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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 TWENTY-SECOND EDITION.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,

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



L O N D O N :

Printed for R. Baldwin, F. & C. Rivington, G. & J. Robinson,
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M D C C C I I .

BOOKS printed for T. N. LONGMAN and
O. REES, Paternoster-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 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 Usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. In Usum studiosæ Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam Literarum Nexus & Scripturæ Compendia, quæ partim Elegantia, 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, Pistachia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarcely 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, 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*, *Cultus*, 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 come 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 [ˉ].

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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
bath
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>	Dīmīdium, i, n.
<i>A Fragment or broken Part</i>	Fruſtum, i, n.
<i>A Crumb or little Piece</i>	Mīca, 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>	Princīpium, i, n.
<i>End</i>	Fīnis, is, d.
<i>Order</i>	Ordo, ĩnis, m.
<i>Time</i>	Tempus, ōris, n.
<i>Number</i>	Nūmērus, i, m.
<i>Place</i>	Lōcus, i, m.
<i>Space</i>	Spātium, 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	Æthēr, ěris, m.
<i>A Spirit</i>	Spīritus, ūs, m.

G O D created the World out of

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

In a Body there is

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

In the Sky are,

The Sun	3	Söl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lux, lūcis, f.
A Sun Beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

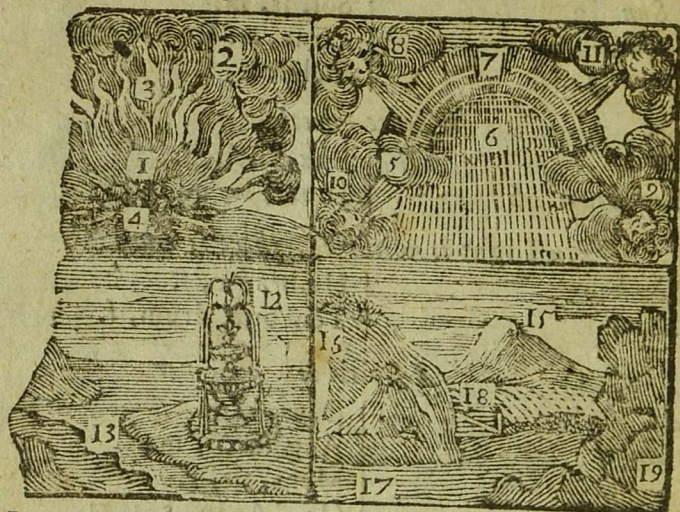
A Spirit is

God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel		Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Ānīmus, i, m.
A Devil		Ānīma, æ, f.
		¹ Dīabōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	² Cœlum, i, n.
The Element		Ēlēmētum, i, n.
Hell		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural *Cœli, Cœlorum, 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, ëris, 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

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>	Nĕbŭla, 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	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster, tri, m.

From a Cloud cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plŭvia, 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. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<i>Hoar, or white Frost</i>	Prŭina, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tōnĭtru, n. <i>Undeclined.</i>
<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.
---------------------------------	---------------

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

Water is

<i>A Spring, or Fountain</i> 12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i> 13	Rivus, i, m. Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>A Wave</i>	Unda, æ, f.
<i>The Sea</i>	Mære, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | Océanus, i, m.

A River hath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, inis, d. rather m.
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, icis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, itis, m.
<i>A Shallow, or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From Water cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam, or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ei, f.

Water, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool, or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ūs, m.
<i>A Marsh, or Fen</i>	Pālus, ūdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven, or Port</i>	Portus, ūs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay</i>	Sinus, ūs, m.
<i>An Arm, or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Ile, or Island</i> 14	Insūla, æ, f.
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The Earth is

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

Upon the Earth is

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

Earth mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>		Līmus, i, m.
		Cœnum, i, n.
<i>Mire, or Dirt</i>		Or, Lūtum, i, n.

Earth without Water is

<i>Dust</i>		Pulvis, ěris, m.
		Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

Earth cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>		Cēspes, ětis, m.
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>		Glēba, æ, f.

The Kinds of Earth are

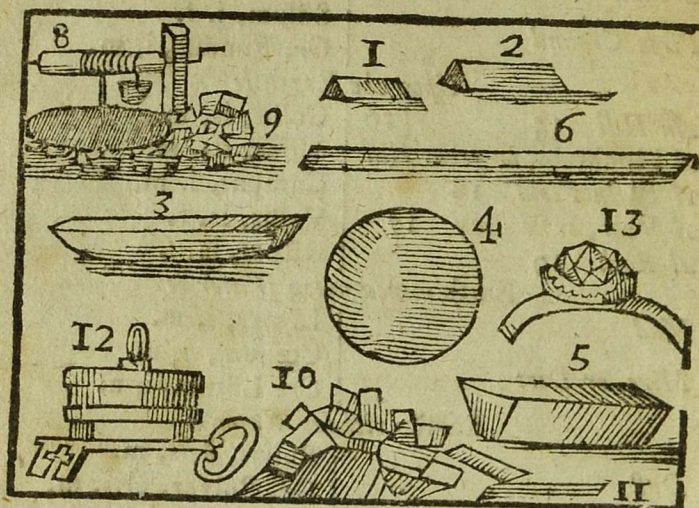
<i>Clay</i>		Argilla, æ, f.
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>		Marga, æ, f.
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>		Rūbrica, æ, f.
<i>Chalk</i>		Crēta, æ, f.

Out of the Earth is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>		^a Mīnĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Plant</i>		Planta, æ, f.

^a 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

JUice
A Metal
A Stone

SUCCUS, i, m.
METALLUM, i, n.
LÄPIS, idis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

SÄL, is, m.
ALŪMEN, ĩnis, n.
SULFUR, ũris, n.
SUCCĪNUM, 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, ĩcis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Mĩnĩum, i, n. x
White Lead	Cērũfla, 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 | Chálybs, ybis, m.

From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigris | Ærũgo, ĩnis, f.

Metals are digged out of

A Mine 8 | Fodĩna, æ, f.

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

Sand	Arēna, æ, f.
Gravel	Glārēa, æ, f.
A big Stone	Sāxum, i, n.
A Flint Stone	Sĩlex, ĩcis, d.
A Pumice Stone	Pũmex, ĩcis, m.

¹ This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the *Mine* itself.

A Whet-

A Whetstone 11

A Marble

A Loadstone 12

A Jewel 13

Cos, ōtis, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

A Jewel or precious Stone is

A Diamond

A Sapphire

A Chrysolite

An Emerald

A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-

A Jasper

An Agate

¹ Adāmas, antis, m.

Sāpphīrus, i, f.

Chrysōlithus, i, m.

² Smārāgdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, ĩdis, f.

³ Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Glass

A Crystal

A Pearl

Vitrum, i, n.

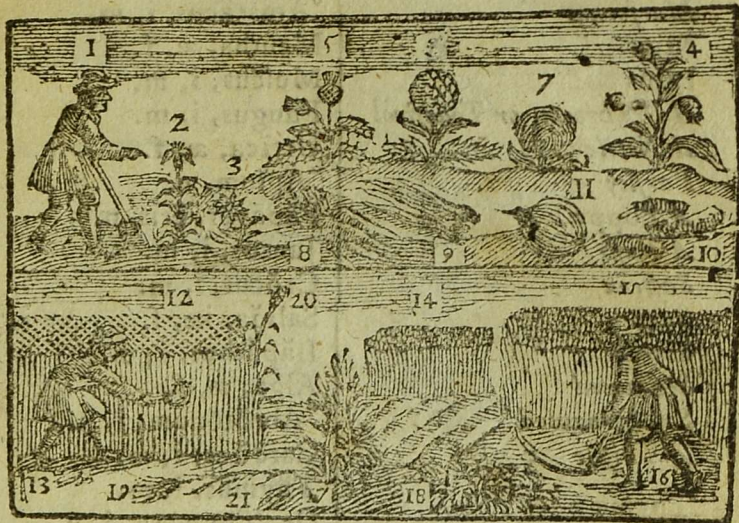
Cryſtallus, i, f.

Or, Cryſtallum, i, n.

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, ÿcis, m.
Arbor, öris, f.

An HERB is

Grass
Flax [Grain
All Manner of Corn or

Grāmen, ïnis, n.
Līnum, i, n.
Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur
Fern or Brakes
Hemlock
Hyssop

Lappa, æ, f.
Fīlix, ÿcis, f.
Cicūta, æ, f.
Hyssōpus, i, f.

A Lily

A Lily 2
Mallow
Marygold
Marjoram
Mint
Moss
A Broom, or Toadstool
A Nettle
Parsley
A Poppy 4
A Rusb
Saffron
Sage
Sorrel
Sea-weed
Southernwood
A Thistle 5
Thyme
Vervain
Violet
Wormwood

Eatable HERBS.

An Artichoak 6
Asparagus, Sperage, or
Sparrow Grass
Lettuce
Coleworts

Which, becoming headed, are called

Cabbage 7

Eatable Roots are

Beet
Garlick

Lilium, i, n.
Malva, æ, f.
Caltha, æ, f.
Amāracus, i, m.
Mentha, æ, f.
Muscus, i, m.
Fungus, i, m.
Urtica, æ, f.
Apium, n.
Pāpāver, ěris, n.
Juncus, i, m.
Cröcus, i, m.
Salvia, iæ, f.
Lāpāthus, i, m.
Alga, æ, f.
Abrötönum, i, n.
Carduus, i, m.
Thymus, i, m.
Or, Thymum, i, n.
Verbēna, æ, f.
Viöla, æ, f.
Abfinthium, i, n.

Olus, ěris, n.
Cinära, æ, f.
Aspārāgus, i, m.
Lactüca, æ, f.
Brasica, æ, f.

Bēta, æ, f.
Allium, i, n.

^a This is called *Brasica Căpitata*,

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

Oleraceous Fruits are

<i>A Cucumber</i>		Cūcūmis, is, & ěris, m.
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The biggest sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin</i>		Pěpo, ōnis, m.
------------------------------	--	----------------

A delicious sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Melon</i>		Mēlo, ōnis, m.
----------------	--	----------------

As the biggest sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>		Cūcūrbīta, æ, f.
----------------	--	------------------

(12) C O R N *is*

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

Whence cometh

<i>Meal, or Flour</i>		Fārīna, æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>		Furfur, ūris, m.

PULSE

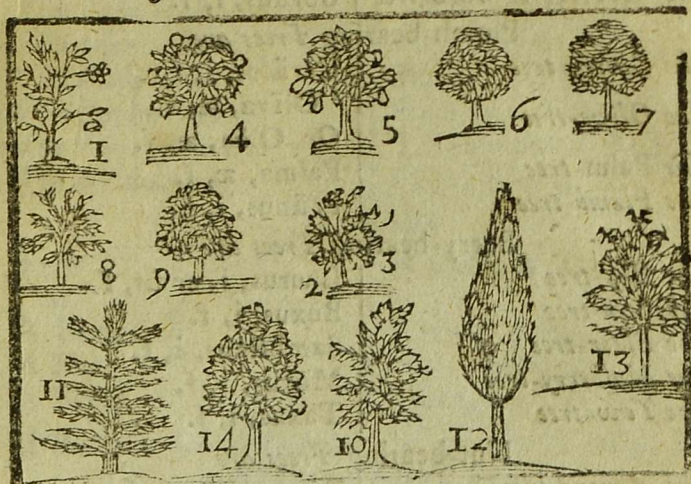
is

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

In Corn is

<i>The Beard</i> 19	Arīsta, æ, f.
<i>An Ear</i> 20	Spīca, æ, f.
<i>A Grain, or single Corn</i>	Grānum, i, n.
<i>An Husk</i>	Glūma, æ, f.
<i>The Stalk</i>	Culmus, i, m.
<i>Standing Corn is</i> 12	Sēges, ětis, f.
<i>A mixture of sundry Grains</i>	
<i>Or Mescelline, is</i>	Farrāgo, ĩnis, 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.
Jūniperus, i, f.
Hedera, æ, f.
Myrtus, i, f.
Cālamus, i, m.
Or, Arundo, inis, f.
Rōsa, æ, f.
Myrica, æ, f.
Vitis, is, f.

Racemus, i, m.
Pampinus, i, m.

Mālus, i, f.
Ficus, ūs, f.
Mespilus, i, f.

<i>The Pear-tree</i> 6		Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service, or Sorb-tree</i>		Sorbus, i, f.
Plumb-bearing <i>Trees are</i>		
<i>The Cherry-tree</i>		Cērāsus, i, f. +
<i>The Olive-tree</i>		¹ Olīva, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>		Or, Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>		Palma, æ, f.
		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> 9		Sambūcus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i>		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. x
<i>The Walnut-tree</i>		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		Cēdrus, 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>		¹ Abies, ětis, f.
<i>The Lime, or Linden-tree</i>		Tilīa, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>		¹ 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>	Illex, ĩcis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane tree</i>	Plāānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i> 12	Pōpulus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, ĩcis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, ūs, m.
<i>is</i>	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, nūcis, 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>	Cērāsum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dactylus, 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 Chestnut</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,
or Shrubs; such is*

A Grape | Uva, æ, f.

in which is

A Grape-stone | Acinus, i, m.

A Mulberry | Mōrum, i, n.

A Strawberry | Frāgum, i, n.

Spice-bearing Trees bring forth

SPICE | Arōma, tis, n.

is

Cinnamon | Cāfia, æ, f.

Or, Cinnānum, i, n.

Ginger | Zingiber, ěris, n.

Mace | Macis, ĩdis, f, *in Plautus.*

Pepper | Pĭper, ěris, n.

The Oak bears

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

From Trees also come

Frankincense | Thus, thūris, n.

Pitch | Pix, pĭcis, f.

Rosin | Rēsina, æ, f.

Parts of a Plant are

The Root | Rādex, ĩcis, f.

The Stump | Stirps, is, f.

The Stalk | Caulis, is, m.

The Bark | Cortex, ĩcis, d.

A Bough, or Branch | Rāmus, i, m.

A Sprig, Graft, or Scion | Surcūlus, i, m.

A Sucker, or Shoot, that

grows out of the Roots | Stōlo, ōnis, m.

or Sides of the Stock

A fresh or green Leaf | Frons, frondis, f.

A dead or withered Leaf | Folium, i, n.

A Blossom, or Flower | Flos, flōris, m.

T R E E S *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.

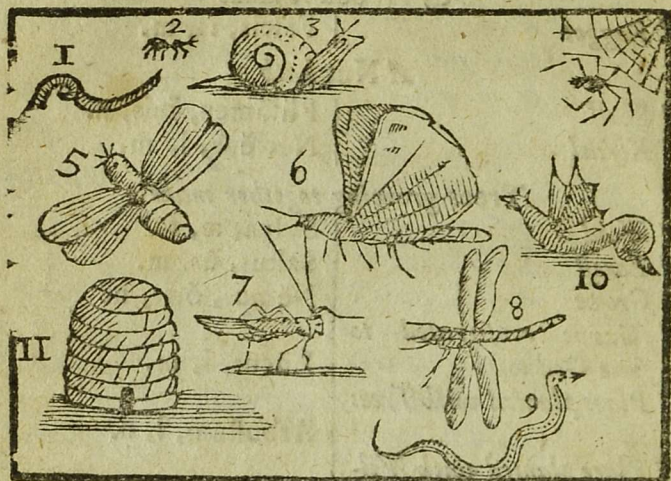
A Grove | Nēmus, ōris, n.

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

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

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

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

VI. *Of* INSECTS.

A N Animal or
Living Creature
hath

Life
Sense
Sex

A Nīmal, 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.
Audītus, ūs, m.
Odōrātus, ūs, m.
Gustus, ūs, m.
Tactus, ūs, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound, Or, Voice	Sōnus, i, m. 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, īnis, m.

* Called *Sensus Communis*.

† Phantāsia, 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			Formīca, æ, f.
A Caterpillar			Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea			Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm			Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech			Hirudo, inis, f.
A Louse			Pedicūlus, i, m.
A Moth			Tinea, æ, f.
Nits			Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm			Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3		Limax, acis, d.
A Spider	4		Aranea, æ, f.
A Water Spider			Tipula, æ, f.
A Tick			Ricinus, i, m.
A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch			Cimex, icis, m.

Flying Insects are

A Bee	5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		[fly	Scarabæus, i, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-			Asilus, i, m.
A Butterfly	6		Papilio, onis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket			§ Cicada, æ, f.
A Cricket			Gryllus, i, m.
A Fly			Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat			Culex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust			Locusta, æ, f.

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

A Spanish

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		Cantharis, idis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8]	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		Crabro, onis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>		Fucus, i, m.
<i>bath not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		Aculeus, i, m.
	<i>A Serpent or Creeper is</i>	
<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	Vipera, æ, f. 9.
<i>An Asp</i>		Aspis, idis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>		Basiliscus, i, m.
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	Draco, onis, m.
<i>A Lizard</i>		Lacertus, i, f.
<i>A Salamander</i>		Salamandra, æ, f.
<i>A Scorpion</i>		Scorpius, ii, m.
<i>A Snake</i>		Or, Scorpio, onis, m.
<i>A Water Snake</i>		Cöuber, bri, m.
		Natrix, icis, m.
		Or, Hydrus, i, m.
	<i>A Bee is</i>	
<i>A Bee Hive</i>	11	Alveare, is, n. &
<i>maketh</i>		Alvearium, i, n.
<i>Honey</i>		Mel, lis, n.
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		Favus, i, m.
<i>Wax</i>		Cera, æ, f.
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		Examen, inis, 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 Breast
A Starling, or Stare
A Thrush
A Titmouse

M *ērūla, æ, f.*
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or, Acanthis, idis, f.
Chlōris, idis, f.
Or, Virēo, ōnis, m.
Alauda, æ, f.
Luscīnīa, æ, f.
Corturnix, icis, f.
Erīthacus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

Birds

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

Anās, ātis, f.

An Heron

Anser, ēris, m.

A Pelican

Ardēa, æ, f.

A Stork

Pēlicānus, i, m.

A Swan

Cicōnia, æ, f.

A Water Wagtail

Olor, 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

Aquīla, æ, f.

An Hawk

Accipiter, tris, m.

A Kite or Glead

Milvus, i, m.

A Magpy or Piannet 5

Or, Milūus, i, m.

An Owl 9

Pīca, æ, f.

Noctūa, æ, f.

A Parrot 13

Or, Būbo, ōnis, m.

A Raven

Psitācus, i, m.

A Vulture

Corvus, i, m.

Vultur, ūris, Or,

Valtūrius, i, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

A Cock 12

| Gallus, i, m.

Whose Female is

A Hen

| Gallīna, æ, f.

D

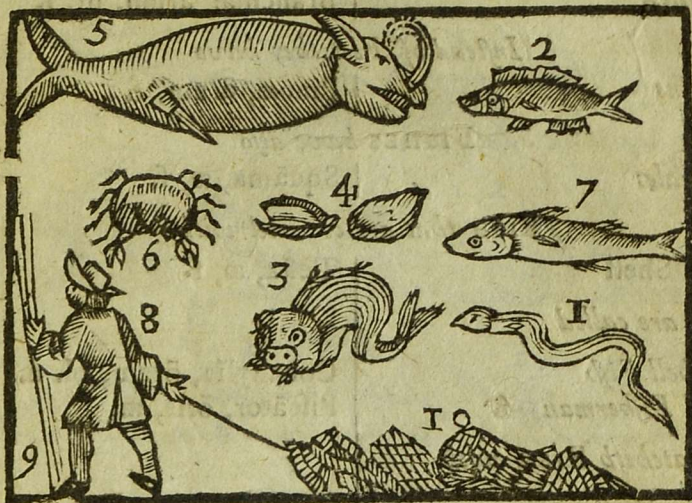
A Dove

<i>A Dove or Pigeon</i>	10	Cōlumbus, i, m.
<i>A Peacock</i>	10	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
<i>A Sparrow</i>		Passer, ěris, m.
<i>A Swallow</i>		Hirundo, ĩnis, 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>		Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
<i>An Hedge Sparrow</i>		Currūca, æ, f.
<i>A Partridge</i>		Perdix, ĩcis, f.
<i>A Pheasant</i>		Phāsiānus, i, m.
<i>A Ring Dove</i>		Pālumbes, is, f.
<i>A Turtle Dove</i>		Turtur, ũris, m.
<i>A BIRD hath</i>		
<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 Crop or Crop</i>		Inglūvies, ei, f.
<i>A BIRD lays in</i>		
<i>A Nest</i>	15	Nīdus, i, m.
<i>An Egg</i>	15	Ovum, i, n.
<i>hath</i>		
<i>A White</i>		Albūmen, ĩnis, n.
<i>A Yolk</i>		Vitellus, i, m.
<i>A Fowler or Bird Catcher</i>		¹ Auceps, cūpis, c.
<i>Catcheth BIRDS with</i>		
<i>Birdlime</i>		² Viscum, i, n.
<i>And puts them into</i>		
<i>A Cage or Aviary</i>	11	Aviārium, ĩ, n.

¹ Also a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called Mistletoe, or Misseldine.

VIII. Of FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

- A** N Eel 1
- A** Gudgeon
- A** Pearch 2
- A** Pike
- A** Tench

- A** Nguilla, æ, f.
- G**ōbius, i, m.
- O**r, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
- P**erca, æ, f.
- L**ūcius, i, m.
- T**inca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

- A** Dolphin 3
- A** Mullet
- A**n Oyster 4
- A** Whale 5

- D**elphīnus, i, m.
- M**ugil, īlis, m.
- O**strēa, æ, f.
- B**ālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish	6	Cancer, ri, m.
A Salmon	7	Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills	Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.
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Instead of Feet they have

Fins	Pinnæ, ārum, f.
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FISHES have also

Scales	Squāma, æ, f.
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FISH that are covered with

A Shell	Testa, æ, f.
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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 Sort of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow

| Bos, bōvis, m. & f.

¹ *This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pecus, 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 Hog 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 Wether | 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 Afs	5		Asīnus, 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, m.
A Saddle	7		Ephippium, i, m.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape	8		Sīmīus, i, m.
			Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.
A Bear	9		Ursus, i, m.
A Wild Boar			Aper, ri, m.
A Coney or Rabbit			Cūnicūlus, 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			Hinnūlus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

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

<i>An Hare</i>	11	Lēpus, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge Hog</i>		Ēchīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	12	Lēo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>		Lēæna, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>		Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>		Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey or Marmoset</i>		Cercopīthēcus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>		Lynx, cis, f.
<i>A Panther</i>		Panthera, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>		Hystrix, ĩcis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>		Sciūrus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>		Tīgris, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>		Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog or Bitch</i>	13	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	14	Fēlis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	15	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>		1
<i>A Weasel</i>		Mustēla, æ, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse Trap</i>	15	Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or, Muscīpūlum, i, n. Phæd.
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Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>		Fīber, ri, m.
<i>A Crocodile</i>		² Crōcōdīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>		Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>		Testūdo, ĩnis, 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 | Cătulus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungŭla, 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 | Corium, 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 | Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

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

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The

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

| Pastor, ōris, m.

who bath

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

bath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābūlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

| Cāverna, æ, f.

into

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.

Pūer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, vīri, m.

Senex, sēnis.

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

<i>An Infant or Babe</i> 1		Infans ———
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i> 6		Püella, æ, f.
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i> 7		Virgo, ïnis, f.
<i>A grown Woman</i> 8		Mülier, ëris, f.
<i>An Old Woman</i> 9		Anus, ûs, f. —

A MAN by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>		Päter, ris, m.
<i>A Grand Father</i>		Avus, i, m.
<i>A Son</i>		Filius, i, m.
<i>A Grand Child</i>		Nëpos, ötis, m.
<i>A Brother</i>		Frater, tris, m.
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>		Söcer, ëri, m.
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>		Gëner, ëri, m.

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

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

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>		¹ ———
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>		² Patruëlis, is, m.

¹ *A Nephew is called Filius Frãtris, or Filius Söröris.*

² *It is an adjective, Frãter being understood.*

A Woman by her Kindred is

<i>A Mother</i>	Māter, tris, f.
<i>A Grand Mother</i>	Avia, æ, f.
<i>A Daughter</i>	Fīlia, æ, f.
<i>A Grand Daughter</i>	Neptis, tis, f.
<i>A Sister</i>	Sōror, ōris, f.
<i>A Mother-in Law</i>	Nūrus, rūs, f.
<i>A Step-Mother</i>	Nōverca, æ, f.
<i>A Step-Daughter</i>	Privigna, æ, f.
<i>A Niece</i>	

A Man too big is

<i>A Giant</i> 10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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A Man too little

<i>A Dwarf</i> 11	Pumīlio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

The proper Names of Men are

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

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

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Pētrus, i, m.
 Ricardus, i, m.
 Robertus, i, m.
 Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

Anna, æ, f.
 Cātharina, æ, f.
 Elizabētha, æ, f.
 Eva, æ, f.
 Hanna, æ, f.
 Jāna, æ, f.
 Joanna, æ, f.
 Marīa, æ, f.
 Sara, æ, f.
 Susanna, 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, ūtis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, ūs, 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

Crīnis, is, m.
Or, Cāpillus, i, m.
Vertex, ūcis, m.
Auris, is, f.
Tempōra, um, pl. n.
Fācies, ei, f.

E 2

In

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>	[Mouth		Gingiva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>			Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i>			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 Throt- | Jügulum, i, n.

The hinder Part [tle | Cervix, icis, f.

Or the Nape or Crag

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | Gula, 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 | Hümērus, i, n.

The Mid Back | Dorsum, i, n.

The Side 14 | Latus, ěris, n.

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | Sinus, ūs, m.

The Dug | Mamma, æ, f.

which hath

A Nipple | Pāpilla, æ, f.

Under the Breast are

The ~~Belly~~ Stomach | Venter, tris, m.

The Navel | Umbīlicus, i, m.

Below which are

The lower Belly | Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.

The Groin | Inguen, ĩnis, n.

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Pōdex, icis, m.
| 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 | Brāchium, 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.

¹ Called Carpus, i, m.

Parts of the HANDS are

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

On the FINGER is

A Nail below		Unguis, is, m.
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The Hip or Haunch		Coxa, æ, f.
		Or, Coxendix, ĩcis, f.

The Thigh	25	Fĕmŭr, ōris, n.
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which reaches to

The Knee	26	Gĕnu, n. Undeclined.
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The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Poples, ĩtis, m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

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

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sŭra, 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, ũcis, 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 Sinew</i>		Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>		Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>		Os, offis, n.
<i>in which is</i>		
<i>Marrow</i>		Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>		Membrāna, 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 L^{tes}ights</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>	[Stomach		Ventricūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>			Stōmāchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i>			Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

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

On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth

The Liver | Jăcur, ōris, n.
Or, Jēcīnōris.

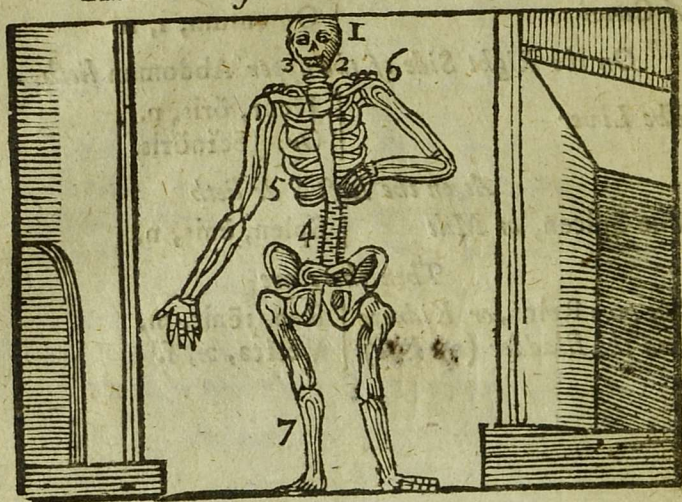
As on the Left Side lieth

The Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder () | 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

THE Skull 1
The Cheek Bone 2
Or, Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth 3

CRanium, i, n. *Kran*
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Mala, æ, f.
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4
which hath 34
Joints, or turning Bones 6
24 Ribs 5
And the 2 Shoulder Blades
The Shin Bone 7

Vertebrae, arum, pl. f.
Costae, arum, pl. f.
Scapula, æ, f.
Tibia, æ, f.

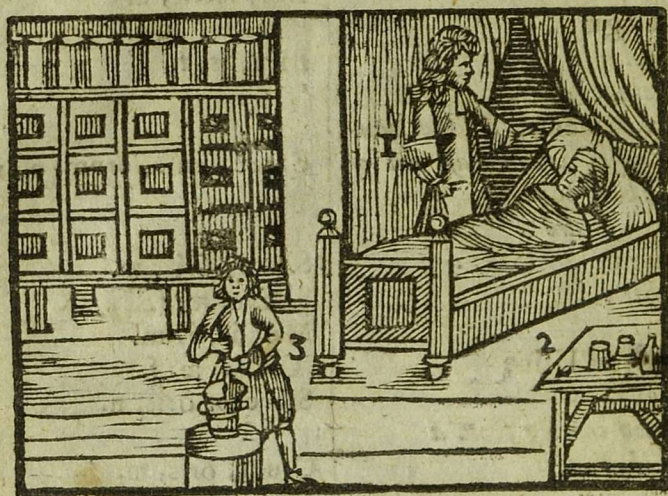
¹ Spina Dorſi.

The Humours of the Body are

<i>Blood</i>	Sanguis, ĩnis, m.
<i>Gall</i>	Fel, fellis, n.
<i>Milk or Chyle</i>	Lac, lactis, n.
<i>Phlegm</i>	Pitũlĩta, æ, f.
<i>Choler</i>	Bĩlis, is, f.
<i>Melancholy</i>	'
<i>Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body</i>	Excrẽmenta, orum, pl. n.
<i>are</i>	
<i>Sweat or Perspiration</i>	Sũdor, õris, m.
<i>Spittle</i>	Sãlĩva, æ, f.
<i>Snot</i>	Mũcus, i, m.
<i>Urine</i>	Urĩna, æ, f.
<i>Dung</i>	Stercus, õris, n.
<i>Blood coming from a Wound is</i>	Cruor, õris, m.

' *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.

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>	† 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	Medicīna, 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.

† 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

M Ens, tis, f.
Or, Anĭmus, i, m.
Rătio, 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.

Voluptas, ātis, f.

Spes, ei, f.

Dēsidĕriūm, i, n.

Tĭmor, oris, m.

Metus, ūs, m.

Pūdor, ōris, m.

Ira, æ, f.

Fūrōr, ōris, m.

Invidĭa, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or

Hunger

Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or

Thirst

Sĭtis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

Mācies, ei, f.

Men

*Men have**Power, or Force*

Vis, is, f.

Help, or Means

Ops, öpis, f.

Aid

Auxilium, i, n.

A Custom, or Manner to do

Mos, öris, m.

A Work

Opus, öris, n.

A Charge

Münus, öris, n.

Business

Nögötium, i, n.

Duty, or Office

Officium, i, n.

*Which should be done with**Counsel*

Consilium, i, n.

Art, or Skill

Ars, tis, f.

Care

Cura, æ, f.

Study

Stüdium, i, n.

Labour

Läbor, öris, n.

Faithfulness

Fides, ei, f.

From Delay

Möra, æ, f.

*to do these things cometh**Loss or Damage*

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

Cōpia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Potus, ūs, m.

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

Opsōnium, i, n.

For Eating there is

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

Of a Hog they make

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

There are also for Eating

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

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

¹ Beef	Cāro Būbūla.
<i>Or, Ox's Flesh</i>	
<i>Lamb</i>	Cāro Agnīna.
<i>Or, Lamb's Flesh</i>	
<i>Mutton,</i>	Cāro ōvīna.
<i>Or, Sheep's Flesh</i>	
<i>Pork</i>	Cāro Sūilla.
<i>Or, Hog's Flesh</i>	
<i>Veal,</i>	Cāro Vītūlīna.
<i>Or, Calf's Flesh</i>	
² Venison	Cāro Fērīna.

² Flesh taken by Hunting.

Dainty Dishes

For Sauce

Men use

Oil

Vinegar

A Breakfast

A Dinner

A common Supper

*A Bever, or, Afternoon's
Luncheon*

Ale, or Beer 2

Wine 3
which hath

Dregs, or Lees

At a Feast 4

Or, a Banquet

A Guest 5
eateth of

Dainties, or good Cheer

*A Mess or Dish of Meat
borne to the Table*

A Morfel, or Mouthful, is

Bread is made by

A Baker

Meat is dressed by

A Cook

in

A Cook's Shop

^a Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

[~] Olëum, i, n.

[~] Acëtum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, i, n.

Cœna, æ, f.

Mërenda, æ, f.

For Drinking there is

Cervisia, æ, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, i, n.

[~] Epulum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. & f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

Daps, dâpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Buccëa, æ, f.

Pistor, ôris, m.

Côquus, i, m.

Pöpina, æ, f.

^a 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. Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.
A Peruke or Perriwig	4	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	Toga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches	8	² Fĕmōrālia, um, pl. n.
Stockings	9	Tībiālis, 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, Tībiālia.

A Shoe-

A Shoemaker 10

maketh

A Shoe 11

A Buskin, or High Shoe

A Sock

A Slipper

A Boot, or Greave 12

A Spur is 13

A Button or Buckle

Shoe String or Shoe

Latchet

String or Point

Girdle

A Fillet

A Thin Sash

Or, Swaddling Band

Sūtor, ōris, m.

Calcēus, i, m.

Cōthurnus, i, m.

Soccus, i, m.

¹ *Crēpida, æ, f.*

Ocrēa, æ, f.

Calcar, āris, n.

Fībūla, æ, f. —

Corrīgia, æ, f. —

Līgūla, æ, f. —

Cingūlum, i, n.

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

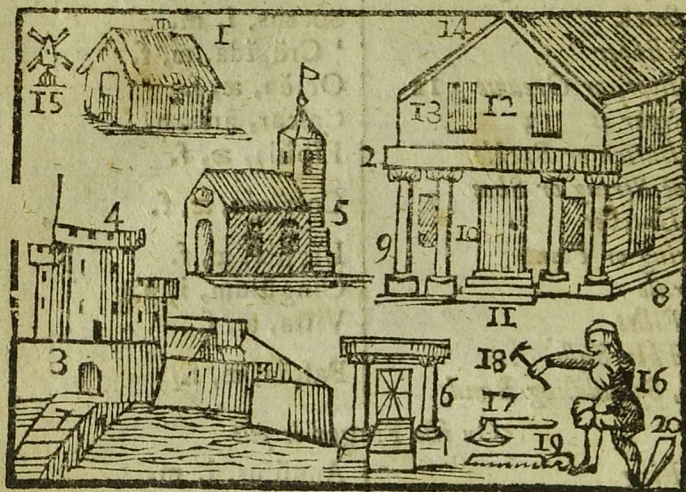
On the Finger is put

A Ring

| *Annūlus, i, m.*

¹ This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlea*, 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

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

A Stove	Hypocaustum, i, n.
A Bath, or Bagnio	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

A Shop	Officīna, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

A Way	Via, æ, f.
A Path	Callis, is, m.

For Walking in there is

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

For Passage over the Water there is

A Bridge 7	Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

A Common Shore	Clōāca, æ, f.
----------------	---------------

In a Building there is

A Wall	Pāries, iētis, m.
A Column or Pillar	Cōlūna, æ, f.
A Chink or Cranny	Rīma, æ, f.
A Corner	Angūlus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

The Gate	Jānua, æ, f.
Or, the Outer Door 10	Fōres, ūm, f.
The Door	Ostium, i, n.
Folding Doors	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threshold of the Door	Līmen, ĩnis, n.
into	
The Hall	Aula, æ, f.

The Dining Room

The Inner Room

The Kitchen

Near which is

The Buttery, or Store-house

A Closet, or Place for the
keeping of any Thing in

By a Step or Stair
you go into

The Bed Chamber
in which is

A Study

The upper Room 12

A Room bath

A Roof or Arch

An Hearth, or Fire-place

On the Outside of the House appears

A Balcony or Gallery

The Window 13

The Roof of the House 14

The Ridge or Top

Triclīnium, i, n.

Conclāve, is, n.

Cūlina, æ, f.

Promptuārium, i, n.

Armārium, i, n.

Grādus, ūs, m.

Cūbiculum, i, n.

Mūsēum, i, n.

Cœnāculum, i, n.

¹ Cāmēra, æ, f.

Or, Fornix, icis, f.

² Cāmīnus, i, m.

Or, Fōcus, i, m.

³ Pergūla, æ, f.

fēnēstra, æ, f.

Tectum, i, n.

Culmen, inis, n.

Or, Fastīgium, i, n.

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

² See (if you please) Martinius's *Lexicon Etymologicum*, 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.
<i>A Lock</i>	Or, Pefsŭlus, i, m.
	Sĕra, 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>	Præsĕpe, 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	Pătĕus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

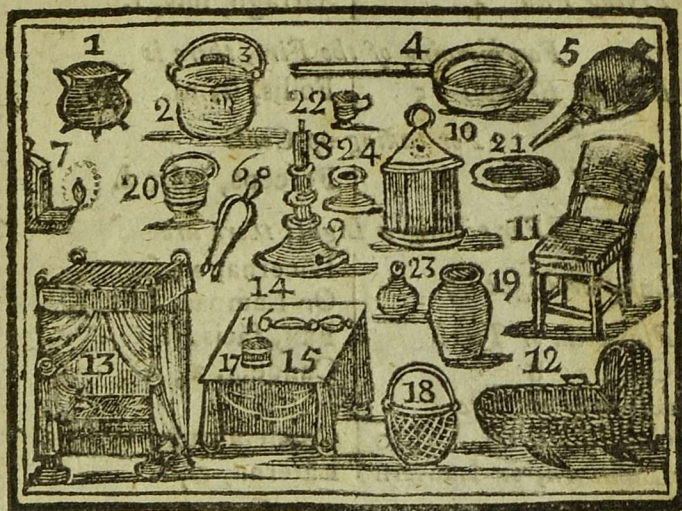
<i>A Street, or Row</i>	Vĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppĭdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

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.

<i>A Market, or Place where Courts are kept</i>		Förum, i, n.
		<i>A Building is made by</i>
<i>A Workman</i> 16 <i>who cutteth</i>		Fäber, ri, n.
<i>A Plank</i>		Planca, æ, f.
<i>A Board</i> <i>with an</i>		Täbula, 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 Crown, or Bar</i>		Vectis, is, m.
<i>Glue</i>		Glūten, inis, n.
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>		Clāvus, i, m.
<i>A Brick is</i>		Läter, ěris, m.
		<i>A Smith worketh Iron upon</i>
<i>An Anvil</i>		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 furnished,
is*

S^vUpellex, etilis, f.

ⁱ Instrumentum, i, n.

ⁱ Boves, Jumenta, & Instrumentum Rusticum,
Pbædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For dressing of Victuals, there are

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

For blowing of the Fire, there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
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For taking up Coals

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

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

For sitting upon, there is

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

For sitting and leaning on, there are

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

For lying and sleeping on, there are

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

For

For putting Things upon, there is

<p>A Table 14 on which are put</p> <p>A Table Cloth 15</p> <p>A Napkin, or Towel</p> <p>A Carpet</p>	<p>Mensa, æ, f.</p> <p>Mantile, is, n.</p> <p>Mappa, æ, f.</p> <p>Tāpes, ētis, m.</p>
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For cutting of Things there is

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

<p>A Vessel</p> <p>A Sheath or Case</p> <p>A Sack or Bag</p> <p>A Purse</p> <p>A Scabbard for a Sword</p>	<p>Vas, vasis, n.</p> <p>Thēca, æ, f.</p> <p>Saccus, i, m.</p> <p>C. ūmēna, æ, f.</p> <p>Vāgīna, æ, f.</p>
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Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

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

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

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

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

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcęus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	20		Sifūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding of Meats or Broths are

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pătina, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			2

Drinking Vessels are

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

cellar Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-feller</i>	24		Sălīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

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

² You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitręus.

For

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

RUS, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.
Or, Prædium, i, n.

LAND is

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

Arēa, æ, f.

Ager, gri, m.

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 | Agricōla, æ, m.

The Plowman ³ | Arātor, ōris, m.

*breaks up the Earth with
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. Rastri, 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 | Horreum, 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 Briar | 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

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 | *Aurġga, 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 | *Sarcġna, æ, f.*

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

XX. *of* SOCIETIES.

Men join together into

A Family
 A CORPORATION
 A KINGDOM
 A SCHOOL
 A CHURCH

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

In a Family are

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

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōminus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, 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</i>			Ancīlla, æ, f.
<i>Servant</i>	4		
<i>In</i>			
<i>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>			Popūlus, i, m.

The KING bath

<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 S C H O O L.



In

A School 1

are

A Master

A SCHOLAR 3

S Chöla, æ, f.

Mägister, tri, m.

Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts, by
Speech, or Discourse

Sermo, önis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter

A Syllable

A Word

Lättëra, æ, f.

Syllaba, æ, f.

Verbum, i, n.

H

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābūla, 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	Titūlus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet who writeth	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	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.

† 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>	Līnēa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgūla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

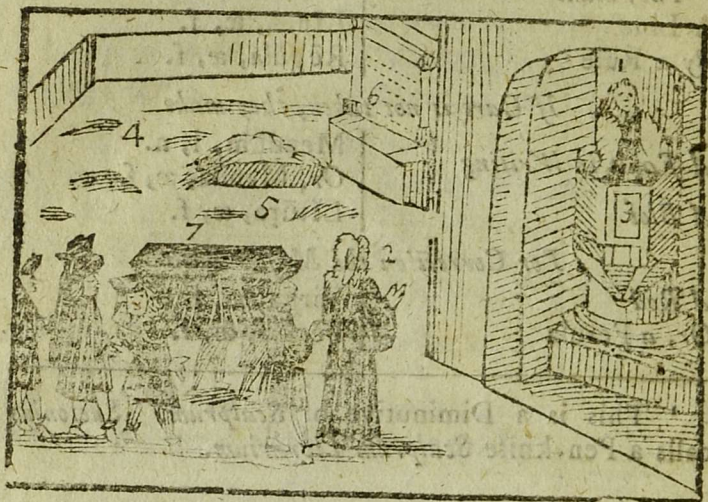
<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendūm, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master bath

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fērūla, 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
 A Priest
 An Elder
 A Deacon

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

The WORSHIP of GOD is

Religion

| * Rēligio, ōnis, f.

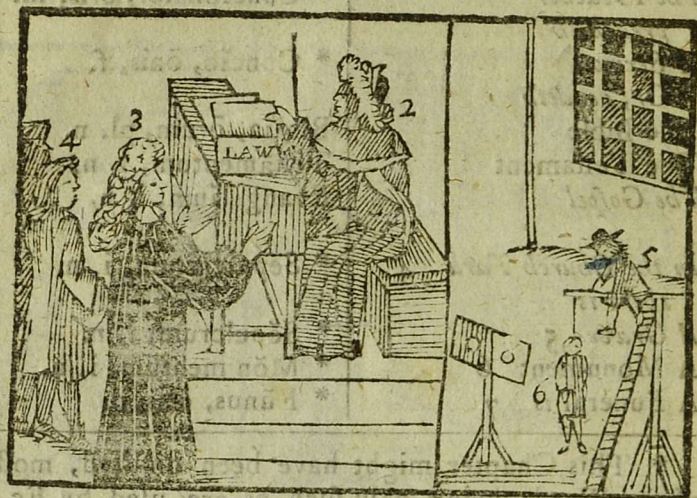
In

In the Church there is

<i>A Pulpit</i> 3	* Suggestum, i, n.
<i>Out of which</i>	
<i>The Preacher</i>	* Concionator, oris, m.
<i>preacheth</i>	
<i>A Sermon</i>	* Concio, onis, f.
<i>Or, readeth</i>	
<i>The Bible</i>	Biblia, orum, pl. n.
<i>The Testament</i>	Testamentum, i, n.
<i>The Gospel</i>	Evangelium, i, n.
<i>In the Church Yard</i> 4	
<i>there is</i>	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Grave</i> 5	* Sepulcrum, i, n.
<i>A Monument</i> 6	* Monumentum, i, n.
<i>A Funeral</i> is 7	* Funus, eris, 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

<p>A Law 1 An Example 3</p>	<p>LEX, lēgis, f. Exemplum, i, n.</p>
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In Law there are

<p>A Judge 2 A Counsellor 3 A Witness 4</p>	<p>Jūdex, ĩcis, m. & f. Consultor, ōris, m. Testis, is, m. & f.</p>
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The Judge hath for Writing

<p>A Secretary, or Scribe</p>	<p>Scrĭba, æ, m.</p>
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For speaking publicly

<p>A Cryer</p>	<p>Præco, ōnis, m.</p>
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For

For executing the Sentence

A Hangman Or, Jack Ketch 5		Carnifex, icis, m.
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The Law commands to give every Thing

Right, or Due Worth, or Price		Jus, jūris, m. Præitium, i, n.
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The Law also giveth

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

Vice		Vitiūm, i, n.
------	--	---------------

A vicious Deed is

A Fault A Crime Villany		Culpa, æ, f. Crīmen, inis, n. Scēlus, ēris, n.
-------------------------------	--	--

A Crime is

Deceit, or a Cheat A Lie Fraud Lewdness Theft		Dōlus, i, m. Mendācium, i, n. Fraus, dis, f. Luxus, ūs, m. Furtum, i, n.
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Persons guilty of Crimes are

An Adulterer A Robber, or Cut-throat 6 A Thief 6 A Whore		Adulter, ěri, r. Latro, ōnis, m. Fur, fūris, m. Mĕrĕtrix, icis, f.
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Punish-

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, i, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

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

<i>Virtue</i> <i>will have</i>	Virtus, utis, f.
<i>A Reward</i> <i>is</i>	Præmium, i, n.
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Donum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Gloria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stipis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Honor, oris, m.
<i>Credit, or Grace</i>	Dæcus, oris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, edis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecunia, 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

W A R

B ellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition,

Peace

| Pax, p̄acis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement

| Concordia, æ, f.

A League

| Fœdus, ãris, n.

Quiet

| Quies, ãtis, f.

Leisure

| Otium, i, n.

Play

| Lũdus, i, m.

But

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	Discordīa, æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	Pērīcūlum, i, n.
<i>Sirife</i>	Lis, lītis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>	Jurgium, i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmultus, i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hottis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	Prælium, i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insīdīæ, ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūīna, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernīciēs, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exītiūm, i, n.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	Pēnūrīa, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, ōris, m.
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victōrīa, æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

And on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	Fuga, æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader, or Captain 1</i>	Dux, dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter 2</i>	Tūbīcen, īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer</i>	Vexillārius, i, m.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign, or Standard 3</i>	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>	Tīro, ōnis, m.

<i>A Horseman</i> 3		Eques, itis, m.
<i>A Footman</i> 4		Pēdes, itis, m.
<i>who hath</i>		
<i>A Companion</i>		Cōmes, itis, 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 hath 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, Glādīus, 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.

*Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,
as a Dart, &c. is called*

*A Point of a Sword or
other Weapon*

Tēlum, i, n.
Mūcro, ōnis, m.
Or, Cuspis, idis, f.

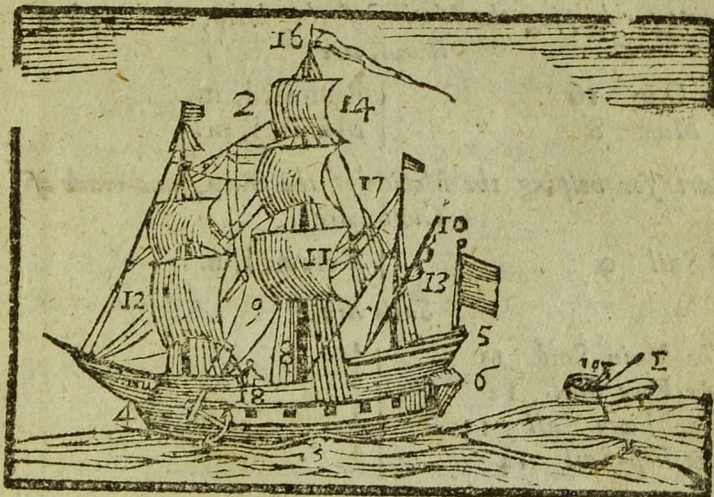
Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>		Gălăa, æ, f.
<i>Or, Head-piece,</i>	9	<i>Or, Cassis, ĩdis, f.</i>
<i>which bath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i>	10	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigantine, or Coat of</i>		<i>Lorica, æ, f.</i>
<i>Mail</i>		
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	<i>Clypęus, i, m.</i>
		<i>Or, Scũtum, i, n.</i>

Instruments of Music used in War are,

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2	<i>Tũba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>		<i>Tympănum, 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

CYmba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom
The Keel 3
At the Fore End
The Stern or Proow

Cārīna, æ, f.
Prōra, æ, f.

At the Hind End

The Stern, or Poop 5 | Puppis, is, f.

For steering it

The Helm, or Rudder 6 | Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

The Hatches, or Decks | Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.

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

An Oar 16 | Rēmus, i, m.

A Mast 8 | Mālus, i, m.

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

A Sail 9 | Vēlum, i, n.

Sails are

The Main-Sail 11 | 1

The Fore-Sail 12 | 2

The Mizzen-Sail 13 | 3

The Top-Sail 14 | 4

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

The Sail-Yard 10 | Antenna, æ, f.

For staying of the Ship there is

An Anchor 15 | Anchōra, æ, f.

¹ Called

² Called

³ Called

⁴ Called

Acatium

Dolon, ōais, m.

Epīdīōmus, 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 15

The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belong 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 Rowler 19

Fūnis, is, m.

² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

Gubernātor, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, m.

Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley

The Seats where the Row-
ers sit

A Float of Timber is

Rēmĭgium, i, n.

Transra, 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 TIME.

TIME 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.

Mēsis, is, m.

Annus, i, m.

Sēculum, i, n.

In a Day there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day, or Day-break</i>	Diluculum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. Undeclined.
<i>Noon Tide, or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight</i>	Crepusculum, 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. Undeclined.
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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, Tuisco'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
Or, Dies Solis	6 Dies Venēris
2 Dies Lunæ	5 Dies Sabbāti
3 Dies Martis	Or Dies Saturni
4 Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

Thursday	5
Or, Thor's Day	
Friday	6
Or, Friga's Day	
Saturday	7
Or, Seater's Day	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

The Spring	Vēr, vēris, n.
The Summer	Æstas, ātis, f.
Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf.	Autumnus, i, m.
The Winter	Hjēms, ěmis, f.

XXVII. Of ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

Comely, or handsome	Pulcher, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Fern	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	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	Disīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Motion is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhēmens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, eris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbīus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

<i>Great</i>	Māgnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Parvus, a, um.

Nature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Uber, ěris.
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stěrīlis, is, e.

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

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ěris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sěrus, a, um.
<i>Ripe</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or unripe</i>	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 | Quattuor, Undeclined.**Five | Quinque, Undeclined.**Six | Sex, Undeclined.**Seven | Septem, Undeclined.**Eight | Octo, Undeclined.**Nine | Novem, Undeclined.**Ten | Decem, Undeclined.**Twenty | Vīginti, Undeclined.**Thirty | Trīginta, Undeclined.**An Hundred | Centum, Undeclined.**A Thousand | Mille, Undeclined.**Both | Ambo, æ, o.**Those 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 | Quōtus, a, um.**what Order is a Thing**The Answer is made by**The First | Prīmus, a, um.**Or the Second | Sēcundus, a, um.**The Third | Tertius, a, um.*

<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>	Octāvus, a um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdius, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimas, 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</i>	Or, Crēber, bra, brum. Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve Months,

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

* These are Nouns Adjective, *Menss* 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, cra, crum.
<i>Others are</i>		
Profane		Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its Placing a Thing is

<i>Convenient, or commodious</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		Æqualis, a, um.
<i>How big is it</i>		Quantus, a, um.
<i>So big</i>		Tantus, a, um.

Big, or great

Grandis, is, e.

Or, Ingens, tis.

Or, small, slender

Exilis, is, e.

Thick,

Crassus, a, um.

Or Thin

Tēnūis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round*

Rōtundus, a, um.

Square

Quadrātus, a, um.

Straight, Right

Rectus, a, um.

Crooked

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good*

Bōnus, a, um.

Or Bad

Mālus, a, um.

G O D is

Eternal

Æternus, a, um.

*A Soul is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The Light is**Clear, or bright*

Clārus, a, um.

*The Shade is**Dark, or dull*

Obscūrus, a, um.

*A Star is**Fixed, or steady*

Fixus, a, um.

Or Wandering

Vāgus, a, um.

*The Air is**Clear, not cloudy*

Sērēnus, a, um.

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, | Vīridis, is, e.
Or Dry | Arīdus, a, um.

A Tree is

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

Honey is

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

An Animal is

Alive | Vīvus, a, um.
Or Dead | Mortūus, a, um.
Sound, well | Sānus, a, um.
Or Sick, faint | Æger, gra, grum.
Fat | Pinguis, is, e.
Or Lean | Mācer, ra, rum.
Wakeful | Vīgil, 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.
his Skin		
Hairy, rough		Hirsūtus, a, um.

A Man's Countenance is

Cheery, merry		Hilāris, 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		Deformis, 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 Lamè		Mancus, a, um.
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For Want of the Use of Feet, he is

Lamè 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

Potent, or able	Pōtens, tis.
Knowing	Gnārus, a, um.

As to his Understanding, he is

Wise	Sāpiens, tis.
Unpolished, rude	Rūdis, is, e.
Foolish	Stultus, a, um.

As to his Disposition and Manners he is

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

In his Conversation he is

Just	Justus, a, um.
Friendly	Amīcus, a, um.

As to his Society, he is

Alone	Sōlus, a, um.
Or, Associate	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>		Pīger, gra, grum.
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>		Segnis, is, e.

To do a Work which is

<i>Easy</i>		Fācīlis, is, e.
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>		Diffīcīlis, is, e.

After Work is done, he is

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

As to his State, he is

<i>Rich</i>		Dīves, ītis.
<i>Or Poor</i>		Pauper, ēris.
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>		Līber, ěra, rum.
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>		Servus, a, um.
<i>Well, or safe</i>		Salvus, a, um.
<i>Prosperous</i>		Prosper, ěra, um.
<i>Happy</i>		Fēlix, īcis, m.
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>		Mīser, ěra, um.

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>		Jūvēnis, 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 than The rest</i>	Plus, uris. Cæter, era, erum.
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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.
Mānere, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

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

Mōvere, mōvi, mōtum.
Fingere, finxi, fictum.
Formare, avi, atum.
Pōnere, posui, pōsitum.
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

Crēare, avi, atum.
Servāre, avi, atum.
Rēgere, rexi, rectum.
Bēare, avi, atum.

Verbs which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Oriri, ortus sum.
Lūcere, 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 suffer*.

Fire

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

To roar	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmī-
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[tum.

A Plant uses

To grow	Crescere, crevi, cretum.
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	Sālīre, 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

To be born | Nasci, nātus sum—

To live | Vivēre, vixi, vīctum.

To sense, or feel | Sentīre, sensi, sensum.

To be able | Possē, pōtui.

To be well, or strong	Vātere, vālūi, vālītum.
To pine, or languish	Languere, langui—
To die	Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain	Pātēre, pātūi—
To be clear	Liquere, liqui, <i>seldom used.</i>
To lie fair, to appear	Pārere, parui, parītum.
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lātēre, latui, latītum.

A Man, by the Sense of Sight, uses

To see a Thing	Videre, vidi, vīsum.
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By the Sense of Hearing

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

To smell	Odorari, odoratus sum.
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By the Sense of Talking

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

To touch	Tangere, tetigi, tactum.
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Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound	Sonare, sonui, sonitum.
To make a Noise	Strēpere, strepui, strepitum.
To crack, or give a Crack	Crēpare, crepui, crepitum.

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell	Olere, olui, olitum.
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By the Taste

To taste of, or savour	Sāpere, sapui, & sapivi.
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By

By the Touch or Feeling

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

A Man with his Head uses

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

With his Eyes

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

With his Mouth

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

When Men speak, they are wont

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

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Sī.ēre, filui— Tācēre, tacui, tēcitum.
To hold their peace	

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	Līngĕre, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambĕre, lambi—
To suck	Sūgĕre, suxi, suclum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rōdĕre, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandĕre, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordĕre, mōmordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Stridĕre, 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, itum, from Eo.
To come	Vĕnĭre, vĕni, ventum.
To follow	Sĕqui, sequutus sum.

From

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 | Cäcäre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Grädi, gressus sum.

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

To walk | Ambüläre, avi, atum.

To run | Curiëre, cücurri, cursum.

If a Place be Slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lābi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rūëre, rui, ruĩtum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Titübäre, 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, rectum.

To stand | Stäre, stëti, stätum.

To stretch | ² Tendëre, tëtendi, ten-

Or, Tentum. [sum.

To bend | Flectëre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Präter Tense and Supine are seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To lean	Nīti, nisus, & nixus sum.
To fit	Sēdēre, sēdi, sessum.
To fall	Cādēre, cēcidi, cāsum.
To lie down	Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.
	Or, Cumbēre.
To lie along	Jācēre, jacui, ĩtum.
To cling, or cleave to	Hārēre, hæsī, hæsūm.
To hang	Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum.
	<i>If a Man moves a Thing, he is said</i>
To stir, or raise it	Ciēre, cīvi.
To shake	Quātēre, quassi, quassum.
To turn	Vertēre, verti, versum.
To rub it	Fricāre, fricui, frictum.
To send, to sling	Mittēre, misi, missum.
To cast	Jacēre, jēci, jactum.
To lead	Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.
To thrust	Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.
To drive	Pellēre, pēpūli, pulsūm.
To rowl	Volvēre, volvi, volūtum.
To draw	Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.
To lift, or take up	Tollēre, sustuli, sublātum.
To bear	Ferre, tuli, lātum.
To carry	Portāre, avi, atum.
	Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand	Scīre, scīvi, scītum.
To remember	Mēmīnisse, meminī—
To will	Velle, volui—
<i>Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are</i>	
To consider	Consīderāre, avi, atum.
To meditate	Mēdnāri, meditatūsum.
To know, or take know- ledge of	Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

† 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	Credēre, 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, gavisus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire, or covet	Cūpire, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūere, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, irātus sum.
To wonder	Mīrari, mirātus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn, or despise	Temnēre, tempti, temptū.
To scorn	Spernēre, sprēvi, sprētum.

*The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are,
Of Joy.*

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow.

To weep	Flēre, flēvi, flētum.
To mourn	² Luctēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plorāre, 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 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	Mutare, avi, atum.
To let, let alone	Sistere, sivi, situm.
To leave, or forsake	Linq̄ere, liqui, licum;

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	Potiri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living

To try	Exp̄iri, 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	Cõquere, 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, pransam.

If at Night
To sup | Cœnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor
To sew | Sũere, sui, sutum.

To patch | Sarcīre, sarfi, sartum.

With a Garment a Man uses
To clothe or array himself | Amicīre, amicui, amic-
tum, amicīvi, seldom.

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

Or to put it off | Exuere, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder
To build | Strũere, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd
To feed | Pascere, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgere, mulsi, mulsam
& mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondere, tōtondi, tonsam.

Of the Husbandman
To sow | Sere, fevi, satum.

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

To grind | Molere, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman
To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

But the Compounds which have another Signi-
fication 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	Poscēre, 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	Regnare, avi, atum.
To govern	Gūbernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancīre, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a Schoolmaster

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, didīci ³ .
To imitate	Imītāri, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdīre, ivi, itum.
Duly 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.

Before a Judge

To promise, or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum [atum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum,

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Icēre, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.

Sometimes

To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum, <i>seldom.</i>
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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 choose	Lēgēre, lēgi, lectum.
To mix, or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, junxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, sparsi, parsum.
To divide	Dīvidēre, divīsi, divīsum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuēre, tribui, tribūtum.

Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To cut	Sēcāre, ěcui, fectum.
To cleave	Findĕre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindĕre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cādĕre, cēcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	¹ Pungĕre, pŭpŭgi, punctŭ.
To strangle	Strangŭlāre, avi, atum.
To kill	² Nēcāre, nēcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundĕre, tŭtŭdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangĕre, frĕgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpĕre, rŭpi, 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, ěvi, ětum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Polĭre, ivi, itum,
To paint	Pingĕre, pioxi, pinctum.
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, solŭtum.
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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 *Panxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

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

	<i>That which is Hid</i>	
To shew		Monstrāre, avi, atum.
	<i>That which seems</i>	
To hang, ready to fall		¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi.
<i>They use</i>		
To prop, support		Falcīre, fulsi.
	<i>That Men do so or so, is because it uses</i>	
To like them		Libēre, libui, libitum.
Or to be allowed		Licēre, licui, licitum.
	<i>If they do a Thing oft, they are said</i>	
To exercise		Exercēre, ercui, ercītum.
To use, or to be accustomed		Suēre, suevi, suetum.
To use, or to be wont		Sōlēre, solitus sum.
	<i>In Business Men use</i>	
To buy		² Emēre, emi, emptum.
To sell		Vendēre, vendīdi, vendītum.
To owe		Debēre, debui, debītum.
	<i>A Man ought</i>	
To begin a Work		Ordiri, ōrsus sum.
<i>in order</i>		
To make, or to do it		Fācēre, fēci, factum.
And to carry it on		Gērēre, gessi, gestum.
<i>if he designs</i>		
To finish, or to end it		Finīre, ivi, itum.

¹ *Præmineo, Emineo, Promineo, Immineo, come from this Verb Mīnēre, and not from Mai ēre. 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***W**hat is it?*Who or which is it?***Q**uid?

Quis?

The Answer is

I	Ego.
<i>Or thou</i>	Tū.
<i>Himself</i>	Sūi.
That	Ille, illa, illud,
	<i>Or is, ea, id,</i>
	<i>Or iste, ista, istud.</i>
<i>Oneself</i>	Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum.
<i>This</i>	Hic, hæc, hoc.
<i>The same</i>	Idem, eādē, idē.
<i>Another</i>	Alius, alia, aliud. [dam.
<i>Some one</i>	Quidam, quædam, quod-
<i>Any</i>	Ullus, ulla, ullum.
<i>None</i>	¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum.
<i>That, which, who</i>	Qui, quæ, quod.

*If you ask***Which, or whether of the**
two*It is***Either, or one of the two****Neither of the two**¹ Uter, utra, utrum.

Alter, altera, alterum.

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*

| Měus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūs, a, um.

His own

| Sūs, a um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūs, sūa, sūum.

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

| Cūjas, ātis.

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

| Nostras, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country

| Vestras, ātis.

XXX. Of ADVERBS.

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

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>	Usquam.
<i>No where</i>	Nusquam.
<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>	Quò?
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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

| Cùm.

Yesterday

| Hĕri.

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

| Dōnec.

If you ask

How oft?

| Quōties?

The Answer is

Once

| Sĕmel.

Twice

| Bis.

Thrice

| Ter.

Four times

| Quāter.

Oft, or Oftentimes

| Sæpe.

Always

| Semper.

*If you ask**How
Doth he act?*

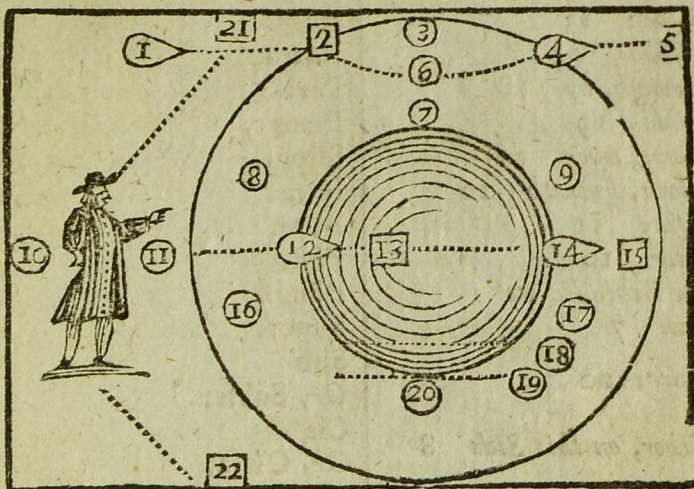
| Quomodo?

*The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| Sic, Ita.
Tēmēre.
Frustra.
Simul.*If you ask**How
Great is he?*

| Quàm?

*The Answer is**As great
As I
More Great
Than I*| Tam
Quàm.
Magis
Quàm.

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



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

<p>T^O ^I 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*.

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>Piæter.</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>Or, Subter.</i>
<i>Hither, on this Side</i>	8	<i>Cis</i>
		<i>Or, Cītra.</i>
<i>Beyond</i>	9	<i>Ultra.</i>
<i>Betwixt, or between</i>	16	<i>Inter.</i>
<i>Against, over against</i>	17	<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, ast, at, autem.
 Quia.
 Nām, Enim.
 Si.
 Ni, Nīfi.
 Ergo, Igitur.
 Quanquam.
 Tāmen.
 Ut.
 Ita.
 Ut.

XXXIII. *Of* INTERJECTIONS.

O! *Oh!*
Soho!
Lo! Behold!
Well a-day! Wo!
Phy! Pish!
Hush! Whist!

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

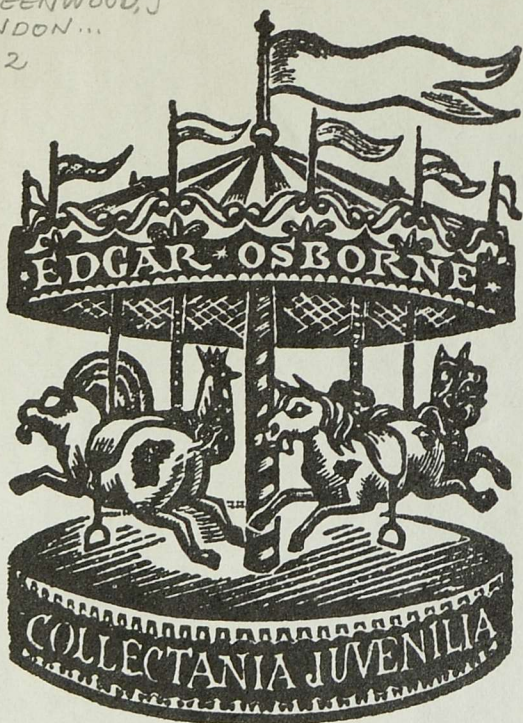
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