Fōcus, i, m.
<i>On the Outside of the House appears</i>	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	³ Pergūla, æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	Fēnēstra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	Culmen, inis, n. Or, Fastīgīum, i, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percustus forte. *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymo-
logicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergūla is a place joined to the House, open on
the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the
Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with,
or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

<i>A Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>A Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

<i>A Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>A Hinge</i>	Cardo, ĩnis, d.
<i>A Chain</i>	Cătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bar, or Bolt</i>	Obex, ĩcis, d.
	Or, Pefsŭlus, i, m.
<i>A Lock</i>	Sira, æ, f.

Which is opened by

<i>A Key</i>	Clavis, is, f.
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Under the House is

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
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Out-Houses are

<i>A Stall, or Stable</i> <i>in which is</i>	Stăbŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Crip or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill</i> 15	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy, or House of Of-</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well</i> [fice	Pŭteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

<i>A Street, or Row</i>	Vĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppĭdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mŭrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Mœnia, um, pl. n.

A Mar-

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | Förum, i, n.

A Building is made by

<i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i>	² Fäber, ri, m.
<i>A Plank</i>	Planca, æ, f.
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>	Tābula, æ, f.
<i>Ax, or Hatchet</i> 17 <i>He useth also</i>	Sēcūris, is, f.
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	Mallēus, i, m.
<i>A Saw</i> 19	Serra, æ, f.
<i>A File</i>	Līma, æ, f.
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	Cūneus, i, m.
<i>A Square</i>	Norma, æ, f.
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	Vectis, is, m.
<i>Glue</i>	Glūten, īnis, n.
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	Clāvus, i, m.
<i>A Brick is</i>	Lāter, ěris, m.

A Smith worketh Iron upon

An Anvil | Incus, ūdis, f.

¹ This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
 HOUSEHOLD STUFF
*A whole Set of any Things
 whereby one is furnish-
 ed, is*

SUpellex, etilis, f.
¹ Instrumentum, i, n.

¹ Boves, Jumenta & Instrumentum Rusticum, Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For dressing of Victuals, there are

A Pot	1		Olla, æ, f.
A Cauldron or Kettle	2		Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which bath</i>			
A Cover or Lid	3		Opercūlum, i, n.
A Frying Pan	4		Sartāgo, inis, f.

For blowing of the Fire, there is

A Pair of Bellows	5		Follis, is, m.
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For taking up Coals

A Pair of Tongs	6		Forceps, ĩpis, d.
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For giving a Light, there are

A Lamp or Light	7		Lūcerna, æ, f.
			Or Lampas, ādis, f.
A Flambeau or Torch			Fax, fācis, f.
A Candle	8		Candēla, æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>			
A Candlestick	9		Candelābrum, i, n.
Or Lanthorn, or Lantern	[10]		Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon, there is

A Seat			Sēdes, is, f.
A Stool			Sella, æ, f.
A Foot-stool, or low Seat			Scābellum, i, n.
A Bench or Form			Scāmnnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on, there are

A Chair	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
A Cushion			Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on, there are

A Cradle	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
A Bed	13		Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon, there are

<i>A Table</i> 14		Mensa, æ, f.
<i>on which are put</i>		
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15		Mantile, is, n.
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>		Mappa, æ, f.
<i>A Carpet</i>		Tapes, etis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16		Culter, tri, m.
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There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>		Vas, vasis, n.
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>		Thēca, æ, f.
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>		Saccus, i, m.
<i>A Purse</i>		Crūmēna, æ, f.
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>		Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i> 17		Pyxis, idis, f.
<i>A Coffer or Chest</i>		Arca, æ, f.
<i>A Desk</i>		Scriniūm, i, n.
<i>A Basket</i> 18		Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19		Dolium, i, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>		¹ Cādus, i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>		² Amphōra, æ, f.

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

A Pitcher		Urcęus, i, m.
A Bucket, or Pail	20	Sitūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding of Meats or Broths are

A Dish	21	Discus, i, m.
A deep Dish, or Platter		Pātina, æ, f.
A Trencher		1

Drinking Vessels are

Any Kind of Cup	22	Pōcūlum, i, n.
Bowl or Goblet		Pātēra, æ, f.
A Pot with a hollow Belly		Ampulla, æ, f.
Or a Bottle	23	
A Drinking Glass *		
Any Thing to hold by the Ear or Handle of a Cup, Pot, or Jug		Ansa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

A Salt-seller	24	Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

Tapestry Hangings		Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
A Picture		Pictūra, æ, f.
An Image		Imāgo, ĩnis, f.
A Looking-glass		Or, Sīmūlācrum, i, n. Spēcūlum, i, n.

¹ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Cālix Vitręus.

For cleaning of a Room, they use

A Broom, or Besom | Scōpa, æ, f.

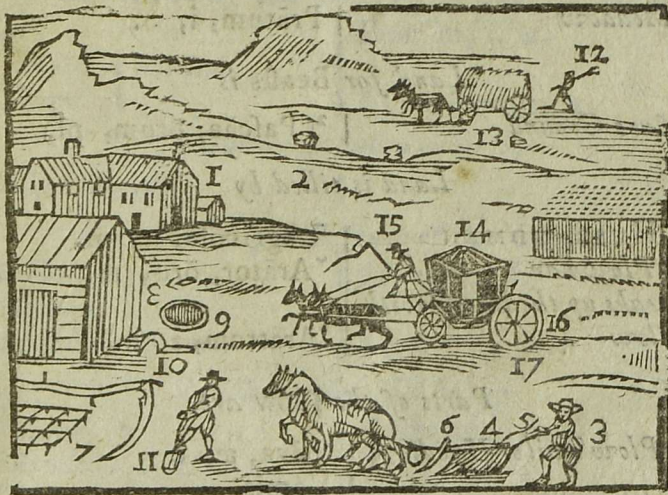
And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Saw-dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūla, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

A Country Farm 1

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

RUS, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium. i, n.

LAND is

Arĕa, æ, f.

Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for Herbs and Flowers is

A Garden | Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit Trees is

An Orchard | Pōmārium, i, n.

Land for Corn is

Arable Land,
Or, Land for Plowing | ¹ Arvum, i, n.

Land for Hay is

A Meadow | Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts is

Pasture Ground | ² Pascūa, ōrum, pl.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN		- Agrīcōla, æ, m.
The Plowman 3 breaks up the Earth with		- Arātor, ōris, m.
A Plow 4		- Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are

The Plow Tail or Handle 5		Stīva, æ, f.
The Plow Share 6		Vōmis & Vōmer, ěris, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues
& pascua reddere rura. Lucretius, I. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
| Pl. Rastrī, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8 | ¹ Horrœum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a Wine Cellar.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For Carrying of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

A heavy Body is

A Burthen | *Onus, ěris, n.*

A Weight | *Pondus, ěris, n.*

For Travelling or Going

A Journey | *Iter, itiněris, n.*
there is

A Coach or Chariot 14 | *Currus, ũs, m.*

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter | *Aurĳga, æ, m. & f.*
who useth

A Whip, or Goad | *Stimũlus, i, m.*

To a Coach or Waggon belong

A Pole | *Těmo, ōnis, m.*

An Axle-tree 16 | *Axis, is, m.*

A Wheel 17 | *Rŏta, æ, f.*

A Spoke | *Rădius, i, m.*

For the Beasts are

A Yoke | *Jũgum, i, n.*

The Reins | *Hăběna, æ, f.*

A Pack or Fardel | *Or, Lŏrum, i, n.*
is carried in

Dorsers or Pack Saddles | *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

XX. Of SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
 A CORPORATION
 A KINGDOM
 A SCHOOL
 A CHURCH

Familia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 Regnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
 *Ecclēsia, f.

In a Family are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōminus, i, m.
 Dōmina, æ, f.
 Hērus, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

* It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

<i>A Man Servant</i> 3		Fāmūlus, i, m.
<i>An Handmaid, or Maid-Servant</i> 4		Ancīlla, æ, f.
<i>In Marriage</i>		Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

A Wife bringeth

<i>A Dowry, or Portion</i>		Dos, dōtis, f.
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In a CORPORATION are

<i>A Citizen</i>		Cīvis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Magistrate</i> 5		Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

In a KINGDOM are

<i>A KING</i> 6		Rex, rēgis, m.
<i>A QUEEN</i> 7		Rēgīna, æ, f.
<i>The PEOPLE</i>		Pōpūlus, i, m.

The KING hath

<i>A Crown</i> 8		Cōrōna, æ, f.
<i>A Sceptre</i> 9		Sceptrum, i, n.
<i>A Throne</i> 10		Thrōnus, i, m.
		Or, Sōlium, i, n.

The PEOPLE are

<i>The Nobles</i>		Prōcēres, um, pl. m.
<i>The Commonalty</i> 11		Plebs, plēbis, f.
<i>The Rabble</i>		Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of People is

<i>A Tribe</i>		Tribus, ūs, f.
<i>A Rout</i>		Turba, æ, f.
<i>A Nation</i>		Gens, tis, f.
		Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The SCHOOL.



In

A School 1
 are
 A Master 2
 A SCHOLAR 3

SChöla, æ, f.
 Mägister, tri, m. 2
 Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by

Speech, or Discourse | Sermo, õnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter | Lïttëra, æ, f.
 A Syllable | Sylläba, æ, f.
 A Word | Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jōcus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter, or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet <i>who writeth</i>	Pōeta, æ, m.
One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	¹ Pāpyrus, i, f.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River *Nile* in *Egypt*, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen bath

<i>A Slit,</i> <i>and is made by</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>A Pen-knife</i> 10 <i>They make</i>	Scalpēllum, i, n.
<i>A Line</i>	Līnĕa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgŭla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

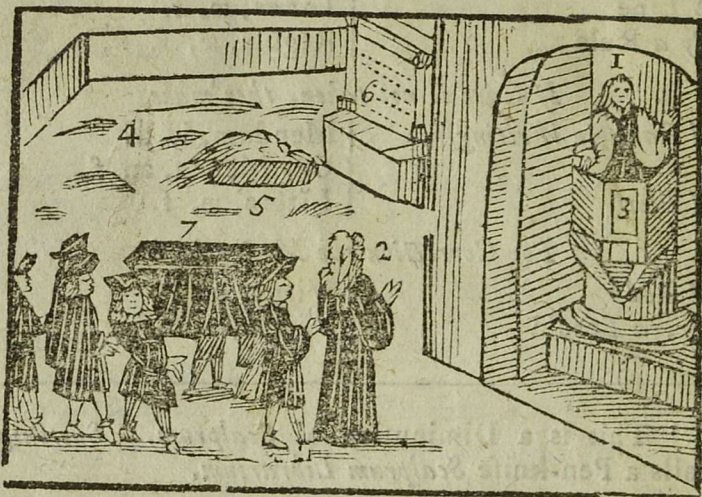
<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendŭm, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītŭra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master hath

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fĕrula, æ, f.

* This is a Diminutive of *Scalprum*. Suetonius calls a Pen-knife *Scalprum Librarium*.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or
Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop 1
A Priest 2
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, m.
Christus, ūs, i, m.
Apōstōlus, i, m.
Episcōpus, i, m.
* Sacerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

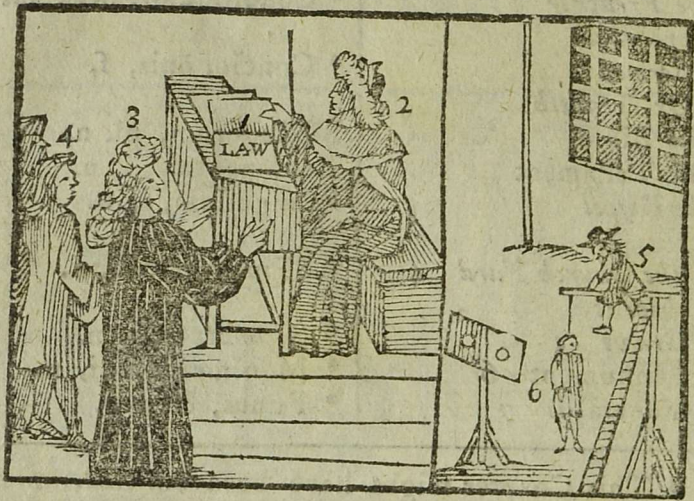
| * Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

In the Church there is

<i>A Pulpit</i> 3	* Suggestum, i, n.
<i>Out of which</i>	
<i>The Preacher</i>	* Conciōnātor, ōris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>	
<i>A Sermon</i>	* Conciō, ōnis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>	
<i>The Bible</i>	Bibliā, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testāmentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangēliūm, i, n.
<hr/>	
<i>In the Church Yard</i> 4	* Sēpulcrētum, i, n.
<i>there is</i>	
<i>A Grave</i> 5	* Sēpulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i> 6	* Mōnimentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral is</i> 7	* Fūnus, ěris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers ; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.

XXIII. OF JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A Law 1
An Example

L Ex, ēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, ĩcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scrība, æ, m.

For speaking publickly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman		Carnifex, icis, m.
Or, Jack Ketch 5		

The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due		Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price		Prætiūm, i, n.

The Law also giveth

Punishment		Pœna, æ, f.
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To those who are guilty of

Vice		Vitiūm, i, n.
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A vicious Deed is

A Fault		Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime		Crimen, inis, n.
Villany		Scelus, eris, n.

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat		Dolus, i, m.
A Lie		Mendacium, i, n.
Fraud		Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdness		Luxus, ūs, m.
Theft		Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer		Adulter, eri, m.
A Robber, or Cut-throat 6		Latro, onis, m.
A Thief 6		Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore		Meretrīx, icis, f.

Punishments are

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, necis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignominia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulct</i>	Mulcta, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, eris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, eris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnīa, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Præmium, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stipis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Creditor, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecūnia, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. Of WARFARE, or
MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

WAR

| **B**ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition,

Peace

| Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement

| Concordiā, æ, f.

A League

| Fœdus, ěris, n.

Quiet

| Quies, ětis, f.

Leisure

| Otium, i, n.

Play

| Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>		Discordīa æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>		Pēricūlum, i, n
<i>Strife</i>		Lis, lītis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>		Jurgiūm, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>		Tūmulus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>		Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>		Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>		Præliūm, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>		Insīdiæ, ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>		Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>		Rūīna, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>		Pernīcies, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>		Or, Exītiūm, i, n.
<i>Or, Penury</i>		Pēnūria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>		Victor, ōris, m.
<i>after the Fight hath</i>		Victōria, æ, f.
<i>A Victory</i>		Triumphus, i, m.
<i>A Triumph</i>		
<i>An on the other Side there is</i>		
<i>Flight</i>		Fūga, æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>		
<i>A Leader, or Captain</i> 1		Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i> 2		Tūbīcen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i> <i>Or Standard Bearer,</i> <i>who beareth</i>		Vexillārius, i, m.
<i>An Ensign, or Standard</i> 3		Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>		Mīles, ītis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i> <i>Beginner at any Business</i> 4		Tīro, ōnis, m.

A Horse-

<i>A Horseman</i> 3	Eques, ĭtis, m.
<i>A Footman</i> 4	Pēdes, ĭtis, m.
<i>who bath</i>	
<i>A Companion</i>	Cōmes, ĭtis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>	Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of Force is called

<i>An Army</i> 5	Exercitus, ūs, m.
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A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence,

<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
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Offensive Arms are

<i>A Club</i>	Fustis, is, m.
<i>A Staff, or Stick</i>	Bācūlus, i, m.
	Or, Bācūlum, i, n.
<i>A Sword</i> 6	Ensis, is, m.
	Or, Glādĭus, i, m.
<i>A Spear, or Lance</i> 7	Hasta, æ, f.
<i>A Dart, or Javelin</i>	Jācūlum, i, n.
<i>A Sling</i>	Funda, æ, f.
<i>An Arrow</i>	Sāgitta, æ, f.
<i>which is shot out of</i>	
<i>A Bow</i> 8	Arcus, ūs, m.
<i>A Quiver of Arrows</i>	Phārētra, æ, f.
<i>Any Weapon that may be thrown with the Hand, as a Dart, &c. is called</i>	Tēlum, i, n.
<i>A Point of a Sword, or other Weapon</i>	Mūcro, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cuspis, ĭdis, f.

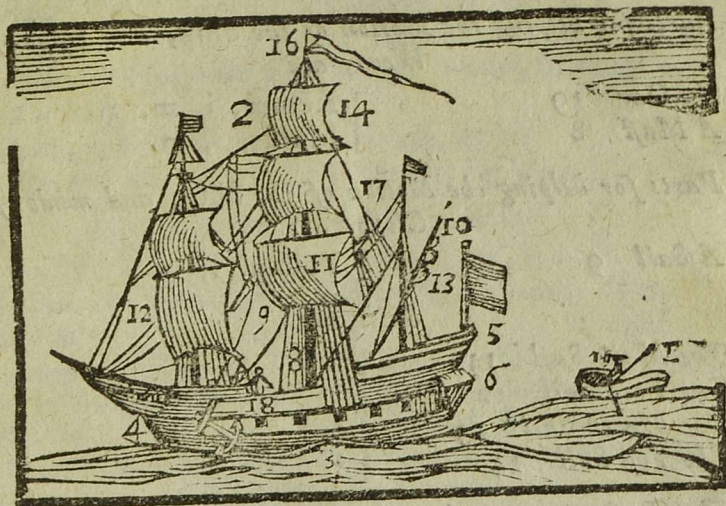
Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>		Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head piece</i>	9	<i>Or, Cassis, ĩdis, f.</i>
<i>which hath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i>	10	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>		<i>Lōrica, æ, f.</i>
<i>Mail</i>		
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	<i>Clypëus, i, m.</i>
		<i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i>

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2	<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>		<i>Tympānum, i, n.</i>

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A Boat 1
Of the greater Kind is
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom
The Keel 3
At the Fore End
The Stem or Prow

Cārīna, æ, f.
Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End

<i>The Stern, or Poop</i>	5		Puppis, is, f.
<i>For steering it</i>			
<i>The Helm, or Rudder</i>	6		Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

<i>The Hatches, or Decks</i>		Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
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Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Wood, are

<i>An Oar</i>	19		Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	8		Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Cloth, are

<i>A Sail</i>	9		Vēlum, i, n.
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Sails are

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11		1
<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12		2
<i>The Mizzen Sail</i>	13		3
<i>The Top Sail</i>	14		4

The Cross piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called

<i>The Sail Yard</i>	10		Antenna, æ, f.
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For staying of the Ship there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	15		Anchōra, æ, f.
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¹ Called

² Called

³ Called

⁴ Called

| Acatium, i, n.

| Dolon, ōnis, m.

| Epidrōmus, i, m.

| Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Stream-
ers of a Ship 16

The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17

A Cable, or great Rope

A Pilot, or Steersman
of a Ship

A Seaman, or Mariner 18

A Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.

² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

Gūbernātor, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, m.

Rēmex, ĩgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley

The Seats where the Row-
ers sit

A Float of Timber is

Rēmĭgium, ĩ, n.

Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called

Vexillum Navāle

² Funis is understood, which was also antiently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF T I M E.

T I M E is

A N Hour

A Day

A Week

A Month

A Year

An Age

H Ora, æ, f.

H Dīēs, ēi, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, ādis, f.

Menfis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēculum, i, n.

In

In a Day there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day,</i> <i>or Day-break</i>		Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>		Māne, n. <i>Undeclined</i>
<i>Noon Tide, or Mid Day</i>		Mērīdies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening,</i> <i>or Twilight</i>		Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>		Vesper, is, m.
<i>The Night</i>		Nox, noctis, f.

The Day after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>		Cras, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
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In a Week there are seven Days, called

* <i>Sunday</i>		† ¹
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>		
<i>Monday</i>		2
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>		
<i>Tuesday</i>		3
<i>Or, Tuifco's Day</i>		
<i>Wednesday</i>		4
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>		

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our *Saxon* Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*:

¹ Dies Dominicus		⁵ Dies Jovis
<i>Or</i> Dies Solis		⁶ Dies Venēris
² Dies Lunæ		⁷ Dies Sabbāti
³ Dies Martis		<i>Or</i> Dies Saturni
⁴ Dies Mercurii		

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	Vēr, vēris, n.
<i>The Summer</i>	Æstas, ātis, f.
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	Autumnus, i, m.
<i>The Winter</i>	H'yems, ěmis, f.

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or
the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C omely, or handsome	P ulcher, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
<i>What a Thing is it</i>	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Tālis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing to another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing

A Thing as to its Motion is

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e.
Strong, earnest	Vēhēmens, tis.
Swift, quick	Cēler, ēris, e.
Slow, tardy	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

True	Vērus, a, um.
Or False	Falsus, a, um.
Certain	Certus, a, um.
Or Doubtful	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

Fit or fitting	Aptus, a, um,
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

Great	Māgnus, a, um,
Or Little	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature is

Fruitful	Ūber, ēris,
Or Barren	Stērīlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

New	Nōvus, a, um.
Old	Vētus, ēris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

Late, lag	Sērus, a, um.
Ripe,	Mātūrus, a, um.
Or unripe	Immātūrus, a, um.

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by Quot, as

How many | Quot, Undeclined.

And the Answer by

So many | Tot, Undeclined.

One | Unus, a, um.

Two | Duo, æ, o.

Three | Tres, tres, tria.

Four | Quātūor, Undeclined.

Five | Quinque, Undeclined.

Six | Sex, Undeclined.

Seven | Septem, Undeclined.

Eight | Octo, Undeclined.

Nine | Nōvem, Undeclined.

Ten | Dēcem, Undeclined.

Twenty | Vigīnti, Undeclined.

Thirty | Trigīnti, Undeclined.

An Hundred | Centum, Undeclined.

A Thousand | Mille, Undeclined.

Both | Ambo, æ, o.

These are the Original Numbers, which tell of what Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quōtus; as

Of what Number, or in what Order is a Thing | Quōtus, a, um,

The Answer is made by

The First | Prīmus, a, um.

Or the Second | Sēcūndus, a, um.

The Third | Tērtius, a, um.

The

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octavus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nonus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Medius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their Number,

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frēquens, tis.
<i>Or Seldom, are</i>	Or, Crēber, ra, rum.
	Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve Months,

January	Januārius
February	Fēbruārius
March	Martius
April	Aprīlis
May	Maius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, ris, re.

* These are Nouns Adjective, *Mensis* being understood.

October		Octōber, ris, re.
November		Nōvember, ris, re.
December		Dēcember, ris, re.

A Place is

<i>Large or wide</i>		Amplus, a, um.
<i>Narrow or strait</i>		Angustus, a, um.
		Or, Arctus, a, um.

A Place dedicated to GOD is

Sacred		Sācer, ra, rum.
<i>Others are</i>		
Prophane		Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its Placing a Thing is

<i>Convenient, or commo- dious</i>		Commōdus, a, um.
<i>Right on the Right</i>		Dexter, ra, rum.
<i>Or Left</i>		Sinister, ra, rum.
<i>With the Face upward</i>		Sūpīnus, a, um.
<i>With the Face downward</i>		Prōnus, a, um.

A Body is

<i>Hard</i>		Dūrus, a, um.
<i>Or Soft</i>		Mollis, is, e.
<i>Strong or firm</i>		Firmus, a, um.
<i>Or Weak</i>		Dēbīlis, is, e.
<i>Hollow</i>		Cāvus, a, um.

As to its Measure it is

Equal		Æquālis, is, e.
<i>How big is it</i>		Quantus, a, um.
<i>So big</i>		Tantus, a, um.

Big

<i>Big, or great</i>	Grandis, is, e.
	Or Ingens, tis.
<i>Or, small, slender</i>	Exilis, is, e.
<i>Thick,</i>	Crassus, a, um.
<i>Or Thin</i>	Tenuis, is, e.

As to its Figure it is

<i>Round</i>	Rötundus, a, um.
<i>Square</i>	Quadrätus, a, um.
<i>Straight, Right</i>	Rectus, a, um.
<i>Crooked</i>	Curvus, a, um.

A Spirit is

<i>Good</i>	Bönus, a, um.
<i>Or Bad</i>	Mälus, a, um.

G O D is

<i>Eternal</i>	Æternus, a, um.
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A Soul is

<i>Good, gracious</i>	Pius, a, um.
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The Light is

<i>Clear, or bright</i>	Clärus, a, um.
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The Shade is

<i>Dark, or dull</i>	Obscürus, a, um.
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A Star is

<i>Fixed, or steady</i>	Fixus, a, um.
<i>Or Wandering</i>	Vägus, a, um.

The Air is

<i>Clear, not cloudy</i>	Sërënus, a, um.
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The Earth is

Dry | Siccus, a, um.

Rain is

Thick | Densus, a, um.
| Or, Spissus, a, um.

A Metal is

Pure or unmixed | Pūrus, a, um.

A Plant is

Tender | Tēner, ra, um.
Green, | Viridis, is, e.
Or Dry | -Aridus, a, um.

A Tree is

High, or Tall | Prōcērus, a, um.
| Or, Celsus, a, um.
Or Low | Hūmilis, is, e.

Honey is

Pure, sincere, not mixed | Sincērus, a, um.
with Wax

An Animal is

Alive, | Vivus, a, um.
Or Dead | Mortuus, a, um.
Sound, well, | Sānus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint | Æger, ra, rum.
Fat, | Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean | Mācer, ra, rum.
Wakeful | Vigil, is, e.
Brutish | Brūtus, a, um.
Wild | Fērus, a, um.
Sometime big with Young | Grāvīdus, a, um.

A Man's

A Man's Head is sometimes

Bald	Calvus, a, um.
<i>bis Skin</i>	
Hairy, rough	Hirsūtus, a, um.

A Man's Countenance is

Cheery, merry	Hīlāris, is, e.
Or Sorrowful	Mœstus, a, um.
Blithe, or kind	Blandus, a, um.
Joyous,	Lætus, a, um.
Or Sad	Tristis, is, e.

A Man's Face is

Beautiful,	Formōsus, a, um.
Or Ugly	Defōrmis, is, e.

For Want of Sight a Man is

Blind	Cæcus, a, um.
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For Want of Hearing

Deaf	Surdus, a, um.
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For Want of Speech

Dumb	Mūtus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Hands

Maimed or Lame	Mancus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

Lame or Halt	Claudus, a, um.
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The Stomach is

Hungry, fasting	Jējūnus, a, um.
Or Full, satisfied	Sātūr, a, um.

A Man is

<i>Potent, or able</i>	Pötens, tis.
<i>Knowing</i>	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his Understanding, he is

<i>Wise</i>	Säpiens, tis.
<i>Unpolished, rude</i>	Rūdis, is, e.
<i>Foolish</i>	Stultus, a, um.

As to his Disposition and Manners, he is

<i>Bold</i>	Audax, ācis.
<i>Valiant</i>	Fortis, is, e.
<i>Mild, meek</i>	Mītis, is, o.
<i>Or Cruel, fierce</i>	Sævus, a, um.
<i>Or Barbarous</i>	Barbārus, a, um.
<i>Chaste</i>	Castus, a, um.
<i>Or Wanton</i>	Lascīvus, a, um.
<i>Pleasant</i>	Jūcundus, a, um.
<i>Severe</i>	Sēvērus, a, um.
<i>Honest, or virtuous</i>	Prōbus, a, um.
<i>Covetous</i>	Avārus, a, um.
<i>Or Prodigal</i>	Prōdīgus, a, um.
<i>Holy</i>	Sanctus, a, um.
<i>Sober</i>	Sōbrius, a, um.
<i>Or Drunken</i>	Ebrīus, a, um.

In his Conversation he is

<i>Just</i>	Justus, a, um.
<i>Friendly</i>	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his Society, he is

<i>Alone</i>	Sōlus, a, um.
<i>Or, Associate</i>	Sōcius, a, um.

As to Action, he is

<i>Briſk, cheerful</i>	Alācer, ris, re.
<i>Dull, or blockiſh</i>	Hēbes, ētis.
<i>Slow, backward</i>	Piger, ra, rum.
<i>Sluggiſh, lazy</i>	Segnis, is, e.

To do a Work which is

<i>Easy</i>	Fācilis, is, e.
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	Difficilis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>	Feſſus, a, um.
<i>Tired</i>	Laſſus, a, um.

As to his State, he is

<i>Rich</i>	Dives, itis.
<i>Or Poor</i>	Pauper, eris.
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	Liber, era, um.
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	Servus, a, um.
<i>Well, or safe</i>	Salvus, a, um.
<i>Prosperous</i>	Proſper, era, um.
<i>Happy</i>	Fēlix, icis.
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	Miſer, era, um.

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>	Jūvenis, is, e.
<i>Old</i>	Sēnēx, sēnis.

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	Nūdus, a, um.
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To the Sight, a Thing is

<i>White</i>		Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>		Niger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>		Ruber, ra, rum.

To the Taste, it is

<i>Sweet</i>		Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>		* Amarus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>		Acer, acris, acre.

To the Smell, it is

<i>Sweet-scented</i>		Suavis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>		Teter, ra, rum.

To the Touch, a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>		Planus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>		Aequus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>		Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>		Asper, era, erum.

Provision is

<i>Dear</i>		Carus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>		Vilis, is, e.

Household Stuff is

<i>One's own, proper</i>		Proprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>		Communis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>		Privatus, a, um.
<i>Public</i>		Publicus, a, um.

Household Stuff is

<i>Clean</i>		Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>		Turpis, is, e.

Some one Boy will learn

<i>More</i>		Plus, uris.
<i>than</i>		
<i>The rest</i>		Cæter, era, erum.

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

TO be
To act or do
Or to suffer

ESSE, fui.
Agere, ēgi, actum.
Pati, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue, or abide

Fieri, factus sum.
Manere, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To form
To put
To begin to act

Movere, movi, motum.
Fingere, finxi, fictum.
Formare, avi, atum.
Ponere, posui, positum.
Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum.

The Actions of GOD, to the World, are

To create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Creare, avi, atum.
Servare, avi, atum.
Regere, rexi, rectum.
Bere, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Oriri, ortus sum.
Lucere, luxi—
Micare, micui—

¹ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do, like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to

Fire uses

To burn, or to be kindled	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
To burn, or scorch	-Urēre, ussi, ustum.

Water uses

To flow	Flūēre, fluxi, fluxum.
To boil up	Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

To rain	Plūēre, plui—
To thunder	Tōnāre, tōnui, tōnītum.

The Wind

To blow	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.
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The Sea

	[tum.
To roar	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmī-

A Plant uses

To grow	Crescēre, crēvi, crētum.
To flourish, or blossom	Flōrēre, florui—
To wither, or fade	Marcēre, marcui—

An Insect uses

To creep	Rēpēre, repsi, reptum.
Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle	Serpēre, serpsi, serptum.
Or, as a Flea, to skip or jump	Sālire, salui, saltum.

A Bird uses

To fly	Vōlāre, avi, atum.
To sing	Cānēre, cēcini, cantum.

A Fish

To swim | Nāre, nāvi, nātum.

A Bullock

To low | Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.

A Hog

To grunt | Grunnīre, ivi, itum.

A Sheep

To bleat | Bālāre, avi, atum.

An Ass

To bray | Rūdēre, rudi—

An Horse

To neigh | Hinnīre, ivi, itum.

A Lion

To roar | Rūgīre, ivi, itum.

A Wolf

To howl | Ulūlāre, avi, atum.

A Dog

To bark | Lātrāre, avi, atum.

A Man uses

<i>To be born</i>		Nāsci, nātus sum—
<i>To live</i>		Vivēre, vixi, victum.
<i>To sense, or feel</i>		Sentīre, sensi, sensum.
<i>To be able</i>		Posse, pōtui.

To be well, or strong	Vălĕre, vălŭi, vălĭtum. Languĕre, langui— Mōri, mortuus sum.
To pine, or languish	
To die	

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pătĕre, pătŭi— Liquĕre, liqui, <i>seldom used.</i> Părĕre, parui, parĭtum. Lătĕre, latui, latĭtum.
To be clear	
To lie fair, to appear	
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing	Vidĕre, vĭdi, vĭsum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

To hear	Audĭre, ivi, itum.
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By the Sense of Smelling

To smell	Ōdorāri, ōdorātus sum.
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By the Sense of Tasting

To taste	Gustāre, avi, atum.
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By the Sense of Touching

To touch	Tangĕre, tĕŭgi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear

To found	Sōnāre, sōnui, sōnĭtum. Strĕpĕre, strepui, strepitum Crĕpāre, crepui, crepĭtum.
To make a Noise	
To crack, or give a Crack	

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell	Ōlĕre, olui, olĭtum.
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By the Taste

To taste of, or savour	Săpĕre, sapui, & sapivi.
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By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To nod	Nutāre, avi, atum.
	Nūere is out of use.

With his Eyes

To spy	¹ Spēcōre.
To discern	² Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
To behold, or look to	Tūēre, tuītus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk, or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
To prate, or prattle	Garrīre, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Mūrrīri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak, they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcēre, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aīsti.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or deny	Nēgāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Sīlēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tācēre, tacui, tācītum.

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick		Lingĕre, linxi, linctum.
To lap		Lambĕre, lambi—
To suck		Sūgĕre, suxi, suctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw		Rōdĕre, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew		Mandĕre, mansi, mansum.
To bite		Mordĕre, mōmordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash		Strīdĕre, stridi— [sum.

With his Hand

To take		Cāpĕre, cēpi, captum.
To snatch		Rāpĕre, rapui, raptum.
To give		Dāre, dēdi, dātum.
To hold		Tĕnĕre, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch		Prendĕre, prensi, prensum

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop		Carpĕre, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck		Vellĕre, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.

With his Nails

To claw		Scābĕre, scābi—
To scratch		Scalpĕre, scalpsi, scalptum

With his Feet

To kick		Calcāre, avi, atum.
To go		Īre, īvi, ītum, <i>from</i> Eo.
To come		Vĕnĭre, vĕni, ventum.
To follow		Sĕqui, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūere, spui, spūtum.

From the Bladder

To make Water | Meiëre, minxi, minctum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards,

To vomit | Vömëre, vomui, vomitum

To break Wind | Pëdëre, pëpëdi, pëditum.

To dung | Căcäre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Grădi, gressus sum.

To go a Foot-pace | ¹ Vădere, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambuläre, avi, atum.

To run | Currëre, cūcurri, cursum.

If a Place be Slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lăbi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rūere, rui, ruıtum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tıtübäre, avi, atum.

If High, he uses

To climb | Scandëre, scandi, scansum

A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body, is said

To rise | Surgëre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stäre, stëti, stätum. [sum.

To stretch | ² Tendëre, tëtendi, ten-

Or, Tentum.

To bend | Flectëre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*

To lean
To fit
To fall
To lie down

To lie along
To cling, or cleave to
To hang

If a Man moves a

To stir, or raise it

To shake

To turn

To rub it

To send, to fling

To cast

To lead

To thrust

To drive

To rowl

To draw

To lift, or take up

To bear

To carry

Nīti, nīsus, & nīsus sum.

Sēdēre, sēdi, fessum.

Cādēre, cēcīdi, cāsum.

Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.

Or, Cumbēre.

Jācēre, jacui, itum.

Hærēre, hæsi, hæsum.

Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum

Thing, he is said

Cīēre, cīvi.

Quātēre, quassi, quassum.

Vertēre, verti, versum.

Fricāre, fricui, frictum.

Mittēre, misi, missum.

Jacēre, jēci, jactum.

Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.

Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.

Pellēre, pēpūli, pulsūm.

Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.

Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.

Tollēre, sustuli, sublātum.

Ferre, tuli, lātum.

Portāre, avi, atum.

Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand

To remember

To will

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider

To meditate

To know, or take know-
ledge of

Scīre, scīvi, scītum.

Mēmīnisse, meminī—

Velle, volui—

Consīderāre, avi, atum.

Mēditāri, meditatūsum.

Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve, or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdere, credidi, creditum
To doubt	Dūbitare, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fīsus sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavīsus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire, or covet	Cūpīre, īvi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūere, ui—
To be angry	Irasci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mīrāri, mīrātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn, or despise	¹ Temnēre, tempti, temptū
To scorn	Spērnēre, spērvī, spērētum.

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre, flēvs, flētum.
To mourn	² Lugēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.² *Luctum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Ēsūrīre, ivi, itum.
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When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
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So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Ēdēre, edi, estum or esum.
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As when Thirsty

To drink	Bībēre, bibi, bibitum.
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Good Things are said

To be pleasing, to please	Plācēre, plācūi, placitum.
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Bad Things use

To hurt	Lādēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, itum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, itum.
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, itum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Hābēre, ui, itum.
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If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vācāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Ēgēre, ēgui.

That

That which he Hath, he is wont

To use		Uti, usus sum. [sum.
To enjoy		Frui, fructus or fruitus

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change		Mūtāre, avi, atum.
To let, let alone		Sinēre, sivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake		Linquere, liqui, licium.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able		Quire, quivi, quitum.
To study, to labour		Studere, studui, itum.
To dare, to venture		Audere, ausus sum.
To get, or obtain		¹ Potiri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living

To try		Expēri, expertus sum.
To seek after		Petere, petivi, or petii,
So it is		petitum,
To beware, be cautious		Cavere, cavi, cautum.
To care		Curare, avi, atum.
To serve, or deserve		Merere, merui, meritum.
		Or Mereri, meritus sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult		Consulere, ui, ultum.
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The several Businesses of Men are

Of a Physician

To heal or cure		² Mederi.
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Of a Cook

To dress or cook		Cocere, coxi, coctum.
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¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Medicatus sum*.

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, pranſi, pranſum

If at Night

To ſup | Cœnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Buſineſs of a Taylor

To ſew | Sũere, ſui, ſutum.

To patch | Sarcĩre, farſi, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uſes

To cloath or array himſelf | Amicĩre, amicui, amicum, amicivi, ſeldom.

Alſo
To put it on | Induere, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, utum.

It is the Buſineſs of a Builder

To build | Strũere, ſtruxi, ſtructurum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Paſcere, pavi, paſtum.

To milk | Mulgẽre, mulſi, mulſum & mulctum.

To clip, to ſhear | Tondẽre, tõtondi, tonſum

Of the Huſbandman

To ſow | Sẽrẽre, ſevi, sãtum.

To reap, or mow | Mẽtere, meſſui, meſſum.

To grind | Molẽre, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification make *Serui*; as *Afferui, Inſerui, Deſerui.*

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossum.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for or require	Poscere, pōposci, ¹ posci-
To bid, or command	Jūbēre, jussi, jussum. [tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitum.
To bid, or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnāre, avi, atum.
To govern	Gūbernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

If he Does well

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudāre, avi, atum.
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If he Does amiss

To threaten Him	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discēre, didici ³ .
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Cōlēre, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vērēri, veritus sum.

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancīvi*.³ And formerly *discitum*.

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, vōtum.
<i>Before a Judge</i>	
To promise, or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, ic̄tum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
<i>Sometimes</i>	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum, <i>seldom.</i>

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lōtum, & lautum, & lavātum.
To pour out	Fundēre, fusi, fustum.

Divers Things

To number	Nūmērāre, avi, atum,
To gather, or chuse	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix, or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, sparsum.
To divide	Divīdēre, divīsi, divīsum.
To distribute, or give out	Trībuēre, tribui, tribūtum

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum.*

To cut	Sĕcāre, sĕcui, sĕctum.
To cleave	Findĕre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindĕre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cæ ēre, cæcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	¹ Pungĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctŭ
To strangle	Strangŭlāre, avi, atum.
To kill	² Nĕcāre, nĕcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangĕre, frĕgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpĕre, rūpi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prĕmĕre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrĕre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, avi, atum.
To rub out	Delĕre, ēvi, ētum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Polĭre, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingĕre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribĕre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincĭre, vinxi, vinctum.
To gird	Cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viĕre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvĕre, solvi, sŏlŭtum.
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That which is Shut

To open	Pandĕre, pandi, passum.
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That which is Open

To shut	Claudĕre, clausi, clausum.
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¹ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

² *Necui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That which is Hid

To *shew* | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To *hand, ready to fall* | ¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi.

They use

To *prop, support* | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To *like them* | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or *to be allowed* | Licēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To *exercise* | Exercēre, ercui, ercītum.

To *use, or to be accustomed* | Suēre, suevi, suetum.

To *use, or to be wont* | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To *buy* | ² Emēre, emi, emptum.

To *sell* | Vendēre, vendīdi, vendītum.

To *owe* | Debēre, debui, debītum.

A Man ought

To *begin a Work* | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

in order

To *make, or to do it* | Fācēre, fēci, factum.

And *to carry it on* | Gērēre, gessi, gestum.

if he designs

To *finish, or to end it* | Finīre, ivi, itum.

¹ Præmineo, Eminco, Promineo, Immineo, come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Manēre. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem*. Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² Emere was formerly used to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēre, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

What is it? | **Q**uid?
 Who or which is it? | Quis?

The Answer is

<i>I</i>	Ego
<i>Or thou</i>	Tū
<i>Himself</i>	Sūi
<i>That</i>	Ille, illa, illud, Or is, ěa, id, Or iste, ista, istud.
<i>One's self</i>	Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>	Hic, hęc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>	Idem, eādem, idem.
<i>Another</i>	Alius, alia, aliud.
<i>Some one</i>	Quidam, quędam, quod-
<i>Any</i>	Ullus, ulla, ullum. [dam.
<i>None</i>	¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	Qui, quę, quod.

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of the</i>	Uter, utra, utrum.
<i>two</i>	
<i>It is</i>	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>	Alter, altĕra, altĕrum.
<i>Neither of the two</i>	² Neuter, neutra, neutrum.

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

*If you ask**Whose is it?*

| Cūjus?

*The Answer is, it is**Mine**Thine**His own**Ours**Yours**Their own*

| Měus, a, um.

| Tūus, a, um.

| Sūus, a, um.

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

*If you ask**Of what Tribe or Country
is he?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

*The Answer is, he is**Of our Tribe or Country**Of your Tribe or Country*

| Nostras, ātis.

| Vestras, ātis.

XXX. OF ADVERBS.

*Adverbs of Asking are***W** *Hether?*
Or, no?
Why?| **N** *UM? An?*
Ne?
Quāre? Cur?

Of Affirming

<i>Yes, yea</i>		Imo, n̄æ.
<i>Yes, indeed</i>		Quidem.

Of Denying

<i>No, not</i>		Nē, non, haud.
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Of Place

If the Question be made by

<i>Where?</i>		Ubi?
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The Answer is by

<i>Here</i>		Hic.
<i>There</i>		Ibi.
<i>Any where</i>		Ufquam.
<i>No where</i>		Nufquam.
<i>Far off</i>		Pröcul.
<i>Nigh</i>		Pröpe.

If the Question is

<i>Whence?</i>		Unde?
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The Answer is

<i>Hence</i>		Hinc.
<i>Thence</i>		Inde.

If the Question is

<i>Whither?</i>		Quo?
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The Answer is

<i>Hither</i>		Huc.
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Of Time.

If the Question is

When?

| Quando?

The Answer is

Then	Tunc, tum.
When I came	Cum.
Yesterday	Hæri.
Erewhile, sometime since	Dūdum.
Long ago	Olim.
Now	Nunc.
Streight, by-and-by	Mox.
At any Time, ever	Unquam.
Never	Nunquam.

If the Question is

How long?

| Quamdiu?

The Answer is

A long Time	Diu.
While	Dum.
Until	Donec.

If you ask

How oft?

| Quōties?

The Answer is

Once	Sēmel.
Twice	Bis.
Thrice	Ter.
Four times	Quāter.
Oft, or oftentimes	Sæpe.
Always	Semper.

If

If you ask

*How
Doth he act?*

| Quomodo?

The Answer is

*So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*

| Sic, Ita.
| Tēmere.
| Frustra.
| Simul.

If you ask

*How
Great is he?*

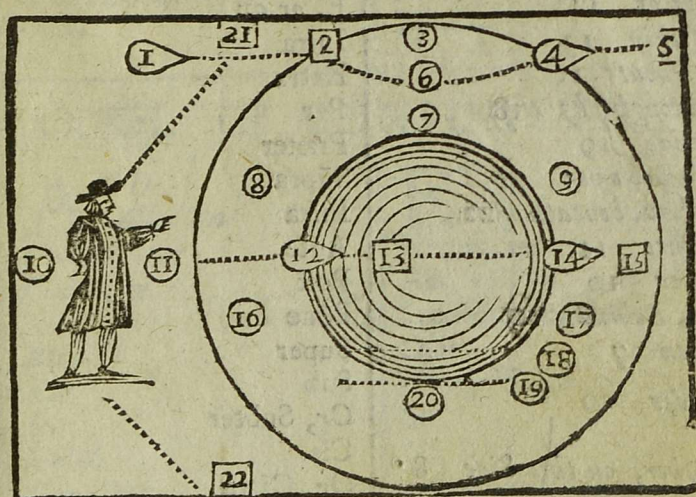
| Quam?

The Answer is

*As great
As I
More Great
Than I*

| Tam.
| Quam.
| Magis.
| Quam.

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

<p>T^O 1 From 4 At, or nigh 2 Off 5 Over, or on the other Side 3</p>	<p>A^D A, ab, or abs Apud Trans</p>
---	--

¹ In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

<i>About</i> 6		<i>Circa</i>
<i>Into</i> 12		<i>Or, Circum</i>
<i>Out of</i> 14		<i>In</i>
<i>Within</i> 13		<i>E, or ex</i>
<i>Without</i> 15		<i>Intra</i>
<i>Through, by</i> 18		<i>Extra</i>
<i>Beside</i> 19		<i>Per</i>
<i>Above, over</i> 21		<i>Præter</i>
<i>Below, beneath</i> 22		<i>Sūpra</i>
<i>Before</i> 11		<i>Infra</i>
<i>After</i> 10		<i>Ante</i>
<i>Or, Behind</i> 10		<i>Post</i>
<i>Upon</i> 7		<i>Pōne</i>
<i>Under</i> 20		<i>Super</i>
		<i>Sub</i>
<i>Hither, on this Side</i> 8		<i>Or, Subter</i>
		<i>Cis</i>
<i>Beyond</i> 9		<i>Or, Cītra</i>
<i>Betwixt, or between</i> 16		<i>Ultra</i>
<i>Against, over against</i> 17		<i>Inter</i>
		<i>Adversus</i>

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>	<i>Contra</i>
<i>Towards</i>	<i>Erga</i>
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	<i>Juxta</i>
<i>For, because of</i>	<i>Ob</i>
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>	<i>Pēnes</i>
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	<i>Propter</i>
<i>After, according to</i>	<i>Sēcundum</i>
<i>By, close by</i>	<i>Sēcus</i>
<i>With, together with</i>	<i>Cum</i>
<i>Without, not with</i>	<i>Absque</i>
<i>Before, in one's Presence</i>	<i>Cōram</i>
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>	<i>Clam</i>
<i>Before, in Sight of</i>	<i>Pālam</i>

From and concerning
 Before, more than
 For, instead of
 Without, not with
 Up to

Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus.

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
 Also, too
 Neither, nor
 Either, or
 But
 Because
 For
 If
 Unless
 Therefore
 Although
 Yet, nevertheless
 That
 So
 As

ET, que, atque
 Quoque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, aut, at, autem
 Quia
 Nām, Enim
 Si
 Ni, Nisi
 Ergo, Igitur
 Quanquam
 Tāmen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! Ob!
 Sobo!
 Lo! Behold!
 Well-a-day! Wo!
 Phy! Pish!
 Hush! Whist!

O!
 Eho! Heus! Hem!
 Eh! Ecce!
 Hei! Væ!
 Phy! Au!
 St! Au!

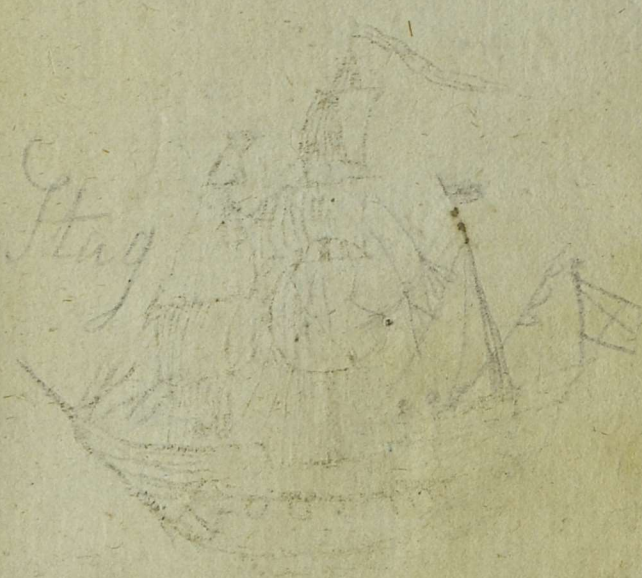
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