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Mort d'Audley est prise par mort Flaubert
de vouloir bien accepter cet livr comme
un témoin de son estime particulière.

à Londres, le 7 

juin de Mai 1863
Monday 13th of April 1668.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Royal Society.

Ordered,

That the Discourse presented to the Royall Society, Entitled, An Essay towards a Real Character, and Philosophical Language, be Printed by the Printer to the Royal Society.

BROWNCKER Presi.
AN ESSAY
Towards a
REAL CHARACTER.
And a
PHILOSOPHICAL
LANGUAGE.

By John Wilkins D.D. Dean of Ripon,
And Fellow of the Royal Society.

LONDON,
Printed for S.
Gelliibrand, and for
John Martin Printer to the Royal
Societv, 1668.
To the Right Honourable

WILLIAM

LORD VISCOUNT

BROUNCKER,

PRESIDENT;

Together with the rest of the COUNCIL and

FELLOWS of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

My Lord,

NOW at length present to your Lordship those Papers I had drawn up concerning a Real Character, and a Philosophical Language, which by several Orders of the Society have been required of Me. I have been the longer about it, partly because it required some considerable time to reduce the Collections I had by me to this purpose, into a tolerable order; and partly because when this work was done in Writing, and the Impression of it well nigh finished, it hapned (amongst many other better things) to be burnt in the late dreadful Fire; by which all that was Printed (excepting only two Copies) and a great part of the unprinted Original was destroyed: The repairing of which, hath taken up the greatest part of my time ever since. I mention this by way of Apology for that slackness and delay, I may seem to be guilty of in my obedience to your Orders.

I am
I am not so vain as to think that I have borne completely finished this great undertaking, with all the advantages of which such a design is capable. Nor on the other hand, am I so diffident of this Essay, as not to believe it sufficient for the business to which it pretends, namely the distinct expression of all things and notions that fall under discourse.

I am sensible of sundry defects in the several parts of this Book: And therefore would make it my humble motion to your Lordship and this Society, that you would by your Order appoint some of our number, thoroughly to examine & consider the whole, and to offer their thoughts concerning what they judge fit to be amended in it. Particularly in those Tables that concern the species of Natural bodies; which, if they were (so far as they are yet known and discovered) distinctly reduced and described, this would very much promote and facilitate the knowledge of Nature, which is one great end of your Institution. And besides, the ranging of these things into such an order as the Society shall approve, would afford a very good method for your Repository, both for the disposal of what you have already, and the supplying of what you want, towards the compleating of that Collection, so generously begun of late, by the bounty of Mr. Daniel Collwal, a worthy Member of this Society. And by this means, I should not doubt, but that in a very short space, you would have the most useful Repository in the World.

It is no easy undertaking to Enumerate all such matters as are to be provided for in such a design; But the business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult, must needs render it a very hard task for any one to attempt the doing of this, for all kinds of Things,
DEDICATORY.

Things, Notions, and Words, which yet is necessary to the design here proposed.

Upon which account I may be excused for being so solicitous about the assistance of others in these matters, because of their great difficulty and importance. The compleating of such a design, being rather the work of a College and an Age, than of any single Person: I mean, the combined Studies of many Students, amongst whom, the severall shares of such a Work should be distributed; And that for so long a course of time, wherein sufficient experiments might be made of it by practice.

It has been sayd concerning that famous Italian Academy styled de la Crusca, consisting of many choice Men of great Learning, that they bestowed forty years in finishing their Vocabulary. And 'tis well enough known, that those great Wits of the French Academy, did begin their Dictionary in the year 1639. And for the beginning of the Work, did distribute the parts of it amongst severall Committees; and yet that undertaking is (for ought I can understand) far enough from being finished.

Now if those famous Assemblies consisting of the great Wits of their Age and Nations, did judge this Work of Dictionary-making, for the polishing of their Language, worthy of their united labour and studies; Certainly then, the Design here proposed, ought not to be thought unworthy of such assistance; it being as much to be preferred before that, as things are better then words, as real knowledge is beyond elegancy of speech, as the general good of mankind, is beyond that of any particular Countrey or Nation.

I am very sensible that the most useful inventions do at their first appearance, make but a very slow progress in the World, unless helped forward by some particular advantage.
The Epistle

Logarithms were an Invention of excellent Art and usefulness; And yet it was a considerable time, before the Learned Men in other parts, did so far take notice of them, as to bring them into use. The Art of Shorthand, is in its kind an Ingenious device, and of considerable usefulness, applicable to any Language, much wondered at by Travailers, that have seen the experience of it in England: And yet though it be above Three-score years, since it was first Invented, 'tis not to this day (for ought I can learn) brought into common practice in any other Nation. And there is reason enough to expect the like Fate for the design here proposed.

The only expedient I can think of against it, is, That it be sent abroad into the World, with the reputation of having bin considered and approved of, by such a Society as this; which may provoke, at least, the Learned part of the World, to take notice of it, and to give it such encouragement, as it shall appear to deserve.

And if upon such an amendment and recommendation by this Society, the design here proposed, should happen to come into common use, It would requite the Honour you bestow upon it, with abundant Interest. The being Instrumental in any such discovery as does tend to the Universal good of Mankind, being sufficient not only to make the Authors of it famous, but also the Times and Places wherein they live.

He that knows how to estimate, that judgment inflicted on Mankind in the Curse of the Confusion, with all the unhappy consequences of it, may thereby judge, what great advantage and benefit there will be, in a remedy against it. Men are content to bestow much time and pains in the Study of Languages, in order to their more easy conversing with those of other Nations. 'Tis said
said of Mithridates King of Pontus, that he was skilled in two and twenty several Tongues, which were spoken in the several Provinces under his Dominion: Which, tho' it were a very extraordinary attainment, yet how short a remedy was it against the Curse of the Confusion, considering the vast multitude of Languages that are in the World.

Besides that most obvious advantage which would ensue, of facilitating mutual Commerce, amongst the several Nations of the World, and the improving of all Natural knowledge; It would likewise very much conduce to the spreading of the knowledge of Religion. Next to the Gift of Miracles, and particularly that of Tongues, poured out upon the Apostles in the first planting of Christianity, There is nothing that can more effectually conduce to the further accomplishment of those Promises, which concern the diffusion of it, through all Nations, then the design which is here proposed.

To which it will be proper for me to add, That this design will likewise contribute much to the clearing of some of our Modern differences in Religion, by unmasking many wild errors, that shelter themselves under the disguise of affected phrases; which being Philosophically unfolded, and rendered according to the genuine and natural importance of Words, will appear to be inconsistencies and contradictions. And several of those pretended, mysterious, profound notions, expressed in great swelling words, whereby some men set up for reputation, being this way examined, will appear to be, either nonsense, or very flat and jejune.

And tho' it should be of no other use but this, yet were it in these days well worth a man's pains and study, considering the Common mischief that is done, and the many impostures
impostures and cheats that are put upon men, under the disguise of affected insignificant Phrases.

But what ever may be the issue of this attempt, as to the establishing of a real Character, and the bringing of it into Common use, amongst several Nations of the World (of which I have but very slender expectations;) yet this I shall assert with greater confidence, That the reducing of all things and notions to such kind of Tables, as are here proposed (were it as compleatly done as it might be) would prove the shortest and plainest way for the attainment of real Knowledge, that hath been yet offered to the World. And I shall add further, that these very Tables (as now they are) do seem to me a much better and readier course, for the entering and training up of men in the knowledge of things, than any other way of Institution that I know of, which I should not presume to assert, before such able Judges as those of this Society, were it not a thing I had well considered and were convinced of.

I have nothing further to add, but only the declaring myself to be most Zealously devoted to the Honour and Welfare of the Royal Society,

And particularly (My Lord,) Your Lordships most

Humble Servant,

Jo. VVilkins.
TO THE READER.

I may perhaps be expected by some, that I should give an account of my engaging in a work of this nature so unsuitable to my calling and business.

For the satisfaction of such, they may please to take notice, that this work was first undertaken, during that vacancy and leisure which I formerly enjoyed in an Academical station, to which the endeavours of promoting all kind of useful knowledge, whereby Learning may be improved, is a very suitable employment. In the time of that daily and intimate converse which I then enjoyed, with that most learned and excellent person Dr. Seth Ward, the present Bishop of Salisbury. I had frequent occasion of conferring with him, concerning the various Deliderata, proposed by learned men, or such things as were conceived yet wanting to the advancement of several parts of learning; amongst which, this of the Universal Character, was one of the principal, most of which he had more deeply considered, than any other person that I knew. And in reference to this particular, he would say, That as it was one of the most useful, so he judged it to be one of the most feasible, amongst all the rest, if prosecuted in a regular way. But for all such attempts to this purpose, which he had either seen or heard of, the authors of them did generally mistake in their first foundations; whilst they did propose to themselves the framing of such a character, from a Dictionary of Words, according to some particular language, without reference to the nature of things, and that common Notion of them, wherein mankind does agree, which must chiefly be respected, before any attempt of this nature could signify any thing, as to the main end of it.

It was from this suggestion of his, that I first had any distinct apprehension of the proper course to be observed, in such an undertaking; having in a Treatise I had published some years before, proposed the Hebrew Targum as consisting of Jewish Radicals, to be the fittest ground work for such a design.

Besides
Besides the many Private conferences to this purpose, I must not forget to mention, that Publick account which he hath given to the World, of his thoughts upon this subject, in that Learned and Ingenious discourse styled Vindiciae Academiarum, wherein he endeavours to Vindicat those Ancient and famous Schools of Learning, from such reproaches, whereby some Ignorant and ill-wisht, men (taking the advantage of those bad Times) would have expos'd them to contempt and ruine. In which Treatise there is mention made of some considerable preparations, towards the Design here propos'd, which if his other necessary employments would have permitted him to have prosecuted, would without doubt, long ere this, have been advanced to as great a Perfection, as the first Essay in so difficult a matter could have attained.

It was some considerable time after this, before I had any thought of attempting any thing in this kind: The first occasion of it was, from a desire I had, to give some assistance to another person, who was willing to engage in this design of framing a real Character, from the natural notion of things; for the helping of whom in so worthy an undertaking, I did offer to draw up for him, the Tables of Substance, or the Species of Natural Bodies, reduced under their several Heads; which I did accordingly perform, much after the same Method, as they are hereafter set down: Though in the doing of it, I found much more labour and difficulty, then I expected, when I undertook it. But be for whom I had done this, not liking this Method, as being of too great a Compass, conceiving that he could sufficiently provide for all the Chief Radicals, in a much briefer and more easy way, did not think fit to make use of these Tables. Upon which, being my self convinced, That this which I had begun, was the only course for the effecting of such a work, and being withal unwilling to looke so much pains as I had already taken towards it, I resolved (as my leisure would permit) to go on with the other Tables of Accidents. And when after many reviews and changes I had reduced (as well as I could) into these Tables all simple things and notions, by a Consideration of them à Priori, I then judged it necessary to attempt the reduction of all other Words in the Dictionary to these Tables; either as they were Synonymous to them, or to be defined by them, which would be a means to try the fulness of these Tables, and consequently to supply their defects; And besides a great help to Learners, who without such a direction, might not perhaps at first be able to find out the true place and notion of many Words.

For the farther compleating of this Work, I found it necessary to take into consideration, the framing of such a Natural Grammar, as might be fitted to the Philosophy of Speech, abstracting from those many unnecessary rules belonging to instituted Language, which proved a matter of no small difficulty, considering the little help to be had for it, from those few Authors who had before undertaken to do any thing in this kind.

In the doing of these things, I have not neglected any help that I could procure from others, and must acknowledge my self much engaged to sundry Learned Men of my acquaintance, for their directions, and furtherance in such matters, as were most suitable to their several Studies and Professions.

Amongst the rest, I must not forget to make particular mention of the special assistance I have received, in drawing up the Tables of Animals from
To the Reader.

From that most Learned and Inquisitive Gentleman, a worthy Member of the Royal Society, Mr. Francis Willoughby, who hath made it his particular business, in his late Travels through the most considerable parts of Europe, to inquire after and understand the several species of Animals, and by his own Observations is able to advance that part of Learning, and to add many things, to what hath been formerly done, by the most Learned Authors in this kind.

And as for those most difficult Tables of Plants, I have received the like assistance, from one of his Companions in Travail, Mr. John Wray, Late Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, who besides his other general Knowledge, hath with great success applied himself to the Cultivating of that part of Learning.

And as for the principal difficulties, which I met with in any other part of this Work, I must acknowledge myself obliged to the continual assistance I have had, from my most learned and worthy Friend, Dr. William Lloyd, to whom (so far as I am able to judge,) this Nation could not have afforded a fitter Person, either for that great Industry, or Accurate judgment, both in Philological, and Philosophical matters, required to such a Work. And particularly I must wholly ascribe to him that tedious and difficult task, of fusing the Tables to the Dictionary, and the drawing up of the Dictionary itself, which upon trial, I doubt not, will be found to be the most perfect, that was ever yet made for the English Tongue.

And here I think it proper to give notice that there are several Words mentioned in the Dictionary, and frequently used amongst some Authors, which are yet very questionable as to their finesse and propriety; Each of these were in the Original Copy marked with an Asterisk, for the better distinction of them; but by some oversight, these marks have been omitted in the Impression.

If any shall suggest, that some of the Enquiries here insisted upon (as particularly those about the Letters of the Alphabet) do seem too minute and trivial; for any prudent Man to bestowed his serious thoughts and time about. Such Persons may know, that the discovery of the true nature and cause of any the most minute thing, doth promote real Knowledge, and therefore cannot be unfit for any Man's endeavours, who is willing to contribute to the advancement of Learning. Upon which Account some of the most eminent Persons, in several Ages, who were Men of business, have not disdained to bestowed their pains about the First Elements of Speech.

Julius Caesar, is said to have written a Book de Analogy: And the Emperor Charles the Great, to have made a Grammar of his Vulgar Tongue. So did St. Basil for the Greek; and St. Austin for the Latin, both extant in their Works.

Besides divers of great reputation both Ancient and Modern, who have Written whole Books on purpose, concerning the just Number of the Letters in the Alphabet; Others have applied their disquisitions to some particular Letters: Meffala Corvinus, a Great Man, and a famous Orator amongst the Romans, Writ a Book concerning the Letter S. Adamantius Martyr, was the Author of another Book concerning the Letters V. and B. Our Learned Gataker has Published a Book concerning Diphthongs. And Jovianus Pontanus esteemed a Learned Man, hath two Books de Admiratione, or the Letter H.
Mr. Franklyn hath published a particular Discourse concerning Accents, 
And Erycius Puteanus hath Written a Book purposely, the Inter punctione,
of the true way of Pointing Clauses and Sentences. And these Generally
well esteemed for their great usefulness in the Promoting of Learning: Which
may be a sufficient Vindication against any Prejudices of this Nature.
THE CONTENTS.

The First Part Containing the Prolegomena.

CHAPTER I.

I. The Introduction. II. The Original of Languages. III. The First Mother Tongues. IV. Their several Offspring. Pages 2

CHAPTER II.

I. Concerning the various Changes and Corruptions, to which all vulgar Languages are obnoxious. II. Particularly concerning the Change of the English Tongue. III. Whether any Language formerly in use, be now wholly lost. IV. Concerning the first rise and occasion of New Languages. Pag. 6

CHAPTER III.

I. The Original of Letters and Writing. II. That all Letters were derived from the Hebrew. III. The use of Letters is less Antient, and the Kinds of them less numerous, than of Languages themselves. IV. Of Notes for secrecy or brevity. V. Of a Real Character. VI. Of Alphabets in General. Pag. 10

CHAPTER IV.

I. Of the defects in Common-Alphabets, as to the true Order of the Letters, II. Their just Number, III. Determinate Powers, V. Fitting Names, V. Proper Figures. VI. Of the Imperfections belonging to the Words of Languages, as to their Equivocales, Variety of Synonymous Words, Uncertain Phraseologies, Improper way of Writing. Pag. 14

CHAPTER V.

I. That neither Letters nor Languages, have been regularly established by the Rules of Art. II. The Natural ground or Principle of the several ways of Communication among Men. III. The first thing to be provided for, in the establishing of a Philosophical Character or Language, is a just enumeration of all such Things and Notions, to which Names are to be assigned. Pag. 19

The Second Part Containing Universal Philosophy.

CHAPTER I.

I. The Scheme of Genus. II. Concerning the more General Notions of Things. The difficulty of Establishing these aright. III. Of Transcendentals General. IV. Of Transcendentals Mixed. V. Of
The Contents of the Chapters.

V. Of Transcendental Relations of Action. VI. Of the several Notions belonging to Grammar, or Logic. Page, 22

CHAP. II.
I. Concerning God. II. Of the several Things and Notions reducible under that Collective Genus of the World. pag 51

CHAP. III.
I. Of Elements and Meteors. II. Of Stones. III. Of Metals. pag. 56

CHAP. IV.
I. Of Plants, The difficulty of enumerating and describing these. II. The more general disposition of them. III. Of Herbs considered according to their Leaves. IV. Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers. V. Of Herbs considered according to their Seed Vessels. VI. Of Shrubs. VII. Of Trees. pag. 67

CHAP. V.
I. Concerning Animals, The General disposition of them. II. Of Exangulous Animals. III. Of Fishes. IV. Of Birds. V. Of Beasts. VI. A Digression concerning the capacity of Noah's Ark. pag. 121

CHAP. VI.
I. Of Parts ofanimate Bodies, whether I. Peculiar, or II. General. p. 168

CHAP. VII.
I. Concerning the Predicament of Quantity. I. Of Magnitude. II. Of Space. III. Of Measure. pag. 181

CHAP. VIII.
Concerning the Predicament of Quality, and the several Genus's belonging to it. I. Of Natural Power. II. Of Habit. III. Of Manners. IV. Of Sensible Quality. V. Of Disposition; with the various differences and species under each of these. pag. 194

CHAP. IX.
Of the Predicament of Action; The several Genus's under it, viz. I. Spiritual Action. II. Corporeal Action. III. Motion. IV. Operation. p. 225

CHAP. X.
Concerning Relation more private, namely I. Oeconomical, or Family Relation; together with the several kinds of things belonging to those in that capacity, either as II. Possessions, or III. Provisions. pag. 249

CHAP. XI.
Concerning Relation more Public: whether I. Civil. II. Judiciary. III. Naval. IV. Military. V. Ecclesiastical. pag. 263

CHAP. XII.
I. A General Explication of the design of the fore-going Tables. II. Particular Instances in the fix principal Genus's of it. III. Something to be noted concerning Opposites and Synonyms. IV. An Account of what kind of things ought not to be provided for in such Tables. p. 289
The Third Part Containing Philosophical Grammar.

CHAPTER I.

I. Concerning the several Kinds and Parts of Grammar. II. Of Etymologie, The more general Scheme of Integrals and Particles. III. Of Nouns in General. IV. Of Substantivus common, denoting either Things, Actions, or Persons. V. Rules concerning Nouns of Action. VI. Of Substantivus Abstrat. VII. Of Adjectives according to the true Philosophical notion of them. VIII. The true notion of a Verb. IX. Of derived Adverbs. X. A general Scheme of the forementioned Derivations.

CHAPTER II.

I. Of Particles in General. II. Of the Copula. III. Of Pronouns more generally. IV. More particularly. V. Of Interjections more generally. VI. More particularly.

CHAPTER III.

I. Of Prepositions in general. II. Of the particular kinds of them enumerated. III. Of an Explication of the four last Combinations of them, relating to Place or Time.

CHAPTER IV.

I. Of Adverbs in general. II. Of the particular kinds of them. III. Of Conjunctions.

CHAPTER V.

I. Of Articles. II. Of Modes. III. Of Tenses. IV. The most distinct way of expressing the differences of Time.

CHAPTER VI.

I. Of Transcendental particles. The end and use of them. II. The usual ways for enlarging the sense of Words in instituted Languages. III. The general Heads of Transcendental Particles.

CHAPTER VII.

Instances of the great usefulness of these Transcendental Particles, with directions how they are to be applied.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Accidental differences of Words. I. Inflexion. II. Derivation. III. Composition.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the second part of Grammar called Syntax.

CHAPTER X.

Of Orthography. I. Concerning Letters. The Authors who have treated of this Subject. II. Abrief Table of all such kinds of Simple found, which can be framed by the mouths of Men. III. A further Explication of this Table, as to the Organs of Speech, and as to the Letters framed by these Organs.
The Contents of the Chapters.

CHAP. XI.
Of Vowels.

CHAP. XII.
Of Consonants.

CHAP. XIII.
Of Compound Vowels, and Consonants.

CHAP. XIV.
I. Of the Accidents of Letters. I. Their Names. II. Their Order. III. Affinities and Oppositions. IV. Their Figures, with a twofold Instance of a more regular Character for the Letters, The later of which may be styled Natural. V. Of Pronunciation. VI. The several Letters disused by several Nations.

P. 363

P. 366

P. 370

P. 347

The Fourth Part Containing a Real Character, and a Philosophical Language.

CHAPTER I.
The proposal of one kind of Real Character (amongst many other which might be offered) both for all Integrals, whether Genus's, Differences or Species, together with the derivations and Inflexions belonging to them, as likewise for all the several kinds of Particles.

Page 385

An Instance of this Real Character, in the Lord's Prayer and the Creed.

P. 395

CHAP. III.
How this Real Character may be made effable in a distinct Language, and what kind of Letters or Syllables may be conveniently aligned to each Character.

P. 414

CHAP. IV.
Instance of this Philosophical Language, both in the Lord's Prayer and the Creed: A comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the facility and Euphonicalness of it.

P. 421

CHAP. V.
Directions for the more easy learning of this Character and Language, with a brief Table containing the Radicals, both Integrals and Particles, together with the Character and Language, by which each of them are to be expressed.

P. 439

CHAP. VI.
The Appendix containing a Comparison betwixt this Natural Philosophical Grammar, and that of other Instituted Languages, particularly the Latin, in respect of the multitude of unnecessary Rules and of Anomalies, concerning the China Character. The several Attempts and Proposals made by others, towards a new kind of Character and Language. The advantage in respect of facility, which this Philosophical Language hath above the Latin.

P. 441
ERRATA.


EXTERNAL; used for the benefit, &c.


In the M A R G I N.

In the handling of that subject, I have here proposed to treat of, I shall digest the things which to me seem most proper and material to be said upon this occasion, into four parts; according to this following Method.

In the first part I shall premise some things as Précognita, concerning such Tongues and Letters as are already in being, particularly concerning those various defects and imperfections in them, which ought to be supplied and provided against, in any such Language or Character, as is to be invented according to the rules of Art.

The second part shall contain that which is the great foundation of the thing here designed, namely a regular enumeration and description of all those things and notions, to which marks or names ought to be assigned according to their respective natures, which may be styled the Scientifical Part, comprehending Universal Philosophy. It being the proper end and design of the several branches of Philosophy to reduce all things and notions unto such a frame, as may express their natural order, dependence, and relations.

The third part shall treat concerning such helps and Instruments, as are requisite for the framing of these more simple notions into continued Speech or Discourse, which may therefore be styled the Organical or Instrumental Part, and doth comprehend the Art of Natural or Philosophical Grammar.

In the fourth part I shall shew how these more general Rules may be applied to particular kinds of Characters, and Languages, giving an instance of each. To which shall be adjoin'd by way of Appendix, a Discourse shewing the advantage of such a kind of Philosophical Character and Language, above any of those which are now known, more particularly above that which is of most general use in these parts of the World; namely, the Latin.

Lastly, There shall be added a Dictionary of the English tongue, in which shall be shewn how all the words of this Language, according to the
The Original of Languages. Book I.

the various equivocal senes of them, may be sufficiently expressed by
the Philosophical Tables here proposed.

I begin with the first of these.

§ 11. The design of this Treatise being an attempt towards a new kind of
character and language, it cannot therefore be improper to premise some-
what concerning those already in being; the first original of them, their
several kinds, the various changes and corruptions to which they are ly-
able, together with the manifold defects belonging to them. This
I shall endeavour to do in the former part of this Discourse.

There is scarce any subject that hath been more thoroughly scanned
and debated amongst Learned men, than the original of languages
and letters. ’Tis evident enough that no one language is natural to
mankind, because the knowledge which is natural would generally re-
main amongst men, notwithstanding the superinduction of any other
particular tongue, wherein they might be by art. Nor is it much to
be wondered at, that the ancient Heathen, who knew nothing of scrip-
ture-revelation, should be inclined to believe, that either men and
languages were eternal; or, that if there were any particular time when
men did spring out of the earth, and after inhabit alone and disper-
edy in woods and caves, they had at first no articulate voice, but only such
rude sounds as beasts have; till afterwards particular families increasing,
or several families joyning together for mutual safety and defence, under
Government and societies, they began by degrees and long practice to
content in certain articulate sounds, whereby to communicate their
thoughts, which in several countries made several languages, according
to that in the poet,

Cum propeferunt primis animalia terris,
Mutum & turpe pecus, glandem atque cubilia propter
Unguiibus & pungis, dein sibi hum, atque ipso porro
Pugnantur armis, quae post fabrica verat usus;
Donee verba quibus voces sensisse notarent
Nominaque invocat, dehinc absit esse bello,
Oppida cepitur munire, et ponere leges,
Ne quis fur effet, neu latro, neu quis adulter, &c.

But to us, who have the revelation of scripture, these kind of scrup-
les and conjectures are sufficiently stated. And ’tis evident enough that
the first language was con-created with our first parents, they immediately
understanding the voice of God speaking to them in the garden.
And how languages came to be multiplied, is likewise manifested in the
story of the confusion of Babel. How many languages, and which
they were that sprang up at that confusion, is altogether uncertain; whether
many of them that were then in being, be not now wholly lost; and
many others, which had not the same original, have not since arisen in the
world, is not (I think) to be doubted.

The most received conjecture is, that the languages of the confusi-
on were according to the several families from Noah, which were 70 or
72, though there be very strong probabilities to prove that they were
not so many, and that the first dispersion did not divide mankind into so
many
Chap. I. The first Mother-tongues.

many Colonies. But now the several Languages that are used in the world do farre exceed this number. Pliny and Strabo do both make mention of a great Mart-Town in Colchos named Dioscuria, to which men of three hundred Nations, and of so many several Languages, were wont to resort for Trading. Which, considering the narrow compass of Traffic before the invention of the magnetic Needle, must needs be but a small proportion, in comparison to those many of the remoter and unknown parts of the world.

Some of the American Histories relate, that in every fourscore miles of that vast Country, and almost in every particular valley of Peru, the Inhabitants have a distinct Language. And one who for several years travelled the Northern parts of America about Florida, and could speak five several Languages of those people, doth affirm, that he found, upon his enquiry and converse with them, more than a thousand different Languages amongst them.

As for those Languages which seem to have no derivation from, or dependence upon, or affinity with one another, they are styled Lingua matrices, or Mother-tongues. Of these Joseph Scaliger affirms there are eleven, and not more, used in Europe; whereof four are of more general and large extent, and the other seven of a narrower compass and use. Of the more general Tongues:

1. The Greek was anciently of very great extent, not only in Europe, but in Asia too, and Africa, where several Colonies of that Nation were planted; by which dispersion and mixture with other people it did degenerate into several Dialects. Besides those four that are commonly noted, the Doric, Ionic, Attic, Herodoteus doth mention four several Dialects of the Ionic. The inhabitants of Rhodes, Cyprus, Crete, had each of them some peculiarity in their Language. And the present Coptic or Egyptian seems, both from the words and the character, to be a branch of this family, and was probably fired amongst that people in the days of Alexander the Great, upon his conquering of them: Though some conceive that there were at least 30000 families of Greeks planted in that Country long before his time.

2. The Latin, though this be much of it a derivation from the Greek, (of which the now French, Spanish, and Italian are several off-springs and derivations) had ancienyly four several Dialects, as Petrus Crinitus shows out of Varro.

3. The Teutonic or German is now distinguished into Upper and Lower. The Upper hath two notable Dialects. 1. The Danish, Scandinavian, or perhaps the Gothic, to which belongs the Language used in Denmark, Norway, Swedenland, and Island. 2. The Saxon, to which appertain the several Languages of the English, the Scots, the Frisians, and those on the North of Elbe.

4. The Slavonic is extended, though with some variation, through many large Territories, Muscovia, Ruffia, Poland, Bohemia, Pandomia, Croatia, Lithuania, Dalmatia; and is said to be the vulgar Language used amongst several Nations.

The Languages of lesser extent are, 1. The Albanec, or old Epirote, now used in the mountainous parts of Epirus.

2. The European Tartar, or Scythian, from which some conceive our Irish

B
Irish to have had its original. As for the Turkish Tongue, that is originally no other but the Asiatic Tartar, mixed with Armenian and Persian, some Greek, and much Arabic.

3. The Hungarian, used in the greatest part of that Kingdom.
4. The Finnic, used in Finland and Lapland.
5. The Canabrian, used amongst the Biscamers, who live near the Ocean on the Pyrene hills, bordering both upon France and Spain.
6. The Irish, in Ireland, and from thence brought over into some parts of Scotland. Though Mr. Camden would have this to be a derivation from the Welsh.
7. The old Gaulish or British, which is yet preferred in Wales, Cornwall, and Britain in France.

To this number Mr. Brerewood doth add four others, viz.
1. The Arabic, now used in the steep mountains of Granata, which yet is a Dialect from the Hebrew, and not a Mother-tongue.
2. The Caucean, in East-Friesland.
3. The Illyrian, in the Isle of Peglia.
4. The Jazygian, on the North side of Hungary.

Besides this difference of Languages in their first derivation, every particular Tongue hath its several Dialects. Though Judea were a region of a very narrow compass, yet was it not without its varieties of this kind: witness the story concerning Shibboleth and Shibboleth; and that of the Levites, who was discovered by his manner of speech, and S. Peter's being known for a Galilean. 'Tis so generally in other Countries, and particularly with us in England, where the Northern and Western inhabitants do observe a different dialect from other parts of the Nation, as may appear from that particular instance mentioned by Verstegan. Whereas the inhabitants about London would say, I would eat more cheese if I had it. A Northern man would speak it thus, Ay had eat more cheese gem ay had et. And a Western man thus, Chud eat more cheese an chad it.

Every one of these reputed Mother-tongues, except the Arabic, (and perhaps the Hungarian) was used in Europe during the time of the Roman Empire. But whether they were all of them so ancient as the Confusion of Babel, doth not appear; there wants not good probability to the contrary for some of them.

It hath been the opinion of some, particularly Bockhormius, that the Scythian Tongue was the common mother from which both the Greek, Latin, German and Persian were derived, as far as many Dialects; and 'tis said that Salmassius did incline to the same judgment. And Philip Cluverius conjectures, that both Germans, Gauls, Spaniards, Britains, Swedes and Norwegians, did anciently use one and the same Language. One principal argument used for this is, the agreement of the remote Nations in some radical words. Joseph Scaliger observes that the words, Father, Mother, Brother, Bond, &c. are used in the Persian tongue, with some little variety, in the same sense and signification as they are used with us. And Budechinus relates, that the inhabitants of Tartica Borçonoeus have divers words in the same sense common with us, as Wine, Silver, Corn, Salt, Fish, Apple, &c. But this might be merely casual, or else occasioned by a mixture of Colonies, and will not argue a derivation of one from another.
another. So there are several words common to the Turkish, German, Greek, French, sometimes of the same, and sometimes of several significations; which is not sufficient to argue that all these were of the same Original.

Besides these European, there is likewise great variety of Languages in other parts of the world. As for the Hebrew Tongue, which is by many learned men supposed to be the same that Abraham learnt when he came into Canaan, to which that expression Ps. 19. 18. the language of Canaan is thought to allude; this is supposed to be the first Mother Tongue amongst all those that are now known in the world, from which there are sundry derivations, as the Chaldee, Syriac, Punic, Arabic, Persian, Ethiopic.

When the Jews were in Captivity at Babylon, mixed with the Chaldeans for 70 years, in that tract of time they made up a Language distinct from both, which is sometimes called Syriac, and sometimes Chaldee, and sometimes Hebrew. Those passages in the Gospel, which are said to be in the Hebrew tongue, as Talitha Kumi; Eloi, Eloi, Lamma Sabachthani; are properly Syrian; only they are called Hebrew, because that was the Language which the Hebrews then used. A great part of this Syrian tongue is for the substance of the words Chaldee, and Hebrew for the fashion; so degenerating much from both. After the Captivity the pure Hebrew ceased to be vulgar, remaining only amongst learned men, as appears by that place in Nebem. 8. 7, 8, where we find the Priests, upon reading of the Law to the people after their coming out of Babylon, were fain to expound it distinctly to them, and to make them understand the meaning of it; the common people, by long difuse, being grown strangers to the Language wherein twas written. So in our Saviour’s time, the unlearned Jews, whose vulgar Tongue the Syriac was, could not understand those parts of Moses and the Prophets read to them in Hebrew every Sabbath-day. Which was the reason of those public speeches and declarations of any learned men, who occasionally came into the Synagogues, after the reading of the Law; though neither Priests, nor Levites, nor Scribes, yet was it ordinary for them to expound unto the people the meaning of those portions of Scripture that were appointed to be read out of the Hebrew, which the people did not understand; and to render their meaning in Syriac, which was their vulgar Tongue.

As for so much of the pure Hebrew as is now in being, which is only that in the old Testament, though it be sufficient to express what there is intended, yet it is so exceedingly defective in many other words requisite to humane discourse, that the Rabbins are fain to borrow words from many other Languages, Greek, Latin, Spanish, &c. as may appear at large in Baxter’s Lexicon Rabbinicum, and a particular Discourse written to this very purpose by David Cohen de Lara. And, from the several defects and imperfections which seem to be in this Language, it may be guessed not to be the same which was con-created with our first Parents, and spoken by Adam in Paradise.

What other varieties of Tongues there have been, or are, in Asia, Africa, or America, I shall not now enquire.
CHAP. II.

1. Concerning the various changes and corruptions to which all vulgar Languages are obnoxious. II. Particularly concerning the changes of the English tongue. III. Whether any Language, formerly in use, be now wholly left. IV. Concerning the first rise and occasion of new Languages.

Here are three Queris which may deserve some farther disquisition. 1. Whether the purest of those Mother-tongues, which yet remain, be not now much changed from what they were at the first Confusion. 2. Whether and how any of the Mother-tongues have been quite lost since the Confusion. 3. Whether and how other new Languages have since arisen in the world.

1. To the first, Besides the common fate and corruption to which Languages as well as all other humane things are subject, there are many other particular causes which may occasion such a change: The mixture with other Nations in Commerce; Marriages in Regal Families, which doth usually bring some common words into a Court fashion; that affectation incident to some eminent men in all ages, of coining new words, and altering the common forms of speech, for greater elegance; the necessity of making other words, according as new things and inventions are discovered. Besides, the Laws of foreign Conquests usually extend to Letters and Speech as well as Territories; the Victor commonly endeavouring to propagate his own Language as far as his Dominions; which is the reason why the Greek and Latin are so universally known. And when a Nation is overspread with several Colonies of foreiners, though this do not a lawes prevail to aboliish the former Language, yet if they make any long abode, this must needs make such a considerable change and mixture of speech as will very much alter it from its original Purity.

Those learned Languages which have now ceased to be vulgar, and remain only in Books, by which the purity of them is regulated, may, whilst those Books are extant and studied, continue the same without change. But all Languages that are vulgar, as those learned ones formerly were, are upon the fore-mentioned occasions, subject to so many alterations, that in tract of time they will appear to be quite another thing then what they were at first.

The Liturgies of S. Basil and S. Chrysostom, which are yet used in the Greek Churches in their publick worship, the one for solemn, the other for common days, have been a long time unintelligible to that people; so much is the vulgar Greek degenerated from its former purity.

And Ptolemy testifies, that the Articles of truce betwixt the Romans and Carthaginians could scarce be understood by the most learned Roman Antiquaries 350 years after the time of their making.

If any English man should now write or speak as our forefathers did about six or seven hundred years past, we should as little understand him as if he were a foreigner; of which it were easy to give several proofs by
by instance, if it were not inconsistent with my present design of brevity. What the Saxon Language was at their first arrival into England about the year 440, doth not appear; but 'tis most probable that the changes and differences of it, have been somewhat proportionable in several Ages.

About the year of Christ 700 the Lord's Prayer in English was thus rendred:

> Uren fader thic arth in heofonas, sic gehalgod thin noma: to cymeth thin ric: sic thin willa fue is in heofonas and in eorthe. Uren hlafofer wirtliche us to daeg, and forget us scylida urna, fue we forgifan scylidgum urum; and no inleog ufith in cuflnunge. Ah gefrig urich from ifle.

_Amen._

About 300 years after, it was changed thus:

> Thu ure fader the eart on heofenum. Si thin nama gehalgod. Cum thin ric. Si thin willa on eorthen swa, swa on heofenum. Syle us to daeg urm dagthanlanican hlaft. And forgif us ure gylytas swa, swa we forgifath tham the with us agylath. And ne led the us on cuflnunge. Ac alyas us from yfel. Sitt swa.

About the same time it was rendred in the Saxon Gospels, said to be Translated by King Alfreed, after this manner.

> Fader ure thu the earth on heofenum, fi thin nama Gehalgod to be cume thin Rice, Gewurthe thin willa on eorthan swa swa on heofenum, urne ge dagthanlanican hlaft fyle us to daeg. And forgif us ure gylytas, swa swa we forgivath urum gyldentum. And ne gelædhe thu us on cuflnunge. Ac Aylie us of yfel.

About 360 years after, in the time of King Henry the 2d, it was rendred thus, and sent over by Pope Adrian, an English-man, turned into meter, that the people might more easily learn and remember it.

> Thy name be hallowed ever rich,
> Thou biing us thy mitchell bliss,
> As sit in heaven ydoe,
> Ever in peart be ne it also,
> That holly bread that livest ap,
> Thou lend it us this like day,
> Forgive ours that we have don,
> As we forgibeth ouch other mon:
> De let us fall into no founding,
> As shield us fro the fowle thing._

And about a hundred years after, in the time of Henry the third, it was rendred thus:

> Fader that art in heaven bliss,
> Thin heige nam it wurth the bliss,
> Cumen and mot thy kingdom,
> Thin holy will it be all don,
> In heaven and in eorle also,
> So it shal bin full well Ice tro.
> Gif us all bread on this day,
> And forgif us ure finnes,
> As we doure wiader winnes:
> Let us not in foding fall,
> Dac fow'hit thu lyd us all._

_Amen._
The Alterations of Languages, Book I.

About two hundred years after this in the time of Henry the VI. (as appears by a large manuscript Vulgate Bible in the Oxford Library, said to have been this Kings, and by him to have been given to the Cartusians in London;) it was rendered thus:

Oure fadir that art in hevenes, halewde be thi name, thi kingdom come to thee, be thi wil don in eerthe, as in hevene, give to us this day oure bred over othre subtanc, and forgive to us oure dettis, as we forgiven oure dettours, and lede us not into temptation, but delivere us from iuel. Amen.

In another M.S. of Wickliffes Translacion, who lived in Richard the 26th time, it is rendered with very small difference from this.

About a hundred years after this, in a Bible set forth with the Kings licens, translated by Thomas Matthew, and printed in the year 1537, it was rendered thus:

O oure father which arte in heven halowed be thy name. Let thy kingdom come. Thy will be fulfilled, as well in erthe, as it is in hevene, Geve us this daye oure dayly bred. And forgue us our treaspaes, even as we forgive oure trespacers. And lead us not into temptation, but delyver us from evyll. Amen.

After the same manner it is rendered in the Translacion of William Tyndall, with some little differences in the spelling.

This one instance may sufficiently manifest by what degrees this Language did receive its several Changes, and how much altered it is now from what it hath been, and consequent what is to be expected in future times. Since Learning began to flourish in our Nation, there have been more then ordinary Changes introduced in our Language: partly by new artificial Compositions; partly by enfranchising strange foreign words, for their elegance and significancy, which now make one third part of our Language; and partly by refining and mollifying old words, for the more easy and graceful sound: by which means this last Century may be conjectured to have made a greater change in our Tongue, then any of the former, as to the addition of new words.

And thus, in all probability, must it have been with all other vulgar Languages. So that 'tis not likely that any of these Mother-tongues now in being are the same that they were at the first Confusion. So true is that of the Poet:

Horat. de arte poetica.

Ut sylva folis pronos mutantur in annos,
Prima cadunt: ita verborum vetus interit etas,
Et, juvenum ritu, florent modo nata vigentque.
Dehinc magis nos nostraque----

And a little after,

Multa renascantur que jam eccidere, cadentque
Quae nunc funt in honore vocabula, supera sus;
Quempenes arbritium est, Ch-viis, Ch-norma loquendi.

§. III.

2. As to the second Quere, Whether any of the Ancient Languages be now quite lost; it may be answered, That if in some few hundreds of years a Language may be so changed as to be scarce intelligible; then, in a much longer tract of time it may be quite abolished, none of the most radical and substantial parts remaining: For every change is a gradual corruption.

Before
Chap. II. Of new Languages.

Before the flourishing of the Roman Empire, there were several native Languages used in Italy, France, Spain. In Italy we read of the Exsapium, the Etruscan, the Sabine, the Oscan, the Latuanian or Tuscan Languages; which are now thought by learned men to be utterly lost, and nowhere to be found in the World.

Tis probable that there was not one alone Language in so vast a Territory as France, but that several Provinces spoke several Languages. But what those Languages were, or whether yet extant, is uncertain. As for the Celts, who inhabiting the inner part of the Country, were less subject to foreign mixtures, 'tis most probable that their Language might be the British or Welsh, which is yet spoken in some parts of France. Caesar reports that the Gauls were wont often to pass over into Britain, to be instructed by the Druids, amongst whom there was then no use of Books or Writing; and therefore they must communicate by Discourse. And Tacitus affirms that the Speech of the British and Gauls differed but little.

It is conceived that one of the ancient Tongues of Spain was the Cantabrian, which doth now there remain in the more barren mountainous, inaccessible parts, where Conquerors are least willing to pursue, or desirous to plant; as our British doth in Wales. But 'tis probable that there might be several other Languages besides this in so great a Continent, as well as in Italy, which are now wholly lost and unknown.

3. As to the third Quere, concerning the first Rise and occasion of new Languages, that may be sufficiently answered by what was before suggested, concerning those many particular emergencies which may contribute to the introducing a change in Languages.

Somethink that the Italians, Spaniards, and French, after they were totally subdued by the Romans, and planted with their Colonies, did, after a certain space of time, receive the Latin Tongue as their most vulgar Speech, and retained it; till afterwards, being several times overrun by the Northern barbarous Nations, the Goths and Vandals, and other Tribes of the Germans, who mixed with them, and after several Conquests seduced among them, sometimes 20, 60, 200 years together; this afforded time enough for such a thorough coalition between them and the Natives, as could not but introduce a great change in the common Language, whilst the Nations were forced to attempt their Speech for the mutual understanding of one another.

Others conceive that those Countries did not at first perfectly receive the Latin from the Romans, but did only make use of the most principal radical words; neglecting the Grammatical rules of composition and inflection, and withal varying the way of pronunciation, according to the usualness and difficulty of several sounds in several Countries; and that this was the first and chief occasion of those various Medleys or several Dialects now in use, which were afterwards somewhat farther changed from their Originals, by those several foundations of the Barbarians.

'Tis not much material to dispute, which of these causes had the principal influence in the extraction of these modern Tongues, so long as 'tis granted that both of them might contribute and further for this effect. As for our present English, this seems to be a mixture of the British, Roman,
man, Saxon, Danisb, Norman, according to the several vicissitudes of Plantations and Conquests, that this Nation hath undergone. And according as such Conquests have been more or less compleat and absolute, so have the Languages been more or less generally altered: which is the reason why the Saxon Tongue was by our progenitors more fully introduced in England, then either that of the Franks amongst the Gauls, or that of the Goths or Lombards in Italy, or that of the Goths, Vandals or Moors in Spain.

That which seems to be the newest Language in the World, is the Malayan, which is now as general and common amongst the Natives of the East-Indies, as Latin or French is in these parts of the World. 'Tis said to be of late invention, occasioned by the concourse of Fishermen from Pegu, Siam, Bengal, and several other Nations, who meeting together at a place convenient for Fishing, and finding that it was by situation exceeding commodious for Traffick from several parts, did agree to settle there a Plantation; and accordingly built the Town of Malacca, which hath since, for many years, been governed by the Portuguese, and is now under the power of the Dutch. And, for the more facil converse with one another, they agreed upon a distinct Language, which probably was made up by selecting the most soft and easy words belonging to each several Nation. And this is the only Language (for ought I know) that hath ever been at once invented; if it may properly be styled a distinct Language, and not rather a Medley of many. But this being invented by rude Fishermen, it cannot be expected that it should have all those advantages, with which it might have been furnished by the rules of Philosophy.

I know that the Learned Gellius doth affirm the China Language to be invented by Art; but, upon the best discovery to be made of it at this distance, from those who have lived many years in that Country, and pretend to understand the Language, it appears to be so exceedingly equivocal, and in many respects so very imperfect, that there is little reason to believe it had any such Original.

**CHAP. III.**

I. The Original of Letters and Writing. II. That all Letters were derived from the Hebrew. III. The use of Letters is least ancient, and the kinds of them least numerous, then of the Languages themselves. IV. Of Notes for Secrecy or Brevity. V. Of real Characters. VI. Of Alphabets in general.

Having laid down this brief and general View of Languages, 'tis requisite that something should be also premised concerning Letters, the Invention of which was a thing of so great Art and exquisiteness, that Fully doth from hence infer the divinity and spirituality of the humane soul, and that it must needs be of a far more excellent and abstracted Essence then mere Matter or Body, in that it was able to reduce all articulate sounds to 24 Letters.

Though
Chap. III. All Letters from the Hebrew.

Though the Scripture doth not mention any thing concerning the invention of these; yet it's most generally agreed, that Adam, (though not immediately after his Creation, yet) in process of time, upon his experience of their great necessity and usefulness, did first invent the ancient Hebrew Character: whether that which we now call the Hebrew, or else the Samaritan, is a question much debated by several Learned men, which I shall not now inquire into, or offer to determine.

As for those particular Alphabets which are by some ascribed to Adam, Enoch and Noah, mentioned by several Authors, and in a late Discourse by Thomas Bengius, they have so little foundation in any probable reason or story, that I shall not so much as make any further mention of them.

It hath been abundantly cleared up by many Learned men, that the ancient Hebrew Character hath the priority before any other now known; which is confirmed by the concurrent testimony of the best and most ancient Heathen Writers. And 'twas amongst rational arguments none of the least, for the Truth and Divine Authority of Scripture, to consider the general concurrence of all manner of evidence for the Antiquity of the Hebrew, and the derivation of all other Letters from it.

Pliny affirms in one place, that the first invention of Letters ought to be ascribed unto the Assyrians; and in another place he saith, that under the name of Syria he understands the Regions which were styled Palestine, Judea and Phoenicia; and in the same Chapter he ascribes the invention of Letters to the Phenicians. So doth Lucian likewise;

Pheniciæ primi (sane si credimus) ausi
Manufiram rudibus vocem figuraque figuris.

With these agree a Herodotus, Strabo, c Plutarch, e Curtius, Mela, &c. who all contend, that the Grecians did first receive their Letters from the Phenicians by Cadmus, who lived about the time of Joshua. And that the Punic or Phenician Tongue was the Canaanitish or the Hebrew, though somewhat altered from its original pronunciation, (as is wont in tract of time to befall Colonies planted far from home, amongst strangers,) is sufficiently manifested from the remainders of it that are extant in Plutarch and other profane Authors, as they are cited by the learned Bochart. And that the Phenicians were Cannaanites hath proof also in Scripture, because the same woman who in Mark 7. 26. is styled a Sycophantian, is said by Math. 15. 22. to be a Cannaanite.

That the ancient Greek Character was of very near affinity to the Samaritan, and that the Latin Letters were of such an affinity to the Greek, and derived from them, being in a manner the same with the ancient Ionic Letters, is made very plain by Scaliger, and owned by Pliny and Dioscorus Halicarnassensis. And Tacitus doth acknowledge that the ancient Latin Characters were in their shape and figure almost the same with the Greek. And as for the other Letters that are known, namely, the Syriac, Arabic, Ethiopic, Armenian, Coptic, Syriac, Gothic, there is this cogent Argument to prove them to be of the same Original, because their Alphabets do generally observe the same order of Letters, which, being in itself exceedingly irrational, cannot probably have any other reason but imitation. Except only that of the Arabs, which Hermaeus Thone, who, that they might not seem to have borrowed Letters

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from others, did purposely disturb the order of the Alphabet; to which he might have added the Ethiopia and Armienian.

§. III. There are two general things to be observed concerning these derived Letters. 1. That they are not of so great Antiquity. 2. That they are not so numerous as Languages are.

1. They are not so ancient, many Nations remaining a long while before they grew so far civilized as to understand the use of Letters, which to this day are not known amongst many of the American Nations, nor the Inhabitants of Lapland; and after they have been known, and of some public use, it hath been yet a considerable space, before persons have written any Discourse in their own Language. 'Tis observed by Tschudas of the German, and by Genebrard of the French Tongue, (faith Mr. Breuwood) that 'tis not much above 400 years, since Books began to be written in those Languages.

2. And because the use of Letters in particular Countries is not so ancient a Language, therefore are they not of so numerous kinds; several Nations taking up the use of Letters from their neighbours, and adapting them to their own Tongue. Thus the Spanish, French, Italian, German, British, English, Irish, &c. do all of them use the same Latin Character, it being probable that they had none of their own, before they learnt this of the Romans. The Coptic or Egyptian Character, ever since Egypt came under the Dominion of Macedon, hath been the Greek, excepting only seven Letters proper to their Tongue, which the Greek Alphabet did not sufficiently express; The Muscovites likewise and the Russian, the Georgians and Jacobins, do use the Greek Character; the Persians and Turks use the Arabick; though the Letters of any Tongue do not always remain the same, but are subject to the like fate and mutability, to which Languages are exposed.

§. IV. Besides this common way of Writing by the ordinary Letters, the Ancients have sometimes used to communicate by other Notes, which were either for Secrecy, or Brevity.

1. For Secrecy: such were the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks, (as they are commonly esteemed) being the representation of certain living Creatures, and other Bodies, whereby they were wont to conceal from the vulgar the Mysteries of their Religion. But there is reason to doubt whether there be any thing in these worth the enquiry, the discoveries that have been hitherto made out of them being but very few and insignificant. They seem to be but a slight, imperfect invention, suitable to those first and ruder Ages; much of the same nature with that Mexican way of writing by Picture, which was a mere shift they were put to for want of the knowledge of Letters. And it seems to me questionable, whether the Egyptians did not at first use their Hieroglyphicks upon the same account, namely, for the want of Letters.

Those ways of writing treated of by the Abbot Trithemius, were likewise for occult or secret communication: And though some Learned men have suspected and accused him to have thereby delivered the Art of Magic, or Conjuring; yet he is sufficiently cleared and vindicated from any such prejudice in that very learned and ingenious Discourse de Cryptographia, under the feigned name of Glaucus Selenus, by
by which the noble Author, the Duke of Lunenburg, did disguise his true name of Augustus Lunenburgius.

2. For Brevity: There were single Letters or marks, whereby the Romans were wont to express whole words. Ennius is said to have invented 1000 of these; to which number Tullius Tyro, Cicero's Libertus, (others say Cicero himself,) added divers others, to signify the particles of speech; after whom Philargyrus the Samian and Mecenas, added yet more. After thefe Annem Seneca is said to have laboured in the regulating and digesting of those former notes; to which adding many of his own, he augmented the whole number to 5000, published by Jannus Gruterus; though amongst his there are divers of a later invention, relating to Christian institutions, which have been added since (as 'tis said) by S. Cyprian the Martyr. The way of writing by these did require a vast memory and labour; yet it was far short of expressing all things and notions, and besides, had no provision for Grammatical variations.

Of this nature is that Short-hand-writing by Characters so frequent with us in England, and much wondered at by Foreigners, which hath a great advantage for speed and swiftness in writing; those who are expert in it being able this way to take any ordinary discourse verbatim.

Besides these, there have been some other proposals and attempts about a Real universal Character, that should not signify words, but things and notions, and consequently might be legible by any Nation in their own Tongue, which is the principal design of this Treatise. That such a Real Character is possible, and hath been reckoned by Learned men amongst the De siderata, were easie to make out by abundance of Testimonies. To this purpose is that which Piso mentions to be somewhere the wish of Galen, that some way might be found out to represent things by such peculiar signs and names as should express their nature; ut Sophisti eripetur decertandi & calumniandi occasio. There are several other passages to this purpose in the Learned Verulam, in Vossius, in Hermannus Hugo, &c. besides what is commonly reported of the men of China, who do now, and have for many Ages used such a general Character, by which the Inhabitants of that large Kingdom, many of them of different Tongues, do communicate with one another, every one understanding this common Character, and reading it in his own Language.

It cannot be denied, but that the variety of Letters is an appendix to the Curse of Babel, namely, the multitude and variety of Languages. And therefore, for any man to go about to add to their number, will be but like the inventing of a Dilease, for which he can expect but little thanks from the world. But this Confederation ought to be no discouragement: For supposing such a thing as is here proposed, could be well establiished, it would be the surest remedy that could be against the Curse of the Confusion, by rendering all other Languages and Characters useless.

It doth not appear that any Alphabet now in being, was invented at once or by the rules of Art; but rather that all, except the Hebrew, were taken
taken up by Imitation, and past by degrees through several Changes; which is the reason that they are less complete, and liable to several exceptions. The Hebrew Character, as to the shape of it, though it appear solemn and grave, yet hath it not its Letters sufficiently distinguished from one another, and withal it appears somewhat harsh and rugged. The Arabic Character, though it shew beautiful, yet is it too elaborate, and takes up too much room, and cannot well be written small. The Greek and the Latin are both of them graceful and indifferent ease, though not without their several imperfections.

As for the Ethiopic, it hath no less then 203 Letters in its Alphabet; namely, 7 Vowels, which they apply to every one of their 26 Consonants, to which they add to other aspirated Syllables. All their Characters are exceedingly complicated and perplexed, and much more difficult then those proposed in this following Discourse for the expressing of things and notions.

This is said likewise of the Tartarian, that every Character with them is a Syllable, having each of the Vowels joyned to its Consonant, as La, Le, Li, &c. which must needs make a long and troublesome Alphabet.

But it is not my purpose to animadvert upon these Tongues that are less known, so much as those with which these parts of the world are better acquainted.

CHAP. IV.

I. The Defects in the common Alphabets, as to their true Order. II. Just Number. III. Determinate Powers. IV. Fitting Names. V. Proper Figures of the Letters. VI. The Imperfections belonging to the Words of Language, as to their Equivocalness, variety of Synonymous words, uncertain Phrases, and improper way of Writing.

§ 1. One special Circumstance which adds to the Curse of Babel is that difficulty which there is in all Languages, arising from the various Imperfections belonging to them, both in respect of 1. their first Elements or Alphabets, 2. their Words.

1. For Alphabets, they are all of them, in many respects, liable to just exception.

1. As to the Order of them, they are inartificial and confused, without any such methodical distribution as were requisite for their particular natures and differences; the Vowels and Consonants being promiscuously huddled together, without any distinction: Whereas in a regular Alphabet, the Vowels and Consonants should be reduced into Classes, according to their several kinds, with such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear; this being the proper end and design of that which we call Method, to separate the Heterogeneous, and put the Homogeneous together, according to some rule of precedence.

The Hebrew Alphabet, (the order of which is observed in several Scriptures, Psal. 119, and in the Book of Lamentations) from whence the others are derived, is not free from this Imperfection.
2. For their Number, they are in several respects both Redundant, and Deficient.

1. Redundant and superfluous; either 1. By allotting several Letters to the same power and found. So in the Hebrew (א ד) and so perhaps (א י) (א ג) (א י) (א ק). So in the ordinary Latin, (C & K) (F & Ph.) Or 2. by reckoning double Letters amongst the most simple elements of Speech; as in the Hebrew's; in the Greek ο and ο, in the Latin (C & N) (X, C,) and J Consonant or Jod which is made up of (d n b) by alligning several Letters to represent one simple power, as tb, fs, &c. So that none of these can regularly be reckoned amongst the simple elements of Speech.

2. Deficient in other respects, especially in regard of Vowels, of which there are 7 or 8 several kinds commonly used, (as I shall shew afterwards) though the Latin Alphabet take notice but of five, whereof two, namely ( i and u,) according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphtonges. And besides, that gradual difference amongst Vowels of long and short is not sufficiently provided for. The Ancients were wont to express a long Vowel by doubling the Character of it; as Amaabam, Naata, Reec, Seeeder, Sansifimius, Marinus: though oftentimes the Vowel I, instead of being doubled, was only prolonged in the figure of it; as E D I, P I S O, Y V U S. For the ways used by us English for lengthening and abbreviating Vowels, viz. by adding E equivalent to the end of a word for prolonging a Syllable, and doubling the following Consonant for the shorting of a Vowel, as Wane, Wann; Ware, Warr, &c. or else by inserting some other Vowel, for the lengthening of it, as Meat, Met; Read, Red, &c. both these are upon this account improper, because the sign ought to be where the sound is. Nor would it be so fit to express this by a distinct Character, because it denotes only an accidental or gradual difference, as by an Accent; the chief use of Accents, for which they are necessary in ordinary speech, being to signify Quantities and Elevations of voice.

3. For their Powers, they are very uncertain, not always fixed and determined to the same specification; which as to our English pronunciation may be made to appear by abundance of Infiances both in the Vowels and Consonants.

1. As to the Vowels: It is generally acknowledged that each of them have several sounds. Vocales omnes pluris forma, saith Liphus. And the learned Vossius doth assure us, that the Ancients did use their Vowels in very different ways, aliquando natua extruamque, nunc cefius, nunc inter medio sono.

The power of the Vowel (e) treated of afterwards, is expressed in writing no less than several ways; by

- e: He, me, she, ye.
- ee: Thee, thee, we.
- ie: Field, yield, field, chief.
- ea: Near, dear, bear.
- eo: People.
- i: Privilege.

So is the Power of the Vowel (a;) as in All, all, am, fault, caught, brought.
brought. These are all various ways of writing the same long Vowel; besides which there are other distinct ways of expressing the same Vowel when it is used short, as in the words of, for, &c.

And for the Power of the Vowel (a) that is likewise written five several ways.

o. To, who, move.
oo. Doe.
oo. Shoo, moon, noon.
on. Could, would.
wo. Two.

And as for the Power of the Vowel (a) this also is written five several ways; namely, by the Letters

i. Sir, sir, firmament, &c.
o. Home, many, come, some, love, &c.
u. Turn, burn, burnish.
on. Country, couple.

2. As to the Consonants, these likewise are of very uncertain Powers: witness the different pronunciation of the letter (G) in the word Circo, and (C) in the word Negligence. I know 'tis said that the letter (C) before the Vowels e, o, u, must be pronounced like (K,) as in the words cado, coram, cudo; and before the Vowels e, i, as S, as in the words cedo, cillum. But there is no reason why it should be so. Upon which account our learned Country man, Sir Tho. Smith, doth justly confute it as monstrum littera, non littera; ignorantiae specimen, non artis; modo serpens, modo cornix.

The letters C, S, T, are often used alike, to denote the same Power, and that both in English and French; and the letter (S) is most frequently used for (Z) which must needs be very improper. And, which is yet more irrational, some Letters of the same name and shape are used sometimes for Vowels, and sometimes for Consonants; as J, V, W, T; which yet differ from one another in the corpus & anima, and ought by no means to be confounded.

To which may be added, that from this equivocal power of Letters, it so falls out, that

1. Some words are distinguished in writing, but not in pronunciation: as Sello, Sello; Sera, Cera; Servus, Cerus; Syrus, Cyprus; Boar, Bore; Come, Lat. Cum; Done, Dun; Dear, Deer; Hear, Here; Heart, Hart; Meat, Mete; Son, Sun; Some, Lat. Sum; Toes, Toe; To, Towe; To, Too, Two.

2. Some words are distinguished in pronunciation, but not in writing, as the words Give, i. Dare, Give, i. Vinculum; Get, i. Acquirere, Get, i. Gagates; is and his in English, and u and his in Latin. So the Latin word Male, i. evily, is a syllifiable; whereas the English word Male, which signifies the masculine Sex, is but a monosyllable. All which are very great incongruitis, and such as ought to be avoided in any regular establishment of Letters.

4. Their Names in most Alphabets, are very improperly expressed by words of several syllables; as Aleph, Beth, Gimel, &c. Alpha, Beta, Gamma, &c. And thus it is in 15 several Alphabets mentioned by Hermanns
Chap. IV. Imperfection in Words.

manus Hugo. In which respect the Roman Alphabet, and our English, which follows it very near, are much more convenient than the rest; where each Letter is named simply by its Power. Though herein likewise there be some defects: for the letter C should not be named See, but Kee; and G, not, as usually we do, See, but Tie: and so R, to conform it with the rest, should be called er, not ar; and Z should be styled ez, not az.

5. Their Figures have not that correspondence to their Natures and Powers which were desirable in an artificially-invented Alphabet, wherein the Vowels ought to have something answerable in their Character unto the several kinds of Actions which they have in their sound. And so for the Consonants, they should have some such affinity in their Figures as they have in their Powers. Tis so in some of them, whether purposely or casually, I know not; as B P, b p, C G, S Z, and perhaps T D, t d; but not in others.

To this may be added, the manner of writing as to the Oriental Tongues, from the right hand to the left, which is as unnatural and inconvenient, as to write with the light on the wrong side. The Jews themselves write their particular strokes of Letters from the left to the right hand; and therefore it would be much more rational, that their words should be written so too.

Besides these Defects in the usual Alphabets or Letters, there are several others likewise in the Words of Language, and their Accidents and Constructions.

1. In regard of Equivocals, which are of several significations, and therefore must needs render speech doubtful and obscure; and that argues a deficiency, or want of a sufficient number of words. These are either absolutely so, or in their figurative construction, or by reason of Phraseology.

Of the first kind there are great variety in Latin. So the word

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Literae</th>
<th>Politici</th>
<th>Oratorum</th>
<th>Rustici</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Liber</td>
<td>Significat</td>
<td>Liberritate</td>
<td>Arboris</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So the word Maleus signifies both an Apple-tree, and Evil, and the Mast of a Ship; and Populus signifies both a Poplar-tree, and the People, &c. Besides such Equivocals as are made by the inflexion of words: as Lex, legis, legis; Legio, legis, legi: Sus, suis; Suso, suis; Sunis, suis: Amarit the Adverb; Amo, amos, amavi, amare; and Amor, amaris vel amare; with abundance of the like of each kind.

Nor is it better with the English Tongue in this respect, in which there is great variety of Equivocals. So the word Bill signifies both a Weapon, a Bird's Beak, and a written Scroll: The word Grave signifies both Sober, and Sepulcher, and to Carve, &c.

As for the ambiguity of words by reason of Metaphor and Phraseology, this is in all instituted Languages so obvious and so various, that it is needless to give any instances of it; every Language having some peculiar phrases belonging to it, which, if they were to be translated verbatim into another Tongue, would seem wild and insignificant. In which our English
Imperfection in Words, &c.

Book I.

English doth too much abound, witness those words of Break, Bring, Cast, Cleare, Come, Cut, Draw, Fall, Hand, Keep, Lay, make, Pass, Put, Run, Set, Stand, Take, none of which have less than thirty or forty, and some of them about a hundred several senses, according to their use in Phrases, as may be seen in the Dictionary. And though the varieties of Phrases in Language may seem to contribute to the elegance and ornament of Speech; yet, like other affected ornaments, they prejudice the native simplicity of it, and contribute to the disguising of it with false appearances. Besides that, like other things of fashion, they are very changeable, every generation producing new ones; witness the present Age, especially the late times, wherein this grand imposition of Phrases hath almost catech out solid Knowledge in all professions; such men generally being of most esteem who are skilled in these Canting forms of Speech, though in nothing else.

2. In respect of Synonymous words, which make Language tedious, and are generally superfluous, since the end and use of Speech is for humane utility and mutual converse; magis ignius referunt brevissimis & rebus simplicibus: si quis longus & varius. And yet there is no particular Language but what is very obnoxious in this kind. 'Tis said that the Arabic hath above a thousand several names for a Sword, and 500 for a Lion, and 200 for a Serpent, and fourcore for Horse. And though perhaps no other Language do exceed at this rate, as to any particular; yet do they all of them abound more than enough in the general. The examples of this kind, for our English, may be seen in the following Tables. To this may be added, that there are in most Languages several words that are mere Expletives, not adding any thing to the Sense.

3. For the Anomalous and Irregularities in Grammatical construction, which abound in every Language, and in some of them are so numerous, that Learned men have scrupled whether there be such thing as Analogy.

4. For that Difference which there is in very many words betwixt the writing and pronouncing of them, mentioned before. Scripto est vocum pictura: And it should seem very reasonable, that men should either speak as they write, or write as they speak. And yet Custom hath so rivetted this incongruity and imperfection in all Languages, that it were an hopeless attempt for any man to go about to repair and amend it. 'Tis needless to give instances of this, there being in divers Languages as many words whose sounds do disagree with their way of writing, as those that are agree. What is said of our English Tongue is proportionably true of most other Languages. That if ten Scribes (not acquainted with the particular Speech) should set themselves to write according to pronunciation, not any two of them would agree in the same way of spelling.

'Tis an observation of a Learned man concerning the French Tongue, that it is ineptissime confusa, alis ad foeditum otiolis, saffrad, & literis; alis ad mendicatatem imposis et iejuna; nunquam nisi confans & rari ratione confusa. 'Tis said that Peter Ramus did labour much in reducing it to a new Orthography, but met with much discouragement in this attempt from Learned men; besides the invincibleness of general Custom, against which (for the most part) men strive in vain. What better success those Learned ingenious persons of the French Academy may have, who
who have been for several years engaged in this work, I cannot con-
discover the relation of this king of Sweden, than did, for the com-
prehension of writing, and in the Fourth Alphabet, to the letters, S, T, V, G, and W., and in giving them the reception and 
use of them through his Dominions; and that in all Schools, Youth should be instructed in the use of these. And yet, notwithstanding his 
Authority in making of them, they were presently after his death laid 
aside, and disused until about 1541, precisely.

As to our own Languages, several persons have taken much pains a-
bout the Orthography of it; the learned Knight Sir Thomas Smith, Se-
cessory to Queen Elizabeth, and sometime her Embassador into France, 
hath published an elegant discourse in Latin, De officio Grammatici 
Languae anglicae. Aafter him, this Subject was in another Discourse 
prosecuted by the learned Sir John Boys, who calls himself Chetham, who was 
followed by one Wade, that writ to the same purpose. After these, Eub-
laker endeavoured to add to, and alter divers things in those others that 
preceded him; who was succeeded in the same by that excellent 
Alexander Gill, in his English Grammar. And yet in several things, in certain, 
that we retain the same errors and incongruities in writing, which our Fore-
father s taught us;

CHAP. V.

1. That neither Letters nor Languages have been regularly established by 
the Rules of Art. II. The natural Ground, or Principle of the several 
ways of Communication amongst men. III. The first thing to be pro-
vided for in the establishing of a Philosophical Character on Language, 
and a just enumeration of all such things and notions to which names 
are to be assigned.

From what hath been already said it may appear, that there are no &. I. 
Letters or Languages that have been at once invented and established 
according to the Rules of Art; but that all, except the first, (of which 
we know nothing to certain,) that it was not made by human Art upon 
Experience) have been either taken up from that first, and derived by 
way of imitation; or else, in a long tract of time, have, upon several 
emergencies, admitted various and casual alterations; by which means 
they must needs be liable to manifold defects and imperfections, that in 
a Language at once invented, and according to the rules of Art might 
be easily avoided. Nor could this otherwise be, because that very Art 
by which Language should be regulated, viz. Grammar, is of much later 
invention than Languages themselves, being adapted to what was al-
ready in being, rathe then the Rule of making it.

Though the Hebrew Tongue be the most ancient; yet Rabbi Judah 
Chon of Tuscany, who lived A.D. 1040, was the first that reduced it 
to the Art of Grammar. And though there were both Greek and Latin 
Grammarians much more ancients; yet were there none in either, till a 
long time after those Languages flourished: which is the true reason of
all those Anomalous in Grammar; because the Art was suited to Language, and not Language to the Art. Plato is said to be the first that considered Grammar: Aristotle the first that by writing did reduce it into an Art; and Epicurus the first that publicly taught it amongst the Grecians.

And for the Latin, Crates Maketes, Embassador to the Roman Senate from King Attalus, betwixt the second and third Punic War, presently after the death of Ennius, U.C. 583, was the first that brought in the Art of Grammar amongst the Romans, faith Suetonius.

These being some of the Defects or Imperfections in those Letters or Languages, which are already known, may afford direction, what is to be avoided by those who propose to themselves the Invention of a new Character or Language, which being the principal end of this Discourse, I shall in the next place proceed to lay down the first Foundations of it.

§ II. As men do generally agree in the same Principle of Reason, so do they likewise agree in the same Internal Notion or Apprehension of things.

The External Expression of these Mental notions, whereby men communicate their thoughts to one another, is either to the Ear, or to the Eye.

To the Ear by Sounds, and more particularly by Articulate Voice and Words.

To the Eye by any thing that is visible, Motion, Light, Colour, Figure; and more particularly by Writing.

That conceit which men have in their minds concerning a Horse or Tree, is the Notion or mental Image of that Beast, or natural thing, of such a nature, shape and use. The Names given to these in several Languages, are such arbitrary sounds or words; as Nations of men have agreed upon, either casually or designedly, to express their Mental notions of them. The Written word is the figure or picture of that Sound.

So that if men should generally consent upon the same way or manner of Expression, as they do agree in the same Notion, we should then be freed from that Corse in the Confusion of Tongues, with all the unhappy Consequences of it.

Now this can only be done, either by enjoying some one Language and Character to be universally learnt and practised, (which is not to be expected, till some person attain to the Universal Monarchy; and perhaps would not be done then:) or else by proposing some such way as, by its facility and usefulness, (without the imposition of Authority) might invite and ingage men to the learning of it; which is the thing here attempted.

§ III. In order to this, The first thing to be considered and enquired into is, Concerning a just Enumeration and description of such things or notions as are to have Marks or Names allotted to them.

The chief Difficulty and Labour will be so to contrive the Enumeration of things and notions, as that they may be full and adequate, without any Redundancy or Deficiency as to the Number of them, and regular as to their Place and Order.
Chap. V. The first Principle of Communication.

If to every thing and notion there were assigned a distinct Mark, together with some provision to express Grammatical Derivations and Inflexions; this might suffice as to one great end of a Real Character, namely, the expression of our Conceptions by Marks which should signify things, and not words. And so likewise if several distinct words were assigned for the names of such things, with certain invariable Rules for all such Grammatical Derivations and Inflexions, and such onely, as are natural and necessary; this would make a much more easie and convenient Language than is yet in being.

But now if these Marks or Notes could be so contrived, as to have such a dependance upon, and relation to, one another, as might be suitable to the nature of the things and notions which they represented; and so likewise, if the Names of things could be so ordered, as to contain such a kind of affinity or opposition in their letters and sounds, as might be some way answerable to the nature of the things which they signified; this would yet be a farther advantage superadded: by which, besides the best way of helping the Memory by natural Method, the Understanding likewise would be highly improved; and we should, by learning the Character and the Names of things, be instructed likewise in their Natures, the knowledge of both which ought to be conjoined.

For the accurate effecting of this, it would be necessary, that the Theory itself upon which such a design were to be founded, should be exactly fitted to the nature of things. But, upon supposal that this Theory is defective, either as to the Fulness or the Order of it, this must needs add much perplexity to any such Attempt, and render it imperfect. And that this is the case with that common Theory already received, need not much be doubted; which may afford some excuse as to several of those things which may seem to be less conveniently disposed of in the following Tables, or Schemes proposed in the next part.

The End of the First Part.

The
The Second Part,

Containing a regular enumeration and description of all those things and notions to which names are to be assigned.

CHAP. I.

I. The Scheme of Genus's. II. Concerning the more general notions of things, the difficulty of establishing these rights. III. Of Transcendental objects. IV. Of Transcendental relations mixed. V. Of Transcendental relations of Addition. VI. Of the several notions belonging to Grammar or Logic.

HAVING dispatched the Prolegomena in the former part, I proceed (according to the method proposed) to that more difficult attempt of enumerating and describing all such things and notions as fall under discourse.

In treating concerning this, I shall first lay down a Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design; And then shew how each of these may be subdivided by its peculiar Differences; which for the better convenience of this institution, I take leave to determine (for the most part) by the number of fixes. Unless it be in those numerous tribes, of Herbs, Trees, Exanguius Animals, Fishes and Birds; which are of too great variety to be comprehended in so narrow a compass. After which I shall proceed to enumerate the several Species belonging to each of these Differences, according to such an order and dependance amongst them, as may contribute to the defining of them, and determining their primary significations. These Species are commonly joynd together by pairs, for the better helping of the Memory, (and so likewise are some of the Genus's and Differences.) Those things which naturally have Opposites, are joynd with them, according to such Opposition, whether Single or Double. Those things that have no Opposites, are paired together with respect to some Affinity which they have one to another. Tho it must be acknowledged that these Affinities are sometimes less proper and more remote, there being several things shifted into these places, because I knew not how to provide for them better.
Chap. I. The General Scheme.

All kinds of things and notions, to which names are to be assigned, may be distributed into such as are either more

General; namely those Universal notions, whether belonging more properly to

(General. I)

Things; called TRANSCENDENTAL, RELATION MIXED. II

(RELATION OF ACTION. III)

Words; DISCOURSE. IV

Special; denoting either

CREATOR. V

Creature; namely such things as were either created or concreated by God, not excluding several of those notions, which are framed by the minds of men, considered either

Collectively; WORLD. VI

Distributively; according to the several kinds of Beings, whether such as do

(Substance;

Inanimate; ELEMENT. VII

Animate; considered according to their several

Species; whether

Vegetative

Imperfect; as Minerals, STONE. VIII

Perfect; as Plants, HERB. XI

Perf. as Plant, SHRUB. XIII

Exangular. EXANGUIOUS. XV

Sensitive;

Sanguineous; FISH. XVI

Parts; BIRD. XVII

Speculiar. XIX.

Beast. XVIII

GENERAL. XX

Accident;

Quantity;

Magnitude. XXI

Space. XXII

Measure. XXIII

Natural Power. XXIV

Habit. XXV

Quality; whether

Manners. XXVI

Sensitive Quality. XXVII

Sickness. XXVIII

Spiritual. XXIX

Corporeal. XXX

Motion. XXXI

Operation. XXXII

Relation; whether more

Private;

Possessions. XXXIV

Provisions. XXXV

Civil. XXXVI

Judicial. XXXVII

Public;

Military. XXXVIII

Naval. XXXIX

Ecclesiastical. XL
In this precedent Scheme, all the several things or notions, to which names are to be assigned, are reduced to forty Genera. The first six of which do comprehend such matters, as by reason of their Generalness, or in some other respect, are above all those common heads of things called Predicaments; The rest belonging to the several Predicaments, of which I reckon only five. Amongst these, Substance doth take in fourteen Genera, Quantity three, Quality five, Action four, and Relation eight.

This being supposed to be a sufficient general Scheme of things, that which is next to be enquired after, is how each of those Genera may be subdivided into its proper differences and species. In order to which I shall offer that which follows.

In the enumeration of all such things and notions as fall under discourse, those are first to be considered which are more general or comprehensive, belonging either to Metaphysic, or to Grammar and Logic.

The particulars are first in the order of Being, yet Genera are first in the order of Knowing, because by these, such things and notions as are less general, are to be distinguished and defined.

Now the proper end and design of Metaphysic should be to enumerate and explain those more general terms, which by reason of their Universality and Comprehensiveness, are either above all those Heads of things called Predicaments, or else common to several of them. And if this Science had been so ordered, as to have contained a plain regular enumeration and description of these general terms, without the mixture of nice and subtle disputes about them; It might have been proper enough for learners to have begun with. But men having purposely strained their Wits to frame and discuss so many intricate questions, as are commonly treated of in it: 'Tis no wonder that it should hereby be rendered, not only less fit for young beginners, but liable also to the prejudice and neglect of those of riper judgments. That which I aim at in treating concerning these things, is to offer some brief and plain description of them, as being conscious that such matters as are primo nota, and most obvious, are most hard to be defined. And the multiplying of words, about things that are plain enough of themselves, doth but contribute to the making of them more obscure.

The right ordering of these Transcendentals is a business of no small difficulty; because there is so little assistance or help to be had for it in the Common System, according to which part of Philosophy (as it seems to me) is rendered the most rude and imperfect in the whole body of Sciences, as if the compilers of it had taken no other care for those General notions, which did not fall within the ordinary classes of things, and were not explicable in other particular Sciences, but only to tumble them together in several confused heaps, which they called the Science of Metaphysic. And this is one reason why the usual enumeration of such Terms is very short and deficient in respect of what it ought to be, many of those things being left out, which do properly belong to this number; which defects are here intended to be in some measure supplied. Tho it must be granted, that by reason of the exceeding comprehensiveness of some notions, and the extreme subtility of others, as likewise because of the frightfulness of that method which I am bound up to
Chap. I. Concerning Metaphysics.

by these Tables it will so fall out, that several things cannot be disposed of so accurately as they ought to be.

The several things belonging to Metaphysical or Transcendental notions may be comprehended under these three Heads, namely such as are either more

1. Absolute, containing the Kinds, Causes, Differences and Modes of things, which I take the liberty to call TRANSCENDENTAL GENERAL.
2. Relative; whether
3. Mixed; and common both to Quantity, Quality, Whole and Part, and called TRANSCENDENTAL MIXED.
4. Simple, and proper to Action, viz. TRANSCENDENTAL relation of ACTION.

The most Universal conceptions of Things are usually called TRANSCENDENTAL, Metaphysical.

To which may be annexed by way of affinity, that general name which denotes those highest and most common heads, under which the several kinds of things may be reduced in an orderly series: viz. PREDICAMENT, Category.

Transcendental general may be distributed into such as do concern the nature of things according to their

KINDS. I.
CAUSES. II.
Differences; more.

ABSOLUTE and Common. III.
Relative to Action; considering

THE END. IV.
THE MEANS. V.
MODES. VI.

E I. That
Transcendentals General. Part. II.

1. That common Essence wherein things of different natures do agree, is called GENUS, general, common Kind.
That common nature which is communicable to several Individuals, is called SPECIES, Sort or special kind, specific, specifical Breed.
These common kinds may be distinguished into such as are either more properly Transcendental; namely, those most universal and comprehensive Terms which fall under Discourse; relating to

The first and most general Conception, of which the Understanding takes notice, as most known.
1. BEING, Entity, Essence, Existence, subject, am, is, existant.
2. NOTHING, Nought, null, none, annul, disannul, annihilate, abrogate, abolish, void, undo, cancel, evacuate, Ciphertext.
Those Beings which are truly such, or those which our Sense mistake for Beings.
3. THING, Affair, Matter, Business, Case, real, ly, indeed.
4. APPARENCE, Apparition, Phantasm, Show, Vision, Illusion and vanish.
Similitudes of Beings; formed in our Minds either by apprehension of things that are, or imagination of things that are not.

NOTION, Conception.

5. FICTION, Fable, make, feign, frame, devise, counterfeit, forge, coin, mint, Fa-ble, Apologue, Romance, Tale, Legend, Mythology, Fairy, Nymph, Centaur, Griffin, Cyclops, Centaurs, Centaur, Demons.
The words assigned for the signifying of several Things and Notions: to which that common name for the signifying of particular rational Beings may be annexed, though less properly.

NAME, Style, Title, Title-ward, Compellation, Appellation, nominate, denominate,
4. Surname, Inscription, Nomenclator, anonymous, call, Nown, Term.

PERSON, Age, Party, No-body, Wight.

Predicate mental; those chief Heads, under which other Terms may be reduced, denoting either
Such things as subject by themselves, or which (according to the old Logical definition) require a subject of inference: Though they are indeed nothing but the modes of Substance.

SUBSTANCE, subject.

6. ACCIDENT, all.
That habit of things whereby they may be said to have parts distinct and capable of division, or the general disposition of things either to Action or Passion.

QUANTITY, Much, Decale, Mathematick.

QUALITY, Disposition, Endowment, in due, parts, qualification, manner, condition, estate.
The application of the Agent to the Patient, or the reception of the force of the Agent.

ACTION, doe, perform, commit, prattise, proceeding, function, exercise, achieve, dealing, All, Fall, Dead, Fear, Exploit, Passage, Rank, Trick, play the Part.

PASSION, abide, all, bear, endure, suffer, undergo, sustain, feel, capable.
Such things as cannot be, or cannot be known, without a respect to something else, or which may be, or may be understood of themselves, without any such reference.

RELATION, refer, Regard, Respect, Habit, correlative.

ABSOLUTENESS, Irrespective, peremptory, flat, positive.

II. That
II. That which any way contributes to the producing of an effect, is styled

**CAUSE. Reason, Ground, Principle, proceed from, procure, produce, make, constitute, influence, raise, put, set, bring to pass.**

That which proceeds from, or depends upon the Cause, is styled **EFFECT.**

Event, Effet, Fruit, acrue, Success, or spring from, become, grow, some of it, impression, Product. External, such as are without the Effect.

*By which things are done; whether*

More immediate and absolute; either **more principal,** of which the first Action is, or less principal, and subservient to the chief Agent.

**EFFICIENT,** Author, Maker, Efficacy, effectual, Energy, Virtue, Validity, Force, Vigour, Operation, Influence, frame, constitute, beget, effect, do, make, cause, work, render, create, bring to pass.

**INSTRUMENT,** Tool, Organ-ical, Implement.

More remote and relative; being either in

The Agent; serving either to

*Excite, or restrain it.*

**IMPULSIVE,** Incentive, Motive, Reason, Ground, Concitation, Instigation, Inducement, impell, stimulate, stir up, prick forward, spur on, route, quicken, irritate, provoke, excite, egging, incite. Instruct, Consideration, put on, set at or on, move, urge, draw in.

**COHIBITIVE,** restrain, check, curb, with-bold, keep short or back, inhibit, repress, hold in, bridling, flint, coerce, confine, limit, no bo, stay, staunch, moderate, master, control.

Direct and regulate its Action; either by that Idea which the Agent hath in his mind of some like case, or by some Pattern before his eyes.

**EXEMPLAR,** Example, Instance, Idea, Precedent, Cause.

**TYPE,** Pattern, Platform, Model, Lath, Mold, Prototype, Antitype, Extrad, Original, Copy, Counterpart, Draught, Sampler, Proof, Duplicate, exemplify, prefigure.

*The Patient; relating to some peculiar capacity in the thing, or some frame in respect of time.*

**CONDITION,** Proviso, Salvo, in case, Term, Case, State, liking, Habit, quality.

**OCCASION,** al, Exigence, Emergence, Advantage, Opportunity, draw, provoke, scandal. (abated, Some third thing, by which the force of the Efficient is either increased or

**ADJUVANT,** Help, Aid, Assisstance, Succour, Relief, Support, Advantage, auxiliary, subsidiary, await, conclude, promote, further, stand in stead.

**SUPPLY,** accommodate, serve, Co-adjuter, abet, take ones parts, stand by, a stay to one, forward, minister, relief, back one.

**IMPEDE** dient, hinder, Obstacle, Remora, Clog, Bar, debar, obstruct, cum ber, Rub, Check, Dam, Luggage, Lumber, Baggage, Prejudice, Disadvantage, foreell, let, slip, Disservice, stay, stand in the way, trigg, keep back, restrain, with-bold, interfere.

For whose sake a thing is to which may be annexed the general name of such things as have any tendency to the promoting of it. (Reason, final, tend.

**SEND,** Aim, Mark, Goal, Drift, Intent, Effect, Purpose, Design, Scope, sake, Reach.

**MEANS,** Way, Shift, Expedient, accommodate. Internal, such as are within the Effect as its chief constituent parts; out of which a thing is made, and of which it consists; or by which a thing is constituted in its being, and distinguished from all other things.

**MATTER,** al, Stuff, Substance, Argument, Subject, Boot as fire-boat, &c.

**FORM,** al, Essence.
III. Thofe general Names which may he styled Differences, are too numerous to be placed under one common Head according to the method designed in these Tables, and therefore are they here reduced unto three Heads: whereof the first contains such as do not immediately imply any relation to Action, and are therefore styled more absolute and common; namely, those more universal Affections of Entity whereby several things are differentiated, so as to make them DIVERS from one another, (another, severa, sundry, vary, ete, disjunct, to and from, and down, multiplicity, choice, different others, Heterogeneous,) to which the notion of Identity, very, same, etc., all one, unvaried, may be properly opposed, importing an Unity or Agreement in the same Essence.

These are distinguishable into such Differences of things as imply a respect unto Something without the things themselves. (Pretensions of them.)

The Understanding; in regard of the congruity or incongruity of things to our Ap真理, true, Verty, vertic, very, Right, sooth, irrefugably, likely, probable.

Their Will; as to the agreement or disagreement of things with that Faculty, so as to be rendred desirable or admissible.

1. GOODNESS, Weal, welfare, right, regular, well, recti, better, best.

2. EVILNESS, ill, bad, naughty, wrong, amis, foreword, furious, lewd, horrid, horrible, corrupt, Pravity, depraverse, sin, Fault, remiss, transgression, Peccadillo, worst.

The nature of things in themselves; as to their naked being, or not being.

1. POSITIVENESS, Thesis.

3. PRIVATENESS, Privation, bereave, deprive, deseas, put out, or forth, take away, strip, despoil, disposses, disburth.

Their being, or not being what they are pretended to be.

4. GENUINENESS, right, arrant, rank, very, native, legitimate, true, currant.

5. SPORIORUNITY, mongrel, bastard, false, illegitimate, improper, adulterine, base, misbegotten, sophistical.

Their degrees of being; whether present, or future and in possibility.

6. ACTUALNESS, Existence, extent.

5. POTENTIALNESS, Reversion, may can.

Their Extension; being circumscribed by bounds, or not so circumscribed, (ded.

7. FINITENESS, definite, determined, limited, bounded, term, Confine, sint, conclude.

INFINITENESS, endless, indefinite, unbounded, immense, indeterminate, unlimited, uneasurable, inexhaustible.

Their Causes.

8. EFFICIENT, whether the order of common Providence, or the skill of some in

9. NATURALNESS, right, native, wild, carnal, preternatural, supernatural.

FACTITIOUSNESS, artificial, technical, made.

Material; being either without all parts and composition, or being such, to the framing of which several parts and ingredients do concur.

1. SIMPLICITY, mere, sheer, clear, fine, plain, right, pure, unmixed, ingredient, single, uncompounded.

5. MIXEDNESS, mingle, compound, blend, shizzle, Medly, Miscellaneous, promiscuous, temper, composition, complex, complicate, confound, intermingle, Hod-podge, Gallimaufry, Rhapsody, Cento, dash, brew.

Formal; being in such a state to which nothing is wanting, or else wanting something of what they may and should have.

5. PERFECTION, absolute, entire, full, accurate, exact, exquisite, punctual, precise.

Complete, conjoinmate, accomplish, strict, plenary, thorough, mature, up, at the top.

IMPERFECTION, incomplete, lame.
Chap. I. Transcendentals General.

IV. That kind of Difference betwixt things, which relates to Actions considering the End, may be stiled DISAGREABLENESS, unsuitable, discrepant.

To which may be opposed the Notion of CONVENIENCY, agreement, agreeable fusable, serving, commodious.

These may be distinguished into such as are

More simple; denoting their

Fitness to promote, or hinder our well-being.

1. PROFITABLENESS, Advantage, Benefit, Emolument, Interest,

Concern, Boot, Fruit, Utility, Commodions, Edifice, building.

2. Suitableness or unsuitableness to our appetites.

PLEASANINESS, Delight, Complacency, enjoyment, satisfaction,

sweet, taking, delicious, Paradise.

UNPLEASANINESS, Regret, displeasing, offensive, trouble, grievous, unease, painful.

Agreableness or Disagreeableness of things to Right reason.

DURENESS, Duty, ought, should, honest, one, part, incumbent on.

UNDURENESS, ought not, dishonest.

More mixed implying a respect to the nature of the end, as to its

Capacity or Incapacity of existing.

POSSIBILITY, Feasible, may, can.

IMPOSSIBILITY, cannot be.

Degrees of goodness; whether such as are like to answer the desires, by proving very great and considerable or such as are like to disappoint the desires, by proving to be very little or none.

IMPORTANCE, of Moment, Consequence, Strength, Force, Weight,

material, considerable, pithy, pregnant, essential, it matters not.

VANITY, Trifle, trivial, frivolous, Foppery, Groom, Knack, Toy,

steeveless, slight, light, fruitless, fiddle, void, Trumpery, Bauble,

Quikel, Quirk, Gambol, to no boot, to no purpose.

Esteem amongst good men; whether such as they are like to think well of, as deserving praise and reward, or to think ill of, as deserving shame and punishment.

WORTHINESS, Merit, Desert, Value, demerit, cheap, dear.

UNWORTHINESS, Vile, Mean, Poor, undeserving, indign.
V. DIFFERENCES of things relating to the MEANS, may be distributed into such as are

More simple, denoting the being of things

1. Good, as good is determined by
   1. Law; whether according to Law, or not against it.
   2. LAWFULNESS, legitimate, right, legal, canonical, orderly.
   3. INDIFFERENCE, adiaphoros.

2. Custom or opinion; whether such as the generality of men do think well of and practice, or dislike and avoid.
   1. DECENCY, Decorum, meet, fit, seemly, handsome, becoming.
   2. INDECENT, Indecorum, unmeet, unfit, unseemly, unhandsome, uncomely, misbehaving, ugly.

Free from evil, whether of

3. Hurt.
   1. SAFETY, Security, sure, tutelary, innocuous, safe, protected, in-

4. DANGER, Hazard, Peril, Jeopardy, unsafe, risk, venture, adventure, endanger, expose, incur.

5. Labor and Pain; in the
   1. Agent; the Doing of things with little or much labor.
   2. EASINESS, Facilitiy, state, clear, gentle, light.
   3. DIFFICULTY, Hard, uneasy, crabbed, intricate, laborious, freights, perplexity, rub, knot, graveling, hard put to it.
   4. Patient; The suffering of things with little or no labor, or with much.
   5. GENTLENESS, Easiness, softness, still, tenderly, gingerly.
   6. VIOLENTNESS, boisterous, rough, harsh, blistering, impetuosity, force, ravish.

Comparative of the

Nature of the means to one another; whether mutually agreeing as having the same kind of affections, or disagreeing as having such kind of affections as are apt to exclude one another out of the same subject.

1. CONGRUITY, Suitableness, Agreeableness, Sympathy, consonant.
   2. CONTRARIETY, Repugnance, withstand, against, unsuitable, Antiperfect, counter, cross, incongruous, inconsistent, incompatible, interfere.

Usefulness or Unusefulness of means to an end, whether in

Lower degree; when there is a fair probability that a means may either promote or hinder the end.

1. EXPEDIENCE, convenience, befoolful, meet, fit, perquisite, requisite.
2. INCONVENIENCE, Inexpedience, unmeet, unfit, inconvenient.
3. Higher degree; when there is a certain dependence betwixt the means and the end.

To which may be opposed that kind of necessity betwixt means and end, which is altogether uncertain and doubtful.

1. NECESSITY, needful, requisite, essential, should, must, freights.
2. CONTINGENCE, Venture, adventure, may, Accident, peradventure, adventitious, fortuitous, incident, happen, perhaps.
Chap. I. Transcendentalis General.

VI. Those more general respects and habitudes which several things or notions have to one another, are filled by the name of MODE, manner, way, sort, fashion, guise, wife, garb, course, form-ality, kind.

These may be distinguished into such as are

Internal; denoting that
1. In which another thing exists, or the thing so existing in another
   SUBJECT, liable, obnoxious, exposed, matter, text, theme, undergone, capable.
2. AUGMENT, Epithet, inherent.
   About which a thing is employed.
   OBJECT, mark, scope, butt, treat, handle, meddle with, have to do with.

External;

With which things are accompanied or done; according to the kinds of them, either in General, or specially of such things, as are remarkable for Extraordinariness and Greatness.

CIRCUMSTANCE, Rite, Ceremony.

3. SOLEMNITY, Grandeur, State, Pomp, Port, celebrate, solemnize, Rite.
   Consequence of them; or that habitude resulting to any thing from the consideration of all its circumstances together.

4. STATE, Estate, Condition, Cave, Juncture, Liking, manner, pass, pickle, plight, point, in good repair.
   By which any thing is known.

5. SIGN, Badge, Token, Mark, Note, Symptom, Symbol, Index, Indication, Cue, Print, Scarr, Track, Signature, signal, Beacon, beacon, Board, for token, preface, Prodigy, portentous, ominous, auspicious.
   According to which any thing is, or is done; relating either to the
   Order observed in the being or doing of things; whether by
   One person or thing after another who hath left his place, or for another who is only absent from his place.

6. ROOM, as Successor, Caliph, supply, place.

7. STEAD, as subsistent, subsistitius, serve for, succedaneous, Deputy, Surety, Vicar, Delegate, Vice-gerent, Attorney, Brother, Factor, in lieu, Lieutenant, Proctor, Proxy.
   Two persons or things either one after another, or one with another.

7. TURN, Course, alternate, second, bout.

8. RECIPROCATION, mutual, interchangeable, intercourse, correspond.

Means of Being; whether the more General name for such means, differed according to more and less, or that special kind which denotes the sodain and short Being or Doing of any thing according to a greater measure.

(And little.

9. DEGREE, gradual, a spice, a stain, gradation, leisurely, by little
IMPELUS, Fit, Paroxysm, brunt, craft, effort, pang.

Affections of Being; with reference either to some common agreement and mutual dependence, or to some inconsistency betwixt them.

COGNATION, Affinity, Nearness.

10. OPPOSITION, Disagreeableness, contrary, counter, repugnant, withstand, against, cross, thwart, other side, adverse, Antagonist, Antithesis, confront, impugn, oppugn.
TRANSCENDENTAL Relations MIXED, may be distributed into such as do belong either
QUANTITY, as considered (to
1 More GENERALLY. I
2 More refinately, to
3 CONTINUED QUANTITY. II
4 DISCONTINUED QUANTITY. III
5 QUALITY, as considered more
6 LARGELY IV
7 STRICTLY V
8 WHOLE and PART. VI

I. Transcend. I. TRANSCENDENTAL mixed Relations belonging to QUANTITY considered more
Relations of
QUANTITY
MORE GE-
NERAL.

Indefinitely: as to
1 Being or Substance, namely when the things compared are considered
Singly and intire. Being either of an ordinary size, or more or less than ordinary.
INDIFFERENCE, Pretty big, passable, reasonable, so fo.
1. GREATNESS, Magnitude, ample, large, vast, huge, immense, grand, monstruous, pro-
digious, grand, small, gigantic, sublimine, main, much, magnificent, enormous, ex-
traordinary, a filthy deal, a foul deal, a great deal, a vast deal, vast, huge.
LITTLENESS, Smallness, pretty, minute, medium, scantling, diminutive, less, less,
less, por, abate, allay, extenuate, Els, dwarf, shrimp, tit, Dandiprat, pigmy.
Conjunctly; as concerning several individuals or parts, whereof there are together
an ordinary number, or more or less than ordinary.
2. ABUNDEANCE, a great deal, much, a world, abundance, plenty, stores, copious, plen-
itude, flour, fluenta, luxuriant, enough and to spare.
SCARCIT, Little, want, dearth, pinching, scant, bars, juices, lack.
3. EXCESS, redundancy, superfluity, needless, exuberance, too much, overmuch, over-
charge, heavy, great, excessive, extreme, immediate, luxuriant, rank, out of
place, too much, fly out, losse out.
DEFECT, Not enough, lack, need, pressed, indigent, necessitous, delirious, want, fail.
fall short of, flender, presses, incompetents, insufficient.
Quantity of it, denoting the being of a thing of an ordinary goodness, or more or less than
INDIFFERENCE, Pretty well, tolerable, not amiens.
(ordinary)
4. EXCELLENCE, extraordinary good, eminence, preemience, eminency, magnificence, incom-
parable, superlatives, superexcellence, transcendent, singular, herculean, most, noblest, gallant,
choice, passing, rare, remarkable, notable, Paragon, Mirror.
SORRIERIES, mean, poor, sole, trivial, contemptible, depicable, frivory, trash, trashy,
trash, raffery, Rafferty, Raffes, Scam, Debris, flod, flights, paupers, Furry, poor, courset, flat, pedling,
cheap, worthles, Fellow, Scourah, companion, Raffal, Varlets, Wretched, Scoundrel,
Scot, pick, jack, Scrub, Urchin, Flats, Git, fade.

Definitely: as to
5 Being: either of the same degree, or more or less.

F. EQUALITY, uniformity, por, match, fit, suitable, adequate, equipollent, adjain.
5 INEQUALITY, unequal, odds.
(balanced with, as many, as all one.
SUPERIORITY, above, upper, advantage, odds, preeminence, surmount, overtop,
overtop, exceed, go beyond, out of, get the start, top, excel, prevail, predominant.

INTERIORITY, under, lower, disadvantage, below, some short of, less.
US: as means to an end, when one thing hath the same degree of things for an end
another, or more or less.

E. EQUIVALENCE, counter valued.

W. WORTHINESS.

Themself; in respect of their
Being of substance, either continued the same, or changed to more or less.
1 AT A STAND.
(prosperous, great, gain, some forward, present.

INCREASE, Augmentation, progress, increment, enlargement, augment, augment, aggrandis-
ment, augmentation, Abate, raise, swelling, afflux, increase, decrease, estimate, mitage, alloy,
recess, rebate, shrink.

QUALITY: in general, either continuing in an ordinary degree, or being changed to more or less.
JUST TEMPER.

8 INTENTION, brightness, brilliancy, rais, aggravate, exaggrate, exasperate, enhance, acute,
cutting, keen, force, piercing, vehement, urgent, eager, earnest, deep, sharp, amain, greatly,
much.
(flender, g feat, dead, alive, and, saints, gentle, light.

REMISSION, Abate, allay, slacken, fatten, swage, offlague, aliminate, mitigate, flight, cold,
US: when things either continue as they were, or else become more or less.

MENDING, remodulation, betterment, Reformation, Reformation, Correval, redress,
MARKING, Spelling, Depravity, impart, pull, side, allay, wear, corrup, vitiate, warm.
II. Tran-
Chap. I. Transcendental Mixed Relations belonging to CONTINUED QUANTITY, may be distinguished into those various measures of distance according to the difference of more or less, with respect either to

1. Line; from END to END.
   - LENGTH, -au, Longitude, prolong, proceed, eke out, extend, sedious, prolixness.
   - SHORTNESS, Brevity, Conciseness, abbreviate, curtail, abridge, restrain, compendious, succind.

2. Superficies; from side to side.
   - BREDTH, Wideness, Latitude, Largeness, Ampleness, spacious, dilate, enlarge, extend.

3. NARROWNESS, Streightness, Scantiness, close, compressed, pinkeyed, restrain.

Body; reckoning from

Top to Bottom.

4. DEEPNESS, profound, Abyss, far into, high.

5. SHALLOWNESS, Ford, Scour, Depression, low, flat.

Bottom to Top.

6. HIGHNESS, Altitude, exalt, elevate, Soar, sublime, tall, lofty.

7. LOWNESS, abyss, bring down, depress, demis, neither

Any Superficies to the opposite.

8. THICKNESS, Gaftitude, gross, deep, inercrassate, roundish.

9. THINNESS, slender, fine, film, lank, slank, slight, tenuity, gaunt, rare, subtle, attenuate.
III. Transcendental Relations of DISCONTINUED QUANTITY

or Number, may be distributed into such as are either

Comparative, denoting either a greater or lesser number than ordinary.

1. MULTITUDE, many, numerous, a world of, multiply, increase,

2. PROPAGATION, store, swarm, thick, press, crowd, throng, rout.

3. FEWNESS, paucity, decrease, small number, thin, diminishing.

Positive, concerning the

Number of things, whether

1. One, or more than one.

2. SINGULARITY, Individual, numerical, single.

3. PLURALITY, more

Some or All.

4. PARTICULARITY, special, peculiar.

5. UNIVERSALITY, Generality, Catholick, Oecumenical, utmost.

Kinds of things, whether One kind, or All kinds.

6. SPECIALNESS, peculiar, particular.

7. GENERALNESS, All.

Parts of which number consists, whether Equal or Unequal Units.

8. SEVENNESS, Parity.

9. ODDNESS, Imparity, uneven.

Position of things numbered, denoting their

Being in a state of separation from others, or in a state of conjunction with several others.

10. SEGREGATENESS, sever, set apart or aside, Analysis, Anatomy, piece-meal, by retail, disseance, distribute, one by one, Parcels, by pole.

11. AGGREGATENESS, Train, Troop, Company, Party, Scull, Swarm,

Team, Flock, Heard, Pack, Covy, Sheaf, Bale, Bundle, Fardle,

Bunch, Cluster, Groat, by the great.

Order, belonging either to Things, or to Words.

12. SERIES, Rank, Row, Class, successive, Chain, Course, Race, collateral, Concatenation, Alphabet.

13. CATALOGUE, Index, Table, List, Role, Bill, Scrofe, Terrier, a particular, Cargo, Inventory, Muster, impanel, Genealogy, Pedigree, Vocabulary, Dictionary, Lexicon, Nomenclator, Almanack, Calendar.

Parts of an aggregate being all together.

14. SUIT, Pack, Set, Meet, a King,
IV. Transcendental Relations belonging to QUALITY, as considered MORE LARGELY, may be distributed into such kind of Relations as are either

1. Single: containing a respect to the Cause of a thing, whether none or any, The being of a thing, the first of its kind, or not.

  PRIMITIVENESS, Root, original, simple, undervived.

  DERIVATIVENESS, conjugate, Notation, Etymology, transmission.

  Distance of a thing, whether without or with any other between.

  IMMEDIATENESS, Next.

2. MEDIATENESS.

  Manner of being, whether entirely of itself, or by virtue of something else.

  ABSOLUTENESS, Independent, Freehold.

3. DEPENDENCY, Under.

   Degrees of being or Cauality, whether superior and before all others, or inferior, and after some others.

   PRINCIPALNESS, chief, special, Ring-leader, sovereign, supreme, paramount, first, main, arch, prime, primary, capital, cardinal, fundamental, top, head, master.

   ACCESSORINESS, abett, adherent, second, companion, party, copartner, complice, appendage, label, appurtenance, adventitious, collateral, consious, priou, side with, back, partake, participate, by the way, by the by.

Mutual: whether more

Positive: signifying one thing either to have or not to have Relation to some other.

PERTINENCY, belong, appertain, apposite, to the purpose, touching, concern, material, relate to, serve for, incumbent on.

IMPARTINENCY, not to the purpose, extravagant, sleeveless, wide from the matter, wild, idle, improper.

Comparative, denoting such relation to belong only to one or few, or to many.

PROPERNESS, incommunicable, owner, peculiar, concern.

COMMONNESS, usual, vulgar, current, general, prostitute.

F 2

V. Tran-
Transcendental Mixt.

V. Transcendental Relations of QUALITY considered more strictly, may be distributed into such as do concern either their Being; the same or divers.

1. LIKENESS, Similitude, similar, assimilate, resemble, representation.

2. UNLIKENESS, Dissimilitude, dissimilar, degeneracy, circumstances; whether special, relating to their place, either the being of things in their due positions or out of their due places.

3. ORDER, Regular, Method, array, imitate, marshal, rally, in frame, dispose, direct, range.

4. CONFUSION, Disorder, Rhapsody, Chaos, Gallimaufry, tumult, row, coil, dishevelled, disarray, out of frame or order, promiscuous, treacherous, ruffian, Shuckle, scumble, clutter, blunder, jumble, hurry, hurriedly, sell merr.

5. Time, either the being of things as usually they are, or their being otherwise than commonly they are to be.

6. ORDINARYNESS, common, usual, trivial, current.

7. EXTRAORDINARYNESS, strange, uncouth, unusual, unwanted, of note, notable, notorious, odious, paradox.

8. General, the being of things according to certain rules or not so.

9. REGULARNESS, right, rectifie, rule.

10. EXORBITANCE, Irregularity, Enormity, Disorder, extravagent, licentious, wild, faulty, wrong, loose, immoderate, unruly, unbridled, out of square, laid out, Heteroclyte, Anomalous.

11. Being known; either too many or few.

12. PUBLICNESS, Notoriety, famous, common, extent, open, being out, or abroad, Declaration, Manifesto, Remonstrance, Edition, Promulgation, set forth or out, show, spread, blazon, publish, proclaim, divulge, denounce, produce, set up, come to light, high way.

13. PRIVATENESS, underhand, clancular, clandestine, retire, between themselves.

14. Mixture with or addition of other things; when they are better for such mixture, or worse for being without it.

15. ORNATENESS, adorn, set out, Deck, beautify, embellish, trimm, trick, tire, garnish, flourish, dress, ermine, Ornament, Grace, florid, neat, snug, prude, elegant, quaint, fine, polite, gay, gaudy, gorgeous, glaring, garish, flaunting, Gallant, Spark, Bracelet, flame, Garland, Orn, &c.

16. HOMELINESS, simple, rough, rude, untrimmed, plain, bald, better for being without such mixture, or worse for it.

17. PURITY, Cleaness, undefiled, defecate, fine, refine, try, firbush, scour, purge, purify, clarifie, depuration, neat, abstierve.

18. DEFILEMENT, Filthines, Impurity, uncleane, foul, squalid, bedawb, besmear, bewray, contaminate, slacker, slubber, clump, scum, soil, jelly, pollute, daggles, slurry, smut, smutty, stain, ally, embaso, daub.

VI. That
VI. That thing which is made up of several lesser things united together is called by the name of \textit{whole}, \textit{total}, \textit{integral}, \textit{entire}, \textit{sum}, \textit{all}, \textit{utterly}, \textit{quite}, and \textit{clean}, \textit{full}, \textit{plenary}.

Those lesser things, by the union of which another greater thing is made up, are filled by the common name of \textit{parts}. \textit{Particle}, \textit{parcel}, \textit{partial}, \textit{divide}, \textit{share}, \textit{distribute}, \textit{drab}, \textit{portion}, \textit{piece}, \textit{pittance}.

The transcendental relations of \textit{whole} and \textit{part} are such as denote a respect to \textit{quantity}.

Continued in regard to the

\textit{quality} of \textit{goodness} or \textit{badness} of such parts.

1. \textit{Best part}, \textit{quintessence}, \textit{cream}, \textit{flower}, the heart, top.


3. \textit{Time}, either that which is \textit{first taken}, whereby the goodness of the whole is to be measured, or that which is \textit{superadded} after the

4. \textit{say}, \textit{test}, \textit{touch}, \textit{scantling}.

5. \textit{Vantage}, surplus, overplus, to boot, over and above, over-weight, corollary, supplement, vails.

6. \textit{Place}, specially in \textit{liquids}, either that part which is separation doth rise to the top, or that which falls to the bottom.


8. \textit{Dedicate}.


10. \textit{Figure}, specially in \textit{solids}, whether

11. \textit{Roundish}, in greater parts, or in lesser parts.


15. \textit{Oblong}, made \textit{by} either \textit{cutting}, or by \textit{breaking}.


17. \textit{Fragment}, piece, scrap, sheared, tatter, flitter, rag, bread, sap, slice, flake, collap, cut.

Discontinued, denoting the respect of

\textit{A part put to another}, or the \textit{whole} as being \textit{made up} of such parts.

\textit{Additum}, item, put to, insert, eke out.

7. \textit{Sum}, lay or couch together, cast up, count, draw to a head, come to, amount, reful, total, in the whole.

\textit{A part taken out from others}, or the \textit{whole} remaining after such taking out.

\textit{Ablatum}, abate, default, retrench, deduct, subduct, subtract, take away.

\textit{Residue}, surplus, surplusage, arrear, remainder, remainder, left behind, the other, the rest, relics, arts, scraps, reversion, homing, offal, odd-ends, finish, stumps, stubble.

\textit{A part repeated a certain number of times}, so as to equal the whole, or the whole considered as it is so made up.

\textit{Multiplier}, side.

\textit{Product}, rectangle.

\textit{A part taken out such a certain number of times as leaves nothing of the whole, or that number of times which is the correspondent part}.

\textit{Divisor}.

\textit{Quotient}.

\textit{Transcendental Mixt}. 37
TRANSCENDENTAL RELATIONS OF ACTION, may be distributed into such as are more

General. SIMPLE. I
Special, denoting either

COMPARATE. II

Kinds of Action.
§Solitary: wherein more then one person is not necessarily suppos'd.
§Social: wherein more then one person is necessarily suppos'd.

EVENTS. V

B U S I N E S S. III.

I. TRANS. RELAT. of ACT ON SIMPLE.

Or relating to single

The General condition of a thing denoting the making of it || to be so, or

SPUTTING, S C h a n g e, V a r y, M u t a t i o n, S h i f t, R e v o l u t i o n, V i c e s s i d e, Ones right in a thing; whether

§ALTERING, CHange, Vary, Mutation, Shf, Revolution, Vice-side,

Catastrophe, Metamorphosis.

Making it || to be his, or not to be his.

§APPROPRIATING, own, set apart, engross, monopolize.

§ALIENATING, transferr. estrange, pass away one's right.

Declaring it to be his, or not to be his.

§CLAIMING, Owning, Challenging, Demand, arrogate, assume, profess.

attribute, aferbe, take upon him, declare for.

§ABDICATING, disclaim, disown, renounce, relinquish, refuse, reject,

repu'diate, de'rict, for'sake, disavow, disbelieve, execute, for'swear, de-finitude, cast off, lay aside, put away.

One's Possession; with respect to the

Causing of a thing to be in one's Possession or not.

§STAKING, Seizing, Apprehending, refuse, surprise, assume, intercept.

§LEAVING, Relinquish, Residue, forsake, spare.

Being of a thing in one's possession, or the not being of such a thing in one's possession as ought to have.

§HAVING, in hand, bold, possess.

§WANTING, indigent, lack, mis, necessity, need, penury.

Continuing a thing in one's Possession or not.

§HOLDING, Detain, Retain, Keep.

6. §LETTING GO, Dismiss, surrender, give up, Shed, Cast, mew, resign.

The Knowledge of things, with respect to the

Endeavour of knowing, or the good success of such endeavour.

§SEEING, see, feel for, grope, ransack, rummage, Quest.

7. §FINDING, retrieve, sift out, smell out, Founding.

Causing a thing to be known, or hindring it from being known.

§SHEWING, disclose, detect, betray, reveal, discover, declare, demonstrate, remonstrate, render.

§CONCEALING, Hide, shelter, Suppos'd, Scull, lurk, Secret, Private, Latent, occult, underband, close, clandestine, clandestine in a corner, in hugger mugger, receive, retire, flink, mich, sneak, slip, or steal away, cloke, veil, hood, wink, mask, muffle.

Causing others to be perfectly known, or to be thought so.

§MANIFESTING, Apparent, Evident, plain, flat, open, conspicuous, perspicuous, obvious, certain, clear, palpable, shew, declare, certifie

9. §forth, come to light.

§SEEING, Emulation, Shew, Pretence, Pretext, Embayage, Colour,
a stem, a blind, Formal, appear, palliate, pain, bear in hand, make as if, make shew of, specious, disguise, By-service.
Chap. I. Transcendental Relations of Action.

II. Transcendental Relations of Action COMPARATE, are such as do concern.

Divers things at the same time; whether such kind of Actions as from the nature of the Agents or Patients, may be called

Corporeal, denoting the

Causing of things to be together or asunder.

JOINING, annex, Connexion, couple, link, copulation, concatenation, conjunction, Coalition, coherent, copulative, conglutinate, combine, compact, set or put together.

SEPARATING, Segregate, asunder, sever, disjoin, disunite, dissociate, dissolutive, part, take in pieces, disjointive.

Continuing them together or asunder.

SADHEARING, Cleave, flock to, cling to, hang together, coherent, inseparable.

ABANDONING, Forsake, Desert, Relinquish, Leave, Forge, Flinch, Quit, Abolish, forsworn, dissolute, twice or cast off, start back, give over.

Mental; Putting of things together or asunder

APPLYING, lay or put to.

3. ABSTRACTING.

Both Corporeal and Mental; with respect to the

Taking in of several things, or the leaving out of some.

COMPREHENDING, Contain, Comprise, imply, involve, inclose, include, inclusive, bold, Complication.

EXEMPTING, Except, restrain, exclude, exclude, save, save, set aside.

Putting of things together, the better to judge of their likeness or unlikeness, or examining of them for the distinguishing of that which is right and true.

COMPARING, Compar, Collation, resemble.

TRY, Prove, Search, Temptation, Experiment, tell, touch, examine,gage, poise, prove.

The same things at divers times, whether the same as to

Substance; signifying either the doing of the same thing several times, or the making of a thing to be different at one time from what it was before.

REPEATING, Iterate, reiterate, recite, render, rehearse, redouble, reduplicate,

inculcate, ingeminate, recapitulate, renew, afresh, again, Tantology, the burden.

CHANGING, Mutation, Vary, Alter, Shift.

Quantity; The giving back of the very same thing, or of something else equal to it.

RESTORING, Give back, Restitution, refund, return, Resuscitation.

COMPENSATING, Recompense, award, make amends, remunerate, quit, requite, retaliate, retive, recreation, paying, fit, being even with, meet with, make good, cry quintessence, like for like, one for another.

Quality; endeavouring to show how another thing is, or to do the like.

REPRESENTING, declare, show, exhibit, present.

IMITATING, Mimick, personate, take forth, follow.

2. as means to an end, The making of a thing more fit or less fit for its end.

REPAIRING, Mending, Bettering, Improving, correct, reciprocally, renew, redisse, Eumendation, Infiruation, Redress, set to right, make good, make up, patch up, piece up.

SPOILING, Marring, corrupting, deprave, impair, raze, scrape or cross out, slight works.

III. Those
Transcendental Relations of Action. Part. II.

III. Those kind of Actions about which men bestow their time and labour, are called by the general name of BUSINESS, Affair, Task, Chace, Transact, Matter, Factor, Agent, negotiate, occupy, scibble, meddle, intermediate, dealing, employment, advance.

To which may be opposed the Negation or being free from such Actions filed LEASURE, Vacation, vacant, idle or spare time, unoccupied, retire.

Transcendental relations of BUSINESS may be distributed into such as are

Previous to it.

1. DESIGNING, alat, appoint, plot, premeditate, project.
2. UNDERTAKING, enterprise, take in hand, set upon, task. (cite materials.
3. Preparing, either more general or more special, with respect to the providing of requisites. (cite.
4. Furnishing, Parade, prepare, ready, make way, fitting, Tuning, Habserger.

Parts of it; whether Initial; with respect to the

1. First entrance upon a business; either Real or Seeming.
2. BEGINNING, Incipience, initiative, commence, Inception, Spring, Rise, Original, first, set about, set forth, set a foot, go in hand with, enter upon.
3. OFFERING, Propose, prefer, tender, bid, propose, overture. (be done.
4. Application of the labor, either to the doing of anything or to know whether it can
5. ENDEAVOURING, Devoir, befit, adoo, cowl, scibble, strenue, strive, struggle,
6. effort, make a stir, do ones self, reach after, layout for.

MEDICAL; with respect to the time bestowed in the doing of it, whether shorter or

1. DISPATCHING, Hasten, quick, hisp, forward, hurry, precipitate, speed, Celebrity, Expedition, sojourn, haste, out of hand, cut short.
2. PROTRACTING, Delay, defersi, retard, slacken, espense, tarry, foreflow, linger, prolong, lengthen, prologue, procrasinate, daily, lag, stand about, whilings, about, shift off, put off, post off, spin out time.

Final; with respect to the

1. End of the Action; either the effect or of what we undertake and profess, or our failing in it.
2. PERFORMING, Accomplishing, Achieve, fulfill, verify, discharge, execute.
3. KEEP, observe, exploit, make good, bring to pass.
4. VIOLATING, infringe, break, trespass, transgress.
5. Action itself; whether Perfect or Imperfect.

1. FINISHING, Concluding, ending, accomplishing, fulfill, performing, cease, give over, Period, Term, ultimate, last, consummate, determine, dispatched, done.
2. Catastrophe, clap up, shunt up, wind up, close up, draw to an issue, go through MISCARRIAGE, Failing.
3. With, run his course.

Hindrances of it; either not rightly using the means, or not using some of them.

1. ERRING, Sware, slip, stray, affray, mistake, oversight, deviate, falter, fallible.
2. heterodox, Fallacy, wrong, amiss, awry, being out, beside the mark.

OMITTING, Pretermitt, Wave, decline, default, escape, lapse, leave, misfit, forbear, back, supercede, overlook, overpass, pretention, overstep, overskip, let pass, pass by or over, lay aside, hold ones hand.

Helps of it; denoting either avoiding mistakes at the beginning, or rectifying mistakes afterwards.

1. PREVENTING, Anticipate, Previous, beforehand, foresight, Foregone.
2. REMEDYING, Redress, Shifts, Aftergame, Help.

IV. Tran-
Chap. I. Transcendental Relations of Action.

IV. Transcendental relations of Action concerning such things as are alienated from one Person to another, are usually called by the General Name of COMMERCÉ, Entercourse, Traffic, Pratick, have to do with, MERCE.

These may be distributed into such as are Free; and not upon consideration

1. **Yielding,** suffering, permitting, give may, give place.
2. **Submitting** to.
3. **Give;** denoting a willingness to part with, or a desire to have a thing.
4. **Offering,** Proffer, tender, exhibit, present, recommend, oblation.
5. **Demanding,** Require, Challenge.

Perfect; with respect to the Possession of a thing; the Parting with it, or Taking of it.

2. **Delivering,** Surrender, transfer, resign.
3. **Receiving,** Take, entertain, capable, reception, receptacle.
4. **Rights of a thing; the Parting with it, or Taking of it.**
5. **Giving,** Bestow, confer, render, grant, contribute, endow, convey, Gift, boon, large, collation, donation, donative, gratis.
6. **Accepting,** Receiving, administer, dispose, distribute, token, fairing, take in good part.

Conditional; and upon consideration, whether such as concern the Cause of Relations by Actions that are

1. **Real;** The Parting with something of one's own for the use and in the stead of another, or the restoring what another hath parted with.
2. **Disburuing,** Bestow, defray, extend, lay out, Bursar, principal.
3. **Refunding,** Repay, return, reimbursing.

Verbal; the Comparing and measuring of particulars, or reducing them to an equality.

4. **Reckoning,** Computation, count, account, cast account, calculate, Audit, Score, Tally.

5. **Balancing,** Evening of Accounts, quitting scores, Adjust.

Relations themselves ensuing upon such Actions, whether as having somewhat of one's own in another's possession, or something of another's in one's own possession.

6. **Being Creditor,** Lending, Loan.

7. **Being Debtor,** Owing, Debt, upon score, in one's books, behind hand, Arrear.

Closing or dissolution of such relations by some Act of the Debtor; either by restoring what is due, or by being rendered unable for it.

8. **Paying,** Defray, discharge, satisfy, reimburse, Annuity, Poundage, said, responsible.

9. **SACQUITTING,** Discharge, Quittance, Receipt, clear accounts.

V. The
Transcendental Relations of Action. Part. II

V. The General name for that which follows upon Actions, especially as it relates to the end for which Actions are done, is EVENT, Upshot, issue, result, emergence, accrue, occur, come to pass, fall out, befall, beide, enve, prove, redound, happen, light, succeed, Luck, Fortune, End, Sequel, success, incident, coincident, intervene, intervene, take effect, how fares, goes, speeds it, come of it, come to good or to naught.

Tranсendent relations of Action belonging to Event, may be distributed into such as do concern the

Existing or not existing of the End designed.

Obtaining, Acquire, get, procure, attain, reach, gain, compass, recover, take, win, catch, come by, pick up.

Frustrating, Fail, disappoint wish, defeat, deceive, elude, cross course, shift off, put by, of no effect, to no purpose, vain, void, nullity.

Good or Evil according to us by it, with respect to the

Increasing or Diminishing of our Possessions,

Gaining, IAcquire, get, Advantage, Profit, Emolument, Stock, the proceed.

Loosing, Damage, decrement, detriment, disadvantage, disprofit, wrack, spoil, hurt, hinderance, out of ones way.

Diminishing or Increasing of our Want.

Saving, Sparing, take up.

Spending, Lay out, bestowed, expend, dispense, expense, charges, cost.

Continuing, or not Continuing of a thing in our Possession.

Perfect; denoting the Endearour and care we use about it, whether any or none.

Faulty.

Laying up, Treasuring, Preserving, Stow, Hoard, Store, Rest.

Sounding, Levish, profuse, careles, missend, embaze, waste, unthrifty, ill husbandry, spendthrift, lying out.

Perfect; Consisting in the Good or ill success of such Endeavour.

Keeping, Preserve, retain, Custody, holding, promiscuous, Cellar.

Loosing, Perdition, lost, wrack, fited, spoil.

Applying of a thing; whether more

Simply; denoting the applying of a thing to its proper end, or the not applying of it to.

Using, Imply, improve, exercise, occupy, manage, treat, handle.

Entertain, useful, serviceable, stand in good stead.

Abstaining, Forbear, refrain, spare, withdraw, wear, hold ones.

Relatively; as to that satisfaction or dissatisfaction of mind which we have in the use of a thing.

Injoying, Enjoyment.

Being SICK OF, nauseate, loath, tedious, forsake, weary of.

Result of such application, in the diminishing or increasing of our

Pain.

Refreshing, Recreate, relieve, recruit, relaxation, refection.

Bait.

Waering, Latitude, tyring, tedious, faint, fatigue.

Hinderances.

Quieting, Tranquility, rest, compose, sedate, serene, still, calm, set.

Or be at rest.

Troubling, Molest, disturb, annoy, disquiet, incumber, infest, interrupt, pester, humble, turbulent, slirs, coir, broil, turmoil, gerboil, perturbation.

VI. The
VI. The General name denoting Transcendental Motion or rest, is VI. ION. 
ITION, Going, passing, Remove, betake, repair, transmission, Penetrate, Fitt.
STATING, Abide, remain, tarry, continue, reside, rest; stop, sick, damm, detain, hold at a bez, Mansion, Stage, Remora.
The Relations belonging to this motion, may be distinguished into such 
as are
Solitary, supposing but one Person or thing, with respect to its
Moving towards or from the Speaker.

1. COMING, Arrive, Access, Report, repair to, frequent, reconverse, 
   concourse, confluence, return.
2. GOING, Depart, recede, return, ingress, egress, be packing, 
   be jogging, retire, retrograde, withdraw, dislodge, avant, void, 
   slip away, sink, or sneak away, fling away, fall off, get gone, set
   forth, rub along.
Continuing of Motion; whether
Simply; Towards the same term, or changing of the Term.

3. PROCEEDING, Persist, prosecute, persecute, progress, pass, advance, 
   hold or go on, set forward or on.
4. TURNING, Winding, Veer, Double, tack, about, face about, 
   wheel about.
With Design; either to some certain place, or to no certain place.

5. TRAVAILING, Expedition, Voyage, Journey, Progress, Peregrination,
   Itinerant, Passenger, Wayfaring, March, set out, Palmer, Pilgrim,
   Pass, Passport.
WANDERING, Stray, stray, range, rove, straggle, errant, Vagrant,
   Vagabond, random, ramble, ride, prole, gad, Gypsey, Rogue, Land-
   loper, Labyrinth, Ambages.

Social; supposing several persons or things.
Causing another

1. To go or to come,
   SENDING, Mission, missive, Token, convey, despatch, Remit,
   dispatch, Messenger, Ambassador, Legat, Ewery, Liger, Emis-
   sary, Currier, Arrant.
2. FETCHING, Bring, reduce, forth-coming.
   To come after, or to go before.
3. LEADING, Guide, Conduis, bring, convey, draw, Manu-
   duction.
4. DRIVING, chase, drift, expel, repel, repulse, goad, beat back, 
   Ferret out.
Coming after another thing in motion, or coming up equal to it.
5. FOLLOWING, Enjue, come after, pursue, dogging, trace.
6. OVERTAKING, Reach, Top, Catch, fetch up.
Coming of things together from several terms, or the Preterition of 
something in our way.
7. MEETING, Obiuate, obvious, encounter, occur, Rendezvous.

AVOIDING, Decline, Fly, shun, eschew, Wave, beware, escape, 
 evade, shift off, out of the way.
Of DISCOURSE;

Or the several notions belonging to Grammar or Logick.

I.

THE most general name for those external expressions, whereby men do make known their thoughts to one another, is DISCOURSE, Commune, Communication, Parly, Talk, Colloquie, Treatise, Handle, Style.

To which may be annexed that particular way of discourse, most in use, namely by articulate voice and words, called LANGUAGE, Tongue, Speech, Languish, dialect.

The several things and notions belonging to discourse, may be distributed into such as do concern either the

Parts of it; or those primary ingredients of which it consists, whether

More Simple; filed ELEMENTS. I
Least Simple; WORDS. II

Kinds of it; or those secondary parts belonging to it, whether such as are

Proper, to

GRAMMAR. III.
LOGIC. IV.
COMMON TO BOTH. V
MODES of it. VI

I. The
Chap. I. Discourse.

1. The first and more simple ingredients required to the framing of Elements. 

Discourse or Language, are called Elements. Abodarian.

These may be distinguished into such as do concern either the sounds made by the Organs of speech, according to the General name; denoting either what is spoken, or the picture of it in writing.

1. LETTER, Literal.

2. CHARACTER, Figure, Note, Letter, Cypbre, Orthography.

Particular kinds; relating to such as are

More primary and simple; whether such open sounds as are framed by a free emission of the breath through the organs of speech, or such closed sounds in the pronouncing of which the breath is intercepted by some collision or closure amongst the instruments of speech.

3. VOWEL.

4. CONSONANT.

Less primary and mixed; either that which (for the most part) doth consist of several letters, pronounced in one continued motion, or of more vowels coalescing in one sound.

5. SYLLABLE.

6. DIPHTHONG.

Time or pause to be observed in the pronouncing of several words or sentences, according to the General name; denoting that mark which serves, either for separating such words as belong to several clauses or sentences, or for uniting those words which are to be pronounced as one.

7. INTERPUNCTION, Period, Point.

8. HYPHEN, Macceapb.

Particular kinds;

1. LETTER; according to the degrees of Left or More

2. COMMA.

3. SEMICOLON.

4. COLON.

5. PERIOD, full point, stop, pause, rest.

Manner of Pronouncing; with reference to

Distinction of such words or clauses as are

Less material; denoting that such a passage, either is not necessary to make the sense perfect, or is added by way of Explication of something preceding.

6. PARENTHESIS.

7. PARATHESIS, Exposition.

More material; either that which serves to distinguish such words, wherein the force of the sense doth more peculiarly consist, or that which denotes the words to be intended to a contrary sense, to what they naturally signify.

8. EMPHASIS.

9. IRRONY --call.

Prolongation of Vowels, or Elevation of voice in the pronouncing of any syllable.

10. ACCENT, elevate.
II. WORDS.

II. Those particular sounds or Characters, which are agreed upon to signify any one thing or notion, are called by the general name of WORDS, verbal, verbatim, term, endite.

That which is intended by any such sound or Character, is called MEANING, Sense, Signification, Purport, Acceptation, Import, tenor, denote, moral Words may be distinguished according to the General name: given to the chief kinds of them, whether the more Principal such as signify some intire thing or notion, or the Less Principal, such as signify and serve to circumstantiate other words with which they are joined.

1. PARTICLE.

Particular kinds: whether of Intelligible, considered according to their Natures; being either more Absolute, denoting either the naked Essence of a thing, or the End (and thing it self).

2. ABSTRACT, separate.

3. CONCRETE, complex.

Relative to the Names of things; whether such as signify more simply and of themselves, or such whose signification doth import their being added to something else.

4. SUBSTANTIVE.

Actions or Passions of things: (which is here taken notice of in compliance with instituted Grammar, tho' it be not properly one simple part of speech, but rather a mixture of two, namely the Predicate and Copula,) To which may be annexed that which is commonly adjoined unto this, to signify the quality or affection of the Action or Passion.

4. ADVERB. DERIVED.

Place and Order in a proposition, whether that which according to natural construction doth precede the Copula, or that which doth

FOLLOW IT.

5. PREDICATE. Attribute, ascribe, impute.

Particles, whether the most necessary and essential to every proposition.

6. COPULA.

Least necessary;

Substantive, in the room either of some Integral word, or of some Pronoun.

7. INTERJECTION.

Sentential or declarative; whether such as are more Proper to Substantives, being usually prefixed before them, either that whose office it is to join integral with integral on the same side of the Copula, or that which serves for the more full and distinct expression of Substantives.

8. ARTICLE.

Common to other words; either that kind of particle which is usually adjoined to Verbs, to signify some kind of Mode or Circumstance belonging to them, or that which serves chiefly for the joining of clauses or sentences.

9. ADVERB UN DERIVED.

III. COM-
III. COMPLEX GRAMMATICAL NOTIONS. of Speech, may be distinguished into such as concern the Portions into which a discourse may be divided, whether more

Imperfect;

Absolute; either that which denotes only some part of the sense, or that which signifies some complete sense.

Sentence, Passage.

1. Absolute; Period, Text, Aphorism, Apophthegm, Axiom, Imperative, Motto, Pose, Phrase, Stile.

Relative; to the number and order of such parts, either the left, consisting of one or more sentences, or the Greater being an Aggregate of these.

Verse, Strophe, Stanza.

Section, Paragraph, Article, Scene.

Perfect; containing either a Principal part, or an Entire discourse.

Chapter, Act.


Kinds of such discourse; with respect to the

Matter or Words, according to the

General name; denoting either a more loose and free way of putting the words together, or that which is bound up to measure.

Prose.

4. Verse, Lyric, Pindarick, Ode.

Particular kinds of Verse; either that which depends only upon some stated measure of words, or that which doth likewise suppose a similitude in the sound of the ending Syllables.

Verse-ical.

5. Rime.

Form or signification of words, whether

Natural and according to the first intention of them, or Artificial and borrowed, containing a reference to something else of near affinity and similitude.

Proper.

6. Tralatitious, Metaphor, Trope, Parable, Simile, Homely, or Ornate.

Simple.


Full, or Defective; having something left out.

Express, Plain, open, flat, explicit, Hint, Inclination, mention.

Set form.

8. Understood, Implied, implicite, tacit, intimated.

Easie, or Difficult to be understood.

Plain, Evident, Perspicuous, clear, express, obvious, easie, facile.

Explication, unfold, illustrate, open, make out.

Obscure, Dark, abstruse, riddle, enigmatical, deep, profound, hard, difficult, mysterious, intrigue.
IV. COMPLEX LOGICAL NOTIONS of discourse, may be di-

**Positives concerning**

- **Ambiguity**: Shewing the different senses which they are capable of, or using them in a fallacious sense.
- **Distinction**: Discriminate.

1. **Equivoication**: Ambiguous, Amphibole.
   - **Universality**: Refraining a word unto some more proper and peculiar sense, or enlarging of it as there may be occasion, to its full scope and comprehensiveness.

2. **Limitation**: Restriction, limit, bound, terminate, determine.
   - **Ampliation**: Enlarge, dilate, expatiate.

**Things**; declaring either their

- **Nature**: more or less perfectly.
- **Definition**.

3. **Description**: Character, delineate, portray, plot, platform, model.
   - **Kinds**: more or less perfectly.
- **Division**: Parting, Dichotomy.

4. **Partition**: Distribution, parting.

**Affections**: namely such common principles of knowledge whereby men are to be directed in their judging. To which may be op-

- **Rule**: Maxim, Axiom, Principle, Theorem, Canon, Rubric, A-
  - **Principle**: Regulate.

5. **Exception**: Exempt, reservation, restrain, exclude, include, save, set aside.

**Comparative or disputative**.

- **General**: when from something already known and granted, we en-
  - **Argumentation**: Reason, argue, dispute, debate, disaux, discussion, discussion, demonstration, sophistry, captious, cauful, polemic, meting, Problem, chit Logick.

6. **Illustration**: Reference, consequence, consultatory, deduction, sequel, conclusion, corollary, result, follow, imply.

**Special**: as respecting the

- **Forms most Artificial**, whether that which is most full or that which is defective.
- **Syllogism**.

7. **Enthymem**.

**Matter**.

- **Intrinsic from the nature of the things themselves**, signifying the
  - **Induction**: Particularise.

8. **Example**: Instance, exemplifying, specific, leading case.
   - **Extrinsic**: from the Authority of some other person, or a resem-

9. **Citation**: Quotation, testimonies, allledge.
   - **Allusion**: Glance.

V. MIXED
V. MIXED NOTIONS OF DISCOURSE belonging both to Grammar and Logic may be distributed into such as are

Left complex; denoting such a complete sentence, wherein something is either affirmed or denied, to which may be adjoined such kind of sentences, as by common use and long experience have obtained to be of authority amongst men.

1. PROPOSITION, Thesis, Assertion, Point, Doctrine, Observation.

2. ADAGE, Proverb, Old-say or saw, by word.

More complex whether

Kinds of discourse;

1. Positive:
   - More general, denoting something to be spoken in presence, or written to be sent to others.

2. ORATION, Speech, Harangue, Declamation, Oratory, Panegyric.

3. EPISTLE, Letter.

4. More special, relating to matters of Fact, either the more usual name, or that which denotes what is commonly said by many.

5. NARRATION, Relate, Story, History, Tale, tell, tidings, Report, recite, recount, rehearse, impart, inform, Tradition, Annunciation, Commemoration, Diary, Diurnal, Gazette, Chronicle, Legend, bring word, give notice, or intelligence.

6. RUMOR, Brute, Hear-say, Report, common Fable, Noise, Vogue.

Explicative according to the general name;

1. INTERPRETATION, Exposition, construction, explain, explicate, unfold, Troublman.

Particular kinds; whereby the words are

1. Altered; by putting them into another language or into other words of the same language.

2. TRANSLATION, Conrrive, version, interpret, turn, render.

3. PARAPHRASE, Defiant, Metaphrase, Circumlocution.

4. Enlarged; by adding several other words for further explication, or Contrasted; into fewer words.

5. COMMENTARY, Gloss, Note, Annotation, StriHure, Scholaist, Expositor.


Appendages of discourse, whether the

1. Extremes; either the Beginning or the End.

2. PROLOGUE, Exordium, Preamble, Proem, Introduction, Preamble.

3. EPILOGUE, Conclusion.

Intermediate; either that which is more necessary, whereby one part is to be connected to another, or such additional part as is left necessary to the main scope of the discourse.

1. TRANSITION, Passage.

2. DIGRESSION, On the by, by the way, Diversion, Excursion, Extravagant, Glance.

VI. MODES
VI. MODES OF DISCOURSE may be distributed into such as concern the business of proving or persuading, either

Antecedently; denoting such forms of speech as imply

Doubtful, or a desire of being informed by others, to which may be opposed the general name for those returns which others make to such forms of speech.

1. QUESTION, Ask, Interrogate, demand, examine, expostulate, Inquisition.

2. ANSWER, Respond, Reply, Rejoinder, Return.

Knowing or acknowledging, whether

Positive; saying a thing to be so, or not to be so.

AFFIRMATION, Assert, aver, avouch, profess, Affeestation, Position.

NEGATION, Deny, renounce, refuse, Recusant, disavow, gainsay, repulse, say nay.

Conditional; allowing a thing to be so for the present, that we may thereby the better judge of the conseqences from it, or owning the truth asserted by another.

3. SUPPOSITION, Admit, premise, presuppose, Condition, Provise, Hypothese, put case.

Concomitantly; as the Above or parts of it.

More general;

Saying something against what another affirms, or saying what is most contrary to it.

5. OPPOSITION, Gainsay, thwart.

CONTRACTION.

Arguing against another, to which is opposed, the shewing an insufficiency in such arguments.

6. OBJECTION, Impugn, Censor.

SOLUTION, Solve, Answer, Resolve, Subterfuge, Evasion, Causeth.

More special; relating to

Our own arguments or opinions, by shewing the truth of them, or succeeding such proof, by further evidence.

PROBATION, Prove, demonstrate, evince, Evidence, verifie.

7. CONFIRMATION, Stabilis, establish, ratifie.

Our adversaries arguments, by shewing the weakness of them, or turning the force of them against himself.

8. CONFINUTION, Refute, refute, disprove, reason against.

RETOERTION, Invert, repress.

Subsequently; whether

Real; by rendering an adversary unable to defend his own opinion, or making him to submit to ours.

SPONGE, Puzzel, monplus, baffle, confound, gravel, run down.

9. CONVICTIOn, Satisfie, evince.

Verbal; acknowledging the truth of our opinion, or renouncing the error of his own.

CONFESSION, Acknowledge, own, yield, grant, profess, cry mercy.

RECANTATION, Renounce, retract, recal, revoke, unsay, bite in.

CHAP.
CHAP. II.

I. Concerning GOD. II. Of the several things and notions reducible under that collective Genus of WORLD.

Hope more special kinds of beings to be treated of Antecedently to the Predicaments, because they are not (as Predicaments are) capable of any subordinate species, are GOD and WORLD.

That which the Heathen Philosophers file the first Mover, the first and supreme cause of all things, and suppose to be a Being of all possible perfection, is GOD, Lord, Jehovah, Deity, Divine-ity, Deity.

And because of that absolute Simplicity and Purity of the Divine nature, whereby 'tis distinguished from all other things, and therefore incapable of being divided by Parts, or by Differences and Species as the rest are; hereupon, under this Head there is only provision to be made for that great Mystery of Christianity, the Sacred Persons of the Blessed FATHER.

Trinity <SON, Christ, Jesus.<

HOLY GHOST, Holy Spirit.

To the name of God that of IDOL may be opposed, by which is meant any False God; according to the Acceptation of the word in that Scripture, All the Gods of the Heathen are Idols.

To the Second Person the name ANTICHRIST may be adjoined by way of Opposition; the true Notion and Importance of the word so requiring.

By WORLD, Universe, is meant the Compages or Frame of the whole Creation, with more especial reference to those Principal and more General SPIRITUAL and immaterial. I. (ral parts of which it consists; whether

Corporeal, considered according to the

Parts into which it is divided, whether

CELESTIAL. II.

Terrestrial: either

Inanimate. III.

ANIMATE. IV.

CIRCLES by which it is divided. VI.

I. By SPIRIT is meant Immortal Substance: to which may be added SPIRIT.

joyned, as its proper Opposite, the word BODILY, Corporation, Matter-ial, Car-

A Created Spirit is either such as (co): Corps, corpulent.

Both not relate to a Body; and that considered according to its

General Name, as being a minifring Spirit.

1. ANGEL-ical, Demoon.

Special kinds, as Good or Evil.

GOOD ANGEL, Cherub, Seraphim, Good Genius.

DEWIL, Satan, Fiend, Diabolical, Demon, Fury, Goblim, bad Genius.

Both relate to a Body; and that considered according to its

General Name, as being designed for the enlivening and quickning of a

3. SOUL, Animale, Spirit, Mind.

Body.

Special kinds, as rendring its Body capable of

Nourishment and Growth;

4. VEGETATIVE, grow.

5. SENSITIVE.

Discourse and Religion, together with a sense of moral good and evil.

6. RATIONAL, reasonable.
World.

II. HEAVEN. Amongst Corporeal Substances, that which is esteemed most simple and most perfect, whose general name is therefore frequently used to signify a place or a state of the greatest Perfection and Happiness, together with that which in both these respects is opposite, are commonly styled

HEAVEN, Celestial, Firmament, Sky.

HELL, Infernal, Stygian.

Those parts of Heaven which fall under our Senses may be considered according to their.

General Name; denoting such parts as are more Solid and Luminous.

1. STARR, Stellate.

Particular kinds; either

Fixed, that is to say, which do always keep the same distance from one another. And these, for the better distinction and remembrance of them, are usually distributed into divers parcels or little Aggregates, called Constellations: the received names of which are, according to their imaginary Refemblances, either the proper names of Persons, as Perseus, Andromeda, Orion, &c. or the names of brute Animals, as Bear, Lion, Ram, &c. or the names of Inanimate things, as Balance, Arrow &c. which may each of them be sufficiently expressed, as the things themselves are to which they are resembld, without being particularly provided for in the Table. And because that great Luminous which rules the Day, with us in this System is, by the most received Hypothesis, thought to belong to this number; therefore may it be adjoined, as the most considerable Particular before.

2. FIXED STARR, Constellation. (longing to this General.

3. SUN, Solar.

Wandering, viz. which do not always keep the same distance from one another; to which may be adjoined that other kind of Luminous Body, which is now by sufficient observation and experiment discovered to be above the Atmosphere; according to the.

General names.

3 PLANET, Wandering Starr.

3 COMET, Blazing Starr.

Particular kinds of Planets, being either

Primary;

Seen by us at a distance, either more

Frequently,

Higher pair

SATURN, tene.

JUPITER, jovial.

Lower pair,

MARS.

VENUS, Morning Star, Evening Star, Day Starr.

Rarely, as being near the Sun,

6. MERCURY, ial.

Inhabited by us,

7. The GLOBE OF SEA AND LAND, Earth, World, Oceumenical, Terrestrial, Terrene, Universe, Geography.

Secondary; whether moving about the Earth, or about any other Planet.

8. MOON, Lunar.

SATELLITES.
Chap. II.

World.

III. By EARTH, Land, World, is meant the habitable parts of this III. EARTH, Globe; to which may be adjoined the more general name of the Greater parts of the Earth, denoted by the word COUNTRY, Region, Land, Tract, Quarter, Coast.

The most considerable Notions belonging to Discourse, which refer to this, may be distinguished with respect to its Figure, || whether equal or unequal, Convex or Concave.

1. || PLAIN, Champion, Level, Flat, Even.

2. || MOUNTAIN, Hill, Ascent, Rising, Upland, Downs, Knoll.

3. || VALLEY, Vale, Dale, Bottom.

Boundaries, or adjacent Waters; which are either

On all sides, whether

1. Great, || more great, or less great.

2. CONTINENT, Firth-land, Main-land.

3. ISLAND, Isle, Insular.

Less, || whether roundish and high, or oblong.

4. ROCK, Cragg.

5. CLIFF.

On three sides, which, according to a higher or lower situation, as it is conspicuous || more or less, is called

6. PROMONTORY, Cape, Fore-land, Head-land, Point.

PENE-ISLE.

On two sides, conspicuous, || more or less.


8. BANK, Sheiff, Flat, Ridge, Shallow, Shole.

On one side, either according to the more general name, or that particular kind which is sometimes covered with Sea.


WASHES, Sands.

Motion or Rest.

QUICKSANDS, Drift, Myrtis.

COAZ.

IV. To
WATER. IV. To the word WATER, as it denotes the watry part of this Terrestrial Globe, may be adjouyned the word SEA, Marine, Maritima; which denotes the more general name of the greater parts of Water, as Country or Region does of Land.

The more considerable Notions under this Head may be distinguished.

Figure, whether equal or unequal, Convex or Concave.

1. 2EQUOR, Calm Sea, Smooth Sea.

2. 2WAVE, Billow, Surge, Undulation, Rough.

2WHIRL-POOL, Vortex, Gulf, Swallow.

Boundaries, or adjacent Land, which is either

On all sides, whether

Great, more great, or less great.

2OCEAN, Main-sea.

2LAKE, Meer, Pond, Plat.

Less, whether bround and deep, or oblong.

2WELL, Head.

3. 2SPRING, Fountain, Source, Rivulet.

On three sides, greater, or less.

2BAY, Gulf, Creek, Arm of the Sea, Harbour, Port, Key.

4. 2PENE-LAKE, Haven, Harbour, Port, Key.

On two sides; greater, or less.

2FRETUM, Strait, Narrow sea, Sound.

5. 2CHANNEL.

On one side, either according to the more general name, or that particular kind which is sometimes higher, and sometimes lower upon the

2SHORE, Marly shore, (Land.

2TIDE, Ebb, Flow, High-water, Low-water, Neap-tide, Spring-tide.

Motion or Rest; whether constantly moving, or generally at rest.

2STREAM, River, Brook, Current, Flow, pour, gush, Bourn, Rill, Rivulet, Eddy, Gullet, Flood, Deluge, Inundation, Torrent, Cataract, Water-course, Running-water.

Water.

2STAGNUM, Pool, Puddle, Pond, stagnate, standing-water, Dead-

V. The ANIMATE PARTS of the World do comprehend such Bodies Vegetative, more as are endowed with Life or Spirit; whether Imperfect; such Bodies as grow in Veins of the Earth, which though they are not commonly owned and reckoned under this Rank, yet several Learned men have heretofore reduced them hither, as being a more imperfect kind of Vegetable; because when Mines have seemed to be totally exhausted of them, yet there hath remained behind some kind of Seminal or Spermatic parts, whereby they have in process of time been renewed again, and continued to propagate their kinds.

1. MINERAL.

Perfection; whether according to the

General name.

2 PLANT, Vegetable.

Special kinds: denoting either, that tribe of Plants that are most small, tender and numerous; or those kinds, among them, which are com-

2SHRUB, Wort, Weed, Botanic. (monly fed upon by beasts, &c.

3. 2GRASS, Grave, Greensword.

Sensitive.

4. 2ANIMAL, brute -ish.

Rational.

5. MAN, Woman, Human -ity, Folk,

VI. Be-
VI. Besides those General parts into which the World may be divided, there is likewise consideration to be had of those Imaginary Circles by which men have agreed to divide both the Celestial and Terrestrial Globe, for the better explaining of the Distances and Motions of the Stars, and the several Climates of the Earth; to which may be adjoined for Affinity the Notion of Orbe, Sphere.

These Circles are either

Greater, dividing the Sphere into two equal parts;

Indeterminately; namely that which separates the upper and visible part of the Globe, from that which by reason of its being below us, we cannot see, terminating our vision.

1. HORIZON-sall.

Determinately; as to

Northern and Southern parts; whether

Directly, wherein the Sun makes every-where equal day and night:

2. AEQUATOR, Equinoctial, the Line.

Obliquely, namely, that Line wherein the Sun is supposed constantly to move in its Annual course: to which may be adjoined that Circular superficies on each side of this, which terminates the motion of the Planets;

3. ECLIPTIC.

Eastern and Western parts; wherein the Sun makes mid-day or midnight: to which those other Circles correspond which pass through the Poles of the Horizon, as the former do through the Poles of the World;

4. MERIDIAN, Colure.

AZIMUTH.

Lesser, dividing the Sphere into two unequal parts; whether

Polar described by the supposed motion of the Poles of the Ecliptic; either Northern or Southern.

5. ANTARCTIC.

Tropic, terminating the motion of the Sun in its greatest Declination; either Northern or Southern.

6. TROPIC of ☀ Summer Solstice.

TROPIC of ☉ Winter Solstice.

Parallels, relating either to the Equator, or to the Horizon.

7. PARALLEL.

8. ALMACANTAR.
Chapter III.


There is now a doubt as to whether the Four ELEMENTS be really the Primordia rerum, First Principles, of which all mixed Bodies are compounded; therefore may they here be taken notice of and enumerated, without particular restriction to that Notion of them, as being only the great Masses of natural Bodies, which are of a more simple Fabric than the rest. For which reason the word METEOR may be annexed to Element, for its affinity in this respect, signifying the several kinds of Bodies which are of a more imperfect mixture. These are, according to the common Theory, distinguished into:

- More simple; whether
  - Real, such as do actually exist.
  - Lighter;
  - FIRE. I.
  - AIR. II.
  - Heavier;
  - WATER. III.
  - EARTH. IV.
  - APPARENT. V.
- More mixed; denoting various modes of Air.
  - WEATHER. VI.
I. The hottest and lightest kind of those that are counted Elements, is called FIRE: 
Burn, Scald, Singe, Kindle, Scald, Light.

The several Notions referring to the Parts or Kinds of it, are distinguishable by their Magnitude, Place, Duration, Shape, &c.

The General parts or Kinds of Fire, are || either greater, which seem to be inkindled Air; or left, being a small separated portion of Fire.

1. FLAME. Blaze, Conflagration, Flash, Leam, Light fire.
2. SPARK. Strike fire.

The Special sorts of Fiery Bodies, to which custom hath given particular names, are such as are either
More considerable; in respect of their
1. Lastingness, continuing for some time in the same place; and then || vanishing, or falling.
2. COMET. Standing, Blazing Starr.

2. FALLING STARR.

Suddeness; being || either the Shining and flash of inflamed Exhalations, or the Sound made by such Inflammations,
3. LIGHTNING, Flash, Conflagration.

3. THUNDER, Fulminate.

Less considerable;
More high in the Air:

1. Of Coherent parts, in the shape of || a standing perpendicular Column, or of a Dart in motion.
2. BEAM. Trabs.
3. DART. Jaculum.

4. Of Disjoined parts, of a shape || bigger, or lesser.
5. SCAPRA SALTANS.
6. SCINTILLÆ VOLANTES.

More low in the Air, loose, wandering; || as that which appears often to Mariners at Sea: and if single, it is called St. Hermes, Helena, and is thought to portend Storms; if double, 'tis styled Castor and Pollux, signifying good weather: Or that which adheres to, and encompasses several Animals, without hurting them, being probably an Inflammation of their Effluvia.
7. SIGNIS FATUIS. Will with a Whip, Jack with a Lantern.

8. SIGNIS LAMBENS.

Within the Earth;

7. DAMP.
II. AIR. II. The General name for that kind of Body, which, for its Levity and Warmth, is counted the next Element to that of Fire, is AER. Breath, Purity; being either more remote from the Earth and its Exhalations, or adjoining to the Terrestrial Globe, and impregnated by the Steams and Effluvia that proceed from it.

1. AETHER, or aetherial Air, Firmament, Sky, Welkin.
2. ATMOSPHERE.

Kinds of mixture, according to the more General name, or that particular kind which signifies a mixture of Watry

1. SEXHALATION, Steam, Rock, Effluvia, volatile.
2. VAPOR, Evaporate, Breathe.

Particular kinds in respect of its mixture with Earthy, or Fiery parts.

3. SMEKE, Suffumigation, blating, fume.

Motion,

(Above ground; || Direc., or Circular.

1. WIND, Blow, Gale, Breath, Blast, Puff, Gust, Flaw, Monsoon, Trade-wind, Bellows, Eolipile, Fan, Ventidius.

2. WHIRLWIND, Hurricono, Tornado.

(Under ground; || Violent, or Gentle.

3. EARTHQUAKE.

5. DAMP.

III. WATER. III. The third of those greater Masses of Body, considerable for its Gravity and Moisture, is styled WATER. Aqueous, Dip, padle, Drear.

The names belonging to this are such as concern either

The smaller Particles of it; || whether Solid, or Hollow.

1. DROP, Drip, drible, drizzle, trinkle, sprinkle, run, shed, infilt.

2. BUBBLE, Froth, Spume, Froe, Mantle, Ebulition.

The Mixture of it with Air, || Upper, or Lower.

1. CLOUD, Overcast, gloomy.

2. MIST, Fogg, nebulous.

The Condensation of it, || from a Cloud, or from a Mist.

1. RAIN, Drizzle.

3. DEW.

The Congelation of it, according to its more General acceptance, or according to that special kind of it relating to the smaller particles of a Cloud, styled

1. FROST, Freeze, Ice, congele, sicle.

2. SNOW.

Particular restriction to the Drops; || of Rain, or of Dew.

1. HAIL.

5. RIME, Hoar-frost.

The Kinds of Dew:

More Concrete; of a sweet taff: to which may be adjoyned that peculiar kind of physical Dew mixed with the Exudations of the Plant

1. MANNA.

6. LADANUM.

More Liquid; gathered from Plants by Bees; to which may be adjoyned for its affinity, that other natural Body gathered likewise by

1. SHONY.

7. WAX.
IV. That which is commonly described to be the Coldest, Thickest, IV. EARTH.

Heaviest, of any of those Bodies counted Elements, is called EARTH,

Land, Mold.

This is distinguishable by its

Smaller Particles;

1. DUST.

2. DIRT, Mud, Mire, dagg, puddle:

3. ASHES, Ember, Cinders.

Bigger Masses of it, serviceable for building, and of a

Cold, clammy consistence, to which that common mixture which is made

of this may be adjoined for its affinity.

5. CLAY.

4. MORTAR, Lime.

Hot and dry consistence, usually made of burnt Stone; to which, for the

same reason, may be adjoined that other common mixture made of

this.

5. LIME.

PLASTER, Parget, Tarre, daube.

The placing of that Pair, Flame, Spark, under the first Difference; not

and that other Pair, Drop, Bubble, under the third Difference; with

those other Species under the fourth Difference, must be granted to be

besides the common Theory; but there is this account to be given of it,

That there seems to be the like kind of resemblance and affinity in these

to their Genres, as there is in some of the other Species, which are com-

monly received.

V. APPEARING METEORS are such as only seem to be, and have

not any real existence.

These are either of a

Determined Shape;

1. RAINBOW, Iris.

2. HALO.

3. PARALLEL.

4. VIRGÆ, Streaks, Rays of Light.

Undetermined Shape, being a seeming Hollowness or Opening in the

Heavens

5. CHASM, Gaping.
VI. WEATHER.

VI. By WEATHER is meant the state and condition of the Air, the several kinds of which, not sufficiently expressible by any words in the precedent Table, are considered either as to

1. **Transparency, Opacity.**
   - **CLEARNESS,** Open, serene.
   - **HAZINESS.**

The various **Meteors** whereby it may be affected, whether

1. *Rain,*
   - simply and by itself, either
     - Drops, little, or great.
   - MIZING, Drizzle.
   - SHOWR.
   - Stream.

2. **SPOUT.**
   - Mixed, with violent Winds, or with Snow.

3. **STORM.**

4. **SLEET.**

Winds, considered according to its

1. Quality; whether excessively cold, or mixed with noxious vapours.

2. BLASTING.

3. Quantity; being either
   - Little, or not sufficient to ruffle the waters.

4. **GENTLE GALE,** Breeze.

5. **CALM,** Still, Halcyon.

6. **STIFF GALE,** High wind.

7. **TEMPEST,** Storm, Flaw, blustering, boisterous.
OF STONES.

Such kind of Minerals as are hard and friable are called STONES.

Petrific, Quarry: to which EARTHY CONCRETIONS may be annexed by way of affinity, being more soft and brittle, and of a middle nature between Stones and Metals.

Stones may be distinguished into such as are

(VULGAR, and of no price.  I.
(MIDDLE-prized. II.
(PRECIOUS; either
LESS TRANSPARENT. III.
MORE TRANSPARENT. IV.
Earthly Concretions are either
DISSOVBLE. V.
NOT DISSOLVABLE. VI.

1. VULGAR STONES, or such as are of little or no price, are distinguishable from their different Magnitudes, Uses, Conformities, into the

Greater Magnitudes of Stone; used either about

Buildings, whether of
Walls; chiefly, being of a
Softer consistence; whether natural, or fabricated.
FREE-STONE.
1. BRICK.
Harder consistence; not easily yielding to the Tool of the Workman; growing || either in
2. RAGG.
Lesser masses; whether such as are for their figure
More knobbed and unequal; used for the striking of fire, || either the more common which is light, or the less common which is more heavy, as having something in it of a metallic
FLINT.
3. MARCHASITE, Fire-stone.
More round and even;
4. PEBBLE, Thunderbolt.
Roof or Pavement; being of a laminated figure, || either natural, or fabricated.
SLATE.
5. TILE.

Metals, either for the
Sparing or trying of them.
6. WHET-STONE.
TOUCH-STONE.
Polishing or cutting of them; || being either of a more spongy and soft, or of a more hard consistence.
7. PUMICE.
8. EMMRY.

Lesser Magnitudes; || either more, or less minute.
9. SAND, Grit.
GRAVEL.
II. MIDDLE-PRIZED STONES are either of a
Shining Politure, or capable of it; whether of a
Simple white colour, and more soft consistence.

1. ALABASTER.
Sometimes white, sometimes black, or green, and sometimes variegated with
veins; growing in greater, or lesser Masses.

2. MARBLE, Porphyric.

3. AGAT.
Spotted; with Red upon a Greenish colour, or with spots of Gold-colour upon Blown.

4. JASPIS, Heliotrope.

5. LAZUL, Azure-stone.

Transparency: either


Bristle; whether natural, or fabricated.

CRystal -ine.

4. GLASS, Vitrise.

Fissile, into Flakes; either greater, or lesser.

SELENITE, Muscovite glass, felling glass, sparr.

TALC.

Relation to Metals; attracting, or making of Brass.

LOAD-STONE, Magnetic, Compass.

CADMIA, Caleminar, Incombustible nature.

7. AMIANTUS, Asbestos.

Strange Original; not being properly Minerals, though usually reckoned amongst them; but either a Submarine Plant; or supposed to proceed from a liquid Bitumen.

8. SCORAL -ine.

AMBER.

There are several other kinds of Stony Consistencies mentioned in the Authors who write de Lapidibus. Some that are found in the Bodies of Animals, their Stomachs, Guts, Bladders, Kidneys, &c. several of which are denominated from the Animals in which they are found; as Alethorius, Chelidonius, Bezoar, &c. Others have peculiar names from their shapes; as Aëroideus, Glossopetra, &c. Others made of Animals or parts of Animals petrified, which may be sufficiently expressed, without being particularly provided for in the Tables.

III. PRE-
Chap. III.

Stone.

III. PRECIOUS STONES. Gemmes, Jewels, are such as, for their rarity and beauty, are every where more esteemed: amongst which some are LESS TRANSPARENT, which are distinguishable chiefly by their Colours: either

\{ Representing variety of Colours with dimness, || left, or more. \}

1. \{ CATS-EYES. \}
2. \{ OPAL. \}

Of particular Colours.

1. Whitish and shining; though this be not properly a Mineral, but a part of a政法aceous Fish.
2. PEARL.

3. SARDIUS, Cornelium, Blond-stone.

Pale Flesh colour, like that of a man's nail.
4. ONYX.
5. BLEWISH.
6. TURCOIS.

Pale Purple.
6. CHALCEDONY.

As for that which is commonly styled a Toadstone; this is properly a tooth of the Fish called Lupus marinus, as hath been made evident to the Royal Society by that Learned and inquisitive person Dr Merit.

IV. MORE TRANSPARENT Gemmes: may be distinguished into such as are either

\{ Colours: || either most hard and bright; or that which is very like to this in other respects, but only less hard and bright. \}

1. DIAMOND, Adaman.
2. SAPPHIRE WHITE.

Coloured: to be ranged according to the order of the colours in the Rainbow.

1. Red; of a lustre || greater, or less.
2. SRUBY, Carcuncle.
3. GRANATE.

Yellow, whether paler, or deeper.
4. CHRYSOLITE.
5. TOPAZ.

Green; || either most bright and pleasant, or of a darker kind of Sea-green.
6. EMERALD, Smaragd.
7. BERYL.

Blewish.
8. SAPPHIRE.

Purple or Violaceous; more inclining || to Blue, or to Yellow.
9. AMETHYST.
10. HYACINTH.

V. Such
V. Such EARTHY CONCRETIONS as commonly grow in Mines, together with such other Substances as have some analogy to these, and are DISSOLVIBLE by Fire or Water, may be distinguished by their being

Not inflammable:

1. SALT, Brine.
2. NITRE, Salt-peter.
3. Earth; || of a pyritic quality and astringent, proper for the drying of Wounds, commonly boiled up into a confection from a mineral water; or that other kind of Earthy Salt dug up in great lumps.
4. ALUM.
5. SAL GEMME.

Metals of all kinds, sometimes called Sugars and Crystals; but agreeing in the common nature with that which is styled
6. VITRIOL, Chalcanthus, Copperas.
7. Vegetables; made || either by fermentation, or by burning.
8. TAR.
9. CALI.
10. Animal Substances, made by Distillation, called
11. UROUS SALT.
12. More mixed of other Salts; || more volatile, or fixed.
13. SAL AMMONIAC.
14. CHRYSOCOLLA, Borax.

Inflammable; || of a more

Dry consistence, and Yellowish colour.

1. SULPHUR, Brimstone.
2. Clammy and tenacious consistence
3. Not sweet-scented; || more solid, or more liquid.
4. BITUMEN.
5. NAPHTHA.
7. AMBERGRIS.

VI. EARTHY CONCRETIONS NOT DISSOLVIBLE may be distinguished by their various Colours; being either

White and soft according to degrees, || more, or less.

1. CHALK.
2. MARLE.
3. Tellowish red, whether more yellow, or more red
4. OKER, Tellow oker.
5. RED OKER, Reddie.
6. Black; of a finer or courser grain.
7. JETT.
8. PIT-COAL, Sea-coal.

Gold-colour, of a poisnous nature, || either as it is dug out of the Earth,

9. SORPIMENT, Auripigmentum.
10. (or as it is sublimed.
11. ARSENIC, Rats-bane.
12. Reddish; often found in the same Mines with Orpiment.
13. SANDARACH.
OF METALS.

METAL is a Mineral, for the most part, of a hard consistence, \( \Phi \). III.

1. CHEEVE, ducul, and fusil: It is distinguishable into

1. NATURAL. I.
2. FACTITIOUS. II.
3. IMPERFECT, with reference to
4. METALLINE KINDS. III.
5. RECREMENTITIOUS PARTS. IV.

I. By NATURAL METALS are meant such as of themselves grow in the Earth, without any kind of mixture, or other help by the Art of men. These are either

More rare and precious; of a
1. Yellowish colour, most heavy, not growing in any particular Mines, where 'tis imbasted with any drossy mixture: but found pure, either
   in small sands, or rocky branches.
   1. GOLD, Gilt, Or.
2. Whiter, and next in value to Gold, not subject to rust, and of a pleasant sound.
   2. SILVER, Argent.

Of a middle value; of a
1. Whitish colour, and more soft consistence.
   3. TINN, Stannery.
2. reddish colour, the first material of Mony.
   4. COPPER.

Most base and common:
1. Of a softer consistence, and a darkish colour, not sonorous.
   5. LEAD, Plummer.

Of a harder consistence, being the common matter for Weapons and Tools.
2. IRON.

II. By FACTITIOUS METALS are meant such as are made by the Art of men. These may be distinguish'd into such as are made of

1. Copper and Lapis calaminaris.
2. BRASS, Brasier.
3. TINN, Lead, and Tin-glafs.
   4. PEWTER.-cr.

Iron depurated by frequent heating, and beating, and boiling with
1. Salts.
2. STEEL.

K
III. IMPER-
III. IMPERFECT kinds of METAL, are either

 Fluid.

 1. MERCURY, Quick-silver.

 Solid and consistent; used for Purging, and chiefly for Vomiting.

 2. ANTIMONY-al.
 Making of Pewter, being of shining brittle substance.

 3. BISMUT, Tin-glass.
 Making of Soder, being like Tinn, but more hard and brittle.

 4. SPELTER, Zink, Spalt.

 Painting; considered according to its natural state, being the Oar of Quick-silver, and of a Dark red; or else as it is prepared by grinding, which renders it of a Bright red.

 5. SCINNABAR, Radle.

 6. VERMILION.
 Writing; not known to the Ancients, and therefore without any Latin or Greek name.

 6. BLACK-LEAD.

IV. RECREMENTITIOUS PARTS OF METAL, are such as are cast off; either in the Preparation of them, by Melting; being of parts

 More large and united; a kind of scum arising from the separation of impurer mixtures in the fusion of Metals, chiefly in the purging of Silver from Lead.

 1. LITHARGE.

 More minute and separate; being a concretion of the lesser parts of Copper, which fly out when that Metal is in fusion; either the heavier parts, which by their gravity descend to the floor: or the more light and volatile parts, which adhere to the roof or walls.

 2. SPODIUM.

 3. POMPHOLYX.
 Beating or hammering.

 3. SCORIA, Scales.

 Corruption of them; according to the General name.

 4. RUST, Canker.

 Particular kinds; proceeding either of Copper and Brass, or of Lead.

 5. VERDIGREECE, Erugo.

 6. CERUSE, White lead.
CHAP. IV.

1. Of Plants. The difficulty of enumerating and describing these. 11. The more general distribution of them. 111. Of Herbs considered according to their Leaves. IV. Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers. V. Of Herbs considered according to their Seed-vessels. VI. Of Shrubs. VII. Of Trees.

The more perfect kind of Vegetables are called by the name of Plants, the several kinds of which are so exceeding numerous, as must needs render it very difficult task for any man who is most versed in the study of them, either to enumerate them so fully or to order them so accurately, as will not be liable to many exceptions; especially considering the finicking and force that must sometimes be used, to make things comply with the institution of these tables into which they are to be reduced.

Gaifor Bauhinus doth in his Pinax reckon up about fix thousand several plants, the particular names of which do amount to almost twice the number of words here intended for the whole body of language. And there is reason enough to believe, that there are many more besides those he mentions, since we find by daily experience, in sowing the seeds of Flowers and of Trees, and the different ways of culture used about them, that new kinds of Flowers and of Fruits are continually produced, such as were not before described by any Author, and such as do afterwards propagate their kinds; insomuch that it may well be doubted whether there be any determinate number of these subordinate Species.

I design in these following tables to take notice only of the chief families of Plants, to which the others are to be reduced. In the descriptions of which, there will be no small difficulty, by reason of their great number, and the want of proper words to express the more minute differences betwixt them, in respect of shape, colour, taint, smell, &c. to which instituted languages have not assigned particular names. I mention this by way of Apology for the several defects, which I am sensible of in the following tables.

In the description of those Plants which are heads of numerous families, I take notice only of that Communis ratio, which belongs to all the subordinate varieties of them, unless it be when there is no such common agreement belonging to them all: or where several things are reduced under the same head, some for their agreement in one Accident, and others for their agreement in some other Accident; in which cases the descriptions here mentioned, are to be understood of the chief and most common Plants of that name.

As for the various particulars contained under each family, as suppose Tulips, Roses, Apples, Pears, Plums, &c. These need not be particularly provided for, both because the just number of them is not yet stated, every year producing new ones: And because they may as well be expressed Periphrastically here as in all other Languages, either by their...
Plants.

Part. II.

Seasons; whether Early or Late, Vernal, Autumnal, Hyemal.

Lastingness; being either Annual or Perennial.

Bigness or Littleness, Tallness or Lowness.

Manner of growth; whether Erect, Trailing, Creeping, Climbing, Twisting.

Place of growth; either Terrestrial, Hilly, Sandy, Stony, Clay, &c.

Aquatic, belonging either to Sea or Rivers, Marith, Moorith, Fenny grounds.

Several parts; whether in respect of the

Root; being either Fibrous, of bigger or lesser strings, more or less numerous, spreading sidewise or tending more directly downwards: Or Bulbous, of one single bulb or several, whether Oblong, Compressed, Oblong, Coated or Scaly: Or Tuberous, having its thicker parts contiguous, or hanging more at a distance by small strings.

Stem or stalk; whether Solid or Hollow, Smooth or Rugged, Round or Angular, Knotted or Jointed more or less frequently, being free from leaves, or having leaves.

Leaves; whether as to their

Surface; being Smooth, Unctuous, Shining, Rough, Prickly, Hairy, Woolly, &c.

Shape and figure; Round Angular, Broad Narrow, Long Short, of smooth or of indented, jagged, waved, curled edges, being either sharp or round pointed.

Substance or Bulk; Thick Succulent, or Thin Dry, being interspersed with nerves either direct or transverse.

Colour; whether the same on both sides or different, clear or spotted, of a brighter or darker green.

Number; One, Two, Three, &c.

Manner of growth; whether singly, or in pairs opposite to each other: or having more then two encompassing the stalk, Winged, Fingered, &c.

Flowers; as to their

Shape; consisting of one single undivided leaf, either divided at the edge or not: or having several leaves, three, four, five or more.

Colour; whether simple, as Red, Yellow, Purple, &c. or Mixed, Striped, Speckled, Edged.

Number; Bearing either One or Many, and these either single or double.

Manner of growth; whether of single flowers, being Erect, Hanging, Reversed, &c. or of several flowers, Verticillate, Spicate, Umbelliferous.

Seed-vessels; whether Oblong, Closed or Open, Round, Hollow, Solid, Smooth, Rugged, Prickly, Scaly, containing few or many seeds.

Seeds themselves; Round, Square, Flat, Oblong, Downy, &c. smooth, Echinate, black, white, shining, &c.

Fruits; Apples, Berries, &c.

Juice; Waterish, Gummy, Milky, Yellow.

To
Chap. IV.

To all which may be added their different smells and tastes, and the several uses they are commonly applied unto; by some of which Accidents all other Plants may be sufficiently described.

I had formerly distributed the kinds of Herbs, according to those several ends and purposes for which they are commonly used, into these three heads; 1. Such as are for pleasure, being usually cherished in Gardens, for their flowers, or beauty, or sweet scent. 2. Such as are Aromatic, being used by men for food, either in respect of their Roots, their Leaves or Stalks, their Fruit or their Seed. 3. Such as are Medicinal, being either Hot and biting, or Cold and Stupefying, Purgative, Alterative, Vulnerary. But upon further consideration I am satisfied, that though these heads may seem more facile and vulgar; yet are they not so truly Philosophical, but depend too much upon the Opinions and customs of several times and Countries.

As for the usual distinction betwixt Shrubs and Trees, it doth not seem (at least so far as these things have been hitherto described) to have any such distinct limits in nature, as were to be desired, and as is to be found betwixt other things, there being several under each head, which seem to be of a doubtful condition. Some that are reckoned for Shrubs, which have a fair pretence to be placed amongst Trees; and others accounted Trees, which without any injury might be reduced to the Genus of Shrubs. I do in the following tables comply with that opinion, which seems most common and probable.

The reason why the two last differences of Trees, is not from their fruits (as the others are) but from their Woods and Rines, or from their Rosins and Gummes, is because these are the only things that we yet know of them; their natures in other respects being not yet (for ought I know) described by any Authors.

As for any new species of Plants that shall hereafter be discovered, it is probable they may by analogy be reduced either to some of the families here mentioned, or at least to some of the Tribes.

I have added to the several species of Plants and Animals, their Latin names in the Margin, because many of them are as well, if not better, known by such appellations; and because they are most frequently treated of by the Authors who write in that Language.

Plants may be distinguished into such as are more minute and tender, called Herbs, to be considered according to their leaves.

Flowers.

Seed-vessels.

Large and hard being woody plants, whether the lesser, which commonly grow up from the root in several stems, called Shrubs.

Larger, which of themselves do grow up in one single stem, called Trees.

Herbs
Herbs according to their Leaves. Part II.

§. III. Herbs considered according to their leaves, may be distinguished into such as are

1. Imperfect; which either do want, or seem to want some of the more essential parts of Plants, viz. either Root, Stalk or Seed. I.

2. Perfect; having all the essential parts belonging to a Plant, to be distinguished from one another, whether (guished by the

3. Long; as all Gramineous herbs, having a long narrow leaf without any footstalk.

4. Not flowering; (i.) not having any foliaceous flower.

5. FRUMENTACEOUS; Such whose seed is used by men for food, either Bread, Pudding, Broth, or Drink. II.

6. NOT FRUMENTACEOUS; III.

7. Flowing; being of

8. BULBOUS ROOTS; Having no fibers from the side, but only from the Bottom or the Top; whose leaves are more thick, undivided, smooth-edged, and generally deciduous. IV.

9. Affinity to Bulbous Roots; V.

10. ROUND; VI.

11. Texture of the leaf; being either

12. NERVOSUS; having several prominent Fibers. VII.

13. SUCCEULENT; having thick juicy leaves, covered with a close membrane, through which the moisture cannot easily transpire, which makes them continue in dry places. VIII.

14. SUPERFICES of the Leaf, or MANNER of Growing. IX.

15. 1. IMPERFECT HERBS may be distinguished into

Terrestrial; whether

16. Most imperfect; which seem to be of a spontaneous generation.

17. Having no leaf,

18. With a stem and head; the greater or the less. The latter of which hath by Mr. Hook been first discovered to consist of small flems with little balls at the top, which flutters out when

19. SMUSHROOM; Toadstool, Fungus, Toadwood, Spunk. (ripe.

20. MOULD; Horiness, Pineweed.

21. Without a stem, of a roundish figure growing either in the ground, being eulcilent, & counted a great delicacy; or on the ground, being

22. STRUBS. Trufle. (when dry) full of an unfavorable dusty flour.

23. FUZBALL; Puckball.

24. Having a leaf; being generally deeper than other plants and curled, growing in such barren places where no other plants will thrive, either that which grows both on the ground, and on walls and trees, of which there are great varieties: or that which grows

25. MOSS. (only in moist grounds and shady places.

26. LIVERWORT.

27. Less imperfect; being counted Insectivorous, whose seed and flower (if there be any) is scarce discernable, commonly called Capillary

28. Have several leaves; (Plants, whether such as

29. Divided;

30. Doubly, or sub-divided,

31. Greater of a brighter or a darker green, the later being less and

32. SEAREN, Brake. (more finely cut.

33. AOAK-SEAREN.

34. Less; either that which grows commonly on walls and dry places,
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Leaves.

1. 

3. Somewhat resembling Rue, both in the colour and figure of the leaf: or that which grows in moist shady places, having small slender black stalks.

WHITE MAIDENHAIR, Wall-rue, Tentwort

5. BLACK MAIDENHAIR.

Singly, or not subdivided,

Greater of a broader leaf, and purgative root: or of a narrower and longer leaf.

6. SPOLYPODI.

ROUGH SPEENWORT.

Lesser; either that which hath a black stalk and winged leaves like those of a Vetch: or that which hath a thicker shorter leaf: not divided to the middle ribb.

7. ENGLISH BLACK MAIDENHAIR.

SPEENWORT, Milkwort.

Undivided; either that whose leaves are somewhat broader towards the bottom, where they encompass the stalk like a half moon: Or

8. SMILE FEARN.

Hast the leaf is more equal.

9. CHARSTONGUE.

Have but one leaf; either that whose leaf is like the others of this tribe, with a tuft of very small flowers: or that which hath an undivided succulent leaf, with a small spike standing off from it.

SMOON WORT.

9. ADDERS TONGUE.

Aquatic; belonging to fresh water; either that which consists of small round leaves, floting on the top, or immerced in the water, having little strings shooting down from them: Or that which consists of long small slimy filaments, resembling green raw silk.

10. DUCKWEED.

HAIRY RIVERWEED.

Salt water; being either of a

11. SEANAVELWORT.

Moss, or ground Liverwort, having green curled leaves spreading

12. SEA-LETTICE.

(on the ground.

Mushrooms and Moss; either that which is flat and roundish, hard and tough, with several lines parallel to the circumference: or that whose leaves grow out of one another without any stemm.

SEA-EAR.

13. ROUND LEAVED OYSTERWEED.

Capillary Plants; having a soft membraneous tough leaf, growing commonly upon Stones and Rocks in the Sea.

14. WRACK.

Hardeier consistence; being tough, with many fles or ribbs elegantly distributed somewhat like the Matthes of a Net, growing to a great breadth.

15. SEA FANN.

H. GRA.
II. GRAMINEOUS FRUMENTACEOUS HERBS, may be distinguished into such, whose seeds are

Greater; being covered either with

Thin membrane; without any husk adhering, of a figure.

Oblong; either that of a more turgid grain and brighter colour, every seed in the ear being covered with three loose husks: Or that which bears a more black, lank, oblong seed, having always a beard adhering to the hulk of each grain in the growth.

1. WHEAT.

2. MAIZE, Indian-wheat.

Husk; growing in a

Spike; either that whose grains in the growth of them are bearded, their husks adhering close to them, being the lowest: Or that whose grains are more turgid and round, growing at a greater distance in a kind of compacted ear, which seems to consist of several lesser spikes.

3. BARLY, Malt.

4. RICE.

Panic; or dispersed tuft, at a distance from each other, upon long weak stems, not above two together, hanging down.

4. OAT.

5. PANIC.

Panic or tuft; having a roundish shining seed, || either that which is a more tall large plant, whose panicle stands upright: or that which is a less plant, whose panicle hangs down.

6. INDIAN MILLET.

MILLET.
Chap. IV. **Herbs according to their Leaves.**

III. **GRAMINEOUS PLANTS NOT used by men FOR FOOD, may be distributed into such as are**

**III. GRAMINEOUS PLANTS NOT USED BY MEN FOR FOOD:**

- *More properly called Gramineae.*
  - *Fisch.*
  - *Have a hollow jointed, and not branched flake, and a fimbrious flower, whether such as are*

- *Spicae considerable for the*
  - *Large size of the seed, being nearest to those of the frumentaceous kind; either that of a short spike, fimbrious and shining seed; or that ressembling *Panic.*
  - *Canary-Grass.*
  - *Phalaris.*
  - *Gr. Phalaris.*

- *Panic-Grass.*
  - *Figure of the spike; whether*
    - *Flake compact and round; either that whose spike is more fimbriated and downy, ressembling a fox-tail; or that which is like this but more rough.*
    - *Fox-Tail.*
    - *Alopecurus.*
    - *Gr. Typhina.*

- *Cat-tail.*
  - *Gr. Typhina.*

- *Wheat-Grass.*
  - *Either the greater used for the making of flours; or the lesser.*
  - *Wheat.*
  - *Gr. Triticum.*

- *Wild Barly.*
  - *Not compact; but loose, in which the parts are not close set together; either that whose spike is more flat and long, the seeds growing only on two; or else alternately*
    - *having an inebrating quality; or that whose spike hath some resemblance to wheat; the plant being up to spread itself by the root.*
  - *Darnell, Tarle.*
  - *Spartum.*
  - *Gr. Herba-sativa.*

- *Dog-Grass, Switch, Couch.*
  - *Not round; but having the husks inclining one way, being divided into many parts, each whereof ressembles the comb of a Cock.*
  - *Spartum.*
  - *Gr. Crotalus.*

- *Creeping-Grass.*
  - *Paniculate; considerable for the*
    - *Large size of the leaves; having jointed flake; either that whose flake is commonly bigger and taller then other Gramineae; or that which bears a large perfoliate shining seed of an ashy colour.*
  - *Reed.*
  - *Arundo.*
  - *Lathrina Fab.*

- *Job's-Tears.*
  - *Figure of the Panicle; comprehending such kind of plants as are*
    - *Less common; whether such as have*
      - *Some resemblance to the panicle of Oats, or to the claw of a bird.*
    - *Gr. Avenacea.*
    - *Umbrum.*

- *Finger-Grass.*
  - *Many squamose shining hollow heads; hanging upon slender flake; or having hairy leaves; with long woolly strings on the sides of them, the seed being contained in a close seed-vexel.*
  - *Pea-Grass, Scraping-grass.*
  - *Grymenium.*
  - *Gr. brizium.*

- *Hairy-Grass.*
  - *Moli common; both in Patures and Meadows, yielding the best food for Cattle, both when growing, and when made into hay.*
  - *Gr. pratense.*
  - *Paniculum.*

- *Camilis Hay.*
  - *Gr. pratense.*
  - *Scabrum.*

- *Stalk; being*
  - *Leaves; either that which is triangular; or that which is round, being full of a spongy pith.*
  - *Galatia.*
  - *Cyperus.*
  - *Fusca.*
  - *Coluna.*

- *Rush; of a woody substance, porous, used for walking stools.*
  - *Gum.*
  - *Gr. plumosium.*
  - *Gr. tomentosum.*

- *Cane.*
  - *Gr. plumosium.*
  - *Sparganium.*

- *Head or Spike; whether more*
  - *Loose, having a fimbriated downy substance; either on each side of the spike, making it to ressemble a feather; or intermixed with the panicle.*
  - *Feret-Grass.*
  - *Gr. plumosum.*

- *Cotton-Grass.*
  - *Cloth; whether*
    - *Greenish; either that which hath a round cylindrical head, being a tall plant, whose spike is blackish and fimbriated; or that which bears several spherical buttons.*
    - *Reed Mace.*
    - *Typha.*
  - *Gr. plumosum.*
  - *Sparganium.*

- *Bur Reed.*
  - *Gr. plumosum.*

- *Mouse-Tail.*
  - *Mysurus.*

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IV. GRAMIFOLIOUS HERBS of BULBOUS ROOTS, may be distinguished into such as are
considerable for their
flowers, which are generally made up of six leaves, or divided into six leaves: either
their whole fibres grow from the
Bottom of the bulb: having the Roots
1. Scal: divided into many squamous laminae.

2. CROWN IMPERIAL.

3. LILLY.

4. CORTAGON, Turke-cap.

Coated: made up of several coats encompassing one another.

Bearing the flowers upon a stem: to be further distinguished by the
Shape of the flower: whether
Large and broad: resembling a cup, & either that which doth generally bear but
one flower upon a stalk, having an acorn root: or that which doth sometimes bear two flowers upon a stalk, with checked Breaks, hanging
down their heads, the root consisting of two bulbs.

TULIP.

5. Fritillaria.

6. Daffodill.


8. Iris tuberosa, Gladiolus, Algarum, Viola, & c.

9. BULBOUS VIOLET, Sower-drop.

Figure of the leaf: resembling the blade of a sword, & either that which bears a
Flore de luce, having nine leaves, three of which stand up: or that whose flowers
grow in a row under one another.

BULBOUS IRIS, Flore de luce.

10. CORNFLAG.

Having naked flowers, without any stem: whether that of a larger flower and broader
leaf: or that of a lesser flower and narrower leaf.

MEDOW SAFFRON, Naked Lady.

11. CROcus, Saffron.

Top of the Bulb: whose root doth usually consist of two bulbs, the flowers growing in a kind
of spike, of great variety of colours and shapes.

12. ORCHIS, Satyren.

Strong sent: whether such whose leaves are more.

Long: their sent being
Large: either that whose roots grow single, & either that with hollow tubulous leaves, the stalk
swelling out in the middle: or that of a broader leaf, rising higher in the stalk and
continuing green all winter.

ONYXON.

13. YEES.

Lesser: whose roots grow commonly in clusters, & either that which bears no seed:
or that which doth bear seed, having very small tubulous leaves.

14. SHALOT, Exhalate.

15. CHIVES, More strong: either that whose root is divided into Cloves: or that of an entire root,
and in some eileen for the flower.

GARLICK.

16. MOLT.

Bread: having the root either

17. ABBAYE, Althium Ursinum, Villata, &c.

18. MOUNTAIN RAMSON.

Growing upon the Sea-coasts.

SQUILL, Sea onion.

V. HERBS
V. HERBS OF AFFINITY TO BULBOUS PLANTS, upon account of their leaves or flowers, may be distinguished into such as are either more properly growing in Dryer places, or such Plants as are of a Tuberous root, whose flowers are either of that kind of a Tuberous root, or of a Fibrous root.

1. **SKINN SPÉAR.**
   - One single flower, hanging the head, having a tuberous root, bearing two long spotted leaves.

2. **DOGSTOOTH.**
   - Larger, of a tuberous root, either that of a fading flower resembling a Lily, or that whose leaf is like the blade of a sword.

3. **TUBEROUS FLOWER DE LUCE.**
   - Larger, of a tuberous root, whose flowers are either less sweet, either that of broad leaves, bearing a scarlet flower like that of Corn-flag, with a geniculate stalk: or that which hath long thick dry leaves, sharp pointed, growing immediately from the root, bearing a stem of large flowers, hanging down their heads.

4. **FLOWERING REED.**
   - More sweet, growing in a spike, resembling the flowers of a Hyacinth.

5. **INDIAN HYACINTH.**
   - Watery places: the flowers coming forth in an Umbell, being of a purplish colour, having six leaves: the leaves of the Plant being long and triangular.

6. **FLOWERING RUSH.**
   - Not esteemed for their flowers, being distinguishable by their leaves, which are either of a Fibrous root, matted together, resembling a birds nest. Or some little scaly substancies resembling leaves, whether of scale or of the root.

7. **BIRDS NEST.**

8. **BROOMRAPE.**

9. **TOOTHWORT.**

10. **WAKE ROBIN, Cuckoo-pintle.**
    - Having either Broad or Narrow leaves.

**VI. HERBS**
VI. HERBS OF ROUND LEAVES, may be distinguished into such whose leaves are

Larger;

Terrestrial;

Lying on the ground; the flower coming up before the leaf, and soon fading, || either that whose leaf is white underneath, of a yellow flower, growing one upon a stalk: or that which hath a spike of purplish flowers, being the larger plant.

1. COLTSFOOT.

2. BUTTERBURR.

Standing from the ground; bearing Burrs, the Greater or the Lesser.

3. GREAT BURDOCK.

4. LITTLE BURDOCK.

Growing upon mountainous places; having a purplish flower, and a papaw seed.

5. HORSEFOOT, Mountain-Coltsfoot.

Aquatic; of smooth shining leaves, || either that whose leaves are of a light green and not serrate: or of a dark green and serrate, bearing yellow flowers.

6. WATER-LILLY.

7. MARSH-MARIGOLD.

Lesser; whose flowers do stand either Singly; on long foot-stalks, growing in Dryer places; distinguishable by the

Flower; having a bending head and a short beel, || either that of a bigger leaf and the flower of a more simple colour: or that of a lesser oblong leaf and the flower of several colours.

8. VIOLET.

9. PANSY, Hearts-ease

Leaf; being more thick, somewhat resembling Ivy, || either that whose leaves are of a strong purgative quality, the flowers small, of a dirty purple: or that which is esteemed for the flower, having a great tuberous root, the leaf for the most part spotted.

10. ASARABACCA.

11. SOWBREAD.

Fenny and boggy places; either that of pale yellowish leaves, which feel uneasily, the flower like a Violet: or that which hath a large white flower, the leaves being like those of a Violet, but less.

12. BUTTERWORT, York-shire Sanicle.

13. GRASS OF PARNASSUS.

Many together;

Terrestrial; distinguishable by

The flowers; growing in a spike, being white, || either that which is bigger, having green leaves like those of a Pear-tree: or that which is less, with red hairs upon the leaves retaining the Dew, growing in moist places.

14. INTERGREEN.

15. SUN-DEW.
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Leaves.

The leaves: Indented; and divided into several angles, either that which hath smooth portion leaves and seeds like small burrs: or that whole leaves are somewhat hairy, being of an elegant structure, bearing yellowish green flowers.

9. LADIES MANTLE. Scrolled about the edges: either that which is taller, of a white flower, the root consisting of many small reddish kernels: or that which is lower, of a yellow flower and fibrous root, growing in moist places.

10. WHITE SAXIFRAGE. SCOLDING SAXIFRAGE.

The manner of growing: whether Creeping on the ground; either that with a hairy leaf, of an ill scent, bearing a blew hooped flower: or that of a small leaf, bearing a yellow flower.

11. GROUND IVY, Alchymilk, Turnboof. MONYWORT, Herb two pence.

Climbing; of a hot biting taint, and an elegant flower with a long heel.

12. INDIAN CRESS. Marine; growing in salt places near the Sea, either that of a salt juicy leaf, bearing a spike of small white flowers: or that which hath a large bell flower, the plant running upon the ground, being purgative.

13. SCURVY-GRASS. SEA-BINDWEEED.
VII. HERBS OF NERVOUS LEAVES, may be distributed into such as are

1. *Terrestrial*; growing in dryer places, which are distinguishable according to the

   **Fashion of their leaves**; whether

   More broad; to be further considered according to their

   **Manner of growth**; having

   - Leavy stalks; viz. the leaves embracing the stalk, || either that
     which hath pleated leaves, whose root is a vehement purgative;
     or that other, having a spike of flowers like those of Orchis.

     WHITE HELLEBORE, Nerewort.

     HELLEBORINE, Bastard white Hellebore.

     1. *Naked stalks*; and flowers in a spike, || either that whose leaves
       are undivided: or that whose leaves are so divided into jags,
       as to represent a Staggs horn.

     PLANTAIN.

   2. QUICKSHORN.

   Colour of the leaves; whether that whose leaves are of a dark
   green above and of-coloured underneath, bearing a spike of flow-
   ers: or that whose leaves are of a paler green, bearing the flow-
   ers in a kind of Umbel.

     SNAKEWEED, Bistort.

   3. SORPEWORT.

   More narrow; either that whose spike is round and more long: or
   that whose spike is more short, containing seeds resembling
   fleas.

   4. SEA-PLANTAIN.

   FLEAOWRT.

   Number of their leaves; either that which hath only one leaf: or that
   which hath only two leaves.

   ONE-BLADE.

   5. TWAY-BLADE.

   Flower; of one leaf, whether

   Greater; in the fashion of a Bell, the plant having a bitter taste, || ei-
   ther the Taller and larger: or the Lower and smaller.

   GENTIAN, Fellwort.

   DWARF-GENTIAN.

   Lesser; having small one leaved flowers, hanging down their heads
   and bearing berries || either the Higher or the Lower.

   SOLOMONS-SEAL.

   LILLY OF THE VALLEY.

   Aquatic; growing in the water, bearing spikes of flowers from the
   joints of the stalk || either that of smooth edged leaves: or that
   whose leaves are either curled or waved about the edges.

   PONDWEED.

   WATER-CALTROPE.
VIII. SUCCEILENT HERBS may be distributed into four classes:

1. Houseleek; Senecio.

2. Aloe;

3. Terrestrial; considerable for having broad and commonly crenated leaves, a round stalk, the flowers growing in the fashion of an Umbell, either that whose leaves are more blunt pointed: or that whose leaves are more sharp pointed, the root having a scent like that of Roses.

3. Rosewort.

Round pointed leaves not indented; either that which is greater, having reddish stalks, bearing yellowish flowers, being succulent: or that which is less, bearing small white flowers of five leaves.

SPURSLAIN.


White flowers, speckled with red, the leaves serrate; either that which hath a more round leaf, and larger flower: or that whose leaf is more oblong and flower less.

4. Indented Sengreen.

Narrow leaves; growing in dry places: the Greater or the Lesser.

5. Stone Cropp.

6. Wall Pepper.

Small round leaves; the stalk proceeding from the middle or Center of it, bearing a spike of small flowers.

6. Navelwort; Wall-pennywort.

Marine; growing in salt places, whose leaf is cylindrical, the ashes of it being used in making of Glass.

7. Glasswort.
Herbs according to their Leaves.  Part. II.

IX. HERBS considered according to the SUPERFICIES of their Leaves, or their MANNER OF GROWING, may be distinguished in:

1. More rough; having
   a. Blemished; either || that whose leaves are broader, having black streaked seed; or that whose leaves are longer, the segments of the BURRAGE. (flower being not so flat pointed as the other.
   b. BUGLOSS.

2. Long narrow leaves; either || that which hath a red root commonly used in Dying: or that which bears larger flowers, which before
   a. ALKANET. (they are explicatory, do turn like a Scorpion's tail.
   b. VIPERS BUGLOSS.

3. Less rough, distinguished by their having
   a. Spotted leaves; bearing one entire flower of different colours, viz. White and Purple on the same root; or that whose flower is a round tube, hanging downwards, the leaves embracing the stalk.
   b. SAGE OF JERUSALEM. LADIES-Glove.
   c. HONYWORT.

4. Broad leaves, sharp pointed, being large plants; either || that whose flower is long, hollow, and of one leaf, divided into five segments; or that which is of an offensive scent, the flower of a dirty red, the flower of COMFREY. (succeeded by 4 seeds in the shape of little burrs.
   c. DOGS-TONGUE. Hound's tongue.

5. Small leaves; either || that whose seed is of an asp colour, hard and shining, like a polished stone; or that the spike of whole flowers is
   a. GORMELL. (crooked and supposed to turn towards the Sun.
   b. HELIOTROPE.

6. Stellate; so stilled from the manner of the growth of their leaves, which encompass the stalk at intervals, like the rays of a Starr; distin-
   a. Erect; having slender long leaves; of
     1. Solid stalks, either || that the taller bearing red berries, the shoots of which are used for food: or the lower of an ill scent, bearing yellow flowers.
     b. ASPARAGUS. (also, used in some places to coagulate Milk.
   c. LADIES-BEDSTRAW. Cheeseweed.

7. Hollow stalks; jointed without any leavy flowers, either || that whose leaves are like bristles; or that whose leaves are branched like
   a. CORN TAIL.
   b. HORSE-TAIL.
   c. HORSE-MILFOIL.

8. Ramping; of
   a. Broader leaves; either || that which hath a red root used for Dying: or that whose leaf is more bairy, having four leaves opposite to one
   b. MADDAR. (another at a joint, bearing yellow flowers.
   c. CROSSWORT.

9. Narrower leaves; either || that which is like Madder; or that common weed, whose stalks and little burrs are apt to stick to a man's clothes.
   a. SEASTARD MADDAR.
   b. GOOSE-GRASS. Cleavers.

10. Larger flowers; growing on the top of the branches; either || that of broader leaves, growing commonly in woods, having a tuft of white four-leaved flowers of a sweet scent; or that of narrower leaves, the
   a. WOODROF. (flower consisting of five leaves.

Of
Of Herbs considered according to their Flowers.

Herbs considered according to their flower, having no seed-vessel besides the Cup which covers the flower, may be distinguished into

STAMINEOUS; whose flower doth consist of thready Filaments or Stamina, having no leaves besides the Perianthium; or those herbaceous leaves encompassing these Stamina, which do not wither or fall away before the seed is ripe. I.

Foliaceous; which besides the Stamina have leaves, being either of

Compound flowers; consisting of many leaves: or a circle of Leaves, and a Thrumm of short Stamina, close set together; whether

NOT PAPPOSIS. II.

PAPPOSIS, whose seeds do either ly in down: or have some downy parts. III.

Simple flowers; which besides a circle or border of leaves, have only some fewer longer Stamina more sparsely set together, like threads or strings, to be distinguished by the manner of the growing of the

Flower; into

Umbelliferous; such as grow in the fashion of an Umbel on several little stalks, proceeding from the top of a bigger stalk, which all together represent the figure of an inverted Cone, the flowers being the Basis, which have generally two seeds growing together, and a compound leaf; whether of

BROADER LEAVES; under which are comprehended all such whose leaves are about the same breadth, or broader then

 Parsley. IV.

FINER LEAVES; under which are comprehended all such whose leaves are divided into narrower segments than those of Parsley. V.

Verticillate; by which those kinds of Plants are meant, whose flowers grow in rundles or whirles about the stalk, being of the shape of a Hood or Helmet; as likewise those whose flowers are of the like shape, namely Galeated, having the like open seed-vessel, but their leaves growing by pairs, whether

FRUTICOSE; having stalks of a hard woody consistence. VI.

NOT FRUTICOSE. VII.

SPICATE. VIII.

SEED; growing MANY TOGETHER IN A Cluster or BUT- TON. IX.
Herbs according to their Flowers. Part. II.

1. HERBS OF STAMINEOUS FLOWERS, and not of grasy leaves, may be distributed into such whose seeds are

Triangular; the plants to which they belong being either

Perennial:

1. RHUBARB.

2. DOCK.

3. FRENCH SORREL.

Annual; having leaves.

4. BUCK-WHEAT, Brack.

5. BLACK BINDWEED.

Not Angular; being short and slender, upon a short stalk, all of joint.

6. KNOT-GRASS.

The bigger; having a divided leaf; either that which hath a large broad stalk, and a compound or fingered leaf, of the rime of which Linnen is made; or that which is a climbing Plant twisting about such things as are next to it, from the right hand towards the left, contrary to the manner of other twining Plants, of a rough roundish leaf, divided into many segments, with a head of feavy tuft, growing in a cluster or bunch, commonly used to preserve drink from souring.

Cannabi.

Lupulus.

The Lesser; whose leaves are

Shorter; either that which hath smooth leaves and is annual; or that which hath hoary leaves being perennial.

Mercurialis.

Phyllom.

Cynoscrebae.

Spinacia.

1. HEMP, Tow, Canvas.

2. HOPP.

3. S新鲜.

4. MERCURY.

5. SCHILDING MERCURY.

Longer; of ferrate edges, the root being perennial.

6. DOGS MERCURY.

Not distinguishable by Sex; but either by their

Leaf; being

Triangular; considerable for

Being of an unctuous touch, and used for Sallets; either that which hath a bigger and cumbrous seed; or that which hath a less and smooth seed.

1. SPINAGE.

7. ENGLISH MERCURY.

Having
Chap. IV.  Herbs according to their Flowers.

9. SORRAGE.

10. GOOS-FOOT.

Broad; with smooth edges of a dull insipid tan, with a large long root, the seed-vessel being round, rugged and hard, containing two or three seeds.

11. BEET.

Narrow and long, having a spicate head; either that used by Dyers, having undivided leaves, and longer spikes: or that which hath divided leaves, and shorter spikes.

12. MEADOW-RUE.

Sent or smell.

13. SOAK OF HIERUSALEM.

Unpleasant; having a serrate leaf with stinging prickles.

14. NETTLE.

Seed-vessel; bearing chaffy safts, either that which hath a roundish leaf: or that whose leaf is more oblong and pointed.

15. SPRINGES FEATHER, Amaranthus.

Place of Growth; being usually upon walls, having red stalks, and a rough seed.

16. PELLITORY OF THE WALL.

Littleness; being the leaf of this kind; either that which hath weak stalks, laying on the ground, with leaves like those of Time but smaller, bearing the seeds in clusters about the joints: or that which is of a woody stalk, bearing the flowers and seeds at the top of the branches.

17. STINTING GROUND-PINE.
Il. HERBS having a COMPOUND FLOWER NOT PAPPOUS, may be distinguished into such whose flowers are compounded either of

Short hollow stamens thick set together in a thrumm, with a circle of leaves: or without such a circle, commonly called Corimbiferous,

being either of

Undivided leaves: having a

Radiate flower: whose limb is

Yellow; either the

Greater: and tallest, either that which is the biggest of flowers:

or that which hath a subrous sculent root.

SUN-FLOWER.

1. HIERUSALEM-HARTICHOKE.

Lesser; having a crooked seed.

2. MARIGOLD.

White; either the greater and taller, having a ramous leavy stalk:

or the lesser and lower, having a naked stalk.

GREAT DAISY.

3. DAISY.

Naked Flower; considerable for having

A strong plesant smell: either that which is the bigger place, of a broad leaf: or that which is the lesser place, of more narrow leaves more deeply indentet, whose flowers grow in an Um-

brell.

SALEOST, Costmary.

4. MAUDELIN TANSY.

Long boary leaves; either that which is Odorate, having a yellowish flower, or of a dry Sirr leave consistence, preserving the colour for several yeares after its being gathered: or that which bears a white flower, the more common sort of which is not Odorate.

GOLDEN STÆCHAS.

5. CUDWEED, Cottonweed.

Divided leaves: having a

Radiate flower: whose limb is

Yellow; considerable for the leaves, being

More finely divointed: either that which grows usually amonge Corn: or that which doth commonly grow in mountainous places, having leaves like those of Fennel.

CORN MARIGOLD.

6. OX-EY.

Winged leaves: like those of Tansy.

AFRICAN MARIGOLD.

White; whose leaves are

More finely divointed: either that of a plesant: or that of an unpleasant sent.

CAMOMIL.

8. STINKING MAYWEED.

Less finely divointed: being of a strong sent.

FEAVERFEW.

9. Undivided;
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Flowers.

Undivided; being long and narrow; either that whose leaves are indented about the edges: or that whose leaves are smooth, being of a hot tafly.

SNEEZEWORT.

Pteridium.

Starragon.

Naked flower; whose stalks are

More woody; either that whose leaves are more green: or that whose leaves are generally hoary and white.

SOUTHERNWOOD.

Abrus annum.

LAVENDER COTTON.

Also woody; either that of a bitter tafly, and more pleasant smell: or that whose scent is not so pleasant, whose leaves are green above and hoary underneath.

SWORMWOOD.

Absinthium.

MUGWORT.

Bearing their flowers in the fashion of an Umbell; having winged leaves; either that which is of a strong and not unpleasing scent: or that which is least odorate.

STANY.

Tanacetum.

MILFOIL.

Oblong tubular leaves; the

Greater; bearing many flowers upon a stalk; either that whose leaves upon breaking have several little hairy stipes, the flower made up of tubulous leaves fascinated at the top: or that of a more globular flower, the root seeming to have a piece bitten off.

SCABIOUS

Scabiosa.

DIVELS BIT.

Lesser; bearing but one flower upon a stalk, like that of Scabious, either that of a round blatt flower, having a leaf like that of the lesser daidy: or that of grasy leaves and a naked stalk.

BLEW DAISY.

Globularia.

THRT, Sea Gilly-flower.

Oblong flat leaves; without any thurnus in the middle, bearing blew flowers; either that which is smaller and annual: or that which is larger and perennial.

SENDIVE.

Endives.

SUCFORY.

Cichoriun.
III. PAPPOUS HERBS, may be distributed into such whose heads are either

Round and Squamous, considerable upon Account of their

Leaves; whether

Prickly; either that of a lesser; or that of a bigger head used for food.

1. §THISTLE.

2. §HARTICHOKE.

Hairy; either that whose flower is commonly blew, of tubulose jagged leaves; or that which bears a purple flower of flat leaves.

§BLEW-BOTTLE.

2. §AUSTRIAN SNEEZEWORT.

Serrate; commonly winged, || the Lesser; or the Greater used in Physick.

3. §SAW-WORT.

4. §GREAT CENTORY.

Stalks; being dry and hard, bearing usually a purple flower; || either that of a more dark; or that of a lighter colour.

§KNAPWEED.

5. §SILVER KNOPEWEED.

Seeds; being more large; either that of white; or that of black seeds.

6. §BASTARD SAFFRON.

7. §BEARDED CREEPER.

Plain or flat; whose flower is either

Radiate, or naked.

Terrestrial; considerable upon account of their

Roots; being more large; bearing yellow flowers; || either that of a lesser leaf; the root of which is counted poisonous to beasts; or that of a larger and longer leaf, the root of which is odorate and bitter, and counted wholesome to men.

6. §LEOPARDS-BANE.

§LEUCAMPANE.

Leaves; being thick, farty and jagged, bearing yellow flowers; || either that which bears a thrummy flower; or that which bears a radiate flower.

§GROUND-SIL.

7. §RAGWORT.

Flowers; as to their

Manner of growth; in a kind of Umbel, or Tuft; || either that whose flowers are naked and purple; or that whose flowers are radiate and yellow.

8. §DUTCH AGRIMONY.

§GOLDEN ROD.

Colour; either that which bears flowers of different colours, the leaves whereof somewhat resemble the rays of a Star; or that whose flowers are generally yellow; the leaves of the plant being odorate.

9. §STAR-WORT.

§FLEABANE.
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Flowers.

1. Marine; having long thick leaves; either that the border of whole flower is purple and the middle of it yellow; or that of a yellow flower and hard stalks, the leaves being narrow and cut in at the ends.

**SEA-STARWORT.***

10. **GOLDEN FLOWER'D SAMPHIRE.***

Double; the plants having a milky juice, distinguishable by their heads; being smaller; either that of a more rugged leaf used for salads; or that of a smoother leaf, said to sweat out a gum at the joints.

**SLETTICE.***

11. **GUMM SUCORY.***

Leaves; whether jagged; either that of a solid stalk; or that of a hollow smooth stalk, the seed of which being ripe, doth with the down upon it, spread it self into a spherical figure.

**SHAWKWEED.***

12. **DANDELION.***

Undivided; either that whose leaves are long and gruffy, the flower of which being closed, doth represen t a goats beard, whose root is efficient; or that whose leaves are round-pointed, and hairy.

13. **GOATS-BEARD.***

14. **MOUSE-EAR.***

Resembling thistles; but not prickly; either that which bears larger; or that which bears lesser flowers.

**SOW THISTLE.***

15. **NIPPLEWORT.***
IV. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS whose LEAVES are MORE BROAD and less finely cut, may be distinguished into such as are, odorate; and of a strong scent; whether such as is more pleasant; in such kind of plants as are more properly belonging to this tribe; to be distinguished upon account of leaves; as to their shapes; whether such are:

1. **Coriander.**

*Winged leaves; resembling those of Parsnip; having the like smell and taste.*

2. **Bastard Stone Parsley.**

*Flowers; either that which hath a large black, broadened seed; or that whose seed is less, and more slender, resembling an Oat.*

3. **Sweet Cicely.**

*Not winged; resembling Parsley, but being much broader; either that which hath a large black, streaked seed; or that which is a taller plant, having less leaves and a stronger scent.*

4. **Lovage.**

*Colour; whether pale green; having large and broad leaves; or either that which hath a yellow juice, the Umbel of whose flowers is somewhat spherical, which dies after bearing seed; or that which is of very near affinity to this in shape and scent, but not so large, and more perennial.*

5. **Angelica.**

*Dark green; being indented; either that whose seed is broad: or angular.*

6. **Masterwort.**

*Hairly tuft, encompassing the bottom of the stalk.*

7. **Sermountain.**

*Less properly belonging to this tribe; having winged leaves; or either that whose flowers are subtle: or that which bears a great tusk of white flowers of a sweet scent.*

8. **Valerian.**

**Medow Sweet.**
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Flowers.

9. **SPARSEY.**

10. **HERCULES ALL-HEAL.**

11. **SPARSEY.**

12. **STHROUGH WAX.**

13. **UMBELLIFEROUS ERINGO.**

14. **CANDY ALEXANDER.**

15. **WATER-PARSEY.**

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**Leaves; whether**

Whole, and somewhat nervous; either that whose leaves are more round, the stalks growing through them: or that whose leaves are more long.

Winged, and indented; either that whose root is of a hot biting taste: or that whose leaf is divided into three, five, or more segments, being long and narrow.

Of different shapes in the same plant; the lower leaves being divided like Parsley, the leaves upon the stalk being undivided, and encompassing it, bearing a great, black, round seed.

Place of growth; being proper to wet grounds; either that whose leaves are hairy and of a deep green, bearing a white flower: or that whose leaves are not hairy.

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**Petroselinum.**

**Spinum palm-**

**Salvia.**

**Parsinaca sem**

**Bifurcum.**

**Perfoliata.**

**Euphractum.**

**Pimpinella**

**Borogito.**

**Embree.**

**Smyrniun**

**Eremogiton.**

**Ephedrium.**

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V. UMBELLIFEROUS HERBS whose LEAVES are more FINE-LY CUT into narrow segments, may be distinguished into such as are Odorate; having their leaves divided into

More long narrow segments; considerable upon account of their *Leaves* being

*Of a dark green; and small seeds;* || either that which is perennial, of slender *seeds*; or that which is annual, of flat *seeds*.

*FENNEL.*

1. **DILL.**

*Commonly divided into three segments at the ends;* || either that whose leaves are more thin and dry: or more thick and succulent, used for salade.

*SHOGS FENNEL.*

2. **SAMPHERE.**

*Seed;* being either

*Large and broad;* || either that of a tall stature, the segments of whose leaves are somewhat shorter than those of Fennel; or that whose root smells like Frankincense.

*GIANT FENNEL.*

3. **HERB FRANKINCENSE OF GALEN.**

*Long and more slender;* whether the Bigger or the *Less*, of an Aromaticke sent.

*SPIGNEL.*

4. **BISHOPSWEED.**

*Stalk;* being crooked, bending several ways,

5. **HARTWORT.**

More short segments; having

*Rough seeds;* || either that whose root is large and succulent: or that of a smaller root, the Umbels when the flower is faded, resembling a Birds nest by closing or bending inwards towards the top.

6. **CARRET.**

*WILD CARRET, Birds-nest.*

*Long streaked seeds;* || either that which is the taller plant, bearing the lesser seeds; or that which is the lower plant bearing the larger seeds.

7. **SCAROWEY.**

8. **CUMMIN.**

*Broad large seeds; or having a leaf hairy on the backside, and reddish.**

9. **SALLHEAL.**

10. **CERVIL.**

*Large hollow stalk;* || either that of an offensive smell and counted poisonous: or that which resembles this, growing in watery places.

**HEMLOCK.**

Not odorate; growing in

*Dryer places;* distinguishable by their

**Roots** having

*Tuberous roots;* consisting of one single *tuber*, or of several.

**SEARThNUT.**

**DROPWORT.**
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Flowers.

1. Roots of a hot biting taste; either that of a round dark coloured seed: or that of a broad flat seed, the root of which hath a yellow purgative juice.
2. **Scaevola foetida**

11. **Succory**.

12. **Scorchorus ferox**.

13. Stalks of the Umbel, being strong and white, used for the picking of teeth: to which may be adjointed that other plant, if this fail, whose seeds are prickly.

14. **Gingidium**.

Water places; of

15. Fibrous roots; either that whose leaves have segments like Fennel, but somewhat broader; or that whose segments are like those of Carrot, but smooth, and with a milky juice.
16. **Acrocladium aquaticum**.

17. **Aegopodium**.

18. **Tuborum root**.

19. **Water Dropwort**.

VI. VERTICILLATE FRUTICOSE HERBS, being all of them odorate, may be distinguished into such whose leaves are either

Larger, whether

1. **SAGE**.

2. **Tree Germander**.

Leaves, whose leaves are either

Short and roundish; the scent being

3. **Goats Marjoram**.

4. **Thyme**.

Long and narrow; whether

5. **Lavender**.

6. **Cassidony**, French Lavender, Sticks dove.

7. **Winter-Savory**.

N 2
VII. VERTICILLATE NOT FRUTICOSE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

Odorate; considerable for their sent, whether

Pleasant;

The greater kind; distinguishable by the

Flowers; growing

More close and thick together; || either that which is apt to creep and spread under ground by the roots; or that whose leaf hath some resemblance to the leaf of a Nettle.

\[\text{MINT.}\]

\[\text{CAT-MINT.}\]

More disordered; at the setting on of the leaves, having shorter and broader leaves; || the former of a darker green, and stronger sent.

\[\text{BAIM.}\]

\[\text{CALAMINT.}\]

Seeds; growing in a large hollow cup like an inverted Bell, having leaves like Balm.

\[\text{ASSYRIAN BALM.}\]

Scaly beads; the former a more grateful smell, and lesser leaves,

\[\text{MARJORAM.}\]

\[\text{WILD MARJORAM, Organy.}\]

Leaves;

Not hoary; || either that whose leaves are, like those of Marjoram, indented, the flowers growing in looser spikes; or that whose leaves are like those of Thyme, but of a different sent.

\[\text{STONE-BASIL.}\]

\[\text{BAIS.}\]

Hoary; having leaves

Broader; || either that which hath several scaly beads, being the lesser plant; or that which is the bigger plant, whose flowers grow in close roundels, of a stronger sent.

\[\text{DITTANY.}\]

\[\text{WHITE HOEFOUND.}\]

Narrower; a low plant bearing a yellow flower.

\[\text{GROUND-PINE.}\]

The leaf; a small creeping plant growing in watery places, being of a pungent sent.

\[\text{PENNYROYAL.}\]

Not pleasant; distinguishable by the

Sents; being like that of Garlick; || either that whose leaves are like those of Germander, growing in watery places: or that whose leaves are like those of Sage, growing in woody places.

\[\text{WATER-GERMANDER.}\]

\[\text{WOOD-SAGE.}\]

\[\text{CLARY.}\]

Leaf; whether

Rough;

\[\text{WILD CLARY.}\]

Resembling
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Flowers.

11. **SDEAD NETTLE, Archangel.**
   
   Smooth: with a round jagged leaf, of a dark green, having a stiffe stalk.

12. **BLACK HOREHOUND.**
   
   Long; || either the taller larger plant: or the lesser plant having not so thick a down upon the leaves.

13. **BASE HOREHOUND.**
   
   Smooth; with a round jagged leaf, of a dark green, having a stiffe stalk.

14. **IRONWORT.**
   
   Not odorate; considerable for having long narrow leaves; the flowers coming out more dispersedly, growing in watery places; || either that whole leaves are more narrow, and green like those of Hyssop: or that whole leaves are less narrow, the flowers standing commonly two together at the joints.

15. **SHEDGE HYSSOP.**

16. **HOODED LOOSE STRIFE.**
   
   Spicate flowers;

   The greater; || either that of oblong green notched leaves and short spikes: or that which is the fatter plant, having longer spikes, growing in watery places, bearing sometimes three leaves at a joint.

17. **SETONY.**

18. **PURPLE LOOSE STRIFE.**

The lesser, bearing generally blew flowers; || either that whole leaves resemble those of wild Marjoram: or that whole leaves are like those of the lesser Daily, creeping by strings.

19. **SELF-HEAL.**

20. **BUGLE.**

No leaves; but only strings or wires, growing upon other plants, from whom (when it is arrived to any bigness) it receives its nourishment, the root in the ground dying.

17. **DODDER.**

VIII SP.
Herbs according to their Flowers. Part. II.

VIII. SPI\\n\n\n\n\nCATE
HERBS.

VIII. SPICATE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are

1. Spinum; having prickly leaves, whether those whose head is

Oblong; either that whose leaves do so encompass the stalks as to hold
the rain water: or that of a jagged leaf; whose roots are often Can-
died for sweet-meats.

STEASEL.

1. SERINGO.

Round; either which hath a resemblance to Thistles: or to Teasels.

GLOBE THISTLE.

2. SHEPHEARDS ROD.

Not spinous; distinguishable by their

Seeds; being little burs; either that of a winged leaf and yellow
flower: or that of an undivided leaf, bearing a white flower.

AGRICOMY.

3. ENCHANTERS NIGHT-SHADE.

4. BURNET.

Winged leaf;

Trefoil; either that which hath a woolly spike: or that whose seed-

vesel doth in the top of it expend it into five rays.

SHARES-FOOT.

5. STARR-HEADED TREFOIL.

Long leaves; growing in wet places; either that of a hot biting taste:
or that which hath a fairer spike of flowers, being of an acid
taste.

6. NARROW-LEAVED PONDWEED.

IX. HERBS
IX. HERBS bearing MANY SEEDS together IN A cluster or BUTTON, may be distinguished according to the

Leaf: 1. WINGED LEAVES; || either that whole leaf is underneath hoary and of a silver colour: or that whole leaves are broad at the end, having little pinnae towards the bottom of them, bearing a burr.

1. **Wild Tansy**.

2. **Avens**.

Fingered leaves; growing from the same point of the foot-stalk, || either five, having a flower consisting of five leaves: or seven, the flower consisting of four leaves.

2. **Cinquefoil**.

3. **Tormentil**.

But one leaf upon the foot-stalk of the flower, and but one flower; || either that whole leaves and stalks are generally more smooth: or more hairy, the head after the flower is faded, being covered with long woolly locks.

3. **Anemone, Wind-flower**.

4. **Pasch Flower**.

Flowers: 5. whether most commonly yellow: shining as if varnished, bearing their seed in a rough head; || either that whole flower doth generally consist of five round pointed leaves: or that whole flower hath eight or nine leaves blowing early.

5. **Crow-foot**.

6. **Spirewort**.

Red: having leaves like those of Camomil.

7. **Adonis Flower**.

Seed: 5. in a head of a round flat cheese-like figure; || either that which is of rounder leaves; the less or the greater.

8. **Smallow**.

9. **Holyhock**.

Of hoary soft leaves; || either the less growing in marshes: or the greater by the sea.

10. **Marsh Mallow**.

11. **Tree Mallow**.

Of jagged leaves: 5. **Vervain Mallow**.
Of Herbs considered according to their Seed-vessel.

HERBS of Perfect flowers considered according to their Seed-veussels, may be distingiuished into such as have

1. A divided Seed-vessel; into several distinct cases, which may be called CORNICULATE. I.

An entire Seed-vessel; whether

Siliqueus; containing their seeds in long pods, distinguishable according to their flowers, into

Papilionaceous; the flower having some resemblance to a Butterfly, as the blooms of Pease or Beans, &c., whether

CLIMBERS; such as are generally furnished with Tendrils or Claspers. II.

NOT CLIMBERS; being without such Tendrils. III.

Not papilionaceous; such whose FLOWERS do generally CONSIST OF FOUR LEAVES. IV.

Capulate; having shorter seed-veussels, distinguishing into

Pentapetalæ; such as bear FLOWERS OF FIVE LEAVES. V.

Tripetalæ, and Tetrapetalæ; such as bear FLOWERS OF THREE or FOUR LEAVES. VI.

Monopetalæ; such as bear a flower of one intire leaf, whether

Campanulate; such whose flowers have some resemblance to the figure of a Bell. VII.

NOT campanulate; the limbs of whose flowers are divided into several segments, representing so many distinct leaves. VIII.

BACCIFEROUS; whose seeds are included in a juicy pulpe. IX.

I. HERBS OF A CORNICULATE or Horned SEED-VESEL, may be distingiuished into such as are

More esteemed for the flower; having

Bigger seeds; either that with a compound broad leaf, bearing the largest flower of any low herb; or that with a winged leaf like Aeth, having black flowering seeds, and a fent like Hops.

1. FRAKINELLA. Bajard Dittany.

Leafy seeds; either that of a divided slender leaf, the flower having a long heel; or that which hath a compound leaf, the flower bending downwards, consisting of tubulous parts.

2. LARKS-HEEL.

COLUMBINE.

Leaf esteemed for the flower; having

Hooded flowers; and roundish jagged leaves; either that which is counted Poision; or that which is counted an Antidote.

3. WOLVES BANE.

WHOLSOOM WOLVES BANE.

Not hooded flower; either that of a tuberous root, the flower coming out of the middle of the leaf, blowing in Winter; or that with a Tri-

Winter Wolf-Bane. (Angular seed of a biting tooth.

4. STAPES-ACRE.

Seed-vessel; like the long bill of a bird; either that which bears larger flowers, more sparsely set; or that which bears lesser flowers

CRANES-BILL. (in the fashion of an Umbel.

5. VENUS COMB. Shepheard's needle. I. PA-
II. PAPILIONACEOUS CLIMBING HERBS, may be distributed into such as do climb either by
Twisting; having long flat cods, their leaves being set by threes.

1. KIDNEY BEAN, French bean, Ginney bean.

2. BEAN OF THE ANTIENTS.

3. PEASE.

4. VETCH.

5. LENTIL.

6. BITTER VETCH.

7. VEGETATION.

8. VETCHES; being knotted, otherwise resembling a Vetch.


10. WINGED WILD PEASE.

11. LEAFES: by pairs encompassing the stalk, being more broad at bottom, and sharp pointed, bearing a yellow flower, having black thinning seeds.

12. YELLOW WILD VETCH.

Manner of bearing the esculent part under ground; either that which bears its seed both under ground, and above ground: or that of small tuberous esculent roots, bearing bright purple flowers, many together upon a foot-stalk.

13. UNDERGROUND CHICKLING.

14. PEASE EARTH-NUTS.
Herbs according to their Seed-vessel. Part II.

III. PAPILIONACEOUS HERBS NOT CLIMBING, may be distinguished into such as have; either

1. More leaves then three;
   2. Esculent; whether the
   3. Larger; of a flat seed; || either that of a great bollow stalk, broad
   4. Leaves of a dark green, the cod lined with a woolly substance,
   5. The blossoms being black and white: or that which hath a
   6. Serrated leaf; being from one foot-stalk divided into many segments,
   7. Bearing a spike of flowers.

   1. BEAN.
   2. LUPIN.

   3. Lesser; of a round seed, having small winged leaves indented, the
   4. Coils round and rugid.

   5. CHICH PEASE.

   6. Not esculent; to be further distinguished by their

   1. Flowers growing in thick spikes or tufts. The
   2. Greater; either that whose leaves grow like those of Vetch, smooth,
   3. Gent, and of a sweet taint, a short crooked cod furrowed on the out-
   4. Side, containing a double row of seeds: or that whose leaves
   5. Are hairy.

   1. WILD LICCORICE.
   2. MILK VETCH.

   3. Lesser; || either that whose flowers grow in a tuft, the utmost
   4. Segment of the leaf being broader then any of the other: or
   5. That whose flowers grow in a spike, having a leaf divided like
   6. Rue.

   4. LADIES FINGER.
   5. FUMITORY.

   6. Seed vessel; whether

   1. Rough; having winged leaves; || either that whose flowers
   2. Grow in thicker spikes, of a shining red colour, with prickly
   3. Seeds growing at the end of one another: or that whose flowers
   4. Grow in more slender spikes from the sides of the stalk, hav-
   5. Ing a long thick root.

   1. FRENCH HONNYSUCKLE.
   2. COCKS-HEAD, Sanfoin.

   3. Smooth; whether such as bear

   1. Crooked cods; and yellow flowers, many together; or crooked
   2. Seeds in the shape of a Horshooe, the seed vessel being inden-
   3. Tered on one side.

   1. THACET VETCH.
   2. HORSHOOE.

   3. Straight; being long and slender, of grassy leaves, and a bright red
   4. Flower.

   4. CRIMSON GRASS VETCH.

   5. Stalk; being hairy, stiff and erect, with leaves consisting of many
   6. Pairs of wings; || the latter of which will contract it self upon the
   7. Touch, as if it had sense.

   8. GOATS RUE.
   9. SENSITIVE PLANT.
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their. Seed-vessels.

1. Leaves; which are long and winged, being small plants; || either that whose seeds grow together like the claws of a bird: or that with a simile seed-vessel.

2. Birds Foot.


Not more than three leaves, distinguishable by their flowers; growing in spikes.

Trefoil; || either that which bears long spikes of yellow flowers, to which succeed round seed-vessels, containing generally but one seed in each: or that of a shorter spike.

3. Melilot.

10. Trefoil Honnysuckle.

Not Trefoil; having a gressy leaf.

11. Milkwort.

Seed-vessels;

12. Long;

Crooked; || either that whose leaves have some resemblance to those of Purslain, growing by threes, of more slender seeds; or that which hath long smooth undivided leaves, the seed-vessel being like a Caterpillar.


15. Straight; whether.

More long and slender; || either that which hath little wings or ears at the bottoms of the leaves: or that which hath long flat coats.

16. Lotus.

17. Foen Greek.

Less long and thicker; having prickly stalks, bearing a large flower in proportion to the plant.

18. Camock; Rest-barrow.

Round; and Spiral; || either that which is smooth: or that which is prickly.

19. Snail Trefoil.

20. Snail Trefoil.
IV. SILIQUEOUS HERBS NOT PAPILIONACEOUS, whose
flowers consist generally of four leaves, may be distinguished by their
being esteemed for the flower, having

1. Stock Gilly-flower.
2. Wall Flower.
3. Dames Violet, Double Rocket.
4. Toothwort.
5. Stubbed Willow Herb, Codded Loose Sire.
6. Upright Dogs-Bane, Silk-grass.
7. Turnip.
8. Nave.
9. Radish.

Leaves; having

1. Succulent leaves; of a blewish grey; or either that of a jagged
   leaf, yellow flower; or that of an undivided leaf, bearing a white
   flower.
2. Scabidge, Colewort, Colly-flower.
3. Codded Thorough Wax.
4. Jagged smooth leaves; or either that which bears larger flowers growing
   more sparsely; or that which bears less flowers growing more
   close together.
5. Rocket.

The smell and taste of Garlick: or a hot biting taste, bearing large
ods, which being ripe are of a red colour.
7. Salice Alone, Jack by the Hedge.

Leaf;
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Seed-vessel.

1. Leaf, whether divided; or jagged.

1a. Leaf finely; being of a white or yellow flower; either that which is a maritim plant, having a larger flower, and longer pods; or that which hath a yellow juice.

1b. HORNED POPPY.

1c. GREAT CELENIDINE.

1d. More finely; having slender pods.

11. FLIXWEED.

Undivided; whose leaves are smooth towards the top of the stalk, and rough towards the bottom, bearing white flowers; either the greater, having many slender long pods growing thick together on the top of the branches; or the less, bearing the pods more dispersedly.

12. TOWER MUSTARD.

13. CODDED MOUSE-EAR.

Long; bearing yellow flowers, being tall plants; either that which hath narrow dark green leaves, not serrate; or that whose leaves are more broad, of a pale green and serrate.

13. TREACLE WORMSEED.

14. YELLOW ARABIAN MUSTARD.

Seed wrapped up in down; having five leaves in the flower; either that which is counted a Poison; or that which is counted an Antidote.

14. DOGS-BANE.

15. SWALLOW-WORT.

Growing in watery places; having winged leaves; either that which is of an elegant of a biting taste, short thick pod; or that which is in some esteem for the flower bearing more long and slender pods, and whitish flowers.

15. WATERCRESS.

15. CUCKOE FLOWER, Lady-smock.

Poppyae flavescentes, Chelidonium majus, Sophora Chinesa, Tragia filiformis, Camphora myrrha, Dracaena humata, Apocynum, Antidoteum.

5. CAPSI-
Herbs according to their Seed-veessel. Part II.

V. CAPSULATE HERBS bearing FLOWERS OF FIVE LEAVES, Undivided; (may be distinguished into such whose leaves are
not esteemed for the flower; whether such whole flowers grow

Sparsely; being either of

1. GILLYFLOWER.

2. SCAPION.

3. CATCHFLY.

Not growing in a cup; a low plant, bearing shining purple flowers.

4. VENUS LOOKING-GLASS.

5. BRISTOW NONSUCH.

6. BRISTOL TUSK.

7. LOVELY TUSK, Sweet John, Sweet William.

8. ST. JOHN'S-WORT.

9. ST. PETER'S-WORT.

10. SBAZARD CHICKWEED.

11. PIPPEREL.

12. FLAX, Linseed. (Sallow, sometimes 3 or 4 at one setting on.

13. FENNEL FLOWER.

VI. CAPSUL-
Chap. IV. Herbs according to their Seed-vessel.

VI. CAPSULATE HERBS, whose flowers consist of three or four leaves, may be distinguished into such as are; either of
Three leaves; in the flower, being water plants; either that which hath
long leaves like Aloe, with sharp serrate edges; or that whose leaf
doth in the figure of it resemble a barbed Arrow.

1. FRESH WATER SQUIDIER.

2. ARROW-HEAD.

Four leaves; in the flower, to be further distinguished by the
Seed-vessel; whether

Compressed;

Larger, and more broad; either that whose leaf is like the leaf of
a Nettle, the seed-vessel shining like Sattin; or that of hoary stalks

3. BULBONACH, Honey-suckle, Sattin, and leaves, being the lesser.

4. MADWORT OF DIOSCORIDES.

5. THLASPI.

6. SHEPHEARDS PURSE.

Round; of

Larger heads; and flowers being narcotic; either that of a bitter
white juice of which Opium is made, with a star-like covering on
the top of the seed-vessel; or that whose leaf is more finely

7. SPOPPY. (jagged, having a rough seed-vessel.

8. BASTARD POPPY.

9. GARDEN CRASS.

Leaf; as to the

Biting taft; either that which is a large plant of a juicy serrate leaf, of
a light blew with green; or that which is a small plant, of jagged
leaves, and rough feed-vessel, growing many together, each con-

10. PEPPER-WORT.

11. SWINES CRASS.

Shape; either that of Joy, the stals being divided into three,
and fo subdivided, one side of the lower part of the leaf standing

12. BARKENWORTH. (out more than the other.

13. FLOWER; in respect of the

Colour; being yellow, large plants; either that whose leaves are of a
blew with green, long and smooth, used in dying; or that whose leaves

14. WOAD. (are more narrow and indented.

15. GOLD OF PLEASURE.

Manner of growth; in spikes.

Upon the top of the stalks; bearing small blew flowers; either that
of lesser leaves indented: or that of a naked stalk, growing by

16. SVERVAIN.

17. SEA-LAVENDER.

From the sides of the stalks; whether the

Larger, having a flat seed-vessel.

18. BROOKLIME.

19. WILD GERMANDER. (flower of a bright blew. Chamadeire

20. CAM-
VII. CAM-PANULATE HERBS, may be distinguished into such as are Climbing;

1. Pomiferous; bearing Bigger succulent fruit; or her such as have Soft skin or coats; either that which is the largest, of a waterish taft, having a large seed with a welt about the edges; or that which is of a more rich pleasant taft, with a plain seed not marked in the limb of it.

2. Citrus. SPOMPEON, Qual. MELON, Musk-melon.

3. Scoly coats, growing to such a hardness as renders them fit to make bottles, &c. (or) either that which bears commonly a white flower:

4. SGOURED. (of) or that of a yellow flower.

5. CISTRUL. Letter 5.


7. COWCUMBER. PURGATIVE; || either that of a figure like a Pear, of a bitter juice: or that like a Cowcumber, but smaller and rough, the seeds spiriting out upon breaking off the stalk.

8. COLOQUINTIDA. COLOQUINTIDA. WILD COWCUMBER.

Neither ejective nor purgative; having a leaf like that of a Vine, but less, the fruit oblong but very small.

9. MALE BALZOM. Capsulate; having a short round seed-veil, and angular seeds, climbing by twining about other plants; || either that which is not purgative: or that which hath a milky juice in the root. A violent purgative.

10. BINDWEEED. SCAMMONY.

11. SCAMSTAFF. SCAMMONY.

12. SCOTTER. SCAMMONY.

13. SCOUR-TY. SCAMMONY.

14. SCABRIT. SCAMMONY.

15. SCAMMON. SCAMMONY.

16. SCAMMONICA SCAMMONY.

17. SCAMMONIA SCAMMONY.

18. SCAMMONIUM SCAMMONY.

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104. SCAMMONIA SCAMMONY.

VIII. CAPSUL-
VIII. CAPSULATE HERBS NOT CAMPANULATE; having their leaves divided into several segments, may be distinguished into such as have

Naked stalks;

1. Of a rough narrown leaf; either that which bears one flower upon a stalk which is bigger, being divided into five laciniae: or that which bears a left flower, many together at the top of the stalk.

Primula veris.

PRIMROSE.

2. Of a thicker smoother leaf; the flowers growing many together, standing in a shorter cup; either that which bears the bigger: or the smaller flower, the leaves being hoary underneath.

Aquilegia Orig.

PAIGLE, Comsflp.

3. BEARS EAR.

4. BIRDS EY.

5. Of a round indented leaf;

6. BEARS EAR SANICLE.

Leaves stalks: whether

Taller plants; considerable for Bearing their flowers in spikes; the limb of the flower being divided into five segments, with very little bole; either that whole leaves and stalks are hoary: or that which hath left leaves, being green.

Verbascum.

SMULLEIN.

6.ft.

SMOTH MULLEIN.

Having small dusky flowers; either that of a roundish leaf, and weak stalk, the flower being a kind of Tube, with a lip on one side: or having a stiff stalk, a leaf like a Nettle, a small purplish flower, and a round seed-veil.

Verbascum.

7. BIRTHWORT.

Taller plants; whether such as are

Deciduous; to be further distinguished by their different flowers.

Resembling a head with a gaping mouth; having long narrow leaves, the second having a bole.

Amorichenum.

SNAPPDRAGON.

8. TOAD-FLAX:

Resembling a helmet or hood; or that with smaller buds.

Euphrasia.

Having creased indented leaves; either that with turgid buds:

Coffe gatii.

9. COCKSCOMB.

10. EYEBRIGHT.

Having broad jagged leaves; with a spike of gaping flowers, being a larger plant: or having long leaves jagged about the setting on, with large seed.

Bracteae Ursin. Bears-breech.

11. BRANK URSIN, Bears-breech.

12. COW WHEAT.

With boles: either that whose sead when ripe will spirt out of the cod, bearing yellow flowers: or that of a pale downy leaf, weak stalks, trailing on the ground.

Branche Urs.

SCODDED ARSMART.

13. FEMALE FLUELLIN, Female Speedwell.

Ever green; having weak stalks creeping on the ground.

Pali me tan.

14. PERIWINKLE.

Elaeagnus.

Vinca perruvia-

IX. BAC-
IX. BACCIFEROUS HERBS, may be distinguished according to their qualities; into such as are:

**Fragaria.***

1. **STRAWBERRY.**

2. **APPLE OF LOVE.**

3. **FAM APPLE.**

**Potent amemaria.**

4. **POTATO OF VIRGINIA.**

5. **SOLANUM.**

6. **SHERB CHRISTOPHER, Berberis vulgaris.**

7. **SHERB TRUE LOVE, One Berry.**

Manner of growth; of the Plants themselves; being Climbers, whether such as are considerable for

8. **Bryonia alba.**

9. **Bryonia nigra.**

10. **Smilax aspera.**

Berries; whether in a bladder; or that which is a low plant, which bears a red berry in a large bladder; or that whose leaves are like Chickweed, ramping upon other plants.

11. **SWINTER CHERRY.**

12. **BERRY BEARING CHICKWEED.**

**Siumulis.**

13. **UMBEL, having winged leaves, like Elder, both for shape and scent.**

14. **DANEWORT.**
Of Shrubs.

SHRUBS may be distributed into such as are

Bacciferous;

Deciduous;

Spinous, or thorny. I.

Not Spinous. II.

Evergreen. III.

Siliquous; such as bear their seeds in PODS. IV.

Graniferous; bearing smaller seeds, whether such as are

Deciduous. V.

Evergreen. VI.

1. Bacciferous Spinous shrubs of DECIDUOUS leaves, may be distinguished into such as have either

Compound leaves; whether such as may be called

Fingered; viz. when several proceed from one point, bearing an esculent berry consisting of many little pulpy grains aggregated together in one head; either that whose branches are erect, bearing the more pleasant fruit; or that whose branches are procumbent and trailing.

Raspberry, 

Rasberi.

Blackberry.

Winged; viz. growing by pairs against one another upon a middle rib; either that which bears the more beautiful and sweet flower; or that whose flower is less beautiful and sweet.

Rosa.

Rosa canina.

2.

Brier.

Simple leaves;

Divided into several segments; either that which bears a more juicy esculent berry, being the lesser plant; or that which bears a drier red berry, being the taller plant.

Gooseberry.


Undivided; whether

Roundish; whose fruit is

Esculent; either that which produces a fruit like a small plum, black, round, of an acid auffere taste, the blossoms coming out before the leaves; or that which bears its fruits in clusters, being long slender reddish, of an acid taste.

Sloe-Tree, Blackthorn.

4.

Barberry.

Not esculent; whether

Purgative; having leaves like those of a Plum-tree, bearing black berries used in dying.

Purging Thorn.

Not purgative; either that which hath long, stiffe, slender, sharp thorns, bearing a fruit resembling a hat; or that whose berries contain a long streaked seed.

Christ’s Thorn.

Boxthorn.

Long; and somewhat hoary.

Bucks Thorn.

II. BAC-
II. BACCIFEROUS Shrubs of DECIDUOUS leaves, NOT SPINOSUS, may be distributed into such whose berries are; either

Escent; bearing their fruit

In clusters; either that of a rich juice, spongy wood, trailing branches: or that whose leaves are like those of Gooseberry, but larger, and erect branches.

1. VEROONUM. Aris.

2. CURRAN.

Singly; being a low plant, of dark green leaves, hollow flowers, small fruit. Not escent; to be further distinguished with respect to the Leaf.

Undivided;

Round; considerable for the Manner of bearing their fruit; whether

In Umbels; whose leaves are

Hoary; underneath, either that which bears black berries, containing one flat seed: or that which bears red berries.

SWAYFARING TREE.

3. WHITE BEAM TREE, Cumberland Hawthorn.

Green; having red twigs, and a black fruit, containing one kernel.

DOG BERRY TREE.

4. In clusters; having but one grain in a black berry; either that

BIRDS CHERRY. (whose leaves are larger: ox lefter)

5. WILD ROCK CHERRY OF AUSTRIA. (leaves are sparredely; having several grains in a berry; whether such whole Hoary underneath, and leaf; either that of a thicker leaf, bearing a red berry, covered with a kind of down: or that other

DWARF MEDLER. (bearing a black berry.

6. SWEET WHORT.

Green and larger; like those of Alder, but smoother, bearing a black berry, the inward bark being a violent purgative.

7. BERRY BEARING ALDER.

Flowers; being tubulous and odorates; either that which is climb-

WOODBINE, Horn suckle. (or that which is cere.

8. SUPRIGHT WOOD BINE.

Tall of the fruit; being hot, biting, aromatic, growing in clusters, each cluster coming out on the side of the stalk, opposite to a leaf on the other side, being a Climber.

Long;

Purgatives; bearing red berries; either that which sends out its blossoms in winter before the leaves, being of a sweet scent: or that whose younger branches and berries are quadrangular.

10. MEZEREOON.

Spindle TREE.

Not purgative; having stender flexible twigs; either that which bears black berries in clusters; or that which bears red berries (more sparredely.

11. PRIVET.

12. SHRUB CASSIA.

Jagged; either that which bears a great round cluster of white flowers:

GELDER ROSE. (or that which bears its flowers in an Umbel.

12. WATER ELDER. (berries.

Compound; bearing a flower like Jussamine with round black shining

13. YELLOW JESSAMINE. (stalks.

Having no leaf; the flowers and berries coming out at the joints of the

14. SEA GRAPE. 

II. BAC-
III. BACCIFEROUS SEMPERVIRENT SHRUBS, may be distribu-

1. TRUE BALSAM, Balsam.

2. DWARF PALM. (the fruit in clusters.

Indented edges; bearing

Black berries; either that whose leaves grow against one another:

SCHYLLYRAEA, Mock privet.

SPYLIKE PRIVET.

Red berries; either that of oblong shining serrate leaves, bearing

fruit like Strawberries, but bigger: or that which bears berries of a

STRAWBERRY TREE. (more pale yellowish red.

4. EVERGREEN THORN.

Smooth edges; to be further distinguished by the

Taste; hot and biting, being violent purgers; whether such whose

Broader; of a tough stalk, the leaves towards the bottom being

more long then those of Bay, bearing greenish flowers, and black

SPURGE LAUREL. (berries of a very hot taf.

Narrower; either that which bears long pale leaves and red ber-

ries: or that which bears dark green leaves, the berries growing

SPURGE OLIVE. (by threes.

WIDOW WAIL. (either

Flower; as to the manner of its growth, as likewise of the berries,

In the midst of the leaf; whether having

Larger leaves; not spinos: the latter of which hath a small leaf

growing out of the middle of another leaf, betwixt which two,

the blossoms and berries do grow.

LAUREL OF ALEXANDRIA.

HORSE-TONGUE.

Leaves; spinos, bearing large red berries.

BUTCHERS BROOM.

In an Umbo; having a thick, broad, dark coloured leaf, bearing

early flowers, and laid to blossom twice in one year.

WILD BAY.

Leaf; whether

Small, slender, and prickly at the ends, being odorate; either that

whole leaves and wood, are of a more pleasant scent, producing

balsam berries: or that whose scent is less pleasant, bearing black

JUNIPER. (berries.

SAVIN.

Roundish and broad; either that which is odorate: or that whose

flowers grow in clusters, bearing pentalogonal fruit about the big-

MYRTLE. (ner of a Pea.

MYRTLE SYMACH.

Manner of growing; upon other plants; either that which hath weak

branches, angular shining leaves, black berries in clusters, growing

commonly upon other trees or walls; or that which never grows on

SYLV. (the ground, of a paler colour and transparent berries.

MISSELTTO.
### V. Silicious SHRUBS

**Deciduous** whether having

- **Entire leaves**
  - **Greater** being a tall plant, approaching nearer to the magnitude of a Tree, bearing beautiful spikes of blow flowers.
  - **Lesser** either that of a round leaf, being a low plant, the bud of whole flower, when pickled, is an esculent sauce, bearing large white flowers; or that which is taller, bearing yellow flowers.

**SCAPAR.**

1. **LILACH. Pipe tree.**

2. **THORNY BROOM.**

**Compound leaves**

- **Trefoils** bearing yellow flowers; the Greater, or the lesser.

**BEAN TREFOIL.**

3. **SHRUB TREFOIL.**

**Winged leaves**

- **European** considerable for having
  - A purgative quality; either that which hath no odd leaf at the end; or that which bears its seeds in hollow pods or bladders.

4. **BASTARD SENA.**

5. **LICCORICE.**

**Exotic**

- The Greater, being thorny, bearing yellow flowers; either that which hath whole leaves are smaller, the flowers growing in a spherical cluster, being odorate; or that whole leaves are much larger.

6. **BINDING BEAN TREE.**

7. **LOCUST TREE.**

**The Lesser** considerable for the falling down of the branches, and closing of the leaves upon a touch, as if the plant had fensé.

8. **HUMBLE PLANT.**

**Sempervirent** having

- **Green twigs** bearing yellow flowers; either that which hath long slender, square, flexible twigs, and long thin cuds; or that whose twigs are more short, and stiffe, and prickly, bearing shorter cuds more full and thick.

9. **BROOM.**

**FURRS.**

- **Hoary leaves** either that which hath long thorns, standing thick, bearing white flowers shaped like those of Broom, having winged leaves; or that which is a Cinquesfoil.

**GOATS THORN.**

**DORYCNIUM.**

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**IV. Siliquoous SHRUBS.**

May be distinguished into such as are

### Part II.

**Springa caruleo flora.**

**Copperis.**

**Aspalathus.**

**Laborumn.**

**Cytisus.**

**Planta hamiltonis.**

**Acacia.**

**Acacia America.**

**Tragacanlis.**

**Dorycnium.**

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**V. GRA-**
V. GRANIFEROUS DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, may be distinguished into such as are

1. Erect; to be considered according to their
Flowers; whether such as have

2. Smaller flowers; in spikes; bearing
Round fruit; like berries; either that which bears five leaves
upon a foot-stalk; or whole seed-vessels are pentagonal, containing small yellow seed.

3. SCHAST TREE.
SPIKED WILLOW OF THEOPHRASTUS.
Seed wrapped up in Down; having very small leaves like those of cypress, and an odorate wood.

2. TAMARISK.
Larger flowers; whether
Odorate; either that which hath weak branches, whose flowers are of a more pleasant smell; or that whose flowers are of a strong and less pleasant smell.

3. JESSAMINE.
WHITE PIPE TREE.
Not odorate; having leaves like those of Marsh mallows, being soft and hoary.

4. SHRUB MALLOWS.
Odoratensis of the leaves; either that which grows in feney places, bearing long leaves, and small squamous Catkins; or that which is a lower plant, having roundish nervous leaves, upon long foot-stalks, bearing woolly tufts, and seeds like Lentils.

5. GALLS.
RED SUMACH.
Milkiness of the juice; being a violent purger, having long leaves of a pale green colour.

6. TREE SPURGE.
Climbers; either by

7. SCLEMATIS, Virgin's-bower.
TRAVELLERS JOY.
Laying hold on walls or trees by small tendrils; like claws or fingers.

8. VIRGINIAN CLIMBERS, Virginian Joy.

VI. GRA.
VI. GRANIFEROUS EVERGREEN SHRUBS, may be distinguished as being European; considerable for Bearing large flowers; whether that which hath hoary leaves, the flower consisting of five leaves; or that which bears long stiff leaves of a

SHOTY ROSE.

1. **OLEANDER, Rose-bay.**
   Having a pungent quality; whether such as have
   - Hoary leaves; either that in which both small leaves, thickly set upon the stalk, being hoary underneath; or that whose leaves are bigger, and hoary all over, bearing small flowers in tufts.

2. **GUTTWORT, Troubled-belly.**
   Smooth hard dry leaves; bearing a blue flower like that of Scabious.

3. **HERB TERRIBLE.**
   Being odorous; whether such as have
   - Hoary leaves; verticillate, having hooded flowers; either that in which the leaves are narrow and hoary underneath; or that which hath broader leaves hoary all over, bearing yellow gaping flowers.

4. **ROSEMARY.**

5. **SAGE MULLEIN.**
   Green leaves; whether that which bears small flowers in an Umbel: or that which bears a large flower like that of Oleander, yellow and SHARTWORT.

6. **SWEET MOUNTAIN ROSE.**
   The place of their growth; whether
   - Near the sea; being of a pale colour; either that whose leaves are smooth, bearing mossy flowers, and a small compressed seed; or that of winged hoary joining leaves, bearing yellow flowers in clusters.

7. **SEA PURSLAIN.**

8. **SILVER BUSH.**
   In barren places; being a low plant, having small hollow flowers, and
   - HEATH.

9. **EXOTIC; a low shrub, the branches spreading and growing thick together, which after being dried and shrunk up, will upon being put into warm water dilate and expend themselves.

8. **ROSE OF JERICO.**

**Of Trees.**

Trees may be distinguished according to their Fruit or Seed, being contained either in a

Fleshy pulp; whether

- POMIFEROUS. I.
- PRUNIFEROUS. II.
- BACCIFEROUS. III.

Hard shell;

- SNUCIFEROUS. IV.
- GLANDIFEROUS, or CONIFEROUS. V.
- SINGLE TEGUMENTS, or Coverings. VI.
- WOODS OR BARKS. VII.
- GUMMS OR ROSINS. VIII.
1. POMIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

More properly called Trees; whether

Deciduous; having

Fragrant blossoms; etc.

Escentual when ripe;

More round; the tree spreading more in breadth; both as to the branches and roots of it, the fruits having an outward cavity at each end, in the place of the blossom and the stalk, and five inward cavities lined with sisse membranes, each of which doth

1. APPLE.

(Commonnly contain two kernels. Malum.

Less round; that part of the fruit where the stalk grows, being more prominent; either that which ripens more in height, or that which spreads more in breadth, being a lower and more crooked tree, whose fruit is covered with a Down, being when raw, of an

PEAR.

(Unpleasant taste and scent. Firm. Malum cydonia.

Not escentual, till rotten; The greener; either that smaller tree, having long leaves, dark green above and white beneath, the fruits having a wide aperture in the place of the blossom: or that thorny tree, whose leaf and fruit is like a Hawthorn, but the fruit bigger, and of a pleasant acidity.

MEDLAR.

LAZAROLE.

The lesser; being tall trees; either that of winged serrate leaves, bearing a fruit like a small Pear: or that of jagged leaves, bearing a lesser fruit in clusters upon long foot-stalks.

TRUE SERVICE.

COMMON SERVICE.

No visible blossoms; unless (as JOHN BAUHINUS observes) within the fruit, being a weal tree, of smooth bark, large leaves, divided commonly into five jags, whose fruit is of an oblong Pear-like figure, of a more soft consistence, full of little grains.

5. FIGG.

Sempervirent; or evergreen; whose fruit is either

Round, of a

Hard, crustaceous, brittle rine; a thorny tree, bearing large beautiful blossoms, the fruit full of grains in a red pulp, with a kind of Crown on the top of the fruit, at the place of the blossom.

6. POMEGRANATE.

Softer rine; the fruit as to its colour being of a deep yellow; either that which hath a quick juice of a grateful acidity: or that whose

SORANGE. (The juice is of a more dull and flat taste.

ADAMS APPLE.

Oblong and oval; being of a pale yellow; either the bigger, whose rine is more thick, and whose juice is less acid: or the less, whose rine

SCITRON. (Is more thin, and whose juice is more acid.

LEMON.

Less properly called trees; bearing fruits of some resemblance to Figg; either that which grows to a great bigness, bearing a pleasant fruit, many in a cluster, being Annual: or that whose leaves grow out of one another, of which those in Northern Countries are commonly so

PLANTAIN TREE. (Small as to be reckoned amongst Herbs.

9. INDIAN FIGG. Q.

H. PRU-
II. PRUNIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

Not Purgativo.

1. Deciduous: whose fruits are
   - Greater: whose stomes are
   - Rough: having many deep crooked furrows: || either that whose
     fruit is covered with a Down: or that whose skin is not downy.
   - SPEACH. Malacoton.

2. NECTARINE.
   - Smooth: || either that, which is sooner ripe, of a more dry, solid,
     yellow pulp: or that of a more succulent pulp.
   - APRICOCK.

3. PLUMM.
   - Lesser: putting out blossoms before leaves: || either that which bears
     a more round fruit upon a longer stalk: or that which bears a
     more oblong fruit upon a shorter stalk.
   - CHERRY.

4. CORNELION.
   - Semprevivent: having stomes with very small kernels: || either that
     which hath long narrow leaves, bony underneath, the fruit not esculent
     till pickled: or that which hath very long leaves, like those of
     Reed, the fruit growing in clusters, of a pleasant taste.
   - OLIVE.

5. DATE.
   - Purgative: being sold in Apothecaries shops.
   - Used sometimes for food: || either that whose fruit is bigger: or that
     which bears a small black turbinate fruit, standing in a little cup, of a
     black, sweet, viscid pulp, adhering to the stone, which contains
     three seeds.
   - MIROBALANE.

6. SEBESTEN.
   - Not used for food: || either that whose fruit hath some resemblance to
     an Olive: or that which bears a red fruit, the leaf short, round, serrate,
     of a deep green.
   - WHITE JUJUBS
   - COMMON JUJUBS.

III BAC-
III. BACCIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

1. Mulberry. Not effulgent; having winged leaves; the wood more soft and spongy; either that, the younger branches of which are full of Pith, bearing the berries in an Umbel, being of an ill scent; or that which bears its berries in a close suit, the wood being used for giving a black tincture to Leather.

2. Selder.

3. Sumach. Hard; either that which bears its berries in an Umbel, being of a red colour and an acid taste; or that which bears a small, round, oblong fruit, in long clusters, having many hollow excresences like Bladders.

4. STURPENTINE TREE. Single leaves; bearing a small black fruit upon a long foot-stalk, like that of a cherry, the leaves resembling those of Nettle.

5. NETTLE TREE. Evergreen; considerable for their berries; whether such as bear black berries; or either that whose leaves are more short, odorate, of a deep green, each berry containing two seeds; or that whose leaves are more pale, long, shining and serrate.

6. BAY.

7. LAUREL. Red berries; or either that which hath small narrow leaves of a dark green; or that which hath large shining prickly leaves.

8. HOLLY. White berries; having small round leaves of an ill scent, a hard close wood. Box. (wood of a yellowish colour.) Gum; either that which hath winged leaves, without an odd leaf at the end; or that which hath long narrow leaves, like those of Iris, producing a red Gum called Sanguis draconis.

9. SMASIC TREE.

10. DRAGON TREE.

Deciduous; either that whose fruit is Aromatical, being the bottom of the flower, which when ripe, grows turgid in the middle where the seeds are contained; or that of winged leaves, serrate, of a deep green, bearing white berries in clusters.

11. SCLOVE TREE.

12. BEDE TREE. Evergreen; or either that of an Aromatic wood used in Physick, having leaves like those of a Fig-tree, but less; or that of winged leaves, long, narrow, sharp pointed, bearing berries like those of Asfaragus, in clusters.

Sassafras.

INDIAN MOLLE.
IV. NUCIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are, 

European; containing in one common hulk

1. **Walnut.**
   - Thick and pulpy; having oyl kernels; either that which is the larger tree of winged leaves, odorate, having a rugged kernel, divided into several lobes; or that which is a leaff tree, having narrow ferrate leaves, and a smooth kernel.

2. **Almond.**
   - Thin husks, either such as are wholly encompassed; and covered by their hulks; whether that of winged leaves, having a white thin shell, upon which there is another rugged covering; or that whole leaf is like that of a quince, green above and white underneath, the fruit covered with a downy husk, the kernel of a bad taste.

3. **Pistacia.**
   - Open at one end; being smaller trees, of broad indented leaves, bearing catkins; either that of a larger kernel and thinner shell, whose husk is longer; or that of a leaff kernel and thicker shell, whose husk is shorter.

4. **Storax.**

5. **Small Nut.**
   - Several nuts: whose outward hulk is echinate and prickly; either that which hath long, smooth, deeply indented leaves, the hulk containing three or four Nuts: or that which bears a short, roundish, shining leaf, having a smooth bark, and Nuts of a triangular figure.

6. **Fagar.**

7. **Beech.**

8. **Smaller.**

9. **Exotic; containing in one common hulk**

   - One Nut; either that which is a large tree, bearing the largest Nut of all that are known, covered with a thick rine upon the shell: or that which hath a harde Aromatic kernel, covered immediately with a yellow, Aromatic husk, called Mace, upon which there is a thin shell, and upon that a pulpy coat.

10. **Nutmeg.**

11. **Several Nuts; having a covering**

   - More thin; whose kernels are used for the making of drinks, being but small trees; either that which grows in shady moist places, having many kernels together in a hulk: or that which is leis properly called a Nut, bearing a double kernel in a hulk, each of them being flat on one side, and gibbous on the other.

12. **Cocoa.**

13. **Buna arbor.**

14. **Gossipin.**

15. **Anacardium.**

16. **Saratkov.**

17. **Cotton Tree.**

18. **Anacardium.**

V. GLAN-
Chap. IV. Of Trees.

V. GLANDIFEROUS, and CONIFEROUS TREES, may be distinguished into such as are

Glandiferous:

1. *OAK.*

Bitter Oak.

Evergreen; either that which is a large tree, of a hard lasting wood, a rugged bark, the leaves waved at the edges; or that whose leaves are more deeply divided, bearing a larger fruit, standing in great thick rugged cups, used for tanning.

2. *SALDER.*

Holm Oak.

Cork Tree.

Coniferous:

1. *SALER.*

Larich Tree.

Evergreen; whose Cones are

Bigger; either that which is a large tall tree, bearing great roundish Cones of smooth scales, standing upwards, the leaves being small, narrow, and thick set together; or that which bears long slender leaves, two growing out together from one socket, the Cones consisting of hard woody scales.

2. *CEDAR.*

Larix.

3. *PINE.*

Larix.

Lesser; having

Long leaves; either that whose leaves encompass and cover the branches, bearing long Cones hanging downwards; or that whose leaves grow from each side of the stalk, being more flat, like those of box, green on the upper side, and whitish underneath, furcated at the end, bearing Cones shorter and thicker, growing erect.


5. *FEMALE FIRR TREE.*

Short leaves; either that which grows in a conical figure, bearing small roundish Cones; or that which hath compressed branches of a strong resinous sent, bearing small Cones encompassed with six scales.

6. *SCYPERRESS.*

Tree of Life.

VI. TREES
**VI. TREES** bearing their Seeds in SINGLE TEGUMENTS or Covers may be distinguished into such whole seeds are contained in Pods; called *Siliquous trees*; whether such whole Pods are larger; being
- Esculent; having winged leaves, and very broad Pods.
- CAROB, or *St. John's bread*.
- Purgative; either that which bears a round, black, and very long Pod, whose pulp is used as a benign purgative; or that which bears a thick Pod, having winged leaves, and a purgative pulp.
- CASSIA.
- TAMARIND.
- Lesser; having a round leaf, bearing elegant purple blossoms, and a thin Pod.
- JUDAS TREE.

**Membranaceous coverings**; whether
- Foliaceous; either that whose leaves are rough and indented, having a rugged bark; or that whose leaf is somewhat longer and smoother, having a more even bark.
- ELM.
- HORNBEAM.
- Alate seed-vessels; or Keys; whether such as do generally bear single Keys, having winged leaves, a smooth bark, and a tough wood.
- ASH.
- Double Keys; either that which hath smaller leaves, divided into five segments, being a brittle wood; or that which hath broader leaves, more deeply divided, being a soft wood.
- MAPLE.
- YSCAMORE.

**Catkins**; called *Feliferous trees*; whether such are of lesser leaves; either that which hath slender reddish twigs, smooth and white branches; or that which bears a roundish crenate leaf, upon very slender foot-salks, which makes them apt to shake upon every little breath of wind.
- BIRCH.
- ACORN.

**Larger leaves**; either that whose leaves are of a dark green, like those of *Row*, having a whitish bark, and growing in watery places; or that whose leaves are laciniate, being of a dark green above, and hoary white underneath.
- BLACK POPLAR.
- WHITE POPLAR.

**Larger leaves**; of a soft wood, growing most naturally in moist places; either that whose leaves are more dense and compact, being the larger tree; or that which is a leafe tree, having a broader leaf, and bearing larger Cat-kins.
- WILLOW.
- SALLOW.

**Round Buttons**; either that which hath broad leaves ending in a point, being smoother above then underneath, bearing a sweet blossom, and a round fruit about the bigness of a Pea, containing one seed; or that which hath a divided leaf, whose fruit is ecbinate or prickly, containing several seeds.
- SLIME TREE.
- PLANE TREE.
VII. TREES considered according to their WOODS or BARKS, may be distinguished into such as are principally known and taken notice of for their

Woods; according to their uses in

1. Physick; whether such as are esteemed

Cordial: being a hard, heavy, unctuous, Aromatic wood, the grain like that of Oak.

1. ALOE TREE.

Diaphoretic; of a hot biting taste; either that which is used against the Pox: or that which is commended as an Antidote against the biting of Serpents.

2. GUAIAiacum, Pockwood.

2. SNAKEWOOD.

Cooling and Astringent; whether that of a deep red, being hard, heavy, and of a finer grain, having a dull taste and no fent: or that which is yellowish, of a firstrate coarse grain, and fragrant smell like Musk.

3. RED SAUNDERS.

3. YELLOW SAUNDERS.

[Useful against the Stone and diseases of the Kidneys; either that which tinges Water so as to make it in several lights to appear of two colours, bluish and yellow, not considerable for taste or smell; or that which is yellowish in the middle, and white on the outside, having a hot tincture, and a fent like that of a white Rose.

4. LIGNUM NEPHRITICUM.

4. ROSEWOOD.

Mechanics; whether for

Dying a red colour; the former being a hard heavy wood of a firstrate grain, with streaks of black.

5. BRASIL WOOD.

5. LOG WOOD.

Fabric; uses; whether the making of

Cabinets; being capable of a fining polishure; either that of a black colour, a close grain, being very heavy: or that which is variegated with red and white.

6. EBONY.

6. PRINCES WOOD.

Tubes; for the convenience of Water, being straight slender trees, growing to a very great height, having a tuft of branches only at the top, the greatest part of them being pith, inclosed in a field of very hard wood, somewhat resembling a Rugh.

7. CABBIDGE TREE, Palmetto Royal.

Barks; or Rines; either that which is

Efficent; being Aromatic, and of a sweet taste.

8. CINNAMON.

Medicinal; either that which is sovereign a remedy for the cure of Agues, being of a dark colour, no considerable fent; or that which is of an Afo colour, and a hot biting fent, good against the Scurvy.

9. SCORTEX FEBRIFUGUS PERUVIANUS, Februits powder.

9. CORTEX WINTERANUS.

VIII. TREES
VI. TREES bearing their Seeds in SINGLE TEGUMENTS or Coverings, may be distinguished into such whole seeds are contained in Pods; called Siliqueous trees; whether such whole Pods are larger; being

\[
\text{(1. CAROB, } \text{St john's bread,)} \\
\text{(2. PURGATIVE, } \text{either that which bears a round, black, and very long Pod, whose pulp is used as a benign purgative: or that which bears a thick Pod, having winged leaves, and a purgative pulp.)} \\
\text{SCASSIA.} \\
\text{STAMARIND.} \\
\text{LEFFER; having a round leaf, bearing elegant purple blossoms, and a thin Pod.} \\
\text{JUDAS TREE.} \\
\text{(Pod.)} \\
\text{Membranaceous coverings; whether Foliaceous bucks; || either that whose leaves are rough and indented, having a rugged bark: or that whose leaf is somewhat longer and smoother, having a more even bark.} \\
\text{SELIM.} \\
\text{HORNBEAM.} \\
\text{Sycamore.} \\
\text{Sycamore.} \\
\text{Sycamore.} \\
\text{ACER MINUS.} \\
\text{ACER MAJUS.} \\
\text{ACER MAJUS.} \\
\text{MAPLE.} \\
\text{SYCAMORE.} \\
\text{Catkins; called Tusiferous trees; whether such as are of} \\
\text{LEFFER leaves; || either that which hath slender reddish twigs, smooth and white branches: or that which bears a roundish crenate leaf, upon very slender foot-salks, which makes them apt to shake upon every little breath of wind.} \\
\text{BIRCH.} \\
\text{A-PIN.} \\
\text{LARGER leaves; || either that whose leaves are of a dark green, like those of Toy, having a whitish bark, and growing in watery places: or that whose leaves are laminated, being of a dark green above, and hoary white underneath.} \\
\text{BLACK POPLAR.} \\
\text{WHITE POPLAR.} \\
\text{LARGER leaves: of a soft wood, growing most naturally in moist places; || either that whose leaves are more dense and compact, being the larger tree: or that which is a leaffe tree, having a broader leaf, and bearing larger Cat-kins.} \\
\text{WILLOW.} \\
\text{SALLOW.} \\
\text{Round Buttons; || either that which hath broad leaves ending in a point, being smoother above than underneath, bearing a sweet blossom, and a round fruit about the bigness of a Pea, containing one seed: or that which hath a divided leaf; whose fruit is crenate or prickly, containing several seeds} \\
\text{SLIME TREE.} \\
\text{PLANE TREE.} \\
\text{VII. TREES}
Chap. IV. Of Trees.

VI. TREES considered according to their WOODS or BARKS, may be distinguished into such as are principally known and taken notice of for their

1. WOODS, according to their uses in

Physick; whether such as are esteemed

Cordial: being a hard, heavy, unctuous, Aromatic wood, the grain

like that of Oak.

1. ALOE TREE.

Diaphoretic: of a hot biting taste; either that which is used against the Pox: or that which is commended as an Antidote against the biting of Serpents.

2. GLUAIAEUM, Pockwood.

3. SNAKEWOOD.

Cooling and Astringent; whether that of a deep red, being hard, heavy, and of a finer grain, having a dull taste and no scent; or that which is yellowish, of a strait course grain, and fragrant smell like Musk.

3. RED SAUNDERS.

2. YELLOW SAUNDERS.

Useful against the Stone and diseases of the Kidneys; either that which tinges Water so, as to make it in several lights to appear of two colours, bluish and yellow, not considerable for taste or smell: or that which is yellowish in the middle, and white on the outside, having a hot taste, and a lent like that of a white Rose.

3. LIGNUM NEPHTRICUM.

2. ROSEWOOD.

Mechanics; whether for

Dying a red colour; the former being a hard, heavy wood of a strait grain, with streaks of black.

1. BRASIL WOOD.

5. LOG WOOD.

Fabrice uses; whether the making of

Cabinets; being capable of a shining politure; either that of a black colour, a close grain, being very heavy; or that which is variegated with red and white.

6. EBONY.

2. PRINCES WOOD.

Tubes; for the convenience of Water, being strong, slender trees, growing to a very great height, having a tuft of branches only at the top, the greatest part of them being pith, inclosed in a shell of very hard wood, somewhat resembling a Rush.

7. CABBIDGE TREE, Palmetto Royal.

Bark; or Rines; either that which is

Effulent; being aromatic, and of a sweet taste.

8. CINNAMON.

Medicinal; either that which is sovereign a remedy for the cure of Aques, being of a dark colour, no considerable taste: or that which is of an Abo colour, and a hot biting taste, good against the Scurvy.

9. CORTEX FEVRIFUGUS PERUVIANUS, Jujitsu powder.

9. CORTEX WINTERANUS.

VIII. TREES
VIII. TREES considered according to their GUMMS or ROSINS, may be distinguished; either according to their
\[Gumms\] whether
\(\text{Odorate; being of a bitter taft, proceeding from an exotic thorny Tree.}\)
\[Myrrha.\]
1. MYRRHE.

\text{Not odorate; either that which proceeds from an Egyptian thorny tree: or that which is of a yellowish colour and bitter taft, leaving behind it a kind of sweet rellish, somewhat like Liscorica.}\n\[Gumm ARABICK.\]
2. SARCOCCOLLA.

\text{Rosins; whose consistence is more solid; and hard}\n\[Odorate; having a more pleasant sent; used for}\n\text{Suffumigations; being transparent; having}\n\text{Lesser grains; either that which proceeds from an Arabian tree; or that which is of near resemblance to this, proceeding from an Ethiopian Olive, of a whitish colour mixed with yellow particles.}\n\[FRANKINCENSE, Olibanum.\]
3. \[GUM ELEMI.\]

\text{Bigger grains; proceeding from an American tree, the latter of which is more clear and transparent.}\n\[GUMMI ANIMAE.\]
4. \[COPAL.\]

\text{Perfumes; either that which is of a more hard consistence, and more tenacious; or that which is more easily dissolved.}\n\[CARANNA.\]
5. \[BENJAMIN.\]

\text{Less pleasant sent; either that which is more volatile; white and transparent from several trees.}\n\[CAMPHIRE.\]
6. \[CPhIRE.\]

\text{Less volatile; either that which is unctuous and bittersift, easily growing soft, proceeding from an exotic thorny tree; or that which proceeds from a tall tree like Poplar.}\n\[BDELIUM.\]
7. \[TACA MAHACA.\]

\text{Not odorate; of a red tincture, used in painting and varnishing.}\n\[LAKE.\]
8. \[Lacca.\]

\text{Liquid; being of a sweet sent; either that which is of a more strong smell; or that which is of a reddish colour, used for stopping defluxions.}\n\[LIQUIDAMBRA.\]
9. \[BALSAMUM PERUVIANUM.\]

CHAP.
CHAPTER V.

I. Concerning Animals, the general distribution of them. II. Of exanguious Animals. III. Of Fish. IV. Of Birds. V. Of Beasts. VI. A Digression concerning Noah's Ark.

Sensitive creatures may be distinguished into such as are counted more

Imperfect; which have something analogous to blood, but are destitute of that red juice commonly so called, being therefore titled EXANGUIOUS, having either no legs, or more legs then four,

Perfect; whether

FISHES, which have no legs, but fins answerable to them, being covered with a naked skin, or with scales, whose proper motion is swimming.

BIRDS, which have two legs and two wings, whose bodies are covered with feathers, being oviparous, whose proper motion is flying.

BEASTS, which are for the most part, four-footed, hairy, and viviparous, excepting only some few which are without feet or hair, and are oviparous.

It may be observed to be amongst these (as it is amongst the other ranks of Beings,) that the more perfect kinds are the least numerous. Upon which account, Insects being the most minute and imperfect, and some of them (perhaps) of a spontaneous generation, are of the greatest variety, tho' by reason of their littleness, the several Species of them, have not hitherto been sufficiently enumerated or described, by those Authors who have particularly applied themselves to this study.

There are fundry of these, as likewise of other Animals, which have no Latin names, as being unknown to the Romans, & there are fundry which have no English names, as being strangers to us. And amongst those, that have English names, some are here described by their usual Appellations in Latin, because I knew not at present how to render them properly in English: And some there are peculiar to some coasts and rivers, and not commonly known elsewhere, which are hard to be enumerated.

As for fictitious Animals, as Syren, or Mermaid, Phenix, Griffin, Harpy, Ruck, Centaur, Satyr, &c. there is no provision made for them in these tables, because they may be infinite; and besides, being but bare names, and no more, they may be expressed as Individuals are.
Of Exanguious Animals.

The two kinds of more imperfect animals, which are deficient of that red juice, commonly called blood, are called Exanguious; to which may be annexed that general name given to the least kinds of these, viz. Insects, from that incisure or resemblance of cutting what is common to most of them in some part of their bodies.

These EXANGUOUS ANIMALS may be distinguished into

1. **Insects**; usually called Insects; whether such whose generation is

2. Analogous to that of other Animals; which breed young like themselves, growing from a leffer to a greater magnitude, not being transmutable into any other Insect; whether such as have

3. NO FEET OR BUT SIX feet, being WITHOUT WINGS. I.

4. SIX FEET and WINGS, or MORE feet THEN SIX. II.

5. Anomalous; whether such as

6. ARE DESIGNED TO A FURTHER TRASMUTATION. III.

7. Have in their production undergone several mutations; being first Eggs, then Maggots or Caterpillars, then Aurelia, and then flying Insects, which after their first production do not increase in magnitude; whether such as have

8. SNAKED WINGS. IV.

9. SHEATHED WINGS. V.

Greater; whether

10. Hard; whose bones are on their outside; being either

11. CRUSTACEOUS; namely such as are wholly covered with a tough flexible substance, having generally eight legs, besides a pair of claws, and two or more annulated horns or feelers. VI.

12. TESTACEOUS; of a more hard and brittle substance

13. TURBINATED; consisting of a cone-like cavity, rouled up in a spiral, which beginning at the aperture or mouth of them, doth generally proceed from the left hand to the right. VII

14. NOT TURBINATED. VIII.

15. SOFT. IX.

I. INSECTS
Chap. V. Of Exanguious Animals.

1. INSECTS of an Analogous generation, having no feet, or but fix feet, being without wings, may be distributed into those that are Apoda; without feet.

More oblong and round;

Larger;

More slender of a reddish colour, with very little distinction of parts; either that which breeds in the earth: or that which breeds in the bodies of children.

SEARTH WORM.

BELLY WORM.

More thick; either that which breeds in watery places, being used for the drawing of blood: or that which is covered with a slimy moisture, having four little horns like prominencies, or feelers.

SLEECH.

SNAIL.

Lesser; breeding in Animals; either the more minute, being small white Worms, breeding in the lower guts of Men: or the bigger, sticking their heads in the inward membranes of Horses stomachs or guts.

ASCARIDES.

3. BOTTS.

More short and flat; either that whose shape doth somewhat resemble a Flounder, found both in waters, and in the branches of the Forms bicornis, and the liver of several of the Ruminant kind: or that of a Quadrate body, with a little trunk standing out betwixt two Antennæ, and six stringy substances behind, living in the Sea.

FLUKE.

4. ASILUS.

Hexapoda; having six feet.

Terrorial;

Greater;

More slender; either that whose body is somewhat compressed, sending out a light from her tail: or that which is of a whitish colour, more oblong, breeding in Meal.

GLOW WORM.

MEAL WORM, Gentle.

Less slender; either of a Darker colour; being like a Beetle without wings, but seeming to have some little rudiments of wings, noted for being apt upon a touch to send out a yellowish oily substance from his joints.

PROSCARAB.

Lighter colour; whether that which resembles a Locust without wings: or that which is of a Chestnut colour, flat, broad, soft, avoiding light places.

FIELD CRICKET.

COCK ROCHES.

Lesser; troublesome to other Animals; whether that of a paler colour: or that of a dark red, being salient.

SLOUSE.

FLEA.

Aquatic; having a compressed body, with an oblique decussation upon the back, and a long tail.

WATER SCORPION.
II. INSECTS of an Analogous generation, having either wings or more winged, or having above six legs.

II. INSECTS

Living in open fields; and feeding on plants; either that kind, by the swarms of which whole Countries have been sometimes destroyed, having long binder legs for leaping, making a noise by rubbing their legs against their wings: or that of a long slender breast, often holding up the two fore-legs, which are longer then the other.

1. LOCUST. Grasshopper.

Living in holes of the ground, and holes: either that which affects to reside near Heaths and Ovens, making a noise like a Locust, by the affliction of the wings, having the wings lying more close to the body; or that whose fore-legs are broad and strong, divided into fingers like those of a Moth, whereby it is unable in a very short space to dig a hole in the ground.

2. FEN-CRICKET. Euchromus, Claw-worm.

More compressed and broad; whether that which hath broad angular shoulders, being marked with an oblique decussation on the back, having the proboscis reversed under the belly; or that which is of a Ceejant colour, having large stiff wings, avoiding the light.

3. CICIMEX SILVESTRIS.

Aquatic; having a decussation or kind of Lozenge-mark on the back; either that which runs upon the top of the water, having long legs like those of a Spider; or that which hath two long swimming legs behind.

4. WATER SPIDER. (whereby he swims in the water.)

CICADA AQUATICA.

Not winged;

Terrestrial; having eight legs; being hurtful to Animals; either the

5. SPIDER.

6. SCORPION.

7. WHEAL WORM.

Clothes, being of a silver colour, mealy, oblong, of swift motion.

8. MOTH.

Fourteen legs; covered with a scaly armature, having a flat belly, and a gizzard back, being apt to roul it felt up when touched.


More
Chap. V. Of Exangniom Animals.

1. More than fourteen feet; whether that whole body is of a more com-

2. SCOLOPENDER. (pressed: or a more round figure.)

3. JULUS.

4. Aquatic; whether that which fixes to Fish, not much differing from an

5. Felin, but only in respect of the tail, which is somewhat broad; or that

6. SEA LOUSE, (whole back is more gibbous, being apt to skip.)

7. SEA FLEA, (spp. River Shrimp.)

III. INSECTS of an ANOMALOUS generation, designed for a further

8. Apoda; those that are without feet, considered according to the

9. General name; 1.

10. MAGGOT.

11. Particular kinds; whether such as are.

12. Sharp at both ends; either the bigger, producing the faviscous kind:

13. or the lesser, breeding in the excrescies of Oakes, and the tufts of Bri-

14. CARS, and sometimes creeping out of the fides of Caterpillars, produc-

15. ing a smaller sort of shining Fly, many of which are Sticinodes.

16. BEE MAGGOT, Grub.

17. SHINING FLY MAGGOT.

18. Broad and flat at their tails; either the greater, having two black

19. spots on the tail, the fore-part being more slender, with two little

20. black books upon the head, by fixing of which, this insect doth draw

21. his body forward, from whence Flies and Flies proceed; or the lesser, with

22. GENTILE. (a short erect tail, producing Flies of the Wolf kind.

23. WASP-LIKE FLY MAGGOT.

24. Pedata; having legs, whether

25. Hexapoda; such as have six legs.

26. Aquatic; living in the water; whether that which is naked, producing

27. Dragon-flies; or that which is in a case with little staws or flicks ad-

28. LIBELLA WORM. (being to it, producing May flies.

29. CADEW, Straw worm.

30. Terrestrial; breeding several sorts of Scarabs; whether that which is

31. of a strait figure: or that whose tail is inverted under the belly.

32. STRAIT BEETLE PRODUCING HEXAPOD.

33. WHIRL WORM.

34. More then six legs; consideral according to the

35. General name; comprehending all such, as besides three pair of slender

36. crooked legs, on the three first annuli next the head, have two or

37. more short thick legs behind, and two appendages at the tail. To

38. which may be adjudged the most principal of those.

39. CATERPILLAR.

40. SILK WORM

41. Particular kinds; whether having

42. Eight feet; which in its progressive motion doth first gather

43. its body up into a loop, resting it upon its hinder feet and the appen-

44. dages of the tail, and then thrusting himself forward, or else

45. GEOMETRA. (skipping forward.

46. SKIPPING WORM.

47. Many feet; amongst which the most common and numerous kind

48. have fourteen feet; whether those that are smooth: or those that

49. SMOOTH CATERPILLAR. (are bضعف.

50. PALMER WORM, Bear worms.
IV. NAKED WINGED INSECTS, which in their production do undergo several notations, may be distributed into such, whose wings are either Membranaceous; consisting of a thin transparent film, being bred of Apoda: without feet. Or Maggots or Worms that are Bigger; (habit and breed, having four wings; whether such as are Faviscous; or making of Combs, in which multitudes of them do co-Beneficial; by their gathering of Honey and Wax from Plants; or either that which is of a more oblong figure, the males of which called Drones are without wings, being commonly preferred in Gardens: or that which is more short, thick and hairy, living in SBE, Drone, Hive, Comb. (more wildly in lesser Swarms.

1. **HUMBLE-BEE.**

Harmful; by their destroyng of fruits, Bees, &c. being of an oblong figure, and a yellow colour; either the left of a lighter yellow: or the SWASP.

2. **HORNET.**

Not faviscous; having (Wasp):

Four wings: whether, such as in their shapes resemble Bees or SBE-LIKE FLY.

3. **SWASP-LIKE FLY.**

Two wings; whether that of a short thick body, of various bignesses and colours, proceeding from an oblong round Aurelia, feeding on flesh: or that of a yellowish colour, and longer legs, feeding on FLESH-FLY.

4. **DUNG FLY.**

Leaster; living gregariously; either that of an oblong body, with a deep incisure, having four wings, of which there are many that at sometimes are without wings; or that of a more slender body, a tuft on the head, living near watery places, having but two wings.

5. **GNAT.**

Pedata; having sex feet; whether those of Broad wings; either that which hath a great head, a long stout proboscis lying under the belly, making a loud noise, by the help of two stiff membranes that are upon his breast; or that which hath a near resemblance to a Butterfly, in respect of the largeness of the wings, but only (they are not farinaceous or ered.

6. **PAPILLOUS-CONE FLY.**

Narrow wings; being bred out of the water; either of a naked be- ed Worm: or of one that lives in a cave, to which little ticks and DRAGON FLY, Beets-bead.

7. **MAY FLY.**

Long legs; having but two wings.

8. **CRANE FLY.** Shepheards fly.

Farinaceous wings; being covered with a mealy substance easily coming off upon a touch, which in the Microscope appears to consist of small downy fater, as the most ingenious Mr. Hook hath first discovered; whether such whose wings in the utul posture are Erected; standing upright upon their back; being of great variety for colours and magnitudes, distinguishable into these two common kinds, such as appear by day, or by night, such as Tablet.

9. **SMOTH.** (strong, and the tail more broad.

Compressed, lying more flat on the body, the wings being more short and

10. **HAWK BUTTERFLY.**

V. SHEA-
Chapter V. Of Exanginous Animals.

V. SHEATHED WINGED INSECTS, commonly called Beetles or Scarabs, may be distributed into such, whose covering are more thick, strong and bony; whether those that are accounted horned; having either one horn, the greater, the biggest of this tribe, the horn turning downwards; or the lesser, being one of the smallest of this tribe, having Antenna on each side of his front or horn, which together represent the Greek letter 4, breeding amongst and devouring Corn.

1. RHINOCEROTE.

1. WEEVILL.

Two horns;

Stiff, without joints; whether branched like those of a stag: or

STAG BEETLE. (not branched like those of a bull, Commum solani. Bacteri.)

2. BULL FLY BEETLE.

Limber and with joints; improperly called horns, being Antenna or feelers; either that whole Antenna are very long and re- cluse in the nest, or that which hath knobbed feelers was so long.

3. GOAT-CHAFER.

4. KNOBBED HORN'D BEETLE.

Not horned;

Terrestrial; having longer covering for their wings;

The greater;

1. Of a dark blackish colour, whether that which is most common: or that other of near resemblance to this, having ferrate legs, using to roll dung into little balls, by working backwards.

COMMON BEETLE. (with a brown foot, Scarabaeus vulgaris. Scarabaeus Bifurcatus.)

DUNG BEETLE.

4. Of a lighter colour; either that of a ruffe colour, living in Trees, having a long tharp tail, extended beyond the wings: or that

DORR, Grey Beetle. (of a shining green, feeding on Roots, Scarabaeus dorous.)

5. GREEN BEETLE.

The lesser; either that of a long slender body, frequent about houches, making a noise like the minute of a Watch, by striking the bottom of his breast against his body; or that of a more short round figure, living in the fields, being either wholly red, or

DEATH WATCH. (sometimes spotted with black, Scarabaeus dominicus. Scarabaeus psyllides.)

6. LADY-COW.

Shorter covering; not reaching half the length of their bodies, which are long and slender, having forked tails, which they turn up in their defence; or the greater which is black; or the less which

STAPHILINUS. (is of a reddish colour, Stephilium. Zonula.)

7. EARWIGG.

Aquatic; either the greater, living under water, having the hinder pair of legs longer for swimming, being said to fly out of the water sometimes in the night; or the lesser of a gibbous round swimming back.

GREAT WATER SCARAB. (playing on the top of the water, Scarabaeus aquare. major. Scarabaeus aquare. minor.)

LESS WATER SCARAB.

Thin, weak and flexible; of more oblong bodies; either that which is of a green, gilded, shining colour, used for Cansticks: or that which

SCANTHARIS. (in the night, Cinclina.)

9. GLOW WORM FLY.
VI. CRUSTACEOUS EXANGUOUS ANIMALS.

VI. The greater sort of EXANGUOUS ANIMALS being CRUSTACEOUS, may be distributed into such whose figure is more oblong:

1. The greater having
   \( \text{Naked shell; of a dark brown colour;} \) \( \text{or either that which hath four} \)
   \( \text{pair of legs and two great claws; or that which hath no claws, but} \)
   \( \text{five pair of legs, the feelers somewhat compressed, being thorny on} \)
   \( \text{the back.} \)

2. \text{LOBSTER.}
3. \text{LONG OISTER.}
4. \text{DOWNY SHELL; having a broad head, with two short, broad, laminate prominences from it, five pair of legs, and no claws.}
5. \text{SEA BEAR.}

The lesser; living in
6. \text{FRESH WATER; resembling a Lobster, but much less, of a hard shell.}
7. \text{CRAYFISH, Crevice.}
8. \text{SALT WATER; having a thinner shell, being of a pale flesh colour;}
   \( \text{or either that of a sharper tail, the two fore-legs being hooked and} \)
   \( \text{not forcipate; or that which hath a broader longer tail, with two} \)
   \( \text{purple spots upon it, being the greater.} \)
9. \text{SHRIMP, Prawn.}
10. \text{SQUILLA MANTIS.}

Shells of other Sea Fishes; having besides two claws, and two pair of legs, hanging out of the shell two other pair of soft hairy legs within the shell.
11. \text{HERMIT FISH, Souldier Fish.}

Roundfish, comprehending the Crab-kind, whose bodies are somewhat compressed, having generally shorter tails folded to their bellies.

The greater; having
12. \text{THICK, strong, short claws;} the latter of which hath ferrate prominences on the side of the claws, somewhat resembling the Comb of a Cock.
13. \text{COMMON CRABB.}
14. \text{SEA COCK.}

Slender claws; \( \text{or either that of a longer body, having two horns between his eyes, being rough on the back and red when alive;} \)
\( \text{or that whose upper shell doth extend beyond his body, having a long stiffe tail,} \)
15. \text{SCONCER MAJUS.}
16. \text{MOLLUCCA CRAB.}

The lesser; resembling
17. \text{A Common Crab; but being much less.}
18. \text{LITTLE CRABB.}

A Spider; whether that which is somewhat more oblong in the body, having a long spine; or that whose body is round.
19. \text{SEA SPIDER.}
20. \text{CRUSTACEOUS SPIDER.}
VII. TESTACEOUS TURBINATED exanguious ANIMALS, may be distributed into such as are More properly so called; whether such whose spiral convolutions do appear on the outside; being either not produced, but equal on both sides; or either the Greater, having several Diaphragms perforated, the Animal within somewhat resembling a Polypos: or the Left, being of a dark red colour, and found in fresh water.

1. **NAUTILUS**.
2. **WATER-SNAIL**.

Produced; whether

More short in the spiral production, considerable for having a Purple juice; heretofore used in Dying, the shells being either knobbed or thorny; or either that whose shell is very large and thick, being the strongest and heaviest of this kind, having a long aperture: or that which hath a roundish aperture, with a web or beak at one side of it.

3. **SMUREX**.
4. **PURPURA**.

Long aperture; or either that whose turbinated part is almost plain, and the part not turbinated, much produced, somewhat like a Cylinder; or that which is of a great bigness, having seven strong surmounted prominences from one side of the aperture.

5. **CYLINDROIDES**.
6. **AFORRAIS**.

Roundish aperture; or either that which is more prominent, having more revolutions, or that which is more compressed, having fewer revolutions, many of them having a knob by the aperture.

7. **SEA SNAIL**.
8. **SNERITES**.

More oblong; always ending in a sharp point, having either a more prominent base; or either the Greater: or the Lesser.

9. **BUCCINUM**.
10. **TURBO**.

Flat base; broad and round, being nearest to the figure of a Cone; the greater: or the lesser, whose base is left flat.

11. **STROCHUS**.
12. **PERIWINKLE, Welke**.

Do not appear on the outside; but are within the shell, having long apertures, or either that whose aperture is more narrow, being surmounted on either side: or that whose aperture is somewhat wider, not surmounted on the sides of it.

13. **VENUS SHELL**.
14. **PERSIAN SHELL**.

Less properly so called; being of near affinity to the Univalvs, the inside having a pearl-like shining colour, with several holes on one side, being at one end on the outside somewhat turbinated.

15. **SEA EAR**.
VIII. EXANGUIOUS TESTACEOUS ANIMALS NOT TURBINATED, may be distributed into such as are

1. Uniovolus; having but one shell; whether being
   Unmoved; flicking fast to Rocks or other things; whether that whose
   convexity doth somewhat resemble a short obtuse angled cone, having
   no hole at the top: or that which is of an oblong figure, somewhat cy-
   lindriead, fixed at the bottom to the place where first it was bred, with
   a limpet (an aperture at the top.

   1. CENTER FISH.

Echinus, echinus; the
tegus.

2. Mermaids Head.

Bravus; having two shells; whether more

Roundish; such whole outsiders are
   Smooth; whether that of a larger thicker shell, of a pearl-like shining,
   whose inward part towards the joint, doth end in a narrow stroke
   or cavity: or that which is whitish on the outside.

   3. MOTHER OF PEARL.

Conchus; marg-
conus; Ga-
leatus.


   Rough: whether that whose joint is more narrow, having no promi-
   nences in the inside of it: or that whose joint is more broad, with
   two prominences and two corresponding cavities in each shell.

   5. OYSTER.

Furrowed: whether the bigger: having one or two ear-like prominences
   on the outside towards the joint: or the left, having no such pro-
   minencies.

   6. SCOLLÓP.

Galene.

Echinus; echinus; the
tegus.

5. COCKLE.

Scoloplos.

6. SCHAMA.

Tellina.

More long; whether such as are

(c) dark blackish colour on the outside: whether the greater, which
from a joint at one end more acute and slender, doth grow out
to a great length, becoming broad at the other end, having a sli-
like substance within the shell: or the less, of which one kind hath
the joint at the end, and is commonly eaten, the other hath the (joint on the side.

7. PINNA.

Musculina.

Not closed exactly in all parts of their shells: whether that which lies
in holes in a kind of marl at the bottom of the sea, having an ap-
erture near the joint, and a little book in the inside: or that which
is open at both ends, being the longest of all the rest, in proportion to

8. PHOLAS.

Solea.

Growing by a neck to other things; whose shell consists of five parts,
commonly (though scantily) said to produce a bird, being of a trian-
9. BARNICLE.

10. SOFT
IX. SOFT EXANGUOUS ANIMALS, may be distributed into such as are

More Perfect, having mouths like the beaks of Birds, with eight stringy substances about them serving instead of legs, their bodies containing a black liquor like ink; whether those whole bodies are more Obround, having

1. No Antenne; or feelers, and being without any bone; or either the greatest, growing to a vast magnitude: or the less, whose legs are longer in proportion, being of a sweet sent.

2. SPOUR CONTRE, Preke, Polypos.

3. SWEET POLYPUS.

Antenna; or either the greater, with a great, thick, soft, not pellucid bone in the body; or the lesser, which is without such a bone, having small roundish flaps on either side of the body.

4. CUTTLE FISH.

2. LESSER CUTTLE.

Oblong; or either that of longer Antenna with triangular flaps, having a long pellucid bone resembling a Sword: or that of shorter Antenna, having the triangular flaps nearer the tail, being of a reddish colour.

5. REDDISH SLEVE.

Less perfect; counted Zoophytes, as being betwixt Plants and Animals; whether such as have

More distinition of parts; or either that which hath some resemblance to a Hare: or that which hath some resemblance to a naked black Snail, without horns.

6. SEA HARE.

4. HOLOTHURIUS.

Less distinition of parts; Pellucid; being a kind of Gelly, roundish at the top, marked with reddish lines in the form of a Star, or Rose, having several kinds of rays like legs, proceeding from the middle of it.

5. BLUBBER.

Not pellucid; usually sticking to other things; or either that which is of various figures, being covered with a hard callous skin, containing an elastic pulpy substance: or that which is of a jelly consistence, having no hard skin, being of various shapes and bigness, some of them tingling the hand upon the touch.

6. TETHYA.

2. SEA NETTLE.
Of Fish.

Of Fish.

FISH may be distributed into such as are

Viviparous; and skinned; whose figure is either

OBLONG and roundish. I.

FLAT or thick. II.

Oviparous; whether such as do generally belong to

Salt water; to be further distinguished by their

Finns on the back; whether such, the rays of whose fins are

Wholly soft and flexible. III.

Partly soft, and partly spinous; having

Two finns on the back. IV.

But one finn. V.

Figure; whether

OBLONG. VI.

FLAT. VII.

CRUSTACEOUS COVERING. VIII.

Fresh water; being scaly. IX.

I. VIVIPAROUS OBLONG FISH, may be distributed into such as are

Cetaceans; breeding their young within them, having lungs and no gills,

and but one pair of finns; either the greatest of all living creatures, of

which there are several species, one without teeth or a tube to cast

water, another with teeth and such a tube, and another with a large

long horn; or that other Fish of a lesser magnitude, which is gregarious,

often appearing above water.

WHALE.

1. Cetaceae. Porpoise; Dolphin.

Cartilagineous; said to hatch their young ones within their bellies, whose

mouths are placed under their noses; whether such as are more

proper to the sea; having generally a double penis, wide mouths, and

five apertures on each side instead of gills; to be further distinguished

by their having

Long snouts or prominences; either in the fashion of a saw, or

in the figure of a sword, being without those apertures on the side,

common to the rest.

2. Saw-fish.

3. Sword-fish.

Canis canis. Harke.

Lips rough like a File, but without teeth; either the Greater; or the Lesser.


5. Spotted hound-fish.

Thorns on their backs; either joining to the former part of the

finns; or obliquely crossing the rays of the finn.

6. Thornback dog.

Chap. V. 
Of Fish. 133

The aperture of their mouths, nearer to their noses than any of the other sorts of Dog-fish; and being spotted; either with large black spots; or with smaller spots.

6. GREATER DOG-FISH.

LESSER DOG-FISH.

A beak-like the head of a Crotch, with the eyes at the ends of the transverse, growing to a vast bigness; or having a very long slender tail.

SZYGENA.

7. BONE-FISH.

Common to salt and fresh water; having gills, but no teeth, their mouths being placed under their noses; either that whose body is penta-gonowe, having five rows of bonny lamins, not properly scales, four strings hanging before the mouth: or that which is more round.

SZTURGEON.

8. CHUSO.

II. VIVIPAROUS CARTILAGINOUS FISH, whose bodies are not long and round, may be distributed into such as are flat and broad; distinguishable by some peculiarity in their parts, as to

Length; of the

Tail: being either

Spinous, having a sharp serrated thorn on the tail counted venomous: either that whose snout is less or more prominent.

1. PASTINACA.

AQUILA.

Not spinous: either that whose back is smooth; or thorny.

2. FLARE.

3. THORNBACK.

Snout: being sharp: either that whose body is shorter in proportion to the breadth: or that whose body is longer.

4. RAIA OXYZYNCHOS, Maid.

5. SQUATINO-RAIA.

Breadth of the head: having a thick, short tail, in the fashion of a Battlesore; either that which hath five purple spots on the back: or that which hath one round aperture for each gill, a vast mouth, with stringy substances on his head and back.

6. CRAMP-FISH.

SEA-DIVEL.

Situation of the mouth; which opens at the end of the snout, and not underneath, as the rest of this tribe; having a more oblong body, and a very rough skin, with funny substances, standing out from each side like wings.

7. SCATE, Angelfish.

Thick and short: either that which hath no tail, but resembles the head of a Fish cut off, with one tooth in each jaw, and one hole for each gill: or that which is of a reddish colour and spinous.

8. SMOLE.

LUMP.
III. OVIPAROUS FISH, whose back FINNS are wholly soft and flexible, may be distinguished into such as have three such soft fins on their back; namely the Cod-kind, which use to be preferred for humane food by salting; either the shorter and thicker; whether

Larger; || either that which hath a kind of beard: or that of a black coloured back.

COD FISH, Keeling.

COLE-FISH.

Larger; || either that which hath a black spot on either side: or that which is of a softer body, having very small scales, being the least of this kind.

SHADDOCK.

2. WHITING.

Longer and more slender; || either that whose flesh when salted, looks yellow, and is more brittle: or that other of near resemblance to this, whose hinder fin seems to be two, by reason of its rising up higher in the further part, tho' it be properly but one.

SLING.

3. HAAK, Poor John.

Two soft flexible fins; either the bigger; whether the

Tunny kind; having very small scales, scarce discernable, with several pinnæ both above and below, besides their fins, being of a shining hue on the back, and a silver colour on the belly and sides; the

Larger; || either that which hath no streaks on the sides: or that which hath oblique transverse streaks from head to tail.

TUNNY.

4. PELAMIS.

Larger; having oblique transverse streaks more undulated.

5. MACKEREL.

Flying fish; having large spotted fins like wings, with two long strong thorns behind the head: to which may be adjoined for its affinity in flying, that other Fish, which hath but one soft fin on the back, with large scales near his tail.

6. KITE-FISH.

7. SWALLOW-FISH.

Least kind; distinguishable by their having the lower pair of fins connected; || latter having a shorter head, and more tuid fins.

Sea Gudgeon.

8. PAGANELUS.

The rays of the former fin on the back, rising up much higher then the membrane which connects them; || either that whole former pair of fins are connected: or that which hath a hole instead of gills, whose eyes stand more close together.

9. APHIA GUBITÉS.
Chap. V. 

Of Fish.

One soft, flexible finn; distinguishable by their
Being of the Herring kind; namely, scaly, without teeth, of a bright silver colour on the belly, and a dark shining colour on the back, presently dying when taken out of the water, having generally a row of sharp prickles under the belly; whether the
larger;

More common; being gregarious, swimming together in great multitudes; the greater: or the lesser.

Herring. Sprat. (Harengus ma-

Pilchard. (Harengus mi-

Lesse common; being somewhat bigger and flatter than a Herring, with several black spots on the sides, coming up into Rivers.

Shad.

Lesser; either that which is more proper to salt water, being long and roundish, having the upper mandible much more produced than the other; or that which lives in Lakes, being of a broader figure than the former.

Anchovy.

Chalics, Sarda.

Being of the Horn-fish kind; having a longer slender body and a long snout; either that which is more known and common in Europe, having one finn from the anus to the tail, and another opposite on the back, the vertebra or back-bone being of a green colour: or that which is here left common, belonging to the West-Indies, having no finn upon his tail.

Needle-fish.

Tobacco-Pipe-fish.

Having between the eyes two finn-like substances; and but two or three rays in the lower pair of fins, with a row of small teeth, and a fang at each end; either that which hath upon his back-finn a beautiful spot segregated with rundles; or that whole finn is of an unequal altitude.

Blenius.

Scorpioidea.

Wanting the lower pair of fins; of a deep figure, somewhat resembling that of a Turbot: or being of a red colour; with large scales, a great flat head, steep from the eyes to the snout.

Stromateus. Callithysis.

Novacula.

Having some sharp teeth; and several other round broad teeth in the palate, the tops of which are commonly fold for Toadstones.

Lupus Marinus Schonfeldii.

Breadth or depth downwards; either that which hath two long rays extending beyond the tail, one from the back, the other from the belly: or that which hath but one long ray, like a Bodkin, proceeding from the fin on the back. Both exotic Fishes, described by Margravins.

Sparu.

Guaperua.
IV. OVIPAROUS FISH, having two fins on the back, whereof the former is spinous and stiffe, and the other soft and flexible, may be distinguished into the

Bigger kind; whose figure is

Shorter; distinguishable by their

Having small scales; being square towards the tail, which is forked; or else being of a more deep figure, with the rays of the fore-finn very low, the former of them pointing towards the head.

1. S'A' $A$IA, Leccia Salutari.

Glaucus.

Having the fins almost joined; either that with a little short beard under the chin, being undulated obliquely from the back to the belly with bluish and yellow streaks; or that other of a near resemblance to this, only without a beard and of a more black colour.

2. Scoracinus.

S'umbra.

Longer; having a large mouth, with sharp teeth; either that which is spotted when young, being very voracious; or that other of some resemblance to the former, having large scales, an oblique angled mouth, with streaks of black and white from head to tail.

S' lupus.

3. English Mullet.

Lesser kind; whether such as are considerable for

Having two or three long prominences like fingers before their lower fins; great bonny beads, large broad fins, called the Gourmet-kind, to be further distinguished by their

Colour; Red, or Grey.

Grend Gournet, Rochet.


Forked fins; by reason of two flat prominences resembling horns; either that of shorter; or that of longer horns, the latter of which is covered with large bonny scales, with eight rows of thorns, the body oblong, having but two fingers.

5. Lyra Altera Rondeletii.

Being of a reddish colour; with two long prominences from the lower jaw, esteemed delicate food; either the bigger, whose scales are larger and stick faster to the skin; or the lesser, whose scales are less, and apt to come off upon a touch.

6. True Mullet.

Lesser Mullet.

The length of their bodies; whether

Having the lower mandible longer then the other, the fins on the back being at a greater distance; or having the second fin on the back very small, with a wide mouth like that of a Serpent.

7. Sphyraena.
Of Fish.

8. SWEAVER, Dragon-fish.
9. STRACHURUS.

Wanting the lower pair of fins; or being of a reddish colour, without teeth, having the scales edged with short hairy filaments, which makes it rough to the touch.

9. SAPER.

Having a long slender snout; with a strong movable serrated horn, belonging to the former fin on the back, inclining towards the tail with bonny substances instead of the lower fins, the fins on the back being nearer to the tail then in other fish; or having a strong serrated horn standing upright on the head.

10. TRUMPET-FISH.

Having the mouth and eyes reversed, looking upwards; or having a great beard, very wide gills, and but three rays in the lower pair of fins, the body being spotted.

11. MONOCEROS CLUSI.

Having of a deep figure, without scales, having on each side a broad black spot, and long bristles rising up above the rays of the fins.

12. DOREE, St. Peter's fish.
V. OVIPAROUS FISH having one finn on the back, the rays of which are partly stiff and sinuous, and partly soft and flexible, may be distinguished into such whose figure is more Broad; or deep; whether European;

Bigger, distinguishable by their COLOURS; whether

1. \text{Sparus.}

\text{Streaked with yellow from head to tail;} || either that whose streaks are more obscure, being of a shorter body; or that whose streaks are more conspicuous, being of a longer body.

2. \text{Scatharus.}

\text{Streaked with a dark colour, transverse the back;} || either that whose streaks are more obscure, being of a shorter broader figure, and having broad flat teeth; or that whose streaks are more conspicuous, being of a longer body.

3. \text{Salpa.}

\text{Reddish on the back and sides;} || either the greater, having a dark spot on each side near the head; or the lesser, being without such a spot.

4. \text{Rubello.}

Being somewhat more produced in their bodies than the others of this deep kind; || either that which is black about the tail, having great eyes; or that of a reddish colour, with four remarkable teeth in either jaw.

5. \text{Melanurus.}

\text{Having the finn on the back, low in the middle; that it seems two, with great beads full of prickers, counted venomous;} || either the greater, of a reddish colour; or the lesser.

6. \text{Greater Scorpion-Fish.}

\text{Lesser Scorpion-Fish.}

Leaf of these deep fishes, of a dark colour, with large scales, and long streaks from head to tail.

7. \text{Chromis.}

\text{Indian;} described by Margravius; || either that of a forked tail, having two prickers on the cover of each gill; or that which hath broad spots on either side.

8. \text{Jaguraca.}

\text{Jaguraca.}
Chap. V. Of Fish.

Long, distinguishable by Variety and beauty of colours: either the Greater, of which there are several kinds, the most beautiful of which is called Pavo; the more dark, Merula; or the Lesser.

9. TEXTUS.

Dark broad streaks crossing the back, considerable for having Heads variegated with red and blue; either the Greater: or the Lesser, having a black spot in the middle of the fin on his back.

10. TEXTUS.

The lower jaw longer than the upper; either that which is without prickles: or that which hath two prickles on the cover of the gills.

11. TEXTUS.

A broad black spot on either side; or very great eyes in proportion to the body.

12. TEXTUS.

T a VI. OVL-
VI. OVIPAROUS FISH OF AN OBLONG FIGURE, being generally without scales, having slimy skins, apt to bend and twist with their bodies more than other Fisb, may be distributed into such as are

European; being either
Proper to Sea-water;
Longer;

Round, whether
More thick; either that which hath but one pair of swimming fins, and two little horns: or that which hath no swimming fins, with four little horns, and a sharp snout, the skin variegated with yellow.

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Chap. V. Of Fish.

1. One pair of fins.
7. EEL. *Anguilla.*

7. Indian, described by Imperatis; || either that with two long horns reversed over the back; or that which hath a flatness on his head and part of his back, in which there are divers transverse rimule or chinks.

8. 3 SPADA MARINA.
8. REMORA IMPERATI.

VII. PLAIN or flat FISH, being oviparous and bonny, both whose eyes are on the same side of the flat, and the mouth transverse, swimming broadwise, are either

Oblong or squamous;

1. Greater; having the mouth on the right side of the eyes; || either that which is not spotted; or that which is spotted.

2. COMMON SOLE.

1. SPOTTED SOLE.

Lesser; having the mouth on the left side of the eyes, having bigger scales.

2. POLE.

Square or;

Greater; || either that of a grey marble colour, squamous, having the eyes on the right side; or that which hath the eyes on the left side, being the biggest of this Tribe.

3. TURBUT.

3. HALIBUT.

Middle kind; being of a dark grey, and full of small asperities.

4. BRETT.

Lesser kind; || either that of a sandy reddish colour, without scales or asperities, having the eyes on the left side; or that which is reddish, squamous, and with black spots.

5. SPLAIS.

5. FLOUNDER, Fluke.
VIII. FISHES OF A HARD CRUSTACEOUS SKIN, may be distributed into such as are for the figure of them, either

\[ \text{Spherical: having two broad teeth like those of men; \textit{whether}} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
&\text{Without thorns; or either that which hath a more prominent mouth, and a} \\
&\text{bony breast; or that which is encompassed with very short hairs; close} \\
&\text{cleft.}
\end{align*} \]

2. \textit{SORBIS HIRSUTUS}.
3. \textit{SORBIS MURICATUS}.
4. \textit{SORBIS ECHINATUS}.

\[ \text{Angular: whether such as are more Perfect; either} \]

\[ \begin{align*}
&\text{Triangular; being variegated with angular figures on the body; \textit{either}} \\
&\text{that which is without horns: or with horns.}
\end{align*} \]

3. \textit{TRIANGULAR FISH}.

\[ \text{Pentagonal; or of a five angled figure, encompassed with pentagonal} \]

4. \textit{HOLOSTEUS}.

\[ \text{Imperfect; for which reason they are by some reckoned amongst insects, having tubes, with a kind of valve instead of mouths; \textit{either}} \]

\[ \text{that which is more oblong, of an Hexagonal figure to the end of the fin on the back, and after quadrangular: or that whose body is of an Heptagonal figure in the former part, and quadrangular in the hinder part, being shinnous, the head having some resemblance to that of a horse} \]

5. \textit{SACUS ARISTOTELIS}.
6. \textit{HIPPOCAMPUS}.

RADIAE; in the form of the Rays of a Star.

6. \textit{STARR-FISH}.

IX. SQUEAMOUS RIVER FISH, may be distributed into such as are

Bigger; whether (either Voracious; whose scales are set together either

More loose; being generally bigger, such as have on their backs

One fin; placed near the tail, with wide mouths, and sharp long teeth, every other of which is moveable.

1. PIKE, Jack, Pickerel.

Two fins; the hindermost of which is small, feathery and without rays, having generally teeth, which may be filched the Trout-kind, comprehending such as are.

\[ \text{Common to fresh and salt water; \textit{either}} \]

\[ \text{the biggest of a reddish fish: or the least of a white fish, and violaceous smell.} \]

2. \textit{SALMON}.

\[ \text{Proper to fresh water; whether} \]

\[ \text{Spotted; or the Lesser, living in Lakes.} \]

3. \textit{TROUT}.

\[ \text{Not spotted; considerable for being} \]

\[ \text{More round; \textit{either}} \]

\[ \text{that which is streaked from head to tail, having the fin on the back bigger and broader than in Trouts: or that having a long snout.} \]

4. \textit{GRAYLING}.

\[ \text{More} \]
Chap. V.  Of Fish.  142

1. More broad; and compressed, of a small mouth, without teeth; || the Greater, somewhat like a Herring; or the Lesser.

5. **PARRA.**

10. **LAVARETTUS.**

More close; and compact; being generally less scales in proportion than the others, having a wide mouth, without teeth, but aperities analogous to teeth, comprehending the Perch-kind, of which in sundry countries there are several varieties, distinguishable by their bigness or littleness, thickness or slender ness. But the two principal kinds to which the others may be reduced, are either such as have two fins on the back, the first spinous, and the other soft, with transverse black streaks on the side, being commonly the bigger; or but one fin, which is partly spinous, and partly soft, being of a yellowish colour, and commonly yellowish.

6. **PERCH.**

15. **RUffe.**

Not voracious, comprehending the Carp-kind, with have one fin on the back, no teeth in their mouth, but only in the orifice of their stomacks; over which teeth there is a kind of stone or bone, for the most part of a triangular figure, by abrasion against which, they grind their food; a bigger; comprehending such as delight more in the Standing waters; || either that whose scales are larger, and more loose, the first ray of the fin being strong and serrate, having four stringy prominences from the upper lip; or that whose scales are less and more compact, being very slimy, of a greenish colour, the lower pair of fins in the male being more thick and fleshy.

7. **CARPE.**

16. **TENCH.**

Running waters; whether such as are more thick and round; || either that which hath four stringy prominences resembling a beard; or that which hath a great head.

8. **BARBLE.**

17. **CHUB, Chevin.**

Broad and deep; || either the most broad; or that which is least broad, having commonly red eyes and fins.

9. **BREAM.**

18. **ROCHE.**

Lesser; floating usually towards the top of the water; || either that which is more thick, of some resemblance to a little Chub; or that which is more compressed and thin, lessening.

10. **DARE, Dace.**

19. **BLEAK, Blea.**

Lower parts of the water; near the ground; either such as have on the back one fin, with a kind of beard on the mouth; || the greater; or the lesser.

11. **SUIDGEON.**

20. **LOACH, Groundling.**

Two fins; with a large broad head.

12. **BULL-HEAD, Miller's-Thumb, Gull.**

Upper parts of the water; or near banks; || either that which hath but one fin on the back, being smooth; or that which hath two fins, being prickly, having three strong prickles on either side, and a kind of...
§ IV.

BIRDS may be distinguished by their usual place of living, their food, size, shape, use and other qualities, into

1. CARNIVOROUS; feeding chiefly on flesh. I.
2. PHYTIVOROUS; feeding on Vegetables, whether
   1. Of short round wings; fits for flight. II.
   2. Of long wings; and swifter flight; having their Bills either more
      1. LONG AND SLENDER, comprehending the Pigeon and
      2. Thrush-kind. III.
   3. SHORT AND THICK, comprehending the Bunting and Sparrow-kind. IV.
3. Insectivorous; feeding chiefly on Insects; (the several of them do
   likewise sometimes feed on Seeds) having slender, freight bills to
   thrust into holes, for the pecking out of Insects; whether the
4. GREATER KIND. V.
5. LEAST KIND. VI.

Aquatic; living either

6. About and near Watery Places. VII.
   In waters; whether
   1. FISSIPEDES; having the toes of their feet divided. VIII.
   2. PALMIPEDES; having the toes of their feet united by a membrane. IX.

I. CARNIVOROUS BIRDS, may be distinguished into such as are either

1. Rapacious; living upon the prey of other Animals, having hooked
   beaks and talons, amongst which the females are generally more large
   and strong and fierce.
2. Diurnal; preying in the day time.
   1. The bigger and stronger kind; noted either for quick Sight or Speed;
      the latter of which is by Geese distinguished from the former,
      that the beak of it doth not grow crooked immediately from
      the root, but only at the end or tip of it.
   2. VULTUR.

Aquila, Vultur.

The middle kind; being either made use of and trained up by Men
for the catching of other Birds, of which there are great varieties,
distinguished by their manner of flight, size, shape, the Birds
they prey upon, &c. or such others as are of near affinity to these,
but not commonly used to this purpose.

1. HAWK.
2. KITE, Buzzard, Glaed,
Of Birds.

The least kind; the former having prominent nostrils, being well known by his voice: the other with a process on the outside of the upper mandible.

SCUCKOO.

3. BUTCHER BIRD.

Nocturnal, preying in the night, having broad faces, and great eyes; of which, some have tufts of feathers standing out like long ears, or horns: others being without such tufts.

OWL HORNED.

4. OWL NOT HORNED.

Semiaquatic, feeding commonly either on Carrion, or other things, and more seldom on living Animals.

The Crow-kind; having a bill somewhat large and strait; amongst which, those that are most common with us, are of a deep black colour, in their bodies.

The bigger kind; Greater: or Left.

RAVEN.

5. CROW.

The lesser kind; having a mixture of dark brown with black; or being wholly black on the body, with red bill and legs.

6. SWAW.

7. THOUGH.

The Parrot-kind; of hooked bills, having two toes before, and two behind, considerate for the variety of beautiful colours, and the imitation of speech; the Greater: or the Left.

SPARRET.

The Py-kind; of a chattering voice, having many notes; either pyed with black and white, with a long train: or having some of the smaller feathers on each wing, variegated with blue and black.

8. MAGPY; Py.

The Woodpecker-kind; climbing upon trees and walls, in order to which they are furnished with strong feathers in their train, to support them in climbing and pecking; of which there are various species, reducible to these two kinds; such as have a very long tongue, with two claws behind and two before: or such as have shorter tongues, and but one toe behind.

9. SWOODPECKER OF LONG TONGUES.

SWOODPECKER OF SHORTER TONGUES.
Of Birds.

That kind of Eagle, which is

Of a dark yellow colour, having legs feathered down to the foot
Black all over, excepting a white spot between the shoulders on the back,
With a ring of white on his tail.
Feeding on Fish.

That kind of Vulture noted for

Perhaps the
Vultur Bute- raps, Ald.
Vultur amoenus, Dill.

Having his head and part of neck bare of feathers.
Being of a chestnut colour, and feathered down to the toes.
Being of a yellowish colour, very great, having some of the feathers of the wing, three foot long.

Hawks are usually distinguished into such are

Accipiter Pa- lumbarius, Accipiter frun- gilarius, Timonniitus.

Short winged, having their wings considerably shorter than their trains, of which there are usually reckoned three kinds.

Fem. Goshawk, Male Tawel.
F. Sparrhawker, M. Musket.
Kestrel.

Long winged, having their wings equal to, if not longer than their trains, of which there are usually reckoned these six kinds, noted for

F. Gerfalco, M. Jerkin.
Mountain Falcon.
F. Falcon, M. Tawel.
F. Lanner, M. Lanneret, Hobby.
F. Merlon, M. Jack-Merlon.

Kites may be distinguished into such as are noted for

Xelonia.
Buteo Tawel-
cher.
Anatania.
Pyrrhargus mi-
nus.

Having a very forked train.
Being or seeming bald on the head, having a round train, feeding on young Rabbits.
Feeding on Fish.
Being of a white or albino colour, with a white streak on the Train.

Lanius or Butcher bird, is of three several kinds, noted either for being

Of a reddish colour on the back, the most common somewhat bigger than a Sparrow.
Particoloured, of the same bigness with the former.
Albino-coloured, about the bigness of a Blackbird.

Owls horned are of three kinds, namely such as are noted for being

Of the bigness of an Eagle, feathered down to the toes.
Of the bigness of a tame Dove.
Of the bigness of a Missel bird, with a single feather on each side for a horn.
Chap. V. Of Birds. 147

Owls not horned, are of five kinds, namely such as are noted for
Having a border of feathers about the face, the legs feathered and toes hairy, about the
bigness of a Pigeon.

Having a ring of white feathers about each eye, a white bill, hairy legs and feet.

Being of a darker colour, living in Toy-bushes.

Being like a Cuckoo, having a short small bill, but a wide month.

Being the least of all, not bigger then a
Black bird.

Crows are usually distinguished into three kinds, namely that which is

\( \text{Carnivorous.} \)

\( \text{Fringivorous, of a black colour, gregarious, building} \)

\( \text{(a) Rook.} \)

\( \text{Corvus frugis.} \)

\( \text{(b) Black Crow.} \)

\( \text{Corvus Cheri} \)

To the Py-kind, those other birds may be reduced which are noted for

The wings and head of a bright azure.

A dark colour spotted with white.

A tuft of feathers on his head.

A bill bigger then his whole body.

A large bill, with a kind of horn reversed upon the bill.

Two long fringes like the small naked stem of a feather reaching from the back beyond the train, and strong legs and claws.

These three last exotic Birds are not perhaps so proper to this tribe, but

I know not at present how to reduce them better.

To the first sort of the Woodpecker-kind, those birds may be reduced which are noted for

Being Greater, of a

\( \text{Greenish colour, and a black spot on the head of the male.} \)

\( \text{Black colour, excepting a red spot upon the head of the Cock.} \)

Being of a lesser magnitude, about the bigness of a

\( \text{Black bird, variegated with black and white, with a red spot on the head of the Cock.} \)

\( \text{Holding the head on one side, somewhat bigger then a Sparrow, of a brownish colour.} \)

To the second sort of the Woodpecker-kind, those other birds may be reduced, which are noted for

An Ash colour, being about the bigness of a

\( \text{Sparrow.} \)

A long slender bill, being about the bigness of a Sparrow.

A long slender bill, being a little bigger then a

\( \text{Wren.} \)

Being about the same colour and bigness as a

\( \text{Lark, and noted for climbing upon Reeds.} \)

A greenish colour, and legs.
II. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT WINGS, less fit for
flight; may be distinguished into such as are
Flying; such as can bear up their bodies (tho' with some difficulty) by
the motion of their wings, for some considerable time and space, hav-
ing generally shorter bills, being pulveraceous, of whitish flesh, most
proper for food, having gizzards (i.e.) strong muscular stomachs, lay-
ing many eggs, called the Poultry-kind.

Domestic;
The most common; having the train compressed upwards.
1. COCK, Hen, Capon, Chicken, Pullet, Poultry.

Less common; having an elegant train, which is sometimes turned
up and spread, and spurs on the legs; either that whose colours
are more elegant and beautiful, having a tuft on the head: or that
which is less beautiful.

2. SPEACOCK.

3. TURKY.

Wild; either the
Bigger kind:
Living chiefly in woods; the former being distinguishable by hav-
ing a long train wherein the feathers do gradually increase to-
wards the middle: the other, by being feathered on the legs.

3. PHEASANT.

4. ATTABEG.
Living in open fields; having no heel or back claw; either the
greater, being about the bigness of a Turkey: or the less, being
about the bigness of a Pheasant.

5. BUSTARD.

6. ANAS CAMPESTRIS BELLONII.

Being serrate on each side of the claws, and hairy to the toes; either
the bigger, feeding usually on fine leaves: or the less, feeding on Heath,
of a black colour, the feathers of the train reveried sideways.

7. COCK OF THE WOOD.

8. HEATH COCK, Greens, Potts.

Middle kind; of a short train, to be further distinguished by their
Reddish Breasts; with the figure of a Horsehoe: or having a red bill

9. SPARTRIDGE.

10. RED PARTRIDGE.

Hairy legs; either that which hath a black spot under the bill: or
that which is wholly white excepting some black on the train, be-
ing hairy to the very nails or claws, living on the Alps.

11. HAZLE HEN.

12. LAGOPUS.

Least poultry-kind; either that which hath a short train, a small
back toe: or that which is of a deep body compressed upwards, hav-
ing longer legs: with a bill more like a Water-hen.

13. SQUAIL.

14. RAILE.

Not flying; being the biggest of all Birds; the one having only two, and
the other three claws.

15. SESTRICH.

16. CASSAWARE, Etc.

III. PHY-
III. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF LONG WINGS; and swifter.

1. Pigeon-kind; laying but two Eggs. The


Let us consider the fact that the reddest breast of each of the


4. Turtle.

5. Redwing.

6. Fieldfare.

7. S. Saxatilis, Raticula major.

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100. S. Saxatilis, Raticula major.
IV. PHYTIVOROUS BIRDS OF SHORT, THICK, strong BILLS, being generally Gransivorous, may be differing into such as do belong either to the

\[ Bunting kind \]; having a hard knob in the palate of the mouth.

\[ The bigger; being Canorous. \]

1. **BUNTING.**

\[ The Lesser; not esteemed for singing; \( \| \) either that of a yellowish body; or that which is yellow about the throat. \]

2. **YELLOW-HAMMER.**

3. **HORTILANE.**

**Sparrow-kind**; without such a knob in the mouth.

Not canorous;

1. **Sparrow.**

(\[ The more common and lesser kind; living either about houses; or in mountains, having a reddish head. \]

2. **MOUNTAIN SPARROW.**

The left common and greater kind; with a bigger stronger bill than the other, to break the stones of fruits for their kernels; \( \| \) either that without a croft; or that with one.

3. **COCOTHRAUSTES.**

4. **COCOTHRAUSTES CRISTATUS INDICUS.**

Canorous;

**Bigger**; \( \| \) either that with a great head and a red breast; or that with a croft bill, the upper and lower part crossing each other towards the middle, said to sing in Winter

5. **BILL-FINCH.** *Alpe, Nope.*

6. **SHELL-APPLE.** *Cross-bill.*

\[ Lesser considerable for their different colours; being either Greenish; the Bigger; or Lesser. \]

7. **GREENFINCH.**

8. **CANARY BIRD.**

Brownish;

\[ The Bigger; \( \| \) either that whose breast is of a diluter red; or that which is variegated with black on the head. \]

9. **SCHAFFINCH.**

10. **BRAMBLE, Brambling.**

\[ The Lesser; not red about the bill; or red about the bill. \]

11. **LINNET.**

12. **RED LINNET.**

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V. IN-
V. INSECTIVOROUS the GREATER, may be distinguished in such as are of
Swifter flight; comprehending the SWALLOW-kind, of long wings, forked trains, short legs, being much upon the wing. Birds of passage, coming in Summer.

The greater; building in Chimneys, variegated with black, and white, having a red spot on the breast: or building in Churches, of a blackish colour, very short feet, the biggest of this kind.

1. **SWALLOW.**
   1. **SWIFT.** Martlet, Church-Martin.

   The lesser; building about houses, of a white rump, and feathered down to the toes: or building in banks, with a broad spot on the breast.

2. **MARTIN.**
   2. **SAND-MARTIN.** Shore-bird.

Slower flight;

Camorows, considerable for
Singing in the night; being of a dark reddish colour.

3. NIGHTINGALE.

Having a long beak; the greater: or the less, living in watery places.

4. **LARK.**
   1. **TIT-LARK.**

Having a red breast; or a red train.

5. **ROBIN REDBREAST.**
   2. **RUDDOCK.**

6. **REDSTART.**

Not Camorows, considerable for
The delicacy and fineness of their legs; living either amongst Figs, of which there are several varieties, the most common and best known, being from his black head called Astricepilla: or living in holes of the ground, and having a white rump.

7. **BECCAFIGO.**

Having a long train, and frequently moving it; living either the more common one, which is black and white: or that which is least common, of a yellow colour.

8. **WHEAT-EAR.**

Living; either upon stony places or open Heaths: or that which creeps in hedges, having the back, like that of a common Sparrow, the breast of a Lead colour, with a black bill.

9. **STONE SMICH.**

10. **HEDGE SPARROW.**

VI. The
VI. The LEAST kind of INSECTIVOROUS BIRDS, may be distributed into such as are

Canorous; whether of a
Greenish colour in the body, to be further distinguished by the colour of the
Head; either that of a black; or that of a yellow head.

1. Ligurinus.
2. Serinus.
Neck, being of an ash colour.
3. Citrinella.
Brownish colour; and spotted, the train more erect.

Paefer Tricolor.

1. Not Canorous; being either
Greenish; considerable for having a tuft of yellow, or red feathers upon the head; or being in other respects of the same shape with this, but only wanting such a tuft.
2. Regulus Cristatus.
3. Regulus Non Cristatus.
Making a humming noise; of which there are several varieties not yet sufficiently described.
4. Humming Bird.

Variegated with black and white.

Fringillago.

1. The bigger; with a broad black spot down the breast.
2. Great Titmouse.

The lesser; considerable for having a bluish head; or a black head.

Parnus Carolinus.

1. Titmouse.
2. Colemouse.

A long train; or a tuft on the head.

Perns Caudatus.

1. Long Tailed Tit.
2. Crested Tit.

Perns Cristatus.
Chap. V. Of Beasts.

VII. AQUATIC BIRDS living about and NEAR WET PLACES, having longer legs and long slender bills for their more convenient going and fetching up their food in such places, may be distinguished into The Plover-kind, whose bills are about one inch and a quarter long.

1. LAPWING, Puct.

No tuft; || either that of a greenish color, wanting a back claw; or that of a grey color with a very small back claw.

2. GREY PLOVER.

The lesser; being without any back claw; || either that of a greyish color, caught by imitation; or that which hath a black fillet about the eyes, and a forked train.

3. DOTTEREL.

4. SEA LARK.

The Redshank-kind; whose bills are about two inches long.

The bigger; considerable for

(Having a red bill and legs; or for having a kind of ruffe about the neck of the males, of great variety of colours, being pugnacious.

5. REDSHANK.

6. RUFFE.

Being mixed of black and white; || whether the greater, having transverse streaks of black and white on the train; or the lesser, having only the exterior feathers of the train white.

7. STRINGA MAJOR.

8. STRINGA MINOR.

The lesser; having white bellies; || either that whose back is grey; or that of a dark brown colour.

9. KNOT.

10. STINT.

The Woodcock-kind; whose bills are about three inches long; whether having straight bills;

Frequenting fresh waters; of a fulvous colour splotted; || the greatest; or the left; the male of which latter is much left, and of a shorter bill than the female.

11. WOODCOCK.

12. SNipe.

Frequenting salt waters; || either that of a black and white colour, with red bill and legs, wanting a Postica; or that of a grey colour, having a Postica.

13. SEA BY.

14. GODWIT.

Crested bills; || either that of a grey colour; or that whose feathers are of an elegant scarlet, excepting the wings, which are black.

15. CURLEW.

16. GUARA BRASILEANA.
Of Birds.

VIII. AQUATIC BIRDS, living much in the water, being FISSIPEDES. || may be distinguished into such as are,

Not swimming; but wading; comprehending the Crane-kind, having long necks and legs, long and strong bills; whether sharp pointed bills; or either such whole necks are

Longer; considerable for

Building in means places; being bairy on the head, having the wind-pipe reversed in the form of the Letter S, and being Herbro-rows: or building on Houses and Chymneys, of a black and white colour, with red legs and bill, making a noise by the collision of the beak, being Piscivorous.

1. SCRANE.

2. STORK.

3. PHÆNICOPTER.

4. GRUUS BALEARICA.

5. ARDEA CINEREA MINOR.

6. GREATER WHITE HEARN.

7. LESSER WHITE HEARN.

8. SBITOUR.

9. BRASILEAN BITOUR.

Swimming; either

The Diving-kind, being much under water, and finn-footed, viz. with a membrane standing off on each side of the toes, having downy feathers, and wanting a train; || either the greater, having a longer bill; or the lesser, having a shorter bill.

10. GREAT DIDAPPER.

11. LITTLE DIDAPPER.

The More-hen-kind; whose bodies are somewhat compressed sideways; whether

Finn-footed; having a membrane of Sclopes edges on each side of the toes, a bald head, being of a black colour.

12. COOT.

Not finn-footed; || either the greater, which hath a little red baldness; or the lesser, having a long red bill.

13. GALLINULA SERICA,

IX. AQUA-
Chap. V.

Of Bird.

IX. AQUATIC PALMIPEDE. Birds, whose toes are joined together with a membrane, may be distinguished into such whole bills are either flat and blunt, being Herbivorous.

1. The greater, either the biggest of a white colour, having black legs; or the lesser, the males of which are commonly white.

- SWAN, Cygnus.

- GOOSE, Gander, Gossling.

- MIDDLE KIND, either the bigger, of a beautiful colour, the head of a dark green, the body white, with large spots of orange colour; or the lesser, having reddish legs.

- SHELDRAKE.

- DRAKE, Duck.

- LEAST KIND, either the bigger, having the bill and legs of a lead colour; or the lesser, being from the eyes to the hinder part of the head of a greenish colour.

- SWIDGIN.

- TEALE.

- SHARP, being generally Piscivorous.

- THE SODA GOOSE KIND, having the four toes joined together, whether white, either that which hath a long bill, hooked at the end, laying but one Egg; or having a great bag under the bill.

- SOLAN-GOOSE.

- PELLICAN.

- BLACK, the greater, used for catching of Fish; or the lesser.

- SCORMORANT.

- SHAGG.

- THE PUFFIN KIND, frequenting desert Islands, wanting a poitica, going upright, laying but one Egg, whether such as build their nests within the ground, in holes; either that which is more common in Europe, having the top of the head, the back, wings and train of a black colour, the rest white, the bill somewhat compressed upwards, short, of a triangular figure, and red at the point; to which may be adjointed that American Bird, of a like shape to this, but bigger.

- PUFFIN.

- SPENGUIN.

- ON THE GROUND, chiefly rocky places, making their nests together; either that with a compressed black bill, hooked at the end, having a white line on either side; or that of a longer bill, less sharp, not hooked.

- RAZOR-BILL.

- GUILLAM.

- THE DIVING KIND, being much under water, having round serrate bills, hooked at the end; either that which is variegated with black and white; or that which is of a cinereous colour on the back, with a red head, and a tuft upon it.

- DIVER.

- DUNN DIVER.

- THE GULL KIND, being much upon the wing as Swallows, commonly of an ashy colour; either the bigger, or the lesser, having red bill and legs, with a forked train.

- GULL, Sea-mew.

- SEA SWALLOW, Scray.
Of Beasts.

Part. II.

Besides the common sort of Swans, there is a wild kind, called Hooper, having the wind-pipe going down to the bottom of the breast-bone, and then reversed upwards in the figure of the Letter S.

Besides the common Goose, there are several sorts of wild ones, whereof one is black from the breast to the middle of the belly, called Brant Goose, Bernica, or Brenta.

To the Widgeon-kind may be reduced that other fowl, about the same bigness, the two middle feathers of whose train do extend to a great length, called Sea-Pheasant, Anas cauda acuta.

To the Teal-kind should be reduced that other fowl, of the like shape and bigness, but being white where the other is green, called Gargame.

To the Gull-kind, doth belong that other Bird, of a long slender bill bending upwards, called Auogetta recurvirostra.

Of Beasts.

BEASTS, may be distinguished by their several shapes, properties, uses, food, their tameness or wildness, &c. into such as are either viviparous, producing living young, or oviparous; breeding by Eggs:

I. WHOLE FOOTED BEASTS, may be distinguished into such as have solid hard hoofs; considerable for Swiftness and commodities, being used for riding.

1. HORSE, Mare, Gelding, Nag, Halfrey, Steed, Courser, Gennet, Stallion, Colt, Foal, Filly, Neigh, Groom, Osher.

2. ASSE, Bray.

3. MULE.

4. CAMEL, Dromedary.

Multifidows kind; having little prominencies at the end of the feet, representing toes, being of the greatest magnitude amongst all other beasts, used for the carriage and draught of great weights, and more particularly esteemed for the thirsty.

5. ELEPHANT, Jowry.

II. CLOVEN

II. CLOVEN
II. CLOVEN FOOTED BEASTS, may be distributed into such as
(Horned and Ruminant; having two horns.
\(\text{Hollow: not branched nor deciduous, being common both to the males and females, useful to men both living and dead, whether the}
\text{Bigger: being useful both by their labour and flesh;}
\text{Lesser: being useful either in respect of the Fleece and Flesh: or Hair and Fleece.}
1. KINE, Bull, Cow, Ox, Calf, Heifer, Bullock, Steer, Beef, Veal, Be.
\text{Runt, bellow, low, Heard, Cowbeard.}
2. SHEEP, Ram, Ewe, Lamb, Wether, Mutton, Bleat, Fold, Flock, Ovis.
\text{Sheepbread. Capra.}
3. GOAT, Kid.
\text{Solid; branched, deciduous, being proper only to the males, whether the}
\text{Bigger kind; either that of the highest stature, having horns without brow-antlers, of a short stem, and then spreading out into breadth, branched at the edges: or that of a lower stature, having round, long, branched horns.}
\text{SELKE.} Aicara.
\text{Cervus.}
\text{Stagg, Hart, Hind, Red Deer, Venison. Middle kind; whole horns become broad towards the ends; either that of lesser horns, not used for labour: or that which hath the largest horns in proportion to that body, of any other Deer, with a double branched brow-antler, being in the Northern Countries used for the drawing of Sleds.}
\text{Buck, Doe, Fawn, Pricket, Sorel, Sow, Fallow Deer, Venison.}
\text{Dama.}
\text{Rangifer.}
\text{Rein-deer, Tarandus. Least kind; having a short, round, branched horn.}
\text{Rhinoceros.}
4. ROE-BUCK, Roe.
\text{Horned but not ruminant; having but one horn, placed on the nose, being a beast of great bigness, covered with a kind of Armature, and counted untamable.}
\text{Cervus.}
\text{Rhinoceros.}
5. RHINOCEROT. Ruminant but not horned; being useful to men only, when living, for carriage of burdens, having the longest neck of any other Animal (if there be really any such Beast.)
\text{Camelopard.}
\text{Neither horned nor ruminant; useful only when dead, for its flesh.}
6. CAMELOPARD, Giraffe.
\text{HOG, Swine, Bore, Sow, Pig, Forket, Barrow, Shoot, Ferk, Ba.}
\text{con, Braun, Grint.}
\text{Amongst those that belong to the Bovinum genus, there are several sorts described by Authors, distinguished by their having either}
\text{A Beard;}
\text{A Bunch on the back;}
\text{Horns reflected about the ears.}
\text{Broad, flat, ragged horns;}
\text{filed}
\text{Bifrons.}
\text{Bonaxis.}
\text{Buffalos.}
\text{Besides the more common kinds of Sheep, there are others mentioned by Authors, and described to have}
\text{Straight wreathed horns. Called Ovis Stepeceros.}
\text{Great thick tails. Broad tailed Sheep.}
Amongst those that belong to the Goat-kind, besides the more vulgar fort; there are others whose horns are either

Angular and knobbed.
Small and round, being hooked at the end, called Shamois.
Straight and wormed.
(Stone Buck)

III. CLAWED NOT RAPACIOUS, may be distinguished into such as are either

Man-like; having faces and ears somewhat resembling those of Men, with only four broad incisors, or cutting teeth, and two short eye-teeth, not longer than the other, their fore-feet being generally like hands, with thumbs, going upon their heels; whether the

Bigger kind; || either that which hath a short tail; or that which hath no (tail.

1. CAPE, Jackanapes.

Lesser kind; having a long tail, and being very nimble; to which may be adjoined, for its affinity to this kind in respect of the face, that beast which is the smallest of all others, having but three toes on each foot; feeding on leaves, having a blind gut, joined to the upper orifice of his stomack, being probably ruminant.

2. MONKEY, Marmotis.

Hare-kind; having two long teeth in the lower jaw before, and two others opposite to those (not quite so long) in the upper jaw, most of which are counted ruminant, because when they have by the help of their incisors filled their mouths with meat, they after chew it over again with their Molares or grinders, but they are not properly ruminant, because they have but one stomack, out of which they do not fetch up their food being once swallowed.

These may be distinguished into the

Bigger kind; || whether such as are covered with

Hair; living either

Above ground; being of all others the most fearful.

HARE, Leveret.

Lepis.

Under ground; || either that with long ears and a short tail; or that with short ears and a long tail, being said to sleep all the Winter.

CONNY, Rabbet.

MARMOTTO.

SCONNY, Rabbet.

5. SPORCUPINE.

HEDGHOG.

Middle kind; || either that which lives in Trees, with a spreading bushy tail; or that which lives on the ground, with a short tail, and coarse hair, having only three toes on a foot.

SQUIRREL.

GINNY PIG.

Leaf kind; living commonly, either

In bushes; being mischievous to Cows; || the greater: or lesser kind

RAT.

MOUSE.

Abroad, under ground; having small eyes, and broad feet like hands, being not so properly belonging to this tribe, but of near affinity to it.

BESIDES
Chap. V.

Of Beasts.

Besides the common Rat there are others having
Flat tails, their hinder feet being palmipedes. Call: Water-rat, Musk-rat.
Short tails, and spotted skins. Lened Leming.

Besides the more common fort of Mice there are others
Of long snouts, counted venemous.
Of a sandy colour, a spreading tail, sleeping much.
Having wings, upon which there are four claws instead of feet, the only flying beast.

IV. RAPACIOUS Beasts of the CAT-KIND, may be distributed into fuch, whose bodies are in proportion to their legs, either

Lef long, having generally two Clavicula or canel-bones, by which they are inable to strike or cuff with their fore-feet, and to climb, being able to sheath their claws; whether the

Bigger; considerable for

Boldness and courage, being the chief of all wild beasts: or for slowness and slugginess, going upon the heels.

1. LION-eß, Whelp, roar.
2. BEARE, Cub.

Spottedness, either with Runder: or with Streaks.

2. STYGER.
3. PARD, Panther, Leopard.
4. OUNCE, Lynx.

Lesser; either that Domestic Animal, the Enemy to Mice: or that wild fierce creature, of some resemblance to this, producing Civet.

1. CAT, Kiling, Kitten, Mew.
2. CIVET-CAT.

More long; namely such as by the length of their bodies, and shortness of their legs, are fitted to creep and wind themselves into holes, for the catching of their prey. The Verminous-kind; whether such as are

Terrestrial; of a
coster fur; being noxious to Rabbets; either that which is frequently trained up by Men for the catching of Connies; or that which is of a flinking savour.

FERRET.

3. POLECAT, Fitchew.

Finer fur; whether the

Bigger; being commonly white under the throat.

4. MARTIN, Sable, Gennet.

Lesser; either that which is wholly white, excepting a black spot on the tail; or that whose belly is white, the tip of the tail black, the back of a light dun.

STOAT, Ermine.

5. WEASELE.

Amphibious; either that of a finer fur; having a broad, thick, scaly tail; or that of a coarser fur.

6. CASTOR, Beaver.
7. ZOTTER.
V. RAPACIOUS Beasts of the DOG-Kind, may be distinguished into such as are either

European ;

Terrestrial, whether

1. 

Bigger ; or that which is noted for tameness and docility : or for wildness and enmity to sheep.

Canis.

Lupus.

2. 

WOLF, Howle.

Litter ; living usually in holes within the ground ; or either that which is noted for subtlety, having a bushy tail : or that which is noted for tenacity in biting, being esteemed commonly ( tho fallly) to have the legs on the left side shorter than the other.

Vulpes.

Canis.

3. 

BADGER, Grey, Brock.

Amphibious ; either the bigger, being less hairy, having great tusks ; or the litter, being more hairy.

Phoca.

4. 

SMORSE, Sea-bore.

Exotic ; being noted for

Gregariousness ; going in great troops, and being said to assist the Lion in hunting.

Lupus anseris.

5. 

JACKALL.

Lang sown, and feeding on Ants, and sometimes on roots ; or either that of a hairy : or that of a crushaceous covering.

Tamandua.

6. 

SANT-BEAR.

Tata.

ARMADILLO.

A bag under the belly : wherein the young ones are received, being apt to hang by the tail, having a mixed resemblance both to an Ape and a Fox.

Simius priscus.

6. 

CARAGUYA.

Amongst the several species of Animals, there is not any of greater variety in respect of accidental differences, then that of Dogs, which being the most familiar and domestic Beasts, hath therefore several names assigned to it according to those differences, which are derived either from the Countries in which they are originally bred, and from which they are brought to other places, as England, Ireland, Iceland, Ginny, &c. or their bigness or littleness, or from their shape, colour, hairiness, &c. But they are chiefly distinguished from thole uses which men employ them about, either in respect of

Delight,
Chap. V. Of Beasts.

VI. OVIPAROUS BEASTS; may be distinguished by their different ways of progressive motion; whether

1. Broad; whole outward covering is

2. Narrow; belonging either to the Land or to the Water.

3. Skull; either that which is not poisonous or that which is counted

4. Tadpole, croking.

5. Tadpole, chocking.

6. Narrow; either that which is most common in other Countries, and of greatest varieties; or that which hath two toes behind in each foot, with prominences upon the head like ears, being laid (the fall) to feed only upon air.

7. Land Salamander, Land Efs, Newt.

8. Water Salamander, Efs, Newt.

Creeping; being without feet, and of round oblong bodies; whether the

9. SERPENT, His.

10. SNAKE, His.

11. Viper, Adder, Asp.

12. Slow Worm. Y
That kind of Animal which is commonly called a Dragon, and described to be a kind of Serpent with wings and feet (if there ever were any such thing) might possibly be some monstrous production, but there is reason to believe that there is no such standing species in nature.

Besides the common kind of Frogs, there is another distinct sort, called the Green frog, feeding on leaves, having blunt broad toes.

Besides the more usual sorts of Lizards, there are others described, as having some distinct peculiarity in respect of

- Bigger magnitude, and greenness of colour.
- Blunt broad toes.
- Thicker body, having a tail annulated with scales.
- Slender body and small feet, resembling a slow worm.
- Small head, and lesser scales.

The green Lizard.
The Facetane Lizard.
Cordylus.
Chalcidica, Lizard.
Seinke.

Having now dispatched the enumeration and description of the several species of Animals, I shall here take leave for a short digression, wherein I would recommend this, as a thing worthy to be observed, namely, that great difference which there is betwixt those opinions and apprehensions which are occasioned by a more general and confused view of things, and those which proceed from a more distinct consideration of them as they are reduced into order.

He that looks upon the Stars, as they are confusedly scattered up and down in the Firmament, will think them to be (as they are sometimes filled) innumerable, of so vast a multitude, as not to be determined to any set number: but when all these Stars are distinctly reduced into particular constellations, and described by their several places, magnitudes and names, it appears, that of those that are visible to the naked eye, there are but few more than a thousand in the whole Firmament, and but a little more than half so many to be seen at once in any Hemisphere, taking in the minuter kinds of them, even to six degrees of magnitude. It is so likewise in other things: He that should put the Question, how many sorts of beasts, or birds, &c. there are in the world, would be answered, even by such as are otherwise knowing and learned men, that there are so many hundreds of them, as could not be enumerated; whereas upon a distinct inquiry into all such as are yet known, and have been described by credible Authors, it will appear that they are much fewer than is commonly imagined, not a hundred sorts of Beasts, nor two hundred of Birds.

From this prejudice it is, that some heretics of old, and some Atheistical scoffers in these later times, having taken the advantage of raising objections (such as they think unanswerable) against the truth and authority of Scripture, particularly as to the description which is given by Moses, concerning Noah's Ark, Gen. 6. 15. where the dimensions of it are set down to be three hundred cubits in length, fifty in breadth, and thirty in height, which being compared with the things it was to contain, it seemed to them upon a general view, (and they confidently affirmed accordingly) that it was utterly impossible for this Ark to hold so vast a multitude of Animals, with a whole year's provision of food for each of them. This
This objection seemed so considerable, both to some of the ancient Fathers, and of our later Divines, who were otherwise learned and judicious men, but less versed in Philosophy and Mathematicks, that they have been put to miserable shifts for the solving of it. Origem, and Saint Ambros, and several other considerable Authors, do for the avoiding of this difficulty affirm, that Moses being skilled in all the learning of the Egyptians, doth by the measure of cubits, here applied to the Ark, understand the Egyptian Geometrical cubit, each of which (say they) did contain six of the vulgar cubits, namely, nine foot. But this doctrine upon several accounts seem very unreasonable, because it doth not appear, that there was any such measure amongst the Egyptians or Jews, styled the Geometrical cubit: And if there were, yet there is no particular reason, why this farse should be applied to the word cubit here, rather than in other places. It is laid of Goliah, that his height was six cubits and a span, which being understood of the Geometrical cubit, will make him fifty four foot high, and consequently his head must be about nine foot in the height or diameter of it, which must needs be too heavy for David to carry.

Others not satisfied with this solution, think they have found a better answer, by asserting that the stature of mankind being considerably larger in the first ages of the world, therefore the measure of the cubit must be larger likewise, and perhaps double to now what it is, which will much enlarge the capacity of the Ark. But neither will this afford any reasonable satisfaction. For if they will suppose men to be of a much bigger stature then, 'tis but reasonable that the like should be supposed of other animals also: in which case this answer amounts to nothing.

Others will have the sacred cubit to be here intended, which is said to be a hand breadth longer then the civil cubit, Ezek. 43. 13. But there is not any reason or necessity for this. And 'tis generally believed, that the sacred cubit was used only in the measure of sacred Structures, as the Tabernacle and Temple.

This seeming difficulty is much better solved by Job. Butero in the Tract de Arca Noe, wherein supposing the cubit to be the same with what we now call a foot and a half, he proves Mathematically, that there was a sufficient capacity in the Ark, for the containing all those things it was designed for. But because there are some things liable to exception in the Philosophical part of that discourse, particularly in his enumeration of the species of Animals, several of which are fabulous, some not distinct species, others that are true species being left out; therefore I conceive it may not be improper in this place to offer another account of those things.

It is plain in the description which Moses gives of the Ark, that it was divided into three stories, each of them of ten cubits or fifteen foot high, besides one cubit allowed for the declivity of the roof in the upper story. And 'tis agreed upon as most probable, that the lower story was assigned to contain all the species of beasts, the middle story for their food, and the upper story, in one part of it, for the birds and their food, and the other part for Noah, his family and utensils.

Now it may clearly be made out, that each of these stories was of a sufficient capacity for the containing all those things to which they are assigned.
For the more distinct clearing up of this, I shall first lay down several tables of the divers species of beasts that were to be received into the Ark, according to the different kinds of food, wherewith they are usually nourished, containing both the number appointed for each of them, namely, the clean by sevens, and the unclean by pairs, together with a conjecture (for the greater facility of the calculation) what proportion each of them may bear, either to a Beef, or a Sheep, or a Wolf; and then what kind of room may be allotted to the making of sufficient Stalls for their reception.

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<td>Fox</td>
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<td>Jackall</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Caraguya</td>
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</table>

In this enumeration I do not mention the Mule, because 'tis a mongrel production, and not to be reckoned as a distinct species. And tho' it be most probable, that the several varieties of Beesyes, namely that which is styled Urus, Bison, Bison and Buffalo, and those other varieties reckoned
ed under Sheep and Goats, be not distinct species from Bull, Sheep, and and Goat: There being much less difference betwixt these, then there is betwixt several Dogs: And it being known by experience, what various changes are frequently occasioned in the same species by several countries, diets, and other accidents: Yet I have ex abundanti to prevent all cavilling, allowed them to be distinct species, and each of them to be clean Beasts, and consequently such as were to be received in by sevens. As for the Mers, Seal, Turtle, or Sea-Turtle, Crocodile, Reptilia, Thes are usually described be such kind of Animals as can abide in the water, and therefore I have not taken them into the Ark, tho' if that were necessary, there would be room enough for them, as will shortly appear. The Serpentine-kind, Snake, Viper, Slow-worm, Lizard, Frog, Toad, might have sufficient space for their reception, and for their nourishment, in the Drein or Sink of the Ark, which was probably three or four foot under the floor for the standings of the Beasts. As for those lesser Beasts, Rat, Mouse, Mole, as likewise for the several species of Insects, there can be no reason to question, but that these may find sufficient room in several parts of the Ark, without having any particular Stalls appointed for them.

Tho' it seem most probable, that before the Flood, both Men, Beasts and Birds did feed only upon Vegetables, as may appear from that place, Gen. 1:29, 30. And God said, Behold I have given you every herb bearing seed which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed, to you it shall be for meat. And to every beast of the earth, and to every fowl of the air, and to every thing that creepeth upon the earth, where in there is life, I have given every green herb for meat, compared with chap. 9. 3. Where after the Flood, when the productions of the Earth were become of less efficacy and vigor, and consequently less fit for nourishment, God faith to Noah, Every moving thing that lieth shall be meat for you, even as the green herb have I given you all things. Yet because this proof is not so very cogent to convince a captious Adversary, but that he may still be apt to question, whether the Rapacious kinds of Beasts and Birds, who in the natural frame of their parts are peculiarly fitted for the catching and devouring of their prey; did ever feed upon herbs and fruits, Therefore to prevent such Cavils, I shall be content to suppose that those Animals which are now Predatory were so from the beginning: upon which, it will be necessary to enquire, what kind of food might be proper and sufficient for them, during their abode in the Ark. Now 'tis commonly known, that the Ruminant kind are most usually the prey for the rapacious kind of beasts.

It appears by the foregoing tables, that the Beasts of the rapacious carnivorous kind, to be brought into the Ark by pairs, were but forty in all, or twenty pairs, which upon a fair calculation are supposed equivalent, as to the bulk of their bodies and their food, unto twenty seven Wolves; but for greater certainty, let them be supposed equal to thirty Wolves; and let it be further supposed, that six Wolves will every day devour a whole Sheep, which all Men will readily grant to be more than sufficient for their necessary sustenance: According to this computation, five Sheep must be allotted to be devoured for food each day of the year, which amounts in the whole to 1825.

Upon these suppositions there must be convenient room in the lower story.
story of the Ark to contain the formentioned forts of beasts which were to be preferred for the propagating of their kinds, besides 1825, Sheep, which were to be taken in as food for the rapacious Beasts.

And tho' there might seem no just ground of exception, if these beasts should be rowd'd close together, as is now usual in Ships, when they are to be transported for any long voyage; yet I shall not take any such advantage, but afford them such fair Stalls or Cabins as may be abundantly sufficient for them in any kind of posture, either standing, or lying, or turning themselves, as likewise to receive all the dung that should proceed from them for a whole year.

And that the Ark, was of a sufficient capacity for these purposes, will appear from the following Diagram. In which there is a partition at each end of the Ark, marked A A, of fifteen foot wide, and the breadth of the Ark being seventy five foot, these partitions must contain in them five Areas of fifteen foot square, and an Area of five foot square, being sufficient to contain four Sheep, therefore one of fifteen foot square must be capable of thirty six Sheep; Allowing one of these Areas at each end for Stairs, there will eight of them remain, (viz. four at each end) to be reckoned upon for the containing of Sheep; which eight will be capable of receiving 888 Sheep.

Besides these partitions, at the end there are five several passages marked B B, of seven foot wide for the more convenient access to the several Stalls; the four Areas on the side marked C C, designed for Stalls, are each of them eighteen foot wide, and about two hundred foot long. And the two middle Areas marked D D, are each of them twenty five foot wide, and about two hundred foot long.

Supposing the two middle Areas to be designed for Sheep; an Area of twenty five foot square must be capable of a hundred, and there being sixteen of these, they must be capable of 1600 Sheep, which being added to the former number of 888 will make 1888 somewhat more than 1825 the number assigned for those that were to be taken in for food.

The four side Areas marked C C, being each of them eighteen foot wide and two hundred foot long, will be more than sufficient to contain the several beasts which were to be preferred for the propagating of their kind; for which in the foregoing Table their is allotted to the length of their Stalls only six hundred and six foot, besides the largeness of the Stalls allotted to each of them. So that there will be near upon two hundred foot overplus, for the reception of any other beasts, not yet enumerated or discovered.

As for that fashion of the Keel of Ships now in use, whereby they are fitted for passage through the Waters, and to endure the motion of the Waves: This would not have been convenient for the business here designed; The Ark being intended only for a kind of Float to swim above water, the flatness of its bottom, did render it much more capacious for the reception of those many living Creatures, which were to be contained in it. And tho' towards the end of the Flood when it began to abate, God is said to Make a wind to pass over the Earth, whereby the waters were assuaged, Gen. 8:1. Yet 'tis not likely that in the time of the deluge, when the whole Earth was overflowed, that there should be any such rough and boisterous winds as might endanger a Vessel of this Figure; such winds usually proceeding from dry Land.
From hence it may be evident, that there was sufficient room in the Ark, rather than to find sufficient room for those several species of Animals already known. But because it may be reasonably presumed, that there are several other species of beasts and birds, especially in the undiscovered parts of the world, besides those here enumerated, therefore it is but reasonable to suppose the Ark to be of a bigger capacity, than what
God is said to Make a wind to pass over the Earth, whereby the waters were asswaged, Gen. 8:1. Yet 'tis not likely that in the time of the deluge, when the whole Earth was overflowed, that there should be any such rough and boisterous winds as might endanger a Vessel of this Figure; such winds usually proceeding from dry Land.
From hence it may be evident, that there was sufficient room in the lower story for the convenient reception of all the sorts of beasts that are yet known, and probably for those other kinds that are yet unknown to these parts of the World.

The next thing, to be cleared up, is the capacity of the second story for containing a years provision of food. In order to which 'tis to be observed, that the several beasts feeding on hay, were before upon a fair calculation supposed equal to ninety two Beeses; but to prevent all kind of Cavils which may be made at the proportioning of them, let them be as a hundred, besides the 1825, sheep taken in for food. But now because these are to be devoured by five per diem, therefore the years provision to be made for them, is to be reckoned but as for half that number, viz. 972. These being divided by seven to bring them unto a proportion with the Beeses, will amount to 180, which added to the former hundred make 280, supposè three hundred. So that according to this supposition, there must be sufficient provision of hay in the second story to suffice in three hundred Beeses for a whole year.

Now 'tis observed (faith Ento) by Columella, who was very well versed in the experiments of Husbandry, that thirty or forty pound of hay is ordinarily sufficient for an ox for one day, reckoning twelve ounces in the pound. But we will supposè forty of our pounds. And 'tis asserted by Ento upon his own trial and experience, that a solid cubit of dryed hay, compressed, as it uses to be, when it hath lain any considerable time in Mows or Reeks, doth weigh about forty pound; so that for three hundred Beeses for a whole year there must be 105000. Such cubits of hay, (i.e.) 365. multiplied by 300. Now the second story being ten cubits high, three hundred long, and fifty broad, must contain 150000. solid cubits, which is more by 45000 then what is necessary for so much compressed hay; and will allow space enough both for any kind of beams and pillars necessary for the fabric, as likewise for other repositories, for such fruits, roots, grain or seed, as may be proper for the nourishment of any of the other Animals. And likewise for such convenient passages and apertures in the floor as might be necessary for the putting down of the hay to the Stalls in the lower story. From which it is manifest that the second story was sufficiently capacious of all those things designed for it.

And then as for the third story; there can be no colour of doubt, but that one half of it will be abundantly sufficient for all the species of birds, tho' they should be twice as many as are enumerated in the foregoing tables, together with food sufficient for their sustenance, because they are generally but of small bulk, and may easily be kept in several partitions or Cages over one another. Nor is there any reason to question, but that the other half would afford space enough both for Noah's family and utensils.

Upon the whole matter, it doth of the two, appear more difficult to assign a sufficient number and bulk of necessary things, to answer the capacity of the Ark, rather then to find sufficient room for those several species of Animals already known. But because it may be reasonably presumed, that there are several other species of beasts and birds, especially in the undiscovered parts of the world, besides those here enumerated, therefore 'tis but reasonable to supposè the Ark to be of a bigger capacity, then what
what may be sufficient for the things already known, and upon this account it may be ascertained, that if such persons who are most expert in Philosophy or Mathematicks, were now to assign the proportions of a Vessel that might be suitable to the ends here proposed, they could not (all things considered) find out any more accommodate to these purposes, than those here mentioned.

From what hath been said it may appear, that the measure and capacity of the Ark, which some Atheistical irreligious men make use of, as an argument against the Scripture, ought rather to be esteemed a most rational confirmation of the truth and divine authority of it. Especially if it be well considered, that in those first and ruder ages of the World, when men were less versed in Arts and Philosophy, and therefore probably more obnoxious to vulgar prejudices then now they are, yet the capacity and proportions of the Ark are so well adjusted to the things it was to contain, whereas if it had been a meer humane invention, 'tis most probable, that it would have been contrived according to those wild apprehensions, which (as I said before) do naturally arise from a more confused and general view of things, as much too big, as now such men are apt to think it too little, for those ends and purposes to which it was designed.

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CHAP. VI.

The Parts of Animate Bodies; whether I. More Peculiar, or II. More General.

Under this Head of PECULIAR PARTS of Animate Bodies are comprehended all the Parts that belong to the whole kind of Plants: But as to Animals, it contains onely such as are peculiar to some of them, not common to all. And these are comprehended with the others under the same Head, because I could not otherwise place them conveniently to my purpose: They are distinguishable by their relation to

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Plants} & \end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{LASTING PARTS. I.} \} \\
\{ \text{ANNUAL PARTS. II.} \} \\
\{ \text{KINDS OF FRUIT. III.} \}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Animals} & \end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\{ \text{SWIMMING Animals. IV.} \} \\
\{ \text{FLYING Animals. V.} \} \\
\{ \text{GOING Animals. VI.} \}
\end{align*}
\]

I. By
Chap. VI. Parts peculiar.

1. LASTING PARTS of Plants are meant such as do usually continue during the life of the Plant, and are not renewed every year. And because the chief of these is styled WOOD, therefore may that be here adjoynd by way of affinity. These are distinguishable by their Fabric and Consistence, together with their Position and Shape; being either more hard and solid; considered according to the Position as to the Earth, wherein Plants do grow; being either

Within it; to which may be adjoynd those parts in the body of the Plant which have some analogy to Roots.

ROOT, Radical, radicate, eradicate.

2. KNOUT, Knurl, Knag.

Without it; the upright part above ground; || either the greater, upon, and from which the branches do grow; or the lesser, growing up from the same root.

STOCK, Stem, Trunk, Body, Stalk, Stib, Stump.

SUCKER, Shoot.

Plant it self, hoothing from the Stem of it; || whether greater and spread; or left and pointed, being common likewise to Fisches, &c.

BRANCH, Sprig, Sion, young Shoot, Graft, Bough, Arm of a Tree, Slip, Lop.

THORN, Prick, Spine.

Shape and Figure; || more cylindrical and stiff; or more taper and flexible.

STICK, Staff, Stake, Cudgel, Scepter, Mace, Croisier, Virg, Leading-staff, Truncheon, Battoon, Reis, Scatch, Crutch, Helve, Perch, Tally.

WAND, Twig, Rod, Switch, Pole.

soft.

Not dissolvable; || outward; or inward.

RINDE, Bark, Pill.

PITH.

Dissolvable, by Water, or by Fire; being || either of an aqueous; or an unctuous nature.

GUM.

RESIN.

Liquid; of a || more watery; or more unctuous consistence.

JUICE, Sap, succulent.

BALSAM.
II. By ANNUAL Parts are meant such as are renewed every year; which are either

More principal; those parts whereby Plants do propagate their kinds.

Antecedent to the Seed; either that most tender part of a Plant, considerable for its beauty and colour, adhering to the first rudiments of the Seed: or that which is answerable to this in Willows and Nuttrees, &c.

FLOWER, Blossom, Bloom, blow, Nosegay, Pufey.

CATKIN, Palm.

The Seed itself; in respect of the

Parts belonging to it, and encompassing it; either the most

Soft and succulent; between the outward Skin and the inward Seed vessel; or the most hard crustaceous part containing the Seed.

PULP.

STONE, Shell.

Thin part for Covering; or Oblong for Defence.

HUSK, Hull, Shell, Skin, Chaff, Boiled.

BEARD.

Aggregate of Fruit or Seed; of a Figure more gross and confused: or more narrow, oblong, and taper.

CLUSTER, Bunch, Pannicle.

EAR, Spike, Spire, Bent.

Less principal; to be further distinguished by the Figure, in respect of

Thickness or Linness; either such as are more thick, namely the first little swellings in the growth of a Plant, or of the parts of it: or such as are more thin, namely those laminated parts, belonging either to Plants themselves, or to their flowers.

SPROUT, Bud, shoot, burgeon, pullulate, repululate, germinate,

put forth, spring forth.

LEAF, Foliation, Blade.

Length; whether such as are

Proper to the Flower; the greater, standing up singly in the middle of the flower: or the lesser, being small thready filaments within the flower, whereof there are usually many together.

STILE.

Stamen, tuft.

Common to other parts of the plant; either those small stems, upon which flowers and leaves do grow: or those kinds of thready shoots, by which climbing Plants do take hold of and twist about the things that stand next to them.

STALK, Footstalk, Shank.

TENDREL, Clasper.

Hollowness; containing within it, either the leaves of the flower: or the fruit.

CUP, Perianthium.

S PERICARPRIU.
III. By FRUITS are meant those more succulent parts of Plants, which are either the Receiver of Seed, or else the Seeds themselves; to FRUITS, which may be adjoined by way of affinity, the general name denoting the EXCRESCENCES of Plants, as Galls are of Oken leaves, &c.

Fruits may be distinguished into such as are

Receptors of Seed.

Eaten commonly by men; whose eatable part is covered with a Soft Skin.

1. Without Stones; being generally a larger fruit.
   a. APPLE, Pomiferous.
   b. PLUM, Prunus, Pruniferous.

2. Hard Shell; namely that kind of fruit, whose only succulent part is inclosed in a hard covering.
   a. BERRY, Bacciferous.

3. Not eaten commonly by men, but by beasts.
   a. Containing of one only Seed, in a Seed-casement, or roundish: or flat-figured.
   b. STAFF, Acorn, Pannage.

4. KEY.
   a. Containing several Seeds; being more solid or hollow.
   b. CONE, Apple.

5. COD, Shuck, Pod, Shell, Bole, Siliquum.

6. GRAIN, Corn, Kern.

The peculiar parts of Animals here enumerated are said to be such as belong chiefly, not only, to the several kinds of Swimming, Flying, Going Animals; because there are some under each Head that belong also to other Animals. So Spawn and Crust belong to Insects, and some Beasts, as well as to Fish. So Trunk or Probe of, and Egg do belong to some Going Animals, as well as to Flying. So doth Embryo to a Bat and all Viviparous Fish, as well as to Going Animals. But these Parts are more commonly and generally found amongst those Kinds under which they are lifted.
IV. Those Parts peculiar chiefly to SWIMMING ANIMALS, to which Custom hath ascribed distinct names, do serve either for their
Outward Covering; with respect to different Magnitudes,

1. SCALE.

2. SHELL, Testaceous.

3. CRUST-acceus, Shell.

Respiration; those Opening parts on the sides of the Head, which are thought to supply the place of Lungs.

3. GILL.

Progressive motion; serving either to

Direct this motion; by feeling such objects as lye in the way, being long prominencies, standing off from the head, common to several Insects.

4. FEELERS, Horns, Antenna.

Assist in this motion; whether of

Swimming; as in most kinds of skinned and scaly fish.

Internal; a thin membrane filled with air, by the help of which Fishes poise themselves in the water.

5. SWIMMING BLADDER.

External; either those thin broad substances, standing off from the body of the Fish: or those long slender parts belonging to thefe

6. FINN.

7. RAY, Radius, Pinnula.

Going; as in crustaceous exanguous Animals.

7. CLAW.

Procreation; belonging either to the || Males; or Females.

8. SMILT, Soft row.

8 SPAWN, Hard row.
V. The Parts peculiar TO FLYING ANIMALS are either
Not fleshy 5 such as serve for
Outward covering, which is done by small oblong bodies, with hair-like branches growing from both sides of them, the bottom of which is a kind of a hollow Cylinder like a reed.
\[\text{FEATHER, Plume, calow, fledge, pluck.}\]
1. \[\text{QUILL.}\]
Progressive motion; which in such kind of Creatures is twofold.
Flying; which is done by those parts fastened on the shoulders, by the motion of which they strike the Air: These are generally an aggregate of Feathers; but in Bats and Flies of a Skinny consistence.
To which may be adjoined that aggregate of hindermost Feathers, whereby they steer themselves in their Flight.
\[\text{SWING.}\]
2. \[\text{TRAIN, Tail.}\]
Going; by a Foot with several Toes divided: or united by some film for their better help in Swimming.
\[\text{STALON, Pounce, Claw, Clutch.}\]
3. \[\text{FLAT FOOT, Palimpede.}\]
Feeding and Fighting; || the mouth of a Bird; or a kind of hollow tube through which some things suck their nourishment.
\[\text{BEAK, Bill.}\]
4. \[\text{TRUNK, Probolec, Snout.}\]
Fighting one of a sharp figure; || either on the side of the Leg; or in the Tail, counted poisonous.
\[\text{SPUR.}\]
5. \[\text{STING, Prickle.}\]
Procreation; || a roundish body covered with a Shell: or a yellowish case containing a Maggot, which is transmuted into a Moth or Butterfly.
\[\text{SEGG, Nit, Flyblow,}\]
6. \[\text{CHRYSALITE, Aurelia.}\]
Fleshy 5 belonging to the
Fore-part; and placed either || on the top of the head: or under the Jaw.
\[\text{COMB, Crest.}\]
\[\text{GILL, Wattle.}\]
7. \[\text{HINDER-part; || either that Protuberance about the end of the Back-bone: or that Cavity or Glandule in it containing an unctuous substance for the Supping of the Feathers.}\]
\[\text{CRUMP.}\]
8. \[\text{OIL-BOX.}\]

VI. The
VI. The Parts peculiar belonging TO GOING ANIMALS are such as serve for
Outward covering; considerable according to the
More general name; denoting a small oblong flexible body, growing
Plant-like out of the skin: or Aggregates of these, growing thick to-
gether and curled.
1. HAIR.
2. WOOL.
Particular kinds; either a more big and stiff kind of hair: or the
more small and softer kinds of hairy substances, sometimes ascribed
to Feathers.
3. BRISTLE.
4. DOWN, Lint.
Aggregates; more proper to Hair: or to Wool.
5. FUR, Ermin, Minivor, &c. Timber.
6. FLEECE, Flue.
7. Hairy parts; on the Chin or Face: or on the Neck.
8. BEARD, Moustach, Whisker.
9. MANE, Crest.
Progressive motion; whether in whole or cloven-footed Animals: or in
multifidous or clawed Animals.
10. SHOOF.
11. NAIL, Claw.
Fighting; the foremost part serving for offence against greater Animals:
or the bindermost part serving for defence against Insects.
12. HORN, Head, goring.
13. TAIL, Scut, Dock, Crupper, Single of Deer.
Procreation; the young in the Womb before its birth: or the bag wherein
it is contained.
14. EMBRYO, Child in the Womb.
15. SECUNDINE, After-birth.

Of GENERAL PARTS.

BY GENERAL PARTS of Animals are meant such as are more com-
mon to the whole kind, or at least the more perfect kinds, as Beasts and
Men; there being several parts enumerated under this head, as Milk,
Marrow, Bone, Grittle, Tooth, Dug, Rib, Navel, all under the fifth Dif-
fERENCE, and some under the sixth, which are not common to all sorts of In-
fests, Fishes, and Birds. These are distinguishable into

Homogeneous.
1. CONTAINED. I.
2. CONTAINING. II.

Heterogeneous.
1. HEAD. III.
2. TRUNK. IV.
3. LIMM. V.
4. INTERNAL. VI.

I. CON-
1. CONTAINED HOMOGENEOUS PARTS are such kind of fluid bodies as are distinguishable by their various consistencies and uses, and not by any difference of shape or figure; because, being liquid, they have no shape of their own, but must be contained termino alieno. They are either more

Thin and Aerial.

1. SPIRIT-nowns.

Liquid and Fluid; being either

More limpid; and of an aqueous transparency, for diluting and attenuating the humors; or a prepared juice for nourishing the several parts.

S SERUM, Whey,

2. SuccUS NUTRITUS.

More opaque and thick.

Not generally diffused; being useful either for

Nutrition, a whitish humor in the Meconium extracted from the food before sanification; or receiving a further digestion in the breasts for the nourishment of the fetus.

S CHYLE.

3. MILK, Cream, breasts, milk, Dairy.

Generation; common to both sexes: to which may be adjointed that excrementitious moisture proper to some females.

S SPERM, Seed, seminal.

4. MENSTRUATION, Courses.

Diffused through the whole, and mixed together in one mass; considered either according to the

General name, denoting that red juice in the bodies of the more perfect animals.

5. BLOOD, Crimson.

Particular kind, of which this whole mass is said to consist, commonly filled the four humors, and according to the old theory, esteemed to be either

Hot; and moist: or dry,

S BLOOD, Sanguine.

6. CHOLER, Gall.

Cold; and moist: or dry.

S PHLEGM, phlegm.

7. MELANCHOLY, Choler adust.

More consistent; in the head, the organ of the inward senses; or in the cavity of the bones, for the nourishing of them.

S BRAIN.

8. MARROW, medullary.

II. CON-
II. CONTAINING HOMOGENEOUS PARTS are distinguishable by their Qualities of Hardness and Softness, or by their Figures and Usages, being either of a

More hard Consistence:

For strengthening of the Fabric; either the most hard and dry: or less hard; both devoid of Sense.

1. BONE, Skull.

2. GRISTLE, Cartilage.

For uniting of the Bones and Muscles; either oblong: or the extremity of the Muscle affixed to the part which is to be moved.

3. SLIGAMENT.

4. TENDON.

More soft Consistence; being either

Thin and broad; for covering of the outward parts: or the inward parts.

1. SKIN, Cuticle, Fell, Hide, Pelt, Slangb, Flay, exocrine, gall.

2. MEMBRANE, Film, Pannicle, Tunicle, Skin, Pericardium, Pericranium, Peritoneum.

Oblong and narrow:

Hollow; for conveyance of the Blood to the Heart: or from the Heart.

3. VEIN, Venal.

4. ARTERY-all.

Solid; for conveyance of the Spirits, serving for Sense: or those small hair-like bodies of which the Muscles consist.

5. NERVE, Sinew.

6. FIBRE, Grain, Filament.

Curv’d of no determinate Figure; useful for Motion; according to the name. more general: or particular.

7. FLESH, Parenchyma, carnal, Carnosity, incarnate.

8. MUSCLE, Brawn.

Preserving from Heat and Cold: or the Percolation of some humors.

9. FAT, Swet, Tallow.


V. The
Chap. VII.  

Parts general.

III. Amongst External containing Heterogeneous parts, that which is the in. of the chief, being the Seat and Residence of the Soul, is the HEAD: To which HEAD, may be opposed the other part styled BODY, Carcass.

The parts of the HEAD are either

More general: || either the fore-part less hairy, or the binder-part more hairy.

1. 

FACE, Visage, Asse, Contenance, Favour, Look, Mince, Physognomy, Feature, Vizzard, Mark.

PATE, Scalp, Noddle, Sense, Scull, Brain-pan.

More particular parts of the Head and Face are either

More properly Organical: for

Senses: whether such parts as are

External; used for

Seeing, or Hearing.

1. \$EY, Ocular, optic, see, view, look, ken, behold, gaze, pore.

2. \$EAR, Lug, bear, hearken, auricular.

Tasting, or Smelling: || either that Scifure of the Face through which we breath and receive our nourishment: or that hollow prominence, through which we breath and smell.

MOUTH, Chap, muscle, oral, devour.

3. \$NOSE, Snout, Nosril, smell.

Internal; used for

Tasting, Speaking, or Eating.

Convex: || either that of a soft Fleshy substance, whereof there is but one: or that of a most hard and dry consistence, whereof there are many.

\$TONGUE, lick.

4. \$TOOTH, Fang, Tusk, bite, gnaw, nibble, Holders, Grinders.

Concave: either the upper inward part of the Mouth: or the open passage through the Neck into the middle region of the Body.

5. \$THROAT, gullet, jugular.

Left properly Organical: but contributing to the making up the Fabric of the Face; distinguishable by their various Positions into

Upper and fore-right: || Extremity of the Face: or Protuberance over the Eye.

6. \$FOREHEAD, Brow, Front.

\$EY-BROW.

Lateral; || towards the middle: or towards the upper parts.

\$CHEEK, Jole.

7. \$TEMPLES.

Lower;

\$FOREHEAD, Brow, Front.

\$LIP.

Lateral;

8. \$CHIN.

\$JAW, Chap, Mandible, Jok.

\$PLACE OF TONSILLÆ.
IV. By TRUNK is meant the middle part of the Body, considered abstractly from Head and Limms. The Parts of the Trunk are distinguishable by their various Positions being either
Upper; towards the top of the Trunk.

(Not determined to fore or hinder part, but common to both; )||the Stem-like of the Head: or the upper Convexity of Breast and Back.

1. NECK, Nape, Dinal.
2. SHOULDER, Scapular.

(Determined to the)

Fore-part; ||more general: or more specially the glandulous part designed for milk in females.

2. BREAST, Pedoral, Bofom.

Body, Udder, Teat, Nipple, Pap, Breast.

(Hinder part; more general: or more specially the Bones of it.

3. BACK.
4. VERTEBRA, Spondyl, Spinal, Chine.

Middle.

(Hinder part; || the direct Muscles: or transverse Bones.

5. LOIN, Chine.
6. RIB.

(Side-part; || more general: or more specially the lower part of it.

SIDI, Lateral, collateral.

5. FLANK, Rand.

Fore-part; more general: or more specially the concave middle part of it.

6. BELLY, Funch, Pannel, Peritoneum.

7. NAVAL, Umbilical.

Lower;

(Fore part; the concave part || between the belly and thighs: or seat of the Privities between the thighs.

5. GROIN.

7. SHARE, Twist.

(Hinder part; || more general: or specially the Cavity.

8. BUTTOCK, Breech, Haunch, Ham.

FUNDAMENT, Dock.

V. By
Chap. VII.  

Parts general.

V. By LIMM or Member is meant any special part designed for Action, V. Of the movable upon, and distinguishable by its Joints: for which reason the word JOINT may be annexed to it by way of affinity, one being the thing moved, and the other the thing upon which the motion is made.

They are either

Upper Limm.

Innermost: or next to the Trunk, with its Joints.

1. ARM.
2. SHOULDER.
3. CUBIT.
4. ELBOW, Pinion.
5. HAND, wield, Manual, manage, Palm, Fist, Clutch, Grasp.
6. WRIST.

Lower Limm.

Innermost: or next to the Trunk.

1. THIGH, Hip, Ham, Hauchock, Pefle.
2. HOCKLE.
3. SHANK, Leg, Shin, Calf.
4. KNEE.
5. FOOT, Hock, Trotter, tread, trample, stamp, Instep.
6. HEEL, Calcitrate, kick, Pattern.

Common both to upper and lower Limm; the Joints of which may be distinguished by the order of first, second, or third: or innermost, middlemost, or outermost.

1. FINGER, Toe, Thumb.
2. KNUCKLE.
IV. By TRUNK is meant the middle part of the Body, considered abstractly from Head and Limbs. The Parts of the Trunk are distinguishable by their various Positions being either Upper towards the top of the Trunk.

- Not determined to fore or hinder part, but common to both: || the Stem-like of the Head: or the upper Convexity of Breast and Back.
- NECK, Nape, Dulap.
- SHOULDER, Scapular.

Determined to the

- Fore part: || more general: or more specially the glandulous part designed for milk in females.
- BREAST, Pectoral, Bosom.
- DUG, Udder, Teat, Nipple, Pap, Breast.

Hinder part: more general: or more specially the Bones of it.
- BACK.

3. VERTEBRA, Spondyl, Spinal, Chine.

Middle.

Hinder part: || the direct Muscles: or transverse Bones.
- LOIN, Chine.
- RIB.

Side part: || more general: or more specially the lower part of it.
- SIDEL, Lateral, collateral.
- FLANK, Rand.

Fore part: more general: or more specially the concave middle part of it.
- BELLY, Flank, Pannel, Peritoneum.
- NAVEL, Umbilical.

Lower:

Fore part: the concave part || between the belly and thighs: or seat of the Privities between the thighs.
- GROIN.

7. SHARE, Twist.

Hinder part: || more general: or specially the cavity.
- BUTTOCK, Breach, Haunch, Ham.
- FUNDAMENT, Dock.
V. By LIMM or Member is meant any special part designed for A&ion, of the LIMMS, and distinguishable by its Joints: for which reason the word JOINT may be annexed to it by way of affinity, one being the thing moved, and the other the thing upon which the motion is made.

They are either

Upper Limm.

1. Innermost: or next to the Trunk, with its Joints.
   1. SARM.
   2. SHOULDER.

2. Middlemost.
   2. SCUBIT.
   3. ELBOW, Pinion.

3. Outermost.
   4. WRIST.

Lower Limm.

1. Innermost: or next to the Trunk.
   4. THIGH, Hip, Ham, Haunch, Peske.

2. Middlemost.
   5. SHANK, Leg, Shin, Calf.

3. Outermost.
   6. FOOT, Hock, Trotter, tread, trample, stamp, Instep.
   7. HEEL, Calcitrate, kicke, Pastern.

Common both to upper and lower Limm; the Joints of which may be distinguished by the order of first, second, or third: or innermost, middlemost, or outermost.

1. FINGER, Toe, Thumb.
2. KNUCKLE.
VI. Containing Heterogeneous Internal parts, called INWARDS, Entrails, Bowels. Foy, Pluck, Purtenance, Umbels, Hasflet, Garbage, Giblets, reckoning from the uppermost, may be distinguished by their Order, Shape and Uses, into

Upper; towards the Summity of the Body.

Hollow and oblong; for the conveyance of the Nourishment: or of the Breath.

Gullet.

1. Wind-Pipe, Rough Artery, Wesand.

Massie and more solid; within the Breast; for Bloud-making: or Breathing.

2. Heart, Cordial, Core, Pericardium.

Lungs, Lights.

Thin and broad; for partition transverse, betwixt the upper and lower Belly: or direct, betwixt the Lobes of the Lungs.

Diahragm, Midriff.


Lower; distinguishable

Both by their Shapes and Uses.

Hollow; wide, but not long, for containing and digesting of Food:

Long, but not wide, for conveying of the Food and Excrement.


Gizzard, Tripe.

Gut, Entrails, Bowels, Garbage, Chitterling, Colon.

Massie and solid; for separating of Choler: or of Melancholy.

4. Liver, Hepatic.

Spleen, Mil.

Thin and broad; by which the Guts are connected: or covered.

Mesentery.

5. Mesentery.

Caul, Kell.

By their Uses alone, as being for,

Separating the Urine: or containing the Urine or the Gall.


Generation; denoting the parts for Generation: or the Glandules for preparing the Sperm.

Privities, Genitals, Pizzle, Tard, Fore-skin, Prepuce.

Testicle, Stone, geld, Spay, Eunuch.

Conception in Females, namely, the part containing the Fetus.

Womb, Mother, Matrix, hysterical, uterine.
CHAP. VII.

Concerning the Predicament of Quantity, viz. I. Magnitude. II. Space; and III. Measure.

The chief notions belonging to the Predicament of Quantity are reducible to these general Heads; MAGNITUDE, SPACE, MEASURE.

Of MAGNITUDE.

The word MAGNITUDE is intended to signify all the notions of continued Quantity; to which may be adjoin’d by way of affinity the word EXTENSION, by which is meant that kind of Quantity whereby a thing is laid to have partem extra partem, one part out of another, being the same thing with the former under another Consideration. Magnitudes are distinguishable according to their

DIMENSIONS. I.

MUTUAL RELATIONS to one another. II.

AFFECTIONS, in respect of Figure; whether

SIMPLE. III.

Compound; either

LINEARY. IV.

PLANARY. V.

SOLIDARY. VI.

As for Oration, which is enumerated in the usual Systems as one of the Species of Quantity; that is now by common consent acknowledged to be very improperly stiled Quantity; and therefore it is left out here, and referred to another place.

1. That kind of Quantity whereby the Magnitude of Bodies is to be measured, is called DIMENSION. To which may be adjoin’d upon account of Affinity, that notion of Quantity, whereby a thing is capable of being separated into several parts, DIVISION, distributè, part.

Dimensions are of a four-fold difference.

The least of Magnitudes, so stiled by those who write de Indivisibilibus, as being in their account infinitely little.

1. POINT, Prick, Title, Punctilo, Ace, jot, Whit.

The second kind, described by the flux of a point, or composed of infinite such points, is stiled.

2. LINE, delineate, rule.

The third, described by the draught of a line, or composed of infinite such lines.

3. SUPERFICIES, Plain, Surface. To which may be annexed, that more particular notion of Superficies, called AREA, Plot, Bed, Page.

The fourth, described by the lifting up a Superficies, or composed of infinite Superficies.

By these may be express’d those Algebraical notions of Absolute, Lineary, Quadratic, Cubic, and fo, continuing this Table, Quadrato-Quadratic, Quadrato-Cubic, Cubo-Cubic, Quadrato-Cubo-Cubic, &c. as far as one pleases.

H. The
II. The MUTUAL RELATIONS of one Dimension to another are either of
Point to line; as being either in || the midis; or extremities of it.

1. CENTER.
   • POLE, Zenith, Nadir.
   • Point to Lines, or Line to Plains; which do mutually || either meet; or intersect.

2. VERTEX.
   • INTERSECTION, Cut.
   • Line to Plain; or Plain to Solid.
       • Angular; being || either in the midis; or the extremities of it.
       • DIAGONAL.
   • SIDE.
   • Round; being either
       • Extern; || touching; or cutting it.
       • TANGENT.
       • SECANT.
   • Intern; || either more general, passing from side to side; or particularly that which passes from Pole to Pole.

3. DIAMETER, Ray.

4. AXIS.
   • Not central; || either from Periphery to Diameter; or from Periphery to Periphery.

5. SINE.

6. CHORD.
   • Line to Line, Plain to Plain, or Solid to Solid; having a bare respect to one another in regard of
   • Distance; || either being equidistant; or else removing farther; or approaching nearer.

7. PARALLEL.
   • DIVERGING, Reclining.
   • CONVERGING, inclining.
   • Position; making an Angle, oblique; or right; or parallel.

8. OBLIQUE, a-skew, a-slope, asway, Declivity, wheeling, slant, slie, slue, slope, sly, steep, incline, lean, glance, swagg, a-squin, leer.
   • DIRECT, Erst, upright, perpendicular, advance, precipitate, headlong, down-right, up an end, set up, prick up.
   • TRANSVERSE, Cross, overthwart, thwart, traverse, point-blank.
   • Mutual Contact; || either returning from the other; or cutting through the other.

9. REFLECTED, Bound, rebound, recoil, repercussion, reverberate, rebuff.
   • REFRACTED.

III. To
Ill. To the Affections of Magnitudes, in respect of more SIMPLE. III. SIMPLE FIGURE, may be adjoined the general notion of FIGURE, shape, feature, fashion, form, frame, scheme, lineament, the make, well set, or proportioned, transform, transfigure, deface, disfigure.

These Affections may be distinguished in so such as belong

Only to Lines drawn from point to point: or hot the nearest way.

1. STRAIGHTNESS, Right, direct, point-blank.
2. CROOKEDNESS, Curve, a-way, hooked, bow, bend, wry, embow, winding, indirec, fetch a compass.

To lines and Plains; whether considered

Absolutely, in General; contained within one line, whose every part is equally distant from the same Center: or three or more lines, whose extremities touch one another.

(a) CIRCLE, Periphery, Circumference, environ, encircle, surround.
(b) Angle, corner, own, nuck, elbow, polygon.

Special; of the Angular; whether of ninety degrees: or more: or less.

(right angle.

3. OBTUSE, blunt, dull.
4. ACUTE, sharp, keen, whet.

Reflectively; in Bodies whose surfaces is composed either all of straight lines; or of lines bending in the midst, outward: or inward.

5. PLAIN, level, flat, even.
6. CONVEX, prominent, gibbous, protuberant, turgid, embowed.
7. CONCAVE, hollow, cavity, pit, hole.

To Plains or Solids, of

Simple Figure; whose surfaces is Circular: or Angular of equal sides.

(a) Sphere, orb, globe, ball, bullet, round, bullet, pomander, pom-
(b) Cube, dy.

Mixed Figures: described either by the

Lifting up of a Circle: or of an Angular plain.

6. CYLINDER; bar, column, column, cannon, role.
7. PRISM, bar, wedge.

Laying on, in progression from a Point, infinite Plains; circular: or angular.

7. CONE, Taper, Spire, Steeple, Shaft, Pinnacle.
8. PYRAMID, Spire, Steeple, Shaft, Pinnacle, Obelisk.

To Lines, or Plains, or Solids; denoting either

The different Sections of a Cone, being cut either parallel to the sides of it: or besides the Parallel either way.

8. PARABOLA, scall.
9. HYPERBOLE, eal.
10. ELLIPSO, oval.

The revolution of a Line about a Cone: or Cylinder.

9. SPIRAL, Serpentine, turbinated, wreath, coiling, worm.

IV. COM-
IV. COMPOUND FIGURES of Magnitude LINEARY by unclosed Lines are either

More Simple by

1. **SPIN, Gad, Nail, Peg, Tag, Tack, Tenter Needle, Probe.**
2. **HOLE, Hollow, Pore, Vent, Meath, Orifice, Menisc, punch, perforate, run thorough.**

Two Lines

1. The end of one meeting with the end of the other: || either convex or concave.
   - **Sharp**
   - **TOOTH, Cusp, Point, Neb, Scrug, Time, Tenon, Cog, ingrail, indented.**
   - **NOTCH, Nick, Nock, crenated, Gap, hatcht, inveck, indented.**

Blunt

- **PROTUBERANCE, Prominence, Process, Stud, Boss, Excroissance, Gibbous, Cramp, Bunch, Knob, Rub, jutting, rilose, tuberous, standing out, stick out, google, cupped, turgid, Brow, Hillock,**
- **Knob, Knot, Node, Cragg, Scrag, Lobe, gorbilied, beave, jwell, first.**
- **DENT, Dimple, Sinking, Dock, Crease, indent, Hole, Pit.**

2. The end of one with the middle of the other meeting: || or the middle of one with the middle of the other cutting.

3. **FIGURE of the letter T, Crutch.**
4. **CROSS, Decusation, athwart, Turn-fuse.**

Three Lines

1. Several points making Angles || on the same side: || on diverse sides.
2. **STAPLE.**
3. **WINDLE.**

4. The same point || meeting, or cutting || which is applicable likewise to more lines then three.
5. **TUFT, Lock, Tassel, Treff, Thruf, Hassock, Nap, Rug, Fringe.**
6. **ASTERISK.**

More Compounded

1. **Definitely**
   - Pin || with versatil Pin: || or with versatil Lamin.
   - **WHIP, Flail, Scourge.**
2. **FLAG, Fane, Banroll, Penom.**
3. **Hook** || with Tooth or Protuberance, &c. || or with Notch or Dent.
4. **FORK, Prong, horned.**

Mixedly, with some kind of Alternation: || either with Protuberance and Dent: || or with Staple and its reverse.

- **SUNDULATED, waved, winding.**
- **SCRENATED, Battlement.**

V. Com-
Chap. VII. **Magnitude.**

V. Compound Figures of Magnitude PLANARY, expressible by closed Lines, may be distinguished into such as do either

**Comprehend Superficies.**

1. **Triangle.**
   - Quadrangle, Quadrat, Diamond figure, Rhomboid, Lozenge, Parallelogram.
2. **Square.**
   - Ring, Ferule, Hoop, Annulet, Collet, Bundle, Rowel.
3. **Loop.**
   - Button-hole, Eye, Link, Noose, Halter.
4. **Mixed.**
   - Being either part of a Ring with one straight or a whole Ring with several Diameters.

**Bow.**

3. **Wheel.**

Consist in being Superficies; as the precedent Figures fluxed into breadth.

So the Flux of a

Pinn: or a Hole, do make

- Chink, Crevice, Fissure, Cleft, Crack, Cracky, Chap, Flam, Rift, Split, Slit, Loop-hole, Cleave, Spring a Leak.

The Figure'd or Cross and After'd, do make

- Stassel, Table.
- Pinion, Nut.
- Cup: or Notch, do make.

- Sedge, Sharp.
- Gutter, Chamfer.

Protrusion: and Dent.

- Ridge, Bank, Dam, Bridge, Edge, Ledg.
- Forrow, Ditch, Dike, Kennel, Channel, Foss, Trench, Dock, Drein, Cut, Dimple, Rivet, Shrivel, Wrinkle, Rumple, Pucker, Pleat.

Staple and Windle

- Sform.
- Step, Steps.

Square and Ring.

- Tube Square.
- Tube Round, or Pipe, Spout, Trunck, Tunnel.

**VI. Conti-**
VI. Compound Figures of Magnitude Solidary, may be distinguished into such as are either

1. Intern; denoting the inner parts of a Magnitude to be either full of small Cavities: or to be one great Cavity: or to have no Cavity.

2. POROUSNESS, Spirale, Spongous, Sinking, Hollow.

3. HOLLOWNESS, Cavity, concave, Grot, Cave, Den.

4. MASSINESS, solid, Bulk.

Extern; compounded either of

Spherical or Cube, with || Cylinder: or with Cone.

1. SPHERE, Button, Boll-head.

2. SPIN, beaded.

Cylinder or Prism, with

1. Diverse Figures; whether || Cube and Pyramid: or Cone and Pyramid.

2. PEDESTAL.

3. TURRET or Tent, Tower, Pinnacle.

4. Another of the same kind; either || perpendicular: or transverse.

5. GUIDEON.

6. MALLET.

Composed with Cone, having || Base to Base: or Vertex to Vertex.

7. BUOY FIGURE.

8. HOUR-GLASS FIGURE.

Elliptic; representing the figure of a Sphere crushed, || either about the middle by a Hoop: or at the ends by two opposite Plains.

9. SOVAL, Elliptical.

10. BOWL.

Spirale: or Helixes.

11. BOTTOM, Cline, glomerate, wind about.

12. SKEIN, Hanke, Reel.

Of SPACE.

II. The word SPACE, Scope, Room, Compass, Interim, Interval, (according to the common use of it) is a name importing the more general notion of that wherein any thing is contained or done;

Time.

Comprehending both Place.

Situation.

I. TIME.

By TIME, Time, Tide, Proces, Opportunity, Season, Continuance, is meant continued successive Quantity, having for its common term, INSTANT, Moment, Trice, Nick.

This is distinguishable according to the simple differences of it.

1. PRESENT, at this time, now, immediately, instantly, current, ready.

2. PAST, expired, former, fore-going, ago, already, even now, heretofore, gone, over, out, a late, erstwhile, long since.

3. FUTURE, time to come, after-time, hereafter, presently, anon, by and by, shortly, straitway, ere long, henceforth, procefs of time, after a long while.

Mixed.
Mixed relations of it.

Comparative; betwixt

The Existings of several things; whether both together in the same time, or whether in diverse times, so that one is before or after the other.

Simultaneous, of the same time, Synchronism, contemporaneous, compatible, conjunct, together, concomitant.

2. Preceding, antecedent, former, foregoing, previous, Priority, before, take place, get the start, predecessor, precursor.

Distant, Succeeding, latter, Posteriority, succedaneum, hinder, follow, go after, successor.

The Considerations of the same thing at several times; whether

Past; little or much.

Newness, Renewation, innovate, renew, anew, Neoteric, Neo:

phyte, novel, Novice, Puny, modern, frest, upstairs, green, late, last, a little while ago.

Oldness, ancient, Antiquity, pristin, senior, stale, invertebrate, of long standing, yore, obsolete, out of date, a long while ago.

Future; little or much

Soonness, sudden, early, rath, betimes, forthwith, shortly, presently, off, soon, quickly, in a trice, out of hand, imminent, immediate, incontinent, instant, ready, anticipate, accelerate, put on, rid way, in the turning of a hand, twitching of an eye, timely, speedily, in haste, after a little time.

Lateness, tardy, last, adjourn, defer, delay, put off, out of date, dilatory, procrastinate, prolong, prorogue, protract, repitse, retard, after a long while, far in the day.

Absolute; particular

Determinate; expressing at what time a thing was, or from whence it is to be reckoned.

5. Epoche, Hegira.

Indeterminate; expressing only the

Continuing of it; a great or little time.

Permanency, lasting, abiding, continuing, durable, stay, remain, perforce, enduring, incessant, indelible, perennial, tedious, hold out, of standing.

Transitoriness, fading, fleeting, frail, glance, transient, temporary, short, for a spurt, for a little while, quickly gone.

Recurring of it; many or few times.

Frequency, often, ever and anon, thick, thick, common, recourse, report.

Seldomness, rare, scarce, strange, unusual, thin, defective.

Universal; Collective; when a thing continues throughout the whole time; or only some intermediate parts of it.

Perpetuity, continual, incessant, still, at all times, always.

At times, temporary, by snatches, by fits, bouts, ever and anon, now and then, respite, sometimes.

Distributive; when a thing exists in every part of time; or not in any part of it.

Eternity, endless, for ever and ever, always.

Eternity, Endless, for ever and ever, always.
II. The Space wherein any thing is contained, is called PLACE, Room, local, standing, station, precinct, set, put, position, lay, dispose, pitch, plant Gans, dislocate, prosect.

It is distinguishable, as the former, according to the more
(1) Simple differences of it; denoting that place; wherein we are: or out of which we are.

1. PRESENCE, face to face, at hand, here, hand to hand, confront, near.
2. ABSENCE, away, non-residence. (of, residence.

Mixed relations of it,

Comparative: betwixt the

Existence of several things; or whether both together in the same place: or in divers places.

CONTIGUITY, touch, contafl, bit, join, close, grazing.

DISTANCE, off, keep off, bear off, slave off, way off, set farther, hand away.

Consideration of Distance or Place interposed, according to the differences of Little: or Much.

NEARNESS, Vicinity, Propinquity, Proximity, near, next, close, adjacent, adjoin, neighbour, imminent, immedistant, ready at hand, access, draw on, approach, at, by, hard, by, besides, bithermost.

REMOTELESS, far, farther, aloof, wide of, distant, outmost, utmost.

Absolute;

Determinate; expressing what is the particular place to which a thing belongs; or whence it began.

HOME, Scene.

Rise, Source, Country, Original, Spring, Root.

Indeterminate; expressing only

The taking up of a great: or little place.

AMPLENESS, spacious, large, bulky, wide, vast.

NARROWNESS, close, smalld, straitness, straitened.

The occurring in many: or few places.

OBVIOUSNESS, common, rise, thick.

RARENESS, seldom, scarce, thin.

Universal.

Collective; when a thing is continued throughout the whole place; or is only in some parts of it.

CONTINUANCE, produce, subsist, along, close.

DISCONTINUANCE, by coasts, farthest, cease, pause, retrench, break off, intermit, interrupt.

Distributive; when a thing is in every place: or none.

SUBIQUITY, Omnipotence.

NULLIBIETY.
III. The mixed Notion made up of Position and Place, or the Applica-
tion of the parts of a Body to the parts of Place, respectively, is styled
SITUATION, Seat, set, site, lying, standing, pitch, plant, position, placing;
to which may be annexed, by way of affinity, that respect of the imagi-
nary face of a thing towards some other thing or place, called VER-
GENCY, tending, leaning, inclining, banker, toward, upon that band,
Rhombe.

These are either more

General; respecting the Universe: or the four chief terms of it.

1. EAST, Orient.
2. SOUTH, Meridional, Antarctic.
3. NORTH, Septentrional, Arctic.
4. WEST, Occidental.

Special; with relation to the several parts of any thing, consider’d as a
Line; the interjacent part: or those which are most remote from each
other.

1. MIDDLE, Intermediate, Mean, Core, Heart, Waist, main body,
   Noon, between both, Interim, Interval.
2. EXTREME, Terms, END, final, last, extremity, ultimate, surface,
   last, end, utter, terminal, expires, in fine.
3. utmost, Beginning, First.

Superficies; the outmost parts of which, being consider’d with
relation to the thing itself; or some other thing to which it is ad-
joynd, is commonly styled

SIDE, Flank, Wing, Cheek, lateral, collateral, Limb, Rim, Brim,
Brink, Edge-wise, Hem, Ridge, Skirt, Lift, Selvage, Welt, Gard,
Eaves, Battlement.

4. MARGIN, Limit, Marches, Border, Verge, Meag, Bound, Term,
Front-i-er, Land-mark, adjacent, abut, confine, Purlicum.

Body;
In general; either as to such parts as are

1. UPPER-SIDE, Ridge, above, vertical.
2. UNDER-SIDE, lower, neither, bottom.

Within; or Without.

3. IN-SIDE, internal, intrinsic, inward, inner, inmost, interline.
4. OUT-SIDE, external, extrinsic, outward, outmost, utter, ut-
mo, Surface, superficial, exterior, ambient.

Living Bodies; specially men, with relation either to

The Head; or foot.

1. STOP, Tip, Head, Crown, Upper end, Knop, Apex, Vertical, Chapter.
2. BOTTOM, Base, Lower end, Pedestal, Foot, Sole.

The Face; or Back.

3. FORE-PART, Front, Fronto-piece, Prom, Van-guard, Van-
ward, forward.

4. HINDER-PART, Back, Rear, rearward, endorfe, left, Poop,
Posterior.

The right hand; or left hand.

5. RIGHT SIDE, Dexter, Starboard.

6. LEFT SIDE, Sinister, Larrbord.
Of Measure.

The several relations of quantity, whereby men use to judge of the Multitude or Greatness of things, are styled by the name of Measure, Dimension, mete, survey, rule; to which the relative term of Proportion, portion, rate, tax, size, scantling,ittance, share, doe, meaf, symmetry, analogy, commensurate, disem, allot, adapt, is of some affinity, signifying an equality or similitude of the respects that several things or quantities have to one another. They are distinguishable into such as respect either

MULTITUDE. I.

MAGNITUDE. II.

GRAVITY. III.

VALOR. IV.

Duration.

More generally considered. V.

As restrained to living creatures. VI.

I. MULTITUDE.

To the Measure whereby we judge of the Multitude of things may be annexed number, enumerate, reckon, compute, muster, count, recount, tale, tell, arithmetic, cypher. If the way of Numeration were now to be stated, it would seem more convenient to determine the first Period or Stand at the number Eight, and not at Ten; because by the way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easiest kind of Division, that Number is capable of this down to an Unite, and according to this should be the several denominations of all other kinds of Measures, whether of Capacity, Gravity, Valor, Duration. So eight Farthings would make a Penny, eight Pence a Shilling, eight Shillings an Angel, eight Angels a Pound. So eight Grains should make a Scruple, eight Scruples a Dram, eight Drams an Ounce, eight Ounces a Pound, &c. But because general custom hath already agreed upon the decimal way, therefore I shall not insist upon the change of it.

The different degrees of Number generally received, are these.

1 ONE, Ace, Unite, Once, First, Imprimis, Single.
2 TWO, a Couple, a Brace, a Pair, a Toke, Second-ly, Twice, Double, Twofold, Bipartite.
3 THREE, a Leaf, Ternary, Troy, Third-ly, Tertian, Thrice, Treble, Threefold, Tripartite, Trine-ly.
4 FOUR, Fourth-ly, Quartan, Quaternion, Fourfold, Quadruple, Quadruplicate, Quadruplicate.
5 FIVE, Fifth-ly, Quintuple, Fivefold.
6 SIX, Sixth-ly, Sixfold, Sextuple, Sextile, Senary.
7 SEVEN, Seventh-ly, Septuple, Sevenfold.
8 EIGHT, Eighth-ly, Octuple, Eightfold.
9 NINE, Ninth-ly, Ninefold.

How other numbers besides these here enumerated may be expressed both in writing and speech, see hereafter, Chap.
II. Measures of Magnitude do comprehend both those of Length, and II. MAGNITUDE.

of Superficies or Area, together with those of Solidity; both comprehended in that which is adjoined, viz. the word CAPACITY, bold, contain. The several Nations of the World do not more differ in their Languages, then in the various kinds and proportions of these Measures. And it is not without great difficulty, that the Measures observed by all those different Nations who traffic together, are reduced to that which is commonly known and received by any one of them; which labour would be much abbreviated, if they were all of them fixed to any one certain Standard. To which purpose, it was most desirous to find out some natural Standard, or universal Measure, which hath been esteemed by Learned men as one of the desiderata in Philosophy. If this could be done in Longitude, the other Measures might be easily fixed from thence.

This was heretofore aimed at and endeavoured after in all those various Measures, derived from natural things, though none of them do sufficiently answer this end. As for that of a Barley corn, which is made the common ground and original of the rest, the magnitude and weight of it may be various in several times and places, as will render it incapable of serving for this purpose; which is true likewise of those other Measures, an Inch, Palm, Span, Cubit, Fathom, a Foot, Pace, &c. none of which can be determined to any sufficient certainty.

Some have conceived that this might be better done by subdividing a Degree upon the Earth: But there would be so much difficulty and uncertainty in this way as would render it unpracticable. Others have thought, it might be derived from the Quick-silver experiment: But the unequal gravity and thickness of the Atmosphere, together with the various temper's of Air in several places and seasons, would expose that also to much uncertainty.

The most probable way for the effecting of this, is that which was first suggested by Doctor Christopher Wren, namely, by Vibration of a Pendulum: Time it self being a natural Measure, depending upon a revolution of the Heaven or the Earth, which is supposed to be every-where equal and uniform. If any way could be found out to make Longitude commensurable to Time, this might be the foundation of a natural Standard. In order to which,

Let there be a solid Ball exactly round, of some of the heaviest metals: Let there be a String to hang it upon, the smallest, limbereft, and least subject to retch: Let this Ball be suspending by this String, being extended to such a length, that the space of every Vibration may be equal to a second Minute of time, the String being, by frequent trials, either lengthened or shortened, till it attain to this equality: These Vibrations should be the smallest, that can last a sufficient space of time, to afford a considerable number of them, either 6, or 500 at least; for which end, its passing an arch of five or six degrees at the first may be sufficient. The Pendulum being so ordered as to have every one of its Vibrations equal to a second minute of time, which is to be adjusted with much care and exactness; then measure the length of this String, from its place of suspension to the Centre of the Ball; which Measure must be taken as it hangs free in its perpendicular posture, and not otherwise, because of stretching: which being done, there are given these two Lengths, viz. of the String, and of the Radius of the Ball, to which a third Proportional must be found out; which
which must be, as the length of the String from the point of Suspension to the Centre of the Ball is to the Radius of the Ball, so must the said Radius be to this third: which being so found, let two fifths of this third Proportional be set off from the Centre downwards, and that will give the Measure desired. And this (according to the discovery and observation of those two excellent persons, the Lord Viscount Browncber, President of the Royal Society, and Mon. Huygens, a worthy Member of it) will prove to be 38 Rhinland Inches, or (which is all one) 39 Inches and a quarter, according to our London Standard.

Let this Length therefore be called the Standard; let one Tenth of it be called a Foot; one Tenth of a Foot, an Inch; one Tenth of an Inch, a Line. And so upward, Ten Standards should be a Pearch; Ten Pearsches, a Furlong; Ten Furlongs, a Mile; Ten Miles, a League, &c.

And so for Measures of Capacity: The cubical content of this Standard may be called the Buckel: the Tenth part of the Buckel, the Peck: the Tenth part of a Peck, a Quart, and the Tenth of that, a Pint, &c. And so for as many other Measures upwards as shall be thought expedient for use.

As for Measures of Weight; let this cubical content of distilled Rainwater be the Hundred; the Tenth part of that, a Stone; the Tenth part of a Stone, a Pound; the Tenth of a Pound, an Ounce; the Tenth of an Ounce, a Dram; the Tenth of a Dram, a Scruple; the Tenth of a Scruple, a Grain, &c. And so upwards; Ten of these cubic Measures may be called a Thousand, and Ten of these Thousand may be called a Tun, &c.

As for the Measures of Money, it is requisite that they should be determined by the different Quantities of those two natural Metals which are the most usual materials of it, viz. Gold and Silver, considered in their Purity without any alloy. A Cube of this Standard of either of these Metals may be styled a Thousand or a Talent of each; the Tenth part of this Weight, a Hundred; the Tenth of a Hundred, a Pound; the Tenth of a Pound, an Angel; the Tenth of an Angel, a Shilling; the Tenth of a Shilling, a Penny; the Tenth of a Penny, a Farthing.

I mention these particulars, not out of any hope or expectation that the World will ever make use of them, but only to shew the possibility of reducing all Measures to one determined certainty.

These measures of Magnitude (to which may be annexed the Notion of Content) may be reduced to these Heads.

1. Line. 6. Furlong.
2. Inch. 7. Mile.
5. Pearch.

Each of which is applicable either to Longitude, Area, or Bulk: the last of which comprehends the Measures of Capacity.

III. Gravity. Measures of Gravity (to which may be annexed for affinity the Thing by which Gravity is measured, styled Weight; Poise, Counter-poise, Plummets,) may be distributed into these kinds.

5. Pound.  

IV. The
IV. The Gradual differences of that common Measure of the VA-
LUATION or worth of all vendible things (to which may be adjoyed
that which is used as this common Measure, styled MONY, Cash, Coin,
Bank, Treasure, pecuniary, Mint, Stamp, Medal, Counter, Purse,) may be di-
finguished into
1. FARTHING, Dodkin.
2. PENNY.
3. SHILLING.
4. ANGEL.
5. POUND.
6. HUNDRED.
7. THOUSAND.

V. Unto the Measure of TIME may be adjoyed for its affinity the V. time-
word which signifies the Permanency of any thing in its existence, from
its beginning to its end, DURATION, abide, continue, persist, endure,
bold out, last long, persevere, everlasting, survive.
Time is usuall distributed by the Revolution of the heavenly Bodies,
or rather of the Earth and Moon, into such Spaces as are required to a
revolution of the
Eart in its Orb; according to the
Whole
1. YEAR, Twelvemonth, Anniversary, Annual, Biennial, &c.
Parts; considerable as being the proper seasons for the
Growth and ripening of Vegetables.
2. SPRING, Vernal.
3. SUMMER.
Decaying of Vegetables, according to a lesser : or greater degree.
4. AUTUMN, Fall of the Leaf, Harvest.
5. WINTER, Hibernial, byernal.
Moon in its own proper course about the Earth: to which may be ad-
joyed the usual name given to the fourth part of this.
6. MONTH, Mensural.
7. WEEK, Sennight, Fortnight.
Earth about its Axis; according to the
Whole
5. DAY NATURAL, Quotidian.
Parts;
Greater;
7. While the Sun continues above : or below the Horizon.
6. DAY ARTIFICIAL, Diurnal.
5. NIGHT, Nocturnal, Pernoisation, lodge.
Part of the day artificial; former : or later.
7. MORNING, Mantins, early, dawning, betimes.
8. AFTERNOON, Evening.
Lesser parts of time; being each of them the 24th part of a natu-
ral day called an Hour : or the 60th part of an hour.
8. HOUR, Horary.
9. MINUTE.

C c
VI. Life.
VI. Life-time, or the AGE of LIVING Creatures, (as particularly applied to Men, to which there is something answerable in other Animals; to which may be adjoin'd the word SECULUM, Age, Estate, Generation,) is, according to common use, distinguished by such Terms as do denote the gradual differences of it.

The first and most imperfect State, when destitute of the use of reason; or having but little use of it, comprehending the two first ten years.

1. Infanty, Babe, Child, Cub.
   1. Childhood, Boy, Girl, Wench, green years.

2. Youth, juvenile, Towhefr.

The perfect Age, or the declining Age of the Body; but most perfect for the Mind, styled versago etas, or the Age of Wisdom; the former comprehending the space between the 40th and the 50th, and the latter containing the space between the 50th and the 60th.


4. Declining Age, elderly.

The last and most imperfect Age, by reason of the decay of Vigor, which commonly happens both in Body and Mind, either according to the first and better part of it; or the last and worst part of this State, reaching from the 60th to the 70th, and from thence for the sold age.

CHAP. VIII.

Concerning the Predicament of Quality; the several Genus's belonging to it, namely, 1. Natural Power. II. Habit. III. Manners. IV. Sensible, Quality. V. Disease; with the various Differences and Species under each of these.

Whether many of those things now called Quality, be not reducible to Motion and Figure, and the Situation of the parts of Bodies, is a question which I shall not at present consider. 'Tis sufficient that the particulars here specified are most commonly known and apprehended under that notion as they are here represented, and are still like to be called by the same names, whatever new Theory may be found out of the causes of them.

The several Genus's under this Predicament are such kinds of Quali-

- Internal; whether
- Innate; NATURAL POWER.
- Superinduced; considered more
- Generally, styled by the common name of HABIT.
- Specially, with respect to the customary Actions of men considered
- External; denoting either
- As voluntary MANNERS.
- Those more general affections of bodies which are the objects of
- SENSIBLE QUALITY.
- Those special impotencies of living bodies, whereby they are disabled
- SICKNESS.
- (for their natural functions.

As
Chap. VIII.  

Natural Power.

As for Figure, which by the common Theory is reduced under this Prewicement, that, being a Qualification or Modification of Quantity, may more properly be referred thither.

Of Natural Power.

Those kinds of Natural innate Qualities, whereby things are rendered able or unable to act or refuse, according to their peculiar natures, are styled:

NATURAL POWERS, Faculty, Capacity, Endowment, Talent, Gifts, Ability, Strength, Energy, Force, Virtue, may can.

IMPOTENCIES, Disablety, Incapacity, invalid, unable, weak, infirm, lame, dead.

These Natural Powers may be distributed into such as are More particular, viz. the Faculties that are

RATIONAL. I.

Sensible.

INWARD. II.

OUTWARD. III.

More general; being either

SPIRITUAL. IV.

Corporal; relating to the good of the

INDIVIDUUM. V.

SPECIES. VI.

1. Those Faculties whereby we are enabled to apprehend and compare the general natures of things as to Truth and Fallhood, Good and Evil, and to demean our selves accordingly towards them, are styled

RATIONAL, Reasonable, Ratioction.

IRRATIONAL, Unreasonable, brutish.

These may be distinguished into

Apprehensive; whereby we are rendered able or unable to

know and apprehend knowable things, Generals as well as Particulars, respecting in them Truth and Fallhood.

UNDERSTANDING, Intelle, Mind, mental, apprehend, comprehend.

1. IDIOTICALNESS, being as a natural Fool, Changeling, Innocent

Compound and compare Notions together, so as to make a right estimate of things and consequences.

JUDGMENT, judicious.

2. INJUDICIOUSNESS, simple, silly.

Apply general Principles to particular cases, being a kind of practical Judgment or Memory relating to matters of Duty.

CONSCIENCE.

3. UNCONSCIONABLENESS, Scaredness, Proragatens, moral Insability.

Motive; whereby we do rationally follow any thing as good, or fly it as evil: or being without any such motion.

WILL, Desire, Life, Option, Vote, Wish, Mind, Pleasure, covet, voluntary.

LISTLESNESS, no mind to.

C e 2  II. INTER
II. INTERNAL SENSES are so styled, because they belong to the interior parts, and are conversant about internal and absent as well as present things. Whether there be any such real Faculties in the Soul as are mentioned under this and the preceding Head, is not here to be debated. 'Tis sufficient that common experience doth acquaint us with such various operations of the Mind, and that general custom hath agreed upon such names for the expressing of them.

These are likewise distinguishable into

Apprehensive; whereby we are renderable or unable for the receiving of impressions from the outward Senses.

1. COMMON SENSE, perceive, discern, apprehend, Sentiment, resent, conceive, discover, find.

2. SENSES, memory, remembrance, remember, call or come to mind, put in mind, suggest, record, recount, com over, getting by heart, by rote, without book, at one's finger's ends, memorable, memorial, memorandum, mindful.

3. FORGETFULNESS, Oblivion, Unmindfulness, overslip.

Active; whereby, in order to our own Conservation, we follow or fly what is by the judgment of the Senses represented as good or evil.

4. APPETITE, Desire, Inclination, Consent, Sensitive, Stomach, Longing, Lust, having a mind to.

III. EXTERNAL SENSES are so styled, because they reside in the exterior parts of the body, and do apprehend only external present things; which common opinion hath determined to the number of Five:

Commodities (amongst which some are laid to be

For the senses; whereby we discern

Light and Colour.

1. SIGHT, Vision, View, ken, Optic, discern, eye, see, perceive, look upon, behold, Glance, Spectacle, Spectator, Inspection, View, Prospect, first blue, visible, conspicuous.

BLINDNESS, Dimness, dark, poreblind, put out one's eyes.

Sounds.

2. HEARING, attend, hear, listen, give ear, audible.

DEAFNESS, hard.

For the trial of our Food at a distance.

3. SMELL, Odor, Savour, Sent, Pomander, Perfume.

Necessary for the

Immediate trial of our Food.

4. TAST, Taste, Savour, Refresh, Smack, Savor, Tang, toothsome.

Perception of tangible things.

TOUCH, feel, contact, tactile, palpable, grope.

5. NUMBNESS, Stupefied, dead, torpid, asleep.

Though common Language have not affixed particular names to the impotencies of some of these, yet they ought to be provided for as well as the rest.
Chap. VIII. Natural Power.

IV. Those natural Habitudes of the Soul or Spirit which render it fit or unfit for its proper functions, are styled by that general name of Temperament,Disposition, Spirit, Genius, Fancy, Humor, Vein, Quality, Condition, Constitution, Nature.

These may be distinguished into such as are more general, chiefly of moral disposition, denoting the goodness or badness of it.

SINGENIETY, Good nature, Candor, candid, free, liberal, clear.

1. DISINGENIETY, ill nature, Perversity, stubborn, sullen, dogged, sturdy, stiff, resolute.

Particular, as to

Admiration, denoting

Ability, or disability; aptitude, or inaptitude for it.

SPRITUITY, Wit, vivacity, ingenious, brisk, lively, quick,

2. DULLNESS, Stupidity, gross, muddled, hard-headed, torpid, soft, thick, heavy, dark, dull, block-headed, dunce, dot, indolent, dreaming.

Attention: or levity of mind in it.

SERIOUSNESS, earnest, grave, sober, quiet, sad, substantial, solemn.

3. WANTONNESS, lightness, airy, playward, gamesome, dallying, sportive, trifling, licentious, giddy, petulant, skittish, rowdy, Ramp, Gig, Rigg, Gambol

Aptitude or inaptitude to moderate the

Irascible appetite.

GENTLENESS, Tameness, Meekness, Meekness, Lenity, break,

4. FIERCENESS, Wildness, Haggard, Savage, barbarous, fierce, fiery, eager, furious, dire, fell, grim, rough, source, keen, untamed.

Concupiscible appetite.

OPPOSITE TO RAPACITY, not rapacious.

5. RAPACITY, voracious, greedy, harpy, devouring. Ability or disability to attempt or resist difficulties.

STOUTNESS, Boldness, manful, redoubted, daring, sturdy, strenuous.

6. LAZINESS, sluggish, liter, burden, drone, dull, soft.

Affection and Passion, denoting an ability or disability to endure and hold out both in acting and suffering.

HARDINESS, Tolerance, strenuous, robust, stout, sturdy, indeciferous, painful.

FRIENDLINESS, Softness, Tenderness, Delicateness, Curiosity, fine, suave, amiable, effeminate, ethereal, dainty.

V. Those
V. Tho'le CORPOREAL HABITUDES, whereby things are rendered able or unable to all or resist for the good of the INDIVIDUUM, are usually styled by those general names of Temper, Complexion, Frame, State, Constitution, Disposition, Nature.

These are distinguished into such as concern,

1. WHOLENESS, Intireness, perfect, safe and sound, fit, consolidate,
of one piece.

2. MUTUOUSNESS, maimed, mangle, lame, lopped, crippled.

The nature of the whole or parts; being either

Negative or Positive of

1. Corruption.

2. SOUNDNESS, Sanity, Healthiness, baul, heal, whole, clearness.

3. ROTTENNESS, Putridness, Corruption, purulent, tainted, unsound, molder, seared, adde, Matter, rank, suppde, putrefy, Carriion.

Trouble to the sense of Feeling.

4. INDOLENCE, Ease, lenitive, relaxation, clearness, lighten.

5. PAIN, Ache, smart, ail, anguish, grief, ill at ease, sore, pang, thro, torment, torture, ache, exuviace, iving, twitch, fret, grieve, gird, racking.

Positive or Negative;

General; relating to the state of the body; || good: or ill.

1. VIGOR, Vitality, thriving, vegetous, flourishing, lusy, lively.

2. sprightly, florid, quick, fresh, in heart, in good plight, in proof, pert, smart, crank, sturdy, revive.

3. DECAYING, consume, wear, waste, drooping, fading, out of heart, flagging, languish, break, fail, going down, fall away, bring down or low, decline, impair, quail, abate, molder, pine, wither, perish, spend, corrupt.

Special; respecting the

1. Plight of the fleshly parts; || full: or sparing.

2. LEANNESS, wan, meagre, Starveling, thin, poor, bare, spare, thin, lank, gaunt, Rachitic, raggy, ghastly, pine, emaciate, fall away, Carriion, skin and bone.

Figure and colour of the external parts; || right: or wrong.

1. BEAUTY-fulness, Handsomeness, Pulchritude, Comeliness, Elegance, Decency, fair, goodly, well-favoured, seemly, polite, quaint, pretty, graceful, lovely, personable.

2. DEFORMITY, unhandome, ill-favoured, ugly, uncomely, unbecoming, Undecoram, absurd, unseemly, misapte, foul, squalid, Hagg, deface, disfigure.

Ability, or disability for Action or Passion.

1. STRENGTH, Force, Might, Valour, Chivalry, resist, strenuous, stout, sturdy, in heart, main, corroborate, fortisus, recruze.

2. WEAKNESS, Feebleness, Debility, imbecility, Insomnity, disabled, faint, languid, dead, frail, out of heart, heartless, flagging, invalid, small, bring down or low, envoate, decline, enfeeble.
Aptitude or ineptitude for Motion.

In a place.

1. Agility, Nimbleness, Activity, Lightness, Volubility, quick, dexterity, Mercurial, resolute, handy, man of his hands.

2. LUMPISHNESS, Unwieldiness, clumsiness, gross, heavy, purulent, Lob, Lubber, Slugg, Louse.

To a place.

3. SWIFTNESS, Fleetness, Celerity, Speed, fast, space, sodain, quick, rapid, hasty, accelerate, hasten, cursory, by, expedite, run, send, whirr, post.

4. SLOWNESS, Heaviness, flaccity, dull, sluggardly, tardy, leisurely, softly, dilatory, retarded, slow, delay, lob, lubber, lumpsish, Lardan, torpid, unwieldy, gingerly.

VI. Such corporeal Habitudes as do concern the Propagation of the Species, do refer either to the

Kinds of things apt for Propagation, according to the

1. SEX, Kind, Gender, Epicene, Hermaphrodite.

2. MALE, masculine, Buck, Bore, Dog, Gib, Cock, Milker, He.

3. FEMALE, feminine, Doe, Sow, Bitch, Hen, Spawner, She.

Disposition of things for, or against Propagation.

1. FRUITFULNESS, fertile, fecund, prolific, fruitful, rank, produce fruit.

2. BARRENNESS, Sterility, Unfruitfulness, infertile, blustering, blete.

3. OVER-RIpeness, fading, decaying, withering.

4. UNRIpeness, immature, green.
Of HABIT.

§ II. Such superinduced qualities, whether infused or acquired, whereby the natural faculties are perfected, and rendered more ready and vigorous in the exercise of their several acts, according to the more or less perfection degrees of them, are styled by the name of

HABIT, Endowment, emolue, qualifie, Gift, Talent.

DISPOSITION, Propensity, Proclivity, Promptitude, Proneness, Inclination, readings, given to, addiction, fitness, aptitude.

To the more general consideration of Habit may appertain

Those states or conditions of life which either reward or enable men for virtuous actions; comprehending the

REWARDS OR REWARD OF VERTUE. I.

INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE. II.

Those qualifications, which, though they are not properly Vertues, yet do prepare for, and dispose unto, and, in other respects, circumstantiate Vertue itself, both in the Habit and operations of it, and are therefore styled AFFECTIONS OF VERTUE, either

INTELLECTUAL. III.

MORAL. IV.

The kinds of virtuous Habits, whether

INFUSED, both Intellectual and Moral. V.

ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL. VI.

I. Those things which are due to the merit of || Vertue or Vice are styled

REWARD, Guerdon, Aid, Prize, Remompence.

PUNISHMENT, Penalty, Penance, Judgment, Plague, Vengeance, inflicts, suffer, impunity, scotfree.

Those may be distinguished into such as are either more

General; viz. that state wherein a thing injures as much perfection as it is capable of.

SHAPINESS Felicity, Bliss, Blessedness, Beatitude, good, welfare.

MISERY, Unhappiness, In felicity, Extremity, Calamity, Woe, Distress, Disaster, Affliction, Tribulation, Trouble, Plague, Judgment, Caiiff, Wretch, poor, pitiful, deplorable.

Particular; relating to the reward of

Moral Vertue; in the enjoyment of those things that conduce to our benefice.

External;

PROSPERITY, flourishing, thriving, auspicious, fortunate, happy, good luck, success, speed.

ADVERSITY, Affliction, distress, tribulation, cross, disaster, misfortum, suffering, perfection, duress, fall, pressure, mischief, mishap, misadventure, misfortune, unfortunate, unlucky, unprosperous, inauspicious, misfit, dismal, ill luck, or success.

Internal,
Habit.

II. The INSTRUMENTS OF VERTUE, commonly stiled the Goods of Fortune, requisite to the due exercise of the Acts of many Vertues, and one kind of Reward belonging to it, do concern either

Our Persons, and the being at our own dispofal.

1. LIBERTY, Freedom, at large, deliver, releafe, inlar, e, set free, rid, discharge, ransom, redeem, manumit, emancipate, give one his head, scope, arbitrary, undetermined, unconfined, may, may chuse.

RESTRANT, confine, frighten, repref.

Our Possessions; being either sufficient, or insufficient, for our occasions and conveniencies, according to that rank and ftation wherein we are placed.

2. RICHES, Wealth, Opulence, Pelf, Means, Fortunes, Estate, thrive.

Treasure, make, enrich, worth, well to pafs.

POVERTY, Necessity, Pennyry, Indigence, Need, Want, poor, empower, ruine.

The futableness of the things which we have or do, and that satisfaction which we receive by them.

3. PLEASURE, Delight, Delegation, Enjoyment.

UNPLEASANTNESS, Grief, Trouble, displeasing.

Our Names, and the esteem we have amongst good men:

4. REPUTATION, Credit, Countenance, Applause, Name, Honour, Vogue, regular, praised, redoubted, of Note, Glory, Renown, well-founded.

INFAMY, Dishonor, discred, dishonour, disfigure, defame, discomfit, shame, ignominy, Stein, Blot, Blemish, Slurring, glorious, liberal, ignoble, notorious, ill reflection, or found, or name.

Our Degrees, and the quality of our Conditions in relation to others; being either considerably above them, or below them.

5. DIGNITY, Promotion, Preferment, Advancement, Honour, Worship,

Greatness, State, Port, Title, preeminence, upper-hand, High place, raise, exalt, illusiation.

MEANNESS, Lowness, Obscurity, Baseness, Vileness, ignoble, plain, abafe, degrade, Abjectness.

Our Ability to protect our selves and others from injury, which is the usual result or consequent of the rest.

6. POWER, full, Potent-ate, Greatness, Interest, Strength, Might, Puissance, Mastery, Prevalence, Predominance, over-way, rule-the roll, bear a stroke.

IMPOIENCE, weak, inconsiderable.
Habit.

Part. II.

III. AFFECTIONS of INTELLECTUAL VERTUE, may be distinguished by their reference to those two Faculties in the Rational Soul, employed for the gaining of Knowledge, viz.

Invention, which is rightly, or wrongly disposed by

1. SAGACITY, Periscacity, Sharpness, Subtilty, Dexterity, Wit, clear, quick, acute, searching, piercing, dolic, towardly, apt, prompt.

DULNESS, Stupidity, Heaviness, gross-witted, indolent, dreaming, Dolt, Dunce, Blockhead.

Judgment, which is well disposed, by such a temper of mind as doth incline a man to assent unto things upon such evidence as is in itself sufficient: or ill disposed, by such a temper as inclines a man either to assent unto things upon such evidence as is insufficient, or not to assent upon such as is sufficient.

2. FAITH, Docility, Teachableness, Tovardliness, Apiness.

SCREDULITT, Edineman, light or rash of belief, facili.

INCREDULITT, Un teachableness, Untowardliness, Scepticalness, Scrupuloussness, Unbelief.

Sensitive Soul, which are apt to hinder us from Knowledge.

Phancy, which is well, or ill disposed by

SOBRIETY, discreet, grave, serious, studied, steady, settled, sage.

3. CONCEITEDNESS, Affectation, Singularity, fantastical, vagary, wild, light, airy, tidy, freakish, whimsical, hair-brain'd, brain-sick, Humorist, Opiniaster.

Appetite, which is fitly regulated by our being concerned for any Truth according to a due measure; and not either more or less than the evidence and importance of it, doth require.

4. MODERATION, Temper, Measure, Gentleness, Qualifie, reduce to reason.

SLIGHTNESS, Slackness, negligence, remissness, Neutrality, frigid, cold, indifferent, unconcerned, slatering, superficial, cursory, overly, perfunctory, saint.

FIERCENESS, Fanaticalness, vehemence, violence, eagerness, earnest, furious, heady, immoderate, dogmatical, Opiniast, boisterous, rough, sour, keen.

IV. AFFECTIONS of MORAL and HOMILETICAL VERTUE, do concern either the Temper and Frame of our Minds, as to their due Attention:

For any kind of Advantage, or Expedient.

CONSIDERATION, Advisedness, deliberate, ruminate, forecast, of or on purpose.

1. CONCATION, Loitering, Delay, slack, trifling, linger, lag, while off, drive off, put off.

RASHNESS, hastiness, Temerity, heady, hair-brain'd, fool-hardy, cursory, headlong, precipitate, unadvised, incontinence, inconsiderateness, presumption.

Against
Chap. VIII. Habit.

Against any kind of Evil, Danger or Impediment.

HEEDFULNESS, Wariness, Care, Canteloufness, Watchfulness, Attention, Intention, Caution, minding, circumference, chary, vigilant, cautious, flied, advised, aware, beware, intend, look to or about, see to, take heed, be thoughtful, take thought, take warning, narrow.

CARKING, Solicitude, Anxiety, over-thoughtful.

CARLESSNESS, Heedlessness, incognizance, negligence, flustering, lightness, supineness, inconsiderate, delusion, overly, perfunctory, superficial, secure, unwary, rattle, cursory, idle, slothful, sluggish, stammering, dissolute, uncircumspect, hand over head, not regard, overflap.

Freedom and Readiness of our Faculties about any thing.

ALACRITY, cheerfulness, readiness, forwardness, with all ones heart, with a good will, free; glad, promptness, propenstiy, rather.

GRUDGING, mander, murmur, mutter, repine, regret, querulous, go against, with an ill will.

Reality of our Intentions, suitable to our outward Pretences.

SINCERITY, Uprightness, reality, cordialness, heartiness, downright, honest, plain, simple, unfeigned, found, clear, uncorrupt.

HYPOCRISY, Dissimulation, double tongue or heart, hollow-hearted; feigning, false, counterfeit, sophistical, pretend.

The Vigorosity of our Endeavours in the prosecution of fitting means.

DILIGENCE, Affinity, Sedulity, Industry, Attention, Care, Labour.

Study, infatment, elaborate, ply, bestir, stickle, lay about him, earnest, indefatigable, take pains.

DOUBLE-DILIGENCE, overdoing, busy, pragmatical, pain, meddling.

SLOTH, IdleNESS, laziness, carelessness, lither, loose, rattle, dreaming.

Drone, Sluggard, Truant, loiter.

The Universality required to virtuous Actions, in respect of the Object.

INTEGRITY, Honestly, intire, equal, impartial, incorrupt, upright.

PARTIALITY, unequal, making a difference, accepting of persons.

Time of continuance.

CONSTANCY, Perseverance, Stability, Steadiness, steadfast, firm, fixed, sure, certain, resolute, inflexible, unchangeable, abide, persist, hold out, stand out, fly by, stick to, unsurpassed, indefatigable.

PERTINACITY, Obstinacy, Contumacy, perpicacious, peremptory, stiff, wilful, inexorable, inflexible.

LIGHTNESS, Inconstancy, fickleness, levity, instability, mutability, uncertain, unsleedy, unstable, unsettled, unsettled, unsaid, wavering, divers, dodging, hittle, hittle, slipper, variable, mutable, changeable, trifling, giddy, freakish, paltering, sense and sense.

D d 2 V. Thole
V. INFUSED HABITS.

V. Those are styled INFUSED HABITS, to which the Divine favour and assistance is required after a more especial manner: which are therefore styled by the general name of GRACE, Gift.

To which may be opposed UNGRACIOUSNESS, Impiety, graceless, ungodly, carnal, wicked, sinful.

These are either

General: consisting in

1. REPENTANCE, Penitence, compunction, relent, remorse, contrition, rue, return, reclaim, renew, regeneration, penance.

2. IMPENITENCE, Obduracy, Hard-heartedness.

An habitual frame of mind, whereby we are fitted for venial acts, and more especially for the Duties of Religion.

3. HOLINESS, Sanctity, Godliness, Piety, Devotion, Righteousness.

Sanctification, sacred, Purity.

4. UNHOLINESS, Wickedness, Iniquity, Impiety, Ungodliness, Prophaness, Corruption, Sin, Miscreant, graceless, Cautious.

An enlargement of soul, to desire and endeavour public general good, and taking it off from being immersed in narrow selfish designs.

5. SELF-DENIAL, Christian Magnanimity, Generosity, Public-spiritedness, Greatness of mind, Renunciation.

Selfishness, Narrowness, Pedantry, Littleness of mind, Worldling.

Particular: styled Theological Virtues; respecting

Truth and Falsity: a readiness to yield an effectual assent unto revealed Truths upon such grounds as their natures are capable of, and such as are sufficient to prevail with any such prudent teachable man as is free from any affected Captiousness.

6. FAITH, Belief, Believer, Creed.

7. INFIDELITY, Unbelief, Miscreant.

Good and Evil.

Future: being an acquiescence of the mind in the expectation of such Promises as are revealed.

8. HOPE, Trust, Affiance, Reliance, Recumbency.

9. DESPAIR, Despondency, out of heart, forlorn, hopeless, past hope, deadness of heart.

General: willing well, and endeavouring to be helpful and serviceable unto all, according to the due proportion we are obliged to by natural or revealed Light.

10. CHARITY, Love.

11. UNCHARITABLENESS, Maliciousness.
VI. Those are styled ACQUIRED INTELLECTUAL HABITS which may be gotten by Industry, and tend to the perfecting of the Mind or Understanding. They are distinguishable by their Objects; being either Speculative; furnishing the mind with due Notions and conceptions concerning the Nature of things, their Causes, Differences, Relations and Dependencies.

1. \{ SCIENCE, Knowledge, Skill, Theory, Learning, Insight. \}

\{ CURiosITy. \}

IGNoRANCE, rude, untutored.

Active; denoting Skill in men and business, whereby we are enabled to judge what is fit and convenient, according to various cases and circumstances.

2. \{ WISDOM, Prudence, Discretion, Sapience, wise, sage, politic. \}

\{ CRAFT, Cunning, Subtilty, Shiness, Policy, Device, Quirk, Sleight, Fetch, Wile, Trick, fly, thievish, knave, shark, Shift, come over one, overreach. \}

FOLLY, Foolishness, Simplicity, silly-ness, imprudence, indiscretion, witless, unwise, absurd, shallow, Noddy, Ninny, Sot, infatuate, Foppery.

Effective; implying Skill in those several Operations and Works which concern Humane life.

3. \{ ART, Skill, Dexterity, Craft, Cunning, Insight, Knack, expert, well-seen in, good at, artificial, Workman, Artist. \}

UNSkiLLFullness, bungling, blundering, botching, fumbling, cobbling, flubber, smatter, ignorant, silly, rude, gross, jejune, inexpert, illogical, awkward, Freshman, Novice.

The manner of acquiring them; whether by Our own Observation, and repeated Trials.

4. \{ EXPERIENCE, Practice, Exercise, Knowledge, conversant, versed, expert, Experiment, Empyric. \}

\{ INEXPERIENCE, inexpert, raw, to seek, Puny, Novice, Freshman, unversed. \}

The Teaching of others, either \{ vivâ voce, or ex scriptis. \}

LEARNING, Literature, Scholarship, scholastic, liberal Science,

Skill, indoctirate.

\{ UNEarnEDness, illiterate, unlettered, rude, simple. \}

Of
OF MANNERS.

§ III.

The Customary and habitual Actions of men considered as voluntary, and as they are capable of Good or Evil, Reward or Punishment, are styled by the name of MANNERS, Ethic, Moral-ity.

To which may be adjoined the general name of such customary Actions as are mutual between man and man, styled CONVERSATION, Carriage, Demeanour, Comportment, homiiktical, Communication, lead, life, living, sociable, behave.

The Virtues belonging to these do comprehend all those Habits which concern the regulating both of our Wills and Actions, and of our Conversations. They are distinguishable by the Faculties which they moderate, and the Objects they are conversant about, into such as do more immediately concern the regulating of our Wills and Actions, and that Rectitude of mind which we are obliged unto with reference to our selves, considered more separately, according to those principal parts of which we consist, viz. Soul and Body, Reason and Sense, together with the things we politie, being either

§ More GENERAL. I.
§ More Particular, relating to
§ Our BODIES. II.
§ Our ESTATES or DIGNITIES. III.

Conversations, or the right Demeanour of our selves considered as Members of Society, in our converse with others; the due managing of the common Affairs and Busineses of life, according to the relations wherein we stand towards those whom we are to deal with. These are commonly called Homoiletical Virtues; being either

§ More GENERAL and Common. IV.
§ More Particular, towards
§ SUPERIORS. V.
§ INFERIORS. VI.

I. VERTUE. 1. Those kind of Moral habits which serve for the regulating of our Wills and Actions more General, are commonly styled by the name of VER-TUE, Honesty, Probity, Righteousness, bravery; denoting such Habits whereby we are inclined and inable to observe a due Mediorcity in our Actions.

To this is properly opposed the notion of VICE, Sin, Crime, Dishonesty, Treason, Transgression, Fault, Failing, Infirmity, Overright, wicked, Improbity, Turpitude, unrighteous, unjust, bad, naught, vile, base, loose, evil, ill, corrupt, venial, heinous, debauched, lewd, lawless, licentious, foul, flagitious, enormous, profligate, Miscreant, Ruffian, Caififf, Villain, Rakbell, Liberator, defile, pollute. These may be distinguished into such as relate to the Inclination of our Minds, either

In Debitis; in such things as are due from us

By Law;

§ JUSTICE, Righteous-ness, right, square dealing, upright dealing.

§ INJUSTICE, Unrighteousness, Wrong.

§ RIGOUR, rigid, extreme, severity, overright.

§ REMISSION, Over forgiving.
Chap. VIII. Manners.

Right Reason.

More general; respecting our Actions towards others, in such cases as the Law-giver (could he have foreseen) would have provided for; whereby a man is willing to recede from his own strict right, & the utmost extremities of things, and to take the most amicable way in the accommodating of Differences, supplying that by right Reason which is not provided for in the words of the written Law.

1. **EQUITY**, Moderation, reasonable, conscionable, Chancery, fair dealing, in reason. (unequal)
2. **SUMMUM FUS**, Rigidity, souness, unreasonableness, iniquity.
3. More particular; in our Thoughts concerning other men's words or Actions, being ready to interpret every thing in the best sense, when there is no evident reason to the contrary.

4. **CANDOR**, fair, ingenuous, candid, fair dealing.

5. **CENSORIOUSNESS**, Sinister, suspicion, captiousness, controlling.

In Gratuity; respecting chiefly the Benefactor; being either:

More general; denoting a propensity of mind to do good to others, together with external actions suitable thereto.

1. **GOODNESS**, Beneignity, benevolence, beneficence, kindness, good turn, beholding, gratific.

5. **MISCHIEFOSNESS**, Maleficiency, ill turn.

More particular; respecting such as are in a state of misery.


Beneficiary; namely, a propensity of mind to put a just esteem upon the Favourites we receive, and to take all occasions of acknowledging and requiting them.

5. **GRATITUDE**, Thankfulness, give or render thanks.


In arduus; whether things are hard to be done; whereby we are made duly resolute against all such difficulties either of Fear or Discouragement as may hinder us in our duty.

7. **FORTITUDE**, Valour, Courage, Manhood, Prowess, Puissance, stout, redoubted, undaunted, bold, daring, valiant; resolve, in heart, of spirit, many, manful, sturdy.

7. **RASHNESS**, Temerity, fool-hardiness, audacity, desperate, heady, hair-brain'd, boisterous, precipitate.

Cowardise, timorous, saint-hearted, fearful, soft, Craven, Da\'rard, Poltroon, Recreant, out of heart, to shrink, to cow.

**Hard to be suffered; in respect of Pain.**

8. **PATIENCE**, Long-suffering, forbearance, abide, bear, brook, endure, fasten, tolerate, weather it out.


**Provocation to Anger and Revenge, in which we are to observe a due Mediocrity.**

9. **MEEKNESS**, Mildness, long-suffering, gentleness, clemency, lenity, (calm, put up)

10. **RASH ANGER**, curs, bassey, pettyish, peevish, swappish, touchy.

II. The
II. The more special Vertues for the regulating of our Wills and Affections in things relating to our BODIES, whose Object is *Jucundum* or *Utile*, are either.

Of a more large extent; denoting an Ability to withstand all such temptations whereby we may be hindered in our Duty.

**TEMPERANCE.**


Of a lesser extent; concerning the Moderating of our natural Appetites towards things which concern the Preservation of the Individual;

More necessary as in

Meats.

2. *Abstinence*, abstemiousfasting.

*Maceration,*


Drinks.


*Drunkenness,* Sot, besot, inebriate, beady, intoxicated, fox, carouse, overtaken, whittled, fuddled, tiffle, Tippler, Soaker, Pot-companion, Tosi-pot.

Sleep.


*Niggardliness,* Sloth, Drowsiness, Sleepiness.

Less necessary which concern

Refreshments from Labour.

5. *Moderatness in Recreation.*

External Decorum and Ornament.


*Niceness,* Finicalness, Delicateness, Daintiness, Curiosity, dapper.

*Slovenliness*, Uncleanliness, Nastiness, fordid, filthy, squallid, foul, Sleven, Slut, stubber.

Species; as Venery.


III. Vertues
III. Vertues relating to the due moderating of our Affection towards the things which concern our ESTATES and DIGNITIES, whose Object is Profit or Esteem, may be distinguished into such as do more particularly concern Estates and Possessions; being either.

More general; denoting a Mediocritv about getting, or keeping, or spending.

1. LIBERALITY, Bounty, Munificence, open-handed, free, generous.
2. PRODIGALITY, Profuseness, wasteful, lavish, riotous, embrazel, all out, Ha-
3. COVETOUSNESS, Avarice, Worldliness.

More special; in

Getting.

1. SCRAPING, Rapacity, greedy, craving, gripe, ravenous.
2. SLATERING, Improvidence.
3. FRUGALITY, Parsimony, thriftiness, good husbandry, saving, sp-
4. PENURIOUSNESS, crib, hard, close-fisted, hide-bound, over-thriftly,
5. SQUANDERING, flying-out, ill-husbandry, unthrifliness, spend-thrift,

Spending; distinguished by its Objects; either

The Public.

1. GENEROSITY, Magnificence, Bounty, Grandeur, stately, pompous,
2. SORROWLESSNESS, Profuseness, Luxuriosity, blade-it, debauch, Ro-
3. SORROWLESSNESS, Bafeless, unworthy, penurious.
4. The Poor; relieving the wants of others.
5. ALMSGIVING, Charity, Dole, Alms, relieve, Pensions, Bedes, man,
6. Eleemosynary, Hospital.
7. CHARITY, unibrariable, rough, Niggard.
8. HOSPITALITY, harbour, entertain, treat, open-house.
9. INHOSPITABILITY.

Dignities and Esteem; in respect of the

Avoiding or suffering of Disgrace.

1. MODESTY, Bafefulness.
2. SHEEPISHNESS, shamfacedness, over bashful, sneaking, softness.
3. IMPUDENCE, Shamelesness, Audacity, saxy, immodesty.

Seeking or bearing of Honour; as putting a just value upon things, (having but a little esteem for little things,) as likewise upon himself, and his own merits; and not either

Less then be ought.

1. MAGNANIMITY, brave, noble, heroic, generous, greatness of mind.
2. INSOLENCE, arrogance, haughtiness, presumption, vaunting, usurping.
3. PUSILLANIMITT, Baseless, fordid, pedantical.

More then be ought.

1. MODESTY.
2. SUSCEPTIBILITY, Sneaking, narrowness and littleness of mind, base.
3. AMBITION, Presumption, High-mindedness, vain-glory, Arrogance, aspire, overweening, Rodomontade, affectation of Empire.
Manners. Part II.

IV. HOMILETICAL Vertues more COMMON, are such vertuous habits as are required in men of all degrees and conditions for the regulating of their mutual Conversations. Not that the other Vertues before specified, are not likewise necessary to this end: but that they do not so directly and immediately tend to it as these others do which are styled HOMILETICAL. To which may be opposed INSOCIABILITY, Barbarism.

These are distinguishable into such as render our Conversation either profitable to each other: which may be considered according to the Matter; such as tend to the preservation of Truth; either in our Declarations or Affirmations.

1. VERACITY, Truth.
   - ZING, Leasing, OVER-SAYING, Hyperbole, Boasting, Oftentaching, forge, fib, flaw, ture, vapor, crack, brag, vaunt, swagger, false, perjury.
   - UNDER-SAYING, Detraction, Diminution, disservice, traduce, depreciate.

2. FIDELITY, true, true, loyal.
3. UNFAITH, OFFICIOUSNESS, Fawning.
   - FULNESS, TREACHERY, perfidious, false, faithless, unfaithful, untrustful, disloyal, Recreant, Traitor, Ambidexter, betray, falter, undermine, prevaricate.

Peace.
- PEACEABLENESS, quietness, Concord, Accord, Agreement, Union, appease, atone, pacific, reconcile, compose, take up, compromize, still, calm, set at peace, part a fray.
- UNPEACEABLENESS, BLENESS, CONTENTIOUSNESS, Strife, Disension, Discord, Variance, Controversie, Difference, Broils, Contest, Combustion, Debate, Division, Bickering, litigious, quarrel, wrangle, clab, jarr, brabble, jangle, Garboil, Odds, Brangling, Conflicts, Squabble, Brawling, Cavilling, captious, Incendiary, Barreter, Bowl, Shrew, Scold.

Manner; such as regulate our Carriage with a due respect of Things; in

Saying what is fit to be said.

1. FRANKNESS, Freeness, plain, open-hearted.
2. TOO MUCH OPENNESS, Tell-tale, Blab.
3. RESERVEDNESS, shy, nice, coy, demure, staunch, wary, close.
   - Concealing what is fit to be concealed.
4. TACTITURNITY, staunch, close, still, counsel-keeping, secrecy, silence.
5. LOQUACITY, Babbling, Garrulity, talkative, babble, blab, chatter, gabbling, tattle, prattle.

Persons; in observing a just Decorum.

1. GRAVITY, Seriousness, sober, demure, sage, staid, earnest, settled.
2. VANITY, FORMALNESS, Coxcomb, fond, foppish.
3. LIGHTNESS, flashy, Freak, Levity, Petulance.
Chap. VIII. Manners.

Our outward carriage towards others, both Actions and Speeches, as to a Facility for Converse, together with our desires and endeavours by all honest ways to please others, and care not to offend them.

7. COURTESY, Comity, mannerliness, civility, affability, kindness, humanity, gentleness, fair, humane, benign, tractable, smooth.

FAWNING, Assentation, Adulation, obsequious, smooth, glowering, gloze, cog, cajole, curvy, favours, college, wheedle, crouch, creeping, scraping, fatter, tooth, claining, Blandishment, Parasite, Sympathet, Claw-back.

MOROSENESS, curt, crabbed, cynical, forward, churlish, uncivil, boisterous, rude, sullen, surly, unmannerly, hard to please, humor-some, rough, haughty, proud, testy, snappish, dogged, currish, waspish, tetchy, wayward, peevish, pettish.

Our Words and Speeches; either in More serious debates; making due allowances to others, affording them just liberty.

COMPLACENCY, Civility, smooth, soft, popular.

ASSENTATION, Flattery, glozing, soothing, fawning, mealy-mouthed, trencher-friend.

MAGISTERIALNESS, Arrogance, Impertinency, Lordliness, masterly, pedantical, rough, over-bear, Roister.

Less serious matters; by such honest mirth whereby Conversation is to be sweetened.

URBANITY, Facetiousness, Railery, Drollery, jocular, jocund, merry, conceit, jest, squib, clinch, quibble, Wagg.

SECURITY, Buffoonry, Abusiveness, Pasquil, Jany, Vice.

ROUSTICITY, Clownishness, boisterous, blunt, barbarous, rough, rude, Kerne, home-bred, Sloach, uncivil, unmannerly, dirty.
V. HOMILETICAL VERTUES whereby we are to regulate our demeanour towards our SUPERIORS, may be distinguished into such as are

More general; denoting the Habit of behaving ourselves as we ought towards all in a superior relation.

1. DUTIFULNESS, submissive.
   1. SEDULITY, Sturdiness, stiff, untoward, untractable.

More special; as part

1. Subject as to Inferiors, and at a distance from them.
   1. HUMILITY, Lowliness, abase, humble, gentle, submission, submission, demisness.
   2. PRIDE, Haughtiness, Lasciness, high-minded, Lordly, elate, stately,
   perk, self-conceit, arrogance, majesticalness, presumption, overween,
   puff up, look big.

Objec as to Superiors in

Place.

1. REVERENCE, Honour, regard, respect, reverence, awe, dread,
   Worship.

2. IRREVERENCE, Petulance, Smitenes, malapert, perk, presumption.

Gifts.

1. RESPECT, Grace, Honour, deference, civility, esteem, observe,
   veil to.

2. DISREPECT, Dishonour, neglect, slighting, undervaluing, dis-
   regard, vilify.

Authority.

1. SUBJECTION, Homage, Loyalty, Allegiance, at one's command,
   serve under.

2. REBELLION.

Special; as

Governing.

1. LOYALTY, Allegiance, Fealty, Homage.

2. TREACHERY, betray, Traitor, disloyal.

Commanding.

1. OBEDIENCE, obedience, observant, pliable, submissive, tra-
   tic, towards, Conformity, follow, serve, be subject to.

2. DISOBEDIENCE, Contumacy, Obstinacy, refractory, self-willed,
   unruly, untoward, transgress, trespass, break, violate, take
   head, stiff-necked, wilful, masterless, refractive.

Punishing; submitting to Justice, and suing for Mercy, or contr.

1. SUBMISSION, give place to, give way, yield, resign, surrender,
   under, at discretion of.

2. CONTUMACY, Obstinacy, Self-will, stubborn, full, stiff, un-
   tractable, wayward, stout, stiff-necked, refractory.
VI. HOMILETICAL VERTUES whereby we are to regulate our Demeanour towards our INFERIORS, may be distinguished into such classes:

1. More general:
   - GRACIOUSNESS, Favour, Indulgence, gentle, kind, mild, serene,
   - soft, benign, propitious.

2. HARSHNESS, Ruggedness, sullen, roughness.

More particular:

Subjective; in respect of our Superiority, from which we are ready upon occasion to yield and fawn down:
- CONDESCENSION, deign, vouchsafe, bear with, suffer.
- INSOLENCE, Majesterialness, imperiousness, roughness, striæty,
  sullen, domineer, insult, swagger, Reisler, Russian.

Objective; as to Inferiors, in:
- Place or Gifts:
  - AFFABILITI, Courtesy, gentleness, facilis, fair, demeanour.
- SANTIFPLICIOUSNESS, roughness, stern, sour, scornful, sullen,
  surlis, arrogant.

Authority; in:
- General; preferring such in their just rights, or invading of them.
- PROTECTION, shelter, defence, guard, patronage, refuge.

Special; as:
- Governing.
  - GOOD GOVERNANCE, Discipline, Regiment.
  - MALE-ADMINISTRATION, misgoverning, ill government.
  - Commanding.
  - REASONEABLENESS.
  - UNREASONABLENESS.

Favouring when one ought:
- SEVERITY, striæ.
- FONDNESS, indulgence, coxcomb, dote, make much of, tendere,
  curb.

Remitting, when there is just occasion:
- CLEMENCY, Gentleness, favourableness, lenity, mildness.
- STERNNESS, stern, striæ, inflexible, asperity, rigor, stiff, rigid, barb'd, sharp, tart, rough, crabbed.

Though several of the Vertues and Vices enumerated under this and the former Head, may be ascribed sometimes to persons in other capacities; yet they do primarily and originally appertain to the Relations of Superiors and Inferiors.
BY SENSIBLE QUALITY is meant such kind of Quality as falls under our outward Senses, or the Affections of Bodies considered as they are the Objects of Sense: To which may be opposed the Notion of OCCULT QUALITY. These do relate either to the

- Eye and things visible.
  - **Primary, LIGHT.** I.
  - **Secondary, COLOUR.** II.
  - **Ear, SOUND.** III.
  - **TAST** and **SMELL.** IV.
  - **Touch; viz. such Qualities as are more**
  - **ACTIVE.** V.
  - **PASSIVE.** VI.

In this distribution of SENSIBLE Qualities, those that are **Visible and Tangible** are, both because of their **Number and Variety**, each of them reduced under double Differences. Whereas those that belong to the Senses of **Taste and Smell** are, for the contrary reason, contracted under one. The gradual Differences belonging to every one of these are so very numerous, that no Language doth, or indeed can, provide for them; but we are fain to denominate each of them from that subject in which it is most commonly found and known. And, for the farther help of the common defect of Languages as to such things, I have in the following Tables (where it could conveniently be done) reduced things to double Opposites, which, with the addition of the transcendental points of **Augmentative** and **Diminutive**, will much facilitate the expression of the several degrees of these things.

1. **LIGHT.**
   - I. That is styled **PRIMARY VISIBLE**; by the help of which we are inabled to fee other things; being inherent chiefly either in the **Air**; according to the more
     - **General Nature** of it; denoting the **intermediate or extremes**, the latter of which is properly a total Privation.
   - **TWILIGHT, Dawning.**
   - **1. LIGHT, Luxe, lightsome, illuminate, enlighten, glimmer, glimpse, flash.**
   - **DARKNESS, gloomy, close, dim, duskie, Eclipse, obscure, sad, swart, brown.**
   - **Particular Kind or Degree; the Opposite to which doth suppose some secondary Light.**
   - **2. LIGHT, Lumen, lucid, Luminary, irradiate, Sunshine.**
   - **SHADOW, Shade, Umbrage, adumbrate, Screen, Canopy, Curtain.**
   - **The Superficies of solid Bodies; from which a strong or weak reflexion is styled.**
     - **BRIGHTNESS, Lustre, splendor, resplendence, glitter, glitter, dazzling, shine, coruscation, clear, fair, orient, polite, gloss, resplendent, illustrious, surfeith, polieth, burnish, irradiate.**
   - **DIMNESS, gloomy, cloudy, blink.**
Chap. VIII. Sensible Quality.

The Bulk and Solidity of Bodies according to their capacity, or incapacity of conveying Light.

1. TRANSPARENCY, Percipiency, pellucid, diaphanous, clear, thin.
2. OPACITY, Thick.

Both the Superficies and Bulk of Bodies; signifying a freedom from or insulated unto, any single or interposed impediment.

3. CLEARNESS, fair, immaculate, unspotted, clarisse.
4. SPOTTEDNESS, Blemish, Blot, Blur, Mote, Mole, Freckle, Speck, Stain, Soil.

II. Secondary Visible Qualities, are by a general name styled COLOURS, Tinture, Hue, Complexion, Stain, Tinge; by which are meant those various appearances in the Superficies of Bodies which do more immediately affect the Eye.

They are distinguishable into those that are more simple; and counted either

Primary; whether the intermediate, or the two extremes:

1. GRAYNESS, Freex, grisly, hoary, roset.
2. WHITENESS, blank, blanch, bleach.

3. BLACKNESS, pale, sad, swart, brown, Negro.

Secondary; most considerate according to their order in the Rainbow: the usual Colour of

Blond: or of Gold.

1. REDNESS, Crimson, Vermilion, Scarlet, Stammel, ruddy, Mur.
2. YELLOWNESS, Sallow, Tawny.

Vegetables: or the appearing Colour of the Heavens.

3. GREENNESS, Verdure.
4. BLEWINNESS, Azure, Watchet.

Juice of the Fifth Murieux.

4. PURPLE.

Mixed; according to the more

General names.

1. VARIEGATEDNESS, mash, pyed, particoloured, divers colours, embroider, inlay.
2. CHANGEABLENESS.

Particular kinds; being made either by

Points; or Lines:

6. SPECKLEDNESS, Freckled.
7. STRIATEDNESS, brindled, streaked, striped.

Roundles, or Squares,

8. DAPPLEDNESS.
9. CHECQUEREDNESS.

III. Sensible
Sensible Quality.

Part. II.

III. SOUND.

111. Sensible Quality perceptible by the Ear, together with the Privation of it, is styled by the name of

SOUND; Noise, resound, report, coo, rout, racket, blow, loud, din, quetch, echo, Euphony. To which may be adjoin'd these natural words: [sibilant] bounce, buzz, chatter, chink, clack, clap, clasp, clatter, click, clink, crash, crumble, fetch, hum, hiss, jar, jingle, jerk, knock, rattle, ruffle, rumble, ruffle, cluster, loof, pipe, ring, scream, shriek, snap, squeak, squall, roar, thump, trot, twang, tinkle, whack, whimper, whip, whine, whistle, yell.

SILENCE; Stilness, hush, bold one's peace, mum, tacit, queso, quiet, whistle, still.

The several Notions belonging to this Head, to which different names are assigned, do concern either the

 Causes of it: considered

Formally; according to which several Sounds are made; either by an intermediate, or a stronger and quicker: or weaker and slower percuSSION of the Air.

Mean; Tenor, Counter tenor.

Grave; low, base, deep.

Materially; when it is made by things

Metaline, or other solid brittle bodies; either clear: or interrupted by some discontinuity of the parts.

Ringing; jingle, tinkle, bell, sole, chime, peal, knell.

Jarring; Clatterring.

Animal; being either.

More general to the more perfect Animals: or to Man.

Voice, vocal, call, cry, invoke, tone.

Articulate; Voice, speak, elocution, pronounce.

More special, and peculiar to some brute Creatures; which may likewise be imitated with artificial Instruments, by the forceful compression of Air through a rimule: or through an equable concavity.

Hissing, Whistling.

WHISTLING.

Relations; as a

Single perfect sound: or near half more or less than such a sound.

Note; Tone, Key.

Sharp.

Flat.

Perfect Series of Notes: or aggregate of such Series.

Stune, Lefson, Chime, Ayre, Strain.

Consort.

Affections; either of

Single Notes; being either full and perfect: or impeded and imperfect.

Sonorosity, shrill.

Hoarseness, Harshness.

Notes together; in respect of their agreement: or disagreement.

Concord, Symphony.

Discord, Dissonance, unmanageable.

Tunes together; in respect of their agreement: or disagreement.

Harmony, Melody, Music.

Tangle, Tintamar.
Chap. VIII. Sensible Quality.

IV. The sensible qualities belonging to the TAST and SMELL, are of so near affinity, that several Languages do assign to them the same names.

They are distinguishable into the

More general and extreme, as to the || agreeableness: or disagreeableness of them to the Palate or Nose.

1. SWEETNESS, Pleasant, insipacous, toothsome, fragrant, odoriferous, perfumed.

2. UNSAVOURINESS, Stink, Stench, satiated, noisome, sultry, rank.

More special and middle, from thin and warm matter, like that of Oil or Butter: or that of Pepper.

3. FATTINESS, oily, unctuous, gross, greasy.

4. ACRIMONIOUSNESS, biting, keen, cutting.

5. COOLING and constringing matter, like that in Green fruit: or in Galls.

6. SAUSTERENCE, Harshness, sour, tart.

7. ACERBITY, Astringency, styptic.

8. Penetrating diluting matter, like that of Vinegar and Limons: or that of Aloe and Wormwood.

9. ACIDITY, sharpness, eager, hard.

10. BITTERNESS.

Matter of a moderate consistence: apt to corrode by its succity.

11. SALTISHNESS, saline, brackish, briny, seasoned.

12. FRESHNESS, unsalted, fresh.

The vivishness: or decay of the Spirit in any thing.

13. FRESHNESS, Spiritueous, brisk, quick, lively, spirituous.

14. DEADNESS, Vapid, decayed, insipid, weaery, flat.

The beginning: or farther degree of Putrefaction.

15. MUSTINESS, Moldiness, vinous, flabby.

16. ROTTENNESS, addle, putrid.
V. Tactile Qualities more ACTIVE are commonly distinguished by their being
Primary, from whence the others proceed; being either || the intermediate: or the extremes of that Quality, whereby
Homogeneous or Heterogeneous things are congregated, or separated.
1. TEMPERATENESS, Warmness, Tepidness, lukewarm.
   HEAT, hot, sultry, ardent, torrid, fervent, swelter, inflame, seared, parch, scorch.
   COLDNESS, bleak, piercing, biting, chill, cool, frigid, refrigerate.
   A Body is easily || bounded by itself: or conformed to any other Body, wherein it may be contained.
2. MOISTNESS, dank, damp.
   WETNESS, Humidity, liquid, moist, slacker, daggie.
   DRINESS, Siccity, cicatrice, arid, sear, parch.
Secondary, such as are derived from the first; referring either to
   The Texture of parts, as to nearer: or further distance.
   CLO森NESS, shrink, Conspicuation, consolidate, compact.
   DENSITY, Crassitude, Thickeness, Condensation, bramossed, pressed.
   RARITY, Thinness, attenuate, rare-she.
   Inclination to Motion || downwards: or upwards.
3. WEIGHTINESS, muffle.
   GRAVITY, Ponderousness, Heaviness, lumpish, weighing, pressing down.
   LEVITY, Lightness.
   Aptitude or Inaptitude to Motion.
   Common to liquids and Solids.
   CONSISTENCY, congeal, stand.
4. HARDNESS, indurate, callous, brawny.
   FLUIDITY, liquid, flow, dissolve.
   Proper to Solids.
5. FLEXIBILITY, pliableness, pliant, bend, bow, stoop.
   LIMBERNESS, supple, lank, lith, ling, gentle, pliant, pliable, slack, flagging.
   STIFFNESS, stark, tite, rigid, harsh, inflexible.

VI. Tactile Qualities more PASSIVE are distinguishable by their denoting either the
Giving way to: or resisting of the Touch.
1. YELDINGNESS, give place.
   SOFTNESS, Tenderness, mollifie, relent, give.
   HARDNESS, obdurate, indurate, callous.
2. FABRIC of Bodies, as to their
   SURFACE ; being || more: or less plain.
   EVENNESS, plain, level.
   SMOOTHNESS, sleekness, slickery, slippery, tense, polite, polisht.
   BURNISHED, polished, polished.
   ROUGHNESS, Asperity, Ruggedness, uneven, harsh, ruffle, rumple, puckered, cragged.
Chap. VIII.  

Sickness, 219

Bulk, being in itself, or in its parts, of an indifferent: or of a greater or smaller magnitude.

ORDINARINESS, of the most usual and common size.

3. COURTESY, gross, thick.

FINENESS, Tenacity, Subtility, thin, attenuate.

Adhesion of parts, in Fluids.

SLIMINESS, mucilaginous, roping.

4. CLAMMINESS, viscosa, adhering, stick to, cling, cleaving, glutinous, Bird-lime.

UNCTUOUSNESS, Slipperiness, Lubricity, slippery.

Solids.

FIRMNESS, Fastness.

5. TOUGHNESS, ductile, malleable.

BRITTLENESS, Friability, criss, short, frail, fragil.

Ineptitude or aptitude to local motion, chiefly in Solids.

STEDINESS, establish, stability.

6. FASTNESS, Fixedness, Firmness, steadfast, wisely, set, settle, clenching, Rivet, stick in.

LOoseness, flaccid, Slackness, unfastened, unfixed, unsteady, unsteadfast, unsettled, Luxation.

OF SICKNESS.

THose kind of Impotencies of the Body, as to its natural Functions, which are usually accompanied with Pain, are styled by the common name of SICKNESS, Disease, ill, Malady, Relapse, unhealthy, unwholesome, crazy, Dismal, Indisposition, ail, Fit, mortality, taken with, Spittle.

To which is opposed HEALTH, Sanity, Soundness, heal, incurable, wholesome, recover, safe and sound, well, clear, how do you.

The principal Notions referring to this Head may be distinguished into such as signify either

The more general CAUSES OF DISEASE. I.

The Diseases themselves; whether Common to the whole Body, and the various parts of it, in respect of

DISTEMBERS. II.

TUMORS. III.

Peculiar to some parts; either the HEAD, or ARISING THENCE. IV.

MIDDLE REGION, the Breast, or its parts. V.

LOWER BELLY or Bowels. VI.

Besides the Diseases enumerated in the following Tables, there are divers others not here provided for, because they may be otherwise sufficiently expressed: As for instance, those that belong to the Appetite, may be express by the notes of Excess, Deficit, Deprivation.
And thus likewise may it be with those other Functions of Conclusion, Sanguification, Nutrition, Augmentation, &c.

Those that belong to the Organical parts, in respect of any Imperfection as to their just Number, Magnitude, Conformation, Site, Connexion, &c. may also be otherwise sufficiently expressed.

I. GENERAL CAUSES OF DISEASE, may be distinguished into such as are either

Extrinsic, and without the body; whether from

1. Other bodies of a malignant dangerous quality, or either spreading their efficacy by insensible Effusion; or such as being taken in a small quantity, prove destructive to life.

2. CONTAGION. Infection, lasting, catching, running, spreading, diffuse.

3. POISON. Venom, cravenom, virulent.

Violent motion; causing either a dissolution of continuity, or too great a pressure upon the parts, when the skin is not cut.

4. WOUND. Hurt, Sore, vulnerary, cut, breaking bones, Scarr.

5. BRUISE. Contusion, crush, batter, blatter.

Intrinsic, with relation to the

1. Humors; whether as to the error of Excess: or bad disposition.

2. PLETHORA. Fulness.

3. CACOCHYMA. Ill humors.

Qualities; as according to the general name, denoting Excess or Defect; or that particular Indisposition which is most frequent, namely, too much Heat.

4. DISTEMPER.

5. INFLAMMATION.

Parts and Vessels: with respect to the

1. Stopping, or blowing of them up.

2. OBSTRUCTION. Oppression.

3. INFLATION. Puffed up, flatulent, windy.

Putrefying, of them; considered according to the usual

Antecedent, or Cause; or a Collection of putrid matter.

6. ABSCESSUS. Apoplexy.

Consequent, or Effect: in relation to the

1. Aperture or Cavity made by the Corrosion of this putrid matter; being either roundish, or oblong.

2. ULCE. Sore, Botch, Cancer.

3. FISTULA.

Defect of animal spirits, whereby Sense and Motion is to be communicated, so as a part becomes cadaverous and mortified, according to a lesser: or greater degree.

8. GANGRENE.

9. SPHACEUS.

II. Diseases
Chap. VIII.

Sickness.

II. Diseases belonging to the whole Body, or the various parts of it, in respect of DISTEMPER, are distinguishable into such as do arise either from some putrid matter, causing a preternatural heat; being either Not infectious; seated in the

\( \text{Humors} \) whether \( \text{continuing} \) or \( \text{intermitting} \), according to certain feaons.

1. \( \text{Fever} \), Calenture.

2. \( \text{AGUE} \), quotidian, tertian, quartan.

Habit of the Body, which is usually accompanied by a wasting away of the parts.

1. \( \text{HECTIC} \).

2. \( \text{CONSUMPTION} \), tabid.

Infectious; by

\( \text{Effluvia} \) being usually accompanied with

\( \text{Spots in the skin} \), according to a lesser or greater degree of danger.

1. \( \text{MALIGNANT FEVER} \), Spotted fever, Purples.

3. \( \text{PLAGUE} \), pestilence, Pest, pestiferous, pestilential, the Sicknesse, Murrain.

Breaking out in the skin.

More dangerous; according to degrees greater or lesser.

4. \( \text{SPOX} \).

5. \( \text{MEASLES} \).

Less dangerous; accompanied with pain of itching and burning, from bilious matter; either that which doth usually overspread the whole body; or that which is commonly only in some parts, being apt to diffuse it self gradually, being accompanied with redness and scurfiness.

5. \( \text{ITCH} \), Mange.

6. \( \text{TETTER} \), Ring-worm, Shingles.

Roughness in the skin.

6. \( \text{LEPROSIE} \), Lacer, Leper.

7. \( \text{SCURF} \), Morphew, Scalp.

Contag in Venery.

7. \( \text{LUES VENEREA} \), French-pox.

From some humor not in it self corrupted, but by its superfluity distending the inward membranes of the Bones, the Muscles or Nerves; or discolouring by Redness, and heating the outward skin; being a thin light matter that may be easily diffus’d.

8. \( \text{GOUT} \), Arthritis.

\( \text{ERYSIPelas} \), St. Anthony’s fire.

III. Those
III. Tho these Diseases by which the parts are swelled and distended beyond their due proportion, are styled TUMORS, Rising, Swell, Turgid, node.

These may be distinguished into such Tumors as are either in the Cuticle, or upper skin, with little or no pain; being small collections of watery matter hindered from transpiring; to which may be adjoined that which is subsequent upon the drying of this and such other putrid matter, causing a roughness upon the skin with little exulceration.

1. PUSTULE, Wheal, Whelk, Pimple, Puh, Sty.

2. SCAB.

Skin itself and Fleas.

With purulent matter.

Not poisonous: either of a bigger magnitude, and apt to pass from one part to another, of more difficult cure: or of a lesser magnitude, more frequent, and less dangerous.

1. SKING'S EVIL, Scrofula, Struma.

2. BOIL, Blain, Sore, Whitlow, Ancoma.

Poisonous and corroding: being either hard and unequal, discolouring the skin by paleness or blackness, with Veins about it resembling the Leg of a Crab, and exceeding difficult in the Cure; or else a collection of thick, putrid blood violently hot, with fretting and malignity.

3. SCANCER, Wolf.

4. CARBUNCLE, Sore, Plague-fleec.

Without purulent matter.

Not discolouring the skin; whether of a bigger magnitude; either soft or hard.

4. SWEN.

5. SCIRRHUS.

Lesser magnitude: being kinds of Plants rooted in the skin: or below it.

5. SWART

6. CROHN.

Discolouring the skin with redness, and occasioned by Cold.

6. CHILDBLANE, Kihe.

Veins or Arteries immoderately distended.

7. VARIC.

7. ANEURISMA.

Tendons.

8. GANGLION, Spavin.
Chap. VIII.

**Sickness.**

IV. The DISEASES belonging to the HEAD, or NERVES, or arising thence, may be distinguished into such as relate more immediately to the Brain itself, the seat and organ of the principal Faculties; either in regard of its Substance, when it is indisposed for the More principal and noble Faculties; either by some hot Vapour or Humour diffused: or from some particular Hurt or Inflammation, causing a depravation of the Intelle ... or without.


Less principal Faculties by the Superfluity of cold putridous matter, causing excessive drowsiness: or by crude vapours rising from the stomatch, working a kind of Suffocation in sleeping by a fense of weight upon the Breast.


Corruption of some cerebral phlegmatic humor, either in the Brain, causing much drowsiness and delirium; or in the Arteries which should convey the spirits to the Brain, causing first a giddiness, and then an abolition of Sense and Motion.

3. *Lethargy.*
4. *Apoplexy.*

Defluxion of Humours (which are sometimes salt or sharp) either on the Lungs, or other parts of the Body, Limbs, or Joints.


IV. *Rheumatism.*

Ventricles; when any hot Vapour doth agitate and disturb the motion of the spirits, so as objects seem to turn round; or when any cold phlegmatic humour doth obstruct their motion, causing a privation of Sense, with convulsive motions in several parts.


7. *Epilepsy. Falling sickness.*

Mediatly to the Nerves; which may be either Obstructed, whether the greater Nerves, and for a longer continuance: or the lesser Branches, for a shorter space, whereby Sense and Motion is hindered.

8. *Sensae, paralytic.*


Contrasted more generally: or distended in some particular part.

10. *Convulsion.*

11. *Cramp, Stitch.*

Oppressed with superfluous moisture, causing an unequal growth of the parts, specially the Head and Joints.


13. *Throat; by such an inward Swelling and Inflammation as doth hinder Swallowing and Respiration.*


V. The
V. The Diseases belonging to the MIDDLE REGION and its parts, may refer either to the
Lungs; in their being
Obstructed by some crafts phlegmatic matter adhering to the sides of the Pipes, from whence follows
Too frequent Respiration.
1. SHORTNESS OF BREATH, Ambelatio, Panting, Purging,
Difficulty of Breathing, according to a lesser or greater degree: by the latter of which men cannot fetch their breath, unless in an upright posture.
ASTHMA, Tiffick, broken-winded, wheez.
2. THROATOPHLENA.
Ulcerate; and by degrees putrefying; from whence sometimes doth proceed much purulent matter to fill up the cavity of the Thorax.
CONSUMPTION, Phthisis.
3. EMPYEMA.
Heart; by some noxious vapours or humours, which do either
Provoke too frequent and vehement motion for the freeing it self
from them,
4. PALPITATION.
Hinder the motion of it; according to a lesser or greater degree.
FAINTING, Failing, languish, Squalm.
5. SWOONING, Swound, Leipothymia.
Side; from some inflammation within the Membranes covering the inside of the Ribs, causing difficulty of breathing, and provocation to coughing, upon which great pains follows, accompanied with a Fever.
6. PLEURISIE.

VI. Diseases belonging to the LOWER BELLY or Bowels, may be distinguished into such as do concern the
Stomach; by sharp humors corroding the mouth of it, causing sometimes
Fainting and cold Sweats.
1. CARDIOGIA, Heart-burning.
Liver and Gall; being caused by some impotence in them for the doing of their Functions, in not digesting & distributing the humors belonging to them; causing either Paleless of colour, Faintness, Indisposition to stir: or Tellowness and Swarthines of colour, accompanied with faintness and nausea upon.
2. GREEN-SICKNESS, Cachexie.
3. JAUNDISE, Yellow-jaundise, Black-jaundise.
Stomach and Liver, and other Bowels jointly; which, being defective in the works of Concoction and Distillation, do occasion a superfluity of serous matter disdaining the skin of the belly and other parts of the body, accompanied with some wind; and sometimes a windy vapour, accompanied with some watery humors, stretching the belly.
4. DROPSY, hydropical.
5. TYMPANY.
Spleen; by its dispersing sour and seculient humors: or noxious vapors, into other parts of the body; the former of which is usually accompanied with faintness, weariness, looseness of teeth, spots on the body, and specially on the legs.
SCURVY, Scurbite.
6. HYPOCHONDRIACAL VAPOURS, Splenetic.
Chap. IX.  

Spiritual Action.

Guts: || from some sharp humor that corrodes or vapor that distends the Colon; or from some hardned excrement, or some other like matter, stopping the Iss or smaller Guts.

5. SCOLIC, Belly-ach.

6. ILIAC PASSION.

Faculties of excretion: whether by

6. Stool; either as to the excess of this: or the voiding of blond.

6. DIARRHEA, Lax, Loopenes, Flux.

7. DISENTERY, Bloody flux.

8. Urine; either by some stony concretion in the Kidneys or Bladder: or a continual involuntary urinating by drops.

9. STONE.

7. STRANGURY.

Lower part of the belly or Scrotum; || by a breach of the internal Membranes, or too much distention of it, or by superfluity of waterish or windy matter: or in the Veins about the Fundament.

8. RUPTURE, Hernia, Burst, Broken-belly.

9. AEMORROIDS, Piles.

[Mother or Womb; by causing convulsive motions: or stopping of the Breath.

9. HYSTERICAL PASSION, Mother.

9. SUFCATION.

CHAP. IX.

Concerning the Predicament of Action, the several kinds of it.

1. Spiritual. II. Corporeal. III. Motion. IV. Operation.

Next to the Predicament of Quality may succeed that of Action; the several kinds of which may be distributed into such as have for their Agent a

Spirit, or spiritual faculty, called SPIRITUAL ACTION.

Body, or material substance, respecting chiefly either the

Actions of Animate bodies, called here CORPOREAL ACTION.

Passage of bodies from one place to another, styled MOTION.

Sundry kinds of works, about which men of several callings use to employ themselves, styled OPERATION.

SPIRITUAL ACTION.

The Genus of SPIRITUAL ACTIONS, may be distributed into 7. I.

Such as do belong either to

GOD. I.

The Soul, with reference to the

(Speculative. II.

Practical. III.

Will. IV.

Fancy or Appetite; the Actions of which are styled Affections or Passions, and may be distinguished into such as are either more

Simple. V.

Mixed. VI.
I. Actions of God.  

I. By actions of God in this place, are meant only his transcendent actions, which are terminated in the creatures. As for his immanent actions, because we can frame no other conceptions of these but such as are suitable to the acts of our own minds, therefore may they be sufficiently expressed by those that follow in the next differences. These transcendent acts here enumerated, do primarily belong to the divine nature; though some of them may in a secondary manner, and by way of allusion and participation, be sometimes ascribed to other things: To which may be annexed upon the account of affinity the general name of those actions which do exceed all natural power, miracle, wonder, supernatural.

These are distinguishable into such as do concern either the putting of things into their first being: or reducing them to nothing.

1. creation, making, creator, creature.

2. annihilation, annul, disannul, abolish, extinguish, bring to naught, government, or diopofal of things; (call, in, cancel, put out.

3. More general; whereby he doth most freely and wisely take care of, and provide for all things: To which may be opposed by some analogy such a necessary concatenation and unalterable order amongst things as doth not admit of any liberty; or such a blind contingency of things as excludes all wisdom, expressed usually by the words,

4. providence, foresight, fore-cast.

5. fate, destiny.

6. fortune, chance, accident, venture, adventure, casual, hap, luck, hazard, forsworn, a hit, peradventure, perhaps.

7. More special; belonging either to animate creatures; by contributing to their well: or ill being.

8. Blessing, beatitude, benediction.

9. cursing, accurse, ban, malodiction, excommunication.

10. continuing them in their particular kinds of being: or depriving them of it.

11. preservation, conservation, protection, keeping, maintaining, save, save-our, shelter, guard, keep, cherish.

12. destruction, perdition, confusion, bane, devastation, loss, pernicious, subvert, undo, ruine, confound, extirpate, abolish, bring to naught, slay, defray, cast away, perish, cut off, waste, consume, dissolve, exterminate, extinguish, fall, gone.

Keeping or taking them from any evil felt or feared: or leaving them to it.

13. deliverance, rescue, save, our, salvation, free, quit, rid.

14. clear, exempt.

15. dereliction, destitute, forlorn, deserting, give up, relinquit, cast off, deliver up, forake, leave, forgo.

Rational creatures; as to their minds; by discovering to them: or impressing upon them, in an extraordinary way, such truths or incitations as humane industry could not of itself attain to.

16. revelation, open, disclose, discover, vision, enthusiasm, fasting, inspiration, infuse.

17. states, by delivering them from a condition of servitude & misery.

18. redemption, deliver, save, ransom, rescue.

II. Acts.
II. ACTIONS of the UNDERSTANDING and Judgement SPECULATIVE, Contemplation, Theory, are such as do concern the various exercise of our Understandings about the Truth and Fallhood of things, with respect either to
Understanding: being either

Preparative; in the first Objectionation of a thing: or the reflexive Thought about it, together with what else one knows of that kind.

THINKING, Cognition, by Think, deem, imagin, esteem, Conceive, Notion,

1. Thoughts, purpose, think, mind it, suggest, put in ones head.

MEDITATING, Study, considering, cast about in ones mind, muse, contemplate, Elucidation, think, forethink, premeditate, ponder, extremore.

Operative: in the comparing of things to find out what is Truth: or the Thought resulting from such comparison.

INQUISITION, Examination, Search, Scrupul, exploration, investigate,

2. Disquisition, seek, discourse, hunt, cause, ask, Quest, Inquest.

DISCOVERY, detect, find, perceive, sift out, pick out, Invention, execution.

Judgment: in judging such discovery agreeable to Truth: or disagreeable.

Primary; in judging such discovery agreeable to Truth: or disagreeable.

More general.

3. ASSENT, Consent, accord, agree, concur, allow, acknowledge, yield, submission, Voice, Vote, of the same mind, think good.

DISSENT, differ, disagree, of another mind, Discord.

More special; according to its arguments as

Proceeding from Causes

Extrinsic, Testimony, sufficient or insufficient.

BELIEVING, Credit, credible, Faith, Trust.

4. DISBELIEVING, Discredit, incredible, Distrust.

Intrinsic in the thing it self; that it is conclusive: or not so conclusive but that it may be otherwise.

KNOWING, Cognition, conscious, wise, writing, aware, privy, Intelligence, learn, inform, acquaint, cognizance, notice, inquiring presence, omniscient.

DOUBTING, misdoubt, mistrust, distrust, assurance, hanging, stagger, hesitate, pendulous, dubious, ambiguous, at an stand, stick at, Quandary, Scruple, Sceptic, uncertain, Aposyphal, its a question.

Productive of these effects in higher or lower degrees.

CERTAINTY, Assurance, sure, evince, convince, demonstrate, evidence, undoubted, out of doubt, without doubt, doubtless, inadmissible.

OPINION, Conceive, Judgement, Sentiment, Mind, Tenet, think, suppose, form, ween, overween, unanimous, likely, probable, prejudice, apprehend, fancy, repute, deem, Verdict, Sentence, shoot once bolt.

Secondary; judging of Truth found, as to the

Consequence of it, in respect of other things to be concluded from it, or to follow upon it; in Theor: or in Hypothese.

7. REASONING, Discoursing, Arguing, Ratioinication, Logic.

CONJECTURING, guessing, surmise, divine, mind gives, conceit, Pre-importance or frivolomeness of it.

ESTEEMING, accounting, prizing, valuing, rating, regard, respect, repute, count of, care for, think well of, set by, stand upon, credit, prefer.

CONTEMNING, despising, slighting, undervaluing, disregarding, set at nought, scorn, disdain, objectness, despicable, vile, dislike, neglect, set light by, make nothing of, I pass not for it, Nickname, pif.

G g 2
III. ACTIONS of the UNDERSTANDING and Judgment PRACTICAL, do concern the enquiry after and taking notice of the Nature of things, with reference to their Goodness or Fitness to any purpose. They are distinguishable, as the former, by their respect to the Understanding; being either

Deliberating, ponder, weigh, forecast.

Observing, advert, animadvert, give ear, attend to, heed, regard, give one's mind to, look to, mark, note, mind, pry, peep, watch, take notice, notable, remarkable, oversee, overlook.

Operative, in the comparing of means to find which is expedient: or the Thought resulting from such comparison.

Consideration, resolve, scan, advise, forecast, recognize, premeditate ponder, peruse, study, recount, reflect, review, revalue, weigh, betink, consult, cast in one's mind, retrospection, ruminate.

Invention, devising, exccogitate, find out, make, Author.

Judgment;

Primary; in judging the thing found to be agreeable to its end; or disagreeable.

More general.

Approving, liking, allowing, think good, take well, fancy him, find a Bill, current.

Disapproving, disliking, disallowing, disfavor, mislike, condemn, explode, reprobate.

More special; according to its motives; as proceeding from Causes

Extrinsic, warranty sufficient: or insufficient.

Trust, confidence, trust, trust, rely, repos, enfeoff, recommend, credit, charge, rest upon.

Distrust, mistrust, Difidence, Suspicion, Surmize, Jealousy, Unmingle, call in question, misgive.

Intrinsic in the means itself; conclude that it is so; or not so conclusive but that it may be otherwise.

Satisfaction, content, acquiesce, resolve.

Scruple, Doubt, dissemble.

Productive of these Effects; in higher or lower degrees.

Assurance, confidence, sure, certain, resolved, secure, confirm.

Persuasion, think, believe.

Secondary; in judging of expedients found, as to the use of them, how they are to be ordered and managed: or what is like to be the event of them.

Contriving, projecting frame, machinate, plot, forecast, cast about, or in one's mind, find a way, devise, Conveyance.

Expecting, look for, wait, going after, mind gives me, make account, stay for, watch for.

IV. ACTIONS OF THE WILL. Under this Head are to be considered the Kinds of such Actions; belonging either to the End as future; comprehending Acts more

Simple.

Impure and diminish; for or against one thing rather than another.

Inclination, Propensity, Proclivity, Proneness, Forwardness,

Hankering, having a mind to, Prejudice for, bent, addided.

Aversion, Prejudice against, unwillingness, coyness, stand off.

Impedite
Chap. IX.  

Spiritual Action.

1. Impedite and conditional; || for: or against a thing, if left to it self.

2. VELLEITY, Wounding, Wishing, Desire, Life, Vote, Will, Mind;

Option, rather.

NEOLLEITY, Backwardness, go against, grudge, loth, Regret, Reluctancy, think, much, rather not, unwilling, with an ill will.

Perfect; denoting || the determining of it self to do, or not to do:

or the taking of farther time to consider.

PURPOSING, Intention, Decree, decide, determine, appoint, design, resolve, ordain; mean, none, bent, minded, set himself, set ones mind, predetermine, preordain.

DEMURRING, hesitating, hanging, suspense, stick at, quandary.

Complicate; towards an object considered as difficult, signifying || the purpose of doing it notwithstanding such Difficulties: or doubting because of such Difficulties.

RESOLUTION, Fixedness, determined.

WAVERING, fluctuate, hanging, suspense, irresolute, staggering.

Means; ||

Antecedently; determining what to || take: or leave.

ELECTION, choosing, select, choice, will, picking, prefer; set aside;

Option, Pre election, predetermine, rather.

REFLECTION, refuse, Pretension, pas by, cast off, cast aside, cast away, reprove, repudiate, renounce, explode, out-cast;

Consequently; || continuing in the purpose of using such means: or ceasing such purpose.

PROSECUTING, persevere, persist, hold on.

DESISTING, giving off, leaving, cease, for cease, end, terminate, determine, stay, rest, pause, forbear, withdraw, failer, supercede, break off, go out, give over, lay aside, or down.

End obtained; as to the || resting or not resting of the Will in it a good.

DECLARATION, Fructification, Rejoicing, Joy, Gladness, Delight, Comfort, Complacency, Pleasure, Solace, Satisfaction, Content, placid, please, affect, acceptable, delicious, sweet, welcome.

DISPLACEMENT, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort, unpleasant, irk, grievous, off-ence-ive, Diffig, Dislike, Distaff, Soamesch, unacceptable gratifying, malecontent.

Affections; either of the

Will is self in its actions; conflicting in || its having a power of applying it self to the doing or not doing this or that; or not having such power.

LIBERTY, arbitrary, free, may, may choose.

Determination TO ONE, must, cannot choose but, limit, Necessity.

Actions of the Will; denoting || the doing of things according to the free inclinations of our own minds: or the being necessitated by some external impediments to do any thing against such inclinations.

SPONTANEITY, of one's own accord, freely, willing, voluntary,

with a good will, unbidden, gratis, ready.

COACTION, Compulsion, Constraint, Force, enforce, Violence, unwilling, manure, perform, extort, wrench, wret, in spite, will or will, driving, pressing, bear down, over-awe.

V. Acts
V. SIMPLE PASSIONS.

V. All of the Sensitive part, namely of the Fancy, and chiefly of the Appetite, whereby the mind is moved and disturbed with the apprehensions of things, are styled PASSIONS, Affection, Perturbation, pathetic.

Those amongst these are called more SIMPLE which consist only of one single Act. They are distinguishable into such as concern things under the notion of

New unexpe(l)ted surprizing: or else things over-common and too much repeated; without respect to the good or evil of them, being chiefly a disturbance of the Fancy; styled

1. ADMIRATION, marval, wonder, amaze, astonish.
2. T.ADIUM, glut, loathing, cloy, daw, nauseate.

Good or Evil which we wish to happen to them.

FAVOUR, Benevolence, Benignity, Grace, Good will, kind propitious, ingratiating, Favorite, Dilling, Well-wisher, make much of.

MALIGNITY, Malice, Spite, Pique, Grudge, Prejudice, Defile, Diseourse, Disfavour, sinister, virulent, malicious, ill will, ill minded.

Apprehend to be in them; whether absolute; flowing from our general apprehensions of the Worth of things, and our need of them; or the Evil, and our being hurt by them.

LOVE, Affection, inamour, dote on, smitten, amiable, besotted, amorous, dear, endear, Darling, Minion, Paramour, well-beloved, Likings, Fancy, Phtire.

HATRED, Malice, Rancour, Spite, Virulence, odious, abhor, abominable, detest, cannot endure, Grudge, Pique, Heart-burning, cankered, exulcerate.

Relative to different notions concerning both Good and Evil; considered as

Present.

MIRTH, Glee, Solace, Chearfulness, Sport, blithe, blissom, buxom, frivold, jolly, joyous, jovial, merry, exhilarating, glad, crack, debonair, somatic, pleasant, janguir, Jubilee.

GRIEF, Sadsness, Sorrow, Melancholy, Heaviness, doleful, deplorable, disconsolate, bitter, pensive, dejected, tragical, ruthless, amorous, mean, bemoan, weal, bewail, lament, Damp, cast down, vex; trouble, cut, take on, whimper, pule, woe, agony, anguish, mourn, Plaint, Cry, take beautify.

Absent and possible.

DESIRE, Affection, covet, crave, gain, long for, lust, greedy,
Inclination to, banking, wish, Conception, eager, carnal, importune, desire after, have a mind to.

aversation, Antipathy, Regret, Reluctancy, Dislike, irkem, eschew, frown, avoid, abhor, loath, execrate, cannot endure, or abide.
Chap. IX.  

Spiritual Action.  

VI. MIXED
VI. MIXED PASSIONS, are such as do not consist of any single Aff, but are made up of more than one, to be distinguished by the Object they are conversant about, and by the Simple Passions of which they consist, into such Determined either to Good or Evil; with respect to

The particular Interest of Repute; being conversant about

Good, which we apprehend to be in it self honourable and worthy, implying || Confidence and Love in the promoting of it: or Confidence and Joy in the owning of it.

ZEAL, ardent, Devotion, earnest, fervent, hot, warm, intent, eager, Zeal.

GLORYING, Triumph, Exultation, boast, brag, Bragado, Rodomontado, Thermonical, crack, crow, vapor, vaunt, Ostentation, swagger, vainglory, flourishing, take a pride.

Evil, which we apprehend to be in it self dishonourable and unworthy; implying || a mixture of Hatred and Aversion against the committing of it: or Sorrow and Disregard for the committing of it.

SCORN, set light by, slight, despise, contemn.

SHAME, faced perpendicular, abashed, ashamed, out of countenance, confused, quelled, daft, Impudence, Torpitude, put to shame.

The more general Interests belonging to

Our selves, reflecting either

Good that is dear to us, implying a || mixture of Love, Anger, and Hope, that we may excel in it: or a mixture of Love, Anger, and Fear, left we should by others be deprived of it.

SIMULATION, ty, strive, struggle.

JEALOUSY, Suspicion, surmise.

Evil, whether as done

By our selves: being either || a mixture of Sorrow and Fear upon dissatisfaction in having committed it: or Sorrow and Defile, as withing it had not been committed.

REMOBE, Compunction, Contrition, relent, beseech, trouble of

REPENTANCE, Penitence, rue. (mind.

By others; || either a vile thing by any person, or any evil by a vile person; implying a mixture of Anger and Hatred: or of Anger and Aversion.

INDIGNATION, Scorn, dudgeon, ssume, murmur. (ion.

DISDAIN, Scorn.

Others; in respect of the

Good befalling them, (as we think) || worthily, or unworthily; implying a mixture of Love and Joy: or Hate and Grief.

JOY FOR THE GOOD OF OTHERS, Gratulation, congratulate, Sympathy.

ENVY, spiteful, invidious, grudge, repine, malign.

Evil befalling them, (as we think) || worthily, or unworthily; implying a mixture of Hate and Joy: or of Love and Grief.

**SPIRITUAL ACTION.**

6. **ENGLISH.**

7. **SADDENED.**

8. **SADNESS.**

Indetermined either as to Good or Evil, but concerning both consisting in a disturbance of the Mind by a conflict of any two contrary Passions: to which may be opposed (though not to proper to this place) the transport of the

SAGONY. (Mind, being wholly posseled with one Passion: styled

SEXTASIE, Transport, Amazement, Confabulation, Maze, Triance, Ru-

pature, ravish, afflict, ectatical.
CORPOREAL ACTION.

By CORPOREAL ACTIONS are meant such Actions whose Agent is a Body or Material substance. They are distinguishable into such as are more peculiar to Living creatures; either more absolute, belonging to

{ Absolute, V. VEGETATIVES, I.
{ SENSITIVES, II.
{ RATIONALS, III.

Relative to the

Outward SIGNS OF PASSION, IV.

GENERAL Notions belonging to DEMEANOUR. V.

Common with them to other things, to which by Analogy they are ascribed, the different kinds of GESTURE. VI.

I. CORPOREAL ACTIONS belonging chiefly to VEGETATIVE Bodies, may be distinguished into such as are either.

Primary and more general; denoting the making or unmaking of a thing; the motion towards a new form; or from the preceding form; styled

GENERATION, get, beget, procreate, propagate, breeding, engender, gene-

CORRUPTION, Dissolution, consummation. (it.

Secondary and more particular; relating unto the

Conveying, or receiving in that first matter which is to be formed into an animate Body.

IMPREGNATION, beget, pregnant, breeding, teeming, conceived, get

with child, big, great with child, or egg.

CONCEPTION, with child, Superfetation.

Bringing forth what hath been thus conceived; either in due time; or too

PARTURITION, bearing, birth, nativity, bringing forth, travail, growing, in labour, lying in, child-birth, eaning, farrowing, kindling,

solving, whelping, deliver, midwife, brought to bed, cry out, lay egg.

ABORTION, miscarriage, miscarriage, caesalpina, caesal young, caesal, parturition, uncleared, birth,

Slink, still-born.

Imposition of what is thus brought forth; either

Peculiar to the Young: implying that more than ordinary tenderness to be used towards things in that state; whether more general; or that which is proper to viviparous Animals.

SOLUTION, cherishing, foster, foment, brood, Incubation, hatching.

LACTATION, giving suck, suckle,

Common to Young and Old;

Antecedent; the taking in of suitable and sufficient aliment; or the fitting of this aliment by fermentation.

FEEDING, living upon, Aliment, Food.

DIGESTING, Concoction, put over.

Consequent from the

Union of the Aliment to the body: and its improving thereby.

SNOURISHING, Nutrition, maintain, Nutrition.

GROWING, come up, increase, improve, thrive, Spring, Proficient

Union: or diffusion of the Body and Soul.

LIVING, Life, quick, alive, enliven, vivify, revive, survive.

vital, Resurrection.

DYING, Death, dead-ly, mortal, fatal, dy, decease, depart, expire, give up the ghost, defunct, kill, slay, mortifie, dispatch, Slaughter, Mortality, capital.
11. Corporeal ACTIONS belonging to SENSITIVE Bodies, may be distinguished into such as are either
\[\text{More principal and natural; denoting the kinds of natural Appetite, together with such Actions as tend to the satisfying of them; relating to the Preservation of the Individualum, as to the desire of Nourishment, for the supply of Decay; and that either by Food: or Meat.}\]
\[\text{\{HUNGER, Appetite, Stomach, eager, greedy, ravenous, Famine,}\]
\[\text{\{SHARP, sharp,\}}\]
\[\text{\{EATING, devour, gorging, fall to, Meal, Repast, Reposition, Food, Meat, Aliment, edible, Viands, Vi\u00e9nalis, fall to ones Meat.}\]
\[\text{\{Liquor.}\}
\[\text{\{THIRST, dry.}\}
\[\text{\{DRINKING, Potion, potent, potable, guzzle, sips, custom, carouse, sip, sippel,bibble, guzzle, Draught, Drench, Water, Butler, Buttery, Cellar.}\]
\[\text{Rest and refreshment after labour and weariness; comprehending the Appetite or inclination after the: or the Satisfaction of such Appetite, consisting in a cessation from all Actions of the outward Senses, by a relaxation of the Nerves.}\]
\[\text{\{DROWSINESS, Heaviness.}\}
\[\text{\{SLEEPING, asleep, dormant, a Nap, pill, Slumber, narcotic, roof.}\]
\[\text{State supposed, belonging to this Appetite, or the Satisfaction of it, denoting the general Action of the Senses: or the working of the Fancy in sleep.}\]
\[\text{\{SWAKING, awake, watch, Reveiles, rai\u00e9 from sleep.}\]
\[\text{\{DREAMING.}\]
\[\text{Propagation of the Species.}\]
\[\text{\{LUST, Salacity, Lecchery, Venery, Concupiscence, libidinose, carnal,\}
\[\text{\{FLESHLY, fleshy, blossom, cl ipsed, proud.}\]
\[\text{\{COITION, coupling, gendring, lie with, know carnally, Cepulation, rutting, tread, venery.}\]
\[\text{Less principal and preternatural; referring to several affections of the Touch, and different kinds of Pain; being either Proper to the Skin and outward parts; caused by an agitation of some thin Vapours stopped in their expiration, which is remedied by such a kind of affront with an edge as doth open the Pores, that the Vapors may transpire.}\]
\[\text{\{STITCHING.\}
\[\text{\{SCRATCHING, Scraping, clawing, Scapeling-iron.}\]
\[\text{Common to other parts; and caused by Distention or compression of the parts: or sharpness of humours.}\]
\[\text{\{SAKING, Acb.}\]
\[\text{\{SPRICKING, Grick, pungent, sharp, Stitch.}\]
\[\text{Dissipation of the Spirits in the loiter parts by a light touch: or corrosion of the membranous parts.}\]
\[\text{\{STICKLING, Titillation.}\]
\[\text{\{SMARTING, piercing.}\]
\[\text{Obstruction either in the Nerves or Muscles; causing some vellications in the Nerves: or a hot pungent pain in the Muscles.}\]
\[\text{\{STWITCHING, Vellation, Pinching.}\]
\[\text{\{STINGLING.}\]

III. The
Chap. IX. \hline
Corporal Action. \hline
III. The Corporal Actions peculiar to Men, or the several ways of expressing their mental Conceptions, are either by Articulate sounds; considered according to

1. The general name, together with the privation of it,

- SPEAKING, talk, utterance, mentioning, Elocution, pronounce, express, deliver, Prolation, Spokesman, effable, voluble, fluent, say,
- tell, mutter, mumble, jabber, jargon, vein, Grammar, Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence, Prolocutor, nuncupative, by word of mouth.

- MUTENESS, dumb, speechless, silent, blank, tongue-tied.

The defects of speaking, as to the continuity of speech, or the prolongation of some particular letters.

- STUTTERING, Stammering, falter, hammer.

- LISPING.

The degrees of loudness in speaking, either without any vocal sound: or with much noise.

- WHISPERING, mutter, round in the ear.

- EXCLAMATION, Acclamation, hollow, boast, boop, shout, bawl, clamor, cry, lure, out-cry, roar, screech, scream, squeak, squeal, loud, lift up one's voice, set out ones throat.

The particular kinds of speaking: referring to such words as we see before us, either more perfect: or imperfect.

- READING, Lecture, Lesson, legible, parable.

- SPELLING.

To the manner of ordering our voice according to musical Tunes, either the more perfect: or the more imperfect attempt.

- SINGING, Song, Ditty, Ballad, Carol, Canticle, Lay, Ode, Madrigal.

- Elegy, canorous, Modulation, chant, Chorister, Quire.

- CHIRPING, quelling, quattle.

The several relations of speaking, when we say that to another which we expect should be repeated: or written by him.

- DICTATING, prompting, suggest.

- ENDING.

Figures representing either words or things, and made either immediately by men's hands: or by the impression of Types.

- WRITING, penning, drawing, engrossing, Hand, Manuscript, subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, transcribe, Poem, interline, indorse, scramble, scrabble, rude draught, Penman, Scribe, Writer, Scribener, Secretary, Clerk. Note, Ticket, Docket, Short-hand, Tachygraphy, Brachygraphy, Cryptography, set ones hand, set down, take or put in writing, enter into book, write out fair.

- PRINTING, Imprint, Impression, typographical, Type, Press, put in Print.

\begin{align*}
\text{Hh2} & \quad \text{IV. The}
\end{align*}
IV. The OUTWARD SIGNS OF our inward PASSIONS, are either

More particular to some single Passions; as to

Admiration: or Sating; Straining the eyes: or the brows.

STARING.

1. MOVING THE BROWS.

Love: or Hate: expansion: or contraction of the Muscles of the Face.

SMILING, sourking, sneering, simper.

2. LOWRING, powing, crowling, frowning, grinning, look, lowre.

Mirth: or Sorrow.

LAUGHING, deride, ridiculous, giggle, buckle, tibi, sticker.

3. WEEPING, mourne, cry, Tears, weeping, Plaint, bemoan, bewail, lament, blubber, shed tears, whining.

Defire: or Aversion: or turning the body: or wriggling the head.

SWRGILING.

4. MOVING THE HEAD, Nodd.

Hope: or Fear: expressed either by the

Body or parts of it: being moved once and quick: or oft and continually: or deprived of motion.

STARTING, stinging.

5. TREMBLING, quaking, shaking, shuddering, Trepidation, quivering, shriver, quaever, chatter.

RIGOR, Horror, Stifness.

Breath; emitted short and quick: or emitted slow and long: or sucked up suddenly.

6. SUFFING, snuff, puff.

SIGHING, Sobbing.

SUCKING up the breath, snuff.

Confidence and Diffidence: or Boldness and Deesair; setting the hands against the sides: or heaving up the shoulders.

SKEMBOING.

7. SPANISH SHRUG.

Anger: or Revenge: by emission of the breath; either vocal, but not articulate: or articulate, but not distinctly intelligible.

GRONING.

8. GRUMBLING.

More common to several Passions; by discolouring the countenance with a greater degree of Redness then doth belong to the natural hue; appertaining either to Joy, Love, Defire, but chiefly to Shame: or else with Whiteness; belonging to those more violent perturbations of Grief, Anger, &c. but chiefly to Fear.

BLUSHING, fluo.

9. PALENESS, wan, ghastly, pallid, appale.
Chap. IX. Corporeal Action.

V. The general notions belonging to DEMEANOUR, Carriage, V. Demeanour, Comportment, Department, Gait, behave, or the manner of our conversing towards one another in respect of such Corporeal Actions as either custom or common opinion hath put a decency and fitness upon, are consideralbe; either according to the

More general kinds; denoting

The endeavour to express our respect to others, by || going to them: or staying by them or for them.

1. || VISITING, go to see.

2. || WAITING, Attendance, serve, Retinue, Train, Valet, Page, Lacquey, stay for, tarry for, tend.

The congress or meeting of others, in respect of || our applying our selves to them; or their receiving or using of us.

3. || ADDRESSING, accost.

The kinds of gesture, or words, signifying respect.

2. || ENTERTAINING, treat, entreat, USAGE, reception, welcome.

3. SALUTATION, carefssing, accost, greet, hail, commendation.

More special kinds; consisting in

Gestures,

At a distance; by bowing of the || Body; or Knees.

1. || CONGING, cringe, duck, make a leg, crouch.

4. || CURTSEYING, Genuflexion.

Near; either more

Rustic.

5. || CLAPPING.

6. || SHAKING HANDS.

Genteel; by joining of the || Body; or Face.

7. || EMBRACING, clapping, clip, coll, grasp, hug, twine.

8. || KISSING, Smack.

Words; whereby we express

Our || esteem of others; or our business with them.

7. COMPLEMENTING, Courtesies, Carefssing.

Our good wishes to others; either at our || first meeting; or parting.

8. SALVEDICTION, accost, greet, hail.

VALEDICTION, adieu, farwell, take leave.

VI. GESTURE,
Corpooreal Action. Part II.

VI. GESTURE. Action, Behaviour, Gesticulation, Mimic, doth denote such an Animal action or motion as alter the situation of the whole or parts of the body: To which the word POSTURE, Position, may be annexed by way of affinity, signifying the situation in which such motion is determined. The several kinds of these Gestures and Postures (which are applicable likewise to inanimate things) do refer either to the weights being incumbent upon something.

Below it: And there are distinguished according to the imaginary progress of that body or the parts of it,

1. Upward: either more

   1. Direct.
      RISING, arise, raise, raise, ly up, sit up, stand up, rear, elevate,
      STANDING, Station, erect, exalt, Resurrection

   2. Oblique.
      STRETCHING, stretching, extending, Distention, Expansion,
      produce, strein, strein, draw out,
      SPREAD, square.

   3. Narrowing the terms.
      SHRINKING, contracting, Contraction, crouch, gather up.
      CRUMPLE, smudge.

2. Altering the height, by motion of the

   1. STOOPING, crouch, bow, bend, couring.
   2. LEANING, lolling, Recumbency, lay or rest upon:
      Lower Limbs.
      Hips.
      SITTING, sit, sedentary, seat
      SATE, squat.

3. Altering the height, by motion of the

   1. KNEELING, Genusflexion, fall on knees.
   2. ON KNEES.

4. Downward: either more

   1. Direct.
      FALLING, fall, cast down, sink.
      LYING, Prostration, groveling, lay, along, all along, flat, level,
      couch.

   2. Oblique.
      TURNING.
      REVERSE, inverted.

5. Above it: whether partly or wholly, each of which is either motion or rest.

   1. CLINGING,
      pendent, suspended, dangling.

MOTION.
MOTION.

That Action whereby things do pass from one place to another is styled § III. MOTION, move, remove, stir, wag, shake, quetch, sog, jog, start, jerk, budge, dislodge, sitting, shuffle, shuttle, wantonage, agitation, going, passing, transfer, place, make a stirr.

REST, quiet, still, unmoved, repose, sedate, settle, stand, lay, stand or ly still, Requiem, ease, Pause, acquiesce, settle, sit, lodge, lull, Sabbath, dead of the night, take rest.

By the word Motion here is meant Local Motion, which doth alwayes accompany Corporeal Action, upon which account many of the Species under this Head might, if there were convenient room for them, be reckoned under the former; but their places here may serve sufficiently to express and distinguish them. This Local Motion of bodies may be distinguished into

Natural.

Of the whole; more

General, respecting the Kinds of Animal PROGRESSIVE MOTION. I.

Particular, referring to the VARIOUS NOTIONS OF GOING. II.

Of the parts; considered

More largely; as belonging to ANIMAL ACTION IN COMMON. III

As restrained to the Acts of

SPURGATION. IV.

EXERCISE. V.

VIOLENT MOTION according to the several kinds of it. VI.

I. Kinds of ANIMAL PROGRESSION, may refer either to

Birds; more perfect or imperfect.

1. GOING, greese, a Step, pace, Gate.

2. HALTING, Cripple, lame, limp, bobble, foundered.

Birds; in the Air; by the motion of the wings: to which may be annexed that other kind of Motion of the wings whereby Birds use to keep themselves up in the same place with little or no Progresion.

2. FLYING, fluttering, soar, volatile, soure.

2. HOVERING.

Water; either upon it: or into and under it.

3. FLOTTING.

3. DIVING, duck, plunge.

Fish; either more generally within the water: or more specially down:

3. SWIMMING, launch.

4. SINKING.

Insects; as

Grubs, grubbers, and Fleas, &c. the more perfect or imperfect.

3. LEAPING, skipping, jump, frisk, spring, caper, curve, bound.

5. SHOPPING.

3. Ants; or Worms, &c.

6. CREEPING, crawl, sprawl, reptile.

Wriggling, infusiate, serue or wind himself in.

Though each of these Motions do principally belong to such kinds of living Creatures, yet are they not so to be restrained to them but that they may be truly ascribed to others.

N. The
II. The several Modes of Going, may be distinguished into

The Self-motion or Ision of Animals:

1. On an ordinary Plain or declivity; according to the
   Lower: or greater degrees of Velocity.
   - WALKING, Ambulation, Procession, Perambulation, go, made, Ford,
     walk, trudge, Plod, Pat, foot it, trip along. (man.
   - RUNNING, galloping, Career, Course, Race, Start, Goal, outstrip, Foot-
     Different Motion of the four legs, when either those of one side move
     together: or when they move across and diagonally.
   - TROTTING, prancing.

Different Extentions; of the body according to height: or of the legs ac-
   STALKING, jetting, Strut, portly going. ( according to width:
   - STRADDLING, Bride, a Bride, divaricate.
   - Different Modes, whether more or regular: or irregular.
   - STEDDY.

4. STAGGERING, reeling, Vacillation, Tottering.
   On a very smooth Plain.

SLIDING, glide, slipping.
5. TUMBLING, Titubation, Blunder, falter, leaps, slip, trip.
   On a difficult Declivity; upwards: or downwards.

6. CLIMBING, clambering, scaling.
   TUMBLING.

The being carried by something else: on the Land: or Water.

7. RIDING, being horded or mounted, taking horse, Post:ion.
   SAILING, Navigation, Voyage, launch, take water or ship, embark, mast

III. Animal MOTIONS belonging to the various parts, are either

More principal:

- Of the Heart originally, and from thence of the Blood in the Arteries: to
  which may be adjoined the Motion of the Guts.

PULSE, throb, beat.
1. PERISTALTIC.

- Of the Lungs, more general, or the Sound made by some impediment of
  breathing through the Nose.

RESPIRATION, breathing, fetch wind, draw breath, take breath.

2. SNORTING, snoring.

Less principal of the

Mouth and Thorax; by the forcible emission, or attraction of Breath.

BLOWING, puffing, blast.

3. SUCTION, sucking, sip, sop, drawing, emulgent, snuff up.

Digestion or Stomach; agitated by a convulsive Motion upwards or

COBBING.

4. HICCOUGH, Tex.

Jaw; by a

Repeated Motion in the first, or second preparation of Food.

Mastication, chewing, chomp, gnawing, browsing, mumble.

5. Rumination, chewing the cud.

Single Motion; to which may be annexed that Motion of the muscular
parts of the body, caused by some flatulent vapours.

YAWNING, yawn, wide, yawning, yawn.

6. Pandiculation, stretching, stretching.

Tongue
Chap. IX.

Motion.

241

1. Tongue, or Throat.
   7. SWALLOWING, gulp, ingurgitate, devour, pouch, gobble.

IV. Those kinds of Actions whereby several Animals do cast off such excrementitious parts as are offensive to nature are styled PURGATION, voiding, evacuating, Expectoration, lodging, which may be opposed the Notion of BINDING, cleft, stilt, refringent, astringent.

These Motions may be distinguished by the kinds of parts to removed, either the more

Vaporous and windy; from the
   Head.
   1. SNEEZING, sneeze, Sternutation.
   2. STOMACH, upwards, or Guts downwards.
   3. BELCHING, parbreak, breaking wind upwards.
   4. PARTING, breaking wind downwards, Scape.

V. Sweaty and watry; from the
   Sebolic habit of the body.
   1. SWEATING, Exudation, diaphoretic, sudorific, all in a water.
   2. TRANSPIRATION, breathing, Evaporation, Effusion, Perspiration.

Lungs and Chest.
   1. SPITTING, Salivate, snot, Spittle, spits, spew, spume, fever, bruit, Flux.
   2. BLOWING THE NOSE, mucous, Snivel, Snit.

Lungs and Chest.
   1. Coughing.
   2. EXCRETION, baking, hemming.

Bladder.
   8. URINS, piss, make water, hold ones water, bile, diuretic, Diabetes, Dysuria.

Consequent and profuse parts; from the
   1. STOMACH, upwards, or Guts downwards.
   2. VOMITING, retching, vomit, disgorging, poke, regurgitate, vomiting.
   3. DUNGING, purging by, going to, stool, scours, Draught, Lax, laxative, Losses, mowing, foible, relative, Muck, Orud, Sirs, Stool, Sir-reverence, excrement, cement, casts the belly, Jakes, Privy, House of office.

V. By Recreation, Diversion, Pastime, Sports, Exercife, are meant those several kinds of Actions which are used for diversion or Exercise; to which may be annexed

the word GAME, Play, Prize, signifying such kind of Exercife, wherein there is an end:

Mind depending upon

(deavour for Master). These are either of the

1. Chance only; according to the more general name: or that particular kind which is most frequent by marked Cubes.
   1. SLOT, Sortition, Cuts, Ballot, cast or draw Lots.
   2. DICE, a Dice, cast, all, rife, etc.

2. Chance and Skill.
   1. CHARTS.
   2. TABLES.

3. Skill only.
   1. CHESS.

4. DRAUGHTS.

Body, in respect of

The whole; requiring

1. Strength and Skill.
   2. BOWLING.
   3. BALLING, Tennis, Foot ball, Stake-ball, Six Ball. Pel-mel.
   4. Agility and Skill.
   5. DANCING, Masking, Revels, a Ball, Morris, Mumming.
   6. VAULTING.
   7. WRESTLING, grappling, Struggling, fighting, handy gripes, strike up ones heels.
   8. FENCING, Gladiators, Tilling, Tournaments, jousting, play at weapon or foils.

The Eye, or the Ear.

7. MUSIC, Serenade, Faire, ear, tune, prelude, Waits, Crowd, Fiddle-try, Minstrel, play on an Instrument.
VI. The general kinds of VIOLENT MOTION, may be distributed according to the effects upon the thing moved, into such as denote translation into a new place: comprehending

1. Motion together, when the Mover sustains the thing moved; to which may be annexed by way of affinity that other Action, by which one thing sustains, or hinders the falling of another.
   - CARRYING, bring, convey, bear, serve, import, waft, weare about one,
   - BEARING, supporting, sustains, hold up, prop, bore up, stay up, uphold, carry, stand under, shouder up, bolster up.

2. Amotion, when the Mover and Moved do at the beginning cease to be contiguous: or Admotion, when the thing moved doth end in a contiguity of something else. (coit, sing.
   - CASTING, throwing, fling, hurl, project, inject, eject, ding, pelts, post.

3. Catching, apprehend, lay hold, snatch, lay hands on, grasp, grasp, scamble.

Often returns into the same place; according to less or less degree.
   - SWINGING, vibration, waving, brandish, agitate, excitate, to and fro flourish, rock, sway, dangling, pendulous, wield.
   - SHAKING, Quaking, Contraction, trembling, agitate, dandle, wag, sway, swing, jot, totter, flutter, stagger, wavine.

Some impression on the Mover; according to the more general name: or that which is from an oblique hard body.
   - STRIKING, percussion, smite, bang, beat, bash, buffet, cuff, dash, bit, swing, thump, twack, Blow, Stripe, slap, slap, rap, tap, kick, wince.

4. Burn, bob, box, slip, whirl, roll, turn,本科, pummel, punch, rebuff, repercussion, collision, graze, skittle, interfere, let fly at,

5. Knocking, beating, Blow, butt, Mallet, battering, jobbing, Ramm.

Particular kind; by the end of a thing, more obtuse, or acute.
   - FOUNDING, lowering, Contusion, stamp.

6. Pecking, Mattock, Prik-ax.

Dissolution of Union in the same body; according to

The Stiffness, or Limberness of the body wherein it is made.
   - BREAKING, Fracture, Rupture, burst, Crack, Crash, Squash, Daff, Flaw, Shatter, shiver, crumble.

7. TEARING, torn, dilacerate, rend, rent, ragged, tattered, glittered, jagged, pull in pieces.

The Figure of the body by which it is made; either an edge, or a point.
   - CUTTING, Incision, gash, slash, back, lean, chop, rip, slay, slice, section, segment, carve, dissect, whittle, barb, pare, top, tip, cut, curl, dock, shepher, keen, Hatchet, Pole-ax.

PRICKING, stabbing, Goad, puncture, runn in, thrust in, goar.
OPERATION.

The sundry kinds of works about which men of several Callings use to employ themselves, are usually styled by the name of OPERATION, Laborious, Pains, Travail, Toil, moil, Turmoile, drudgery, drudg, druil, work, handy-work, Phy, cooperate, take pains, lay about him.

PLAT, Sport, Juyory, daily.
These are either

More Common and general; relating to

MECHANICAL FACULTIES. I.

MIXED MECHANICAL Operations. II.

More Particular; belonging to the providing of

Food, AGRICULTURE. III.

Houses, or Utensils, FABRILE Arts IV.

Clothing, SARTORIAN Trades V.

Phyic, CHYMICAL, Pharmaceutical Operations. VI.

1. OPERATIONS belonging to the MECHANICAL Faculties are either such as do refer to the

Lever for the forcible motion of a thing upwards, or downwards.
1. LIFTING, heave, hoist, advance, elevate, exalt, Lever, Crow, Crane.

2. DEPRESSING, sink, stretch, weigh down.
Balance; for trial of the weight of things, or the preponderating of one
side.

2. BIASSING, preponderate.

Wedge; for the driving of hard tough bodies; to which may be opposed the thrusting of them close together.
3. CLEAVING, rive, slit, split, Clef, Chink, Chap, Crowfe.

4. COMPRESSING, crib, gripes, pinching, press, squeezing, straining, swing, nip, swing, thrust, crowd, crush, Conspiration, bulge.

Pull; when the mover and moved continue their Contiguity in admotion, or emotion.

5. PULLING, pull, tow, tug, lug, swing, stretch, draw, drag, Draught.

4. T多个 THROSTING, push, shove, drive, run, jostle, repel, extrude, intrude, press, strong, crowd, cram, force, wedge in, run at, join at.

Wheel; by continued turning about, or rolling backward or forward.

6. VERTIGINATING, turning round, Revolution, wheeling, Rotation.

7. VOLUTATION, tumbling, rolling, wallow, welter, rock, trundle, waddle.

Screw; to which may be adjoynted for some affinity the action of that conceive Instrument used for the projection of water.

6. SCREWING, Winch.

7. SYRINGING, squirting, spout, spouting.

Spring wherein there is a motion of restitution; to which may be annexed for its affinity the forcible putting a thing out of its natural tenison and posture.

7. SPRINGING, elapsial, fillip.

8. BENDING, bow, warp, crooke.
II. MIXED MECHANICAL OPERATIONS, which are not appropriate to any one kind of Art, but are general and common to many. These do concern the.

Uniting or seperating of several bodies; considered more

Simply.

\[\text{BINDING}, \text{gird, Band, Bond, Bundle, Packet, Fardle, Loop, Saggot,}
\]
\[\text{ tack, lace, swaddle, swathing, trussing, girt, suspen-}
\]
\[\text{ sion,}&
\]

Loosening, unbind, undoe, sole, lax, slack, relaxation.

Relatively to the affections of binding; viz. softening of the bond \[\text{by a}
\]

knot, or confused kinds of knots.

\[\text{STYING, Knot, Node, braiding, buckling, coupling, softening, knot, sifting,}
\]

Tangling, entangle, hamper, revel, perplex, snarled, felter, intricate, involved, inguine, extractive, complicate, insinuate, Labyrinth.

Concealing, or manifesting; either more

Common.

\[\text{COVERING, veil, Veil, forbid, hide, whelm, flop, Canopy, Hood,}
\]

\[\text{ Lid, palliate, cloak, overlay, overrun, overshadow,}
\]

UNCOVERING, open, expose, discover, bawl, reveal, naked, unmask, unveil.

Special, relating to Containing bodies.

\[\text{SHUTTING, flop, close, inclosing, immune, exclude, enclose, reclude,}
\]

\[\text{obstruct, Wink, fold up, pinn up, some up, seal up, corks up, late up,}
\]

\[\text{lock up, put to the door.}
\]

OPENING, breaking up, disclose, display, Expansion, gap, Blaze, Aperture, unfold, expose, lay or set open.

Putting of things \[\text{nearer together, or farther asunder; either}
\]

More general.

\[\text{GATHERING, collect, ion, assemble, convene, compile, levy, raise,}
\]

\[\text{men or money, Receiver, rake or scrape together, rally, glean,}
\]

\[\text{pick up.}
\]

SCATTERING, disjoin, disperse, disperse, sprinkle, brew, insinuation.

More particular; with reference to the

Capacity of

Consistent bodies, and such as are not supposed to be contained.

\[\text{HEAPING, accumulate, amass, lay up, flow, pile, Stack, Mow,}
\]

\[\text{Cock, Rick, stock, Drift, Dung hill, mixen.}
\]

SPREADING, diffuse, Expansion, display, Suffusion, brew, run, plash, lay cloth.

Fluid Bodies, and such as are supposed to be contained in something.

\[\text{FILLING, replenish, Repletion, full, plenary, fated, blow, cram,}
\]

\[\text{stuff, farce, recruit.}
\]

\[\text{EMPTING, evacuate, vacant, Vacuity, rid, void, exhaust.}
\]

\[\text{Chase, clear, lane, lave, draw dry.}
\]

Motion of bodies, chiefly fluids; according to \[\text{the more general}
\]

name; or that which is involuntary, and besides intention.

\[\text{SPOURING, Effusion, Infusion, gush, gurgling, sewer; Tunnel.}
\]

\[\text{SPILLING, bedding, run out, beeh over.}
\]

III OPERA-
III. OPERATIONS belonging to AGRICULTURE do concern either in AGRICULTURE.

The Ground or Land in respect of

1. LODGING, delves, break up, set, sade.
2. PLowing, tilling, breaking up, coulter, share. Eliing to the clods, and smoothing the surface.
3. SH@ROWING.
4. ROLLING.

Helping or directing the Fertility of the ground, by adding some new

5. MANURING, cultivate, dunging, matling, sifting, Tith, culture.

6. GEEDING, chiefly of Herbs, in respect of

7. Sowing, sow, the ground, or taking it off from the ground upon its matur-ity.
8. REAPING, mowing, Crop, Harvest, Sithe, Sickle, stubble, swarth.

9. Separating of it from the straw, or larger busts:
10. SHREWSH, Flail.

11. WINNOWING, Fan, Ventilation.

The Propagation of Trees or shrubs chiefly, by

Putting the Root of the Plant in the ground, to which may be adjoyed

12. PLANTING, implant.

the putting of Grain segregately into the ground, which is sometimes u-sed for Pulle.

13. SETTING.

14. Joining a part of one Plant to another; either to the top of the body,
or some branch being cut, or to the sides of the body.

15. GRAFTING, ingraft, Imp.

16. INOCOLATING.

Cutting off superfluous Branches; to which may be adjoyued the cutting
down of the whole.

17. SPRUNING, dressing, cutting, coping.
18. FELLING, grub, wood-fall.

IV. By
IV. By FABRILE OPERATIONS, (Smith, Carpenter, Mason, &c.) are meant all such kind of works as do primarily concern our Houses or Utensils, whether for necessity, or ornament: to which may be adjoined those Operations which concern the making of Earthen ware, styled FIGULATORY, Potter. These are distinguished into such as denote

Dissolement of Continuity; either by

1. Shaving, scraping, rasen, racour.
2. Contusion, bruising, pounding, stamping, braying, mortar, pestle,
3. Dividing from a body some small parts; either by abrasion upon a stone, or with an iron instrument.
4. Grinding, attrition, Grift, Queure, Mill.
5. Filting, Rashe.

Dividing the parts of a body, by cutting it, either in roundish cavities, or in oblong slits.

3. Wimble, Trepawn, Angre.
7. Sawing, Saw, whiptaw, &c.

Uniting either of mettalline or other bodies by some third body adhering.
8. Sodering, Cement, luting.

Shaping of bodies into particular figures; either by
9. Hammering, or melting.
10. Forging.

11. Casting, melt, founding, fusile, mold.

Cutting, either in solid and bulky, or a flat figure.
12. Carving, Sculpture.

Compressing of a soft body; or circumagitating either a soft, or hard body.

7. Turning, Lathe.

Adorning the surface of the body; either by a variety of colours; or adding an external lustre to it.
15. Painting, limn, draw, enamel, fuse, pensil.
V. SARTORIAN OPERATIONS do concern either the
Preparation of stuffs; by
1. **TWISTING**, tortion, wheel, writting, twine, winding.
3. Joining such threads together into Cloth.
4. **WEAVING**, Texture, Contexture, Loom, Web, braid, woven, Hur-
dle, Shuttle, Wicker, Bait.
5. **KNITTING**.
Thickning and colouring such Cloth.
7. **DYING**, stain, Tinture, tinge, in grain.
Making of stuffs into Veils; either by
8. Uniting necessary, and cutting off unnecessary parts.
10. draw cloth, rip.
Placing together the parts in greater, or lesser plicatures.
12. **FOLDING**, wrap, lap, pleat, clinching, clutching, doubling, envelop.
Preserving of such stuffs or Veils clean; common likewise to other
things.
By the help of Water or liquor; either when
14. Things are put into, and agitated in the water, to which may be op-
posed the putting upon them other bodies of a more gross consistence;
styled
16. **SMEARING**, dauling, anoint, ointment, Undilue, grease, ehrisous, and many with [be] as basteau, spic, suse, sprooke.
Water is imbied and communicated to the thing; to which may be
adjoynd, for its affinity, the putting of things into liquor, in order to
the communicating of some new quality to such liquor.
17. **SOAKING**, steeping, embrewing, macerating, watered Land, &c.
bathing, imbibe, linke, sop, brewit, embrew.
18. **INFUSION** watered Flibb, &c. macerate, Decotion, impregnate.
By external Motion of or upon them, more, or less violent.
20. fret, gall, sour, tave, grate.
Wiping, stroke, terse, handkerchief, towel, napkin.
By Instruments to separate those minuter bodies which adhere to the
superficies.
22. **COMBING**, carding, carrying.
VI. By CHYMICAL OPERATIONS are meant such kind of works as tend to the changing of bodies, with respect to the Position and Figure of their minuter parts. By this, amongst other ends, Medicaments are usually prepared; for which reason, the kind of Operations styled PHARMACEUTICAL, belonging to the Apothecary, may be hereunto annexed.

The Operations belonging to this Head, do concern the changing and preparing of Bodies; either by Instruments, for the reduction of them into minute parts; or by compression and attrition between two hard bodies, or by separating the parts so reduced, through a porous Plain.

1. GRINDING. 2. SIFTING, bolting, sieve, sifting, ranging.
3. Liquors; either changing the Consistence of bodies; by reducing them into a more liquid: or a more dry consistence.
4. DISSOLUTION, melt, liquefie, dissolve, burn, swell, flux, run about.
5. COAGULATION, congealing, Cled, Curd, Gelly, clotted, Gore, Concretion, gumous.
6. Dividing hard bodies into minute parts; by an acid liquor, through which such parts are dispersed: or the sinking down of such parts to the bottom, by the mixture of some other liquor.
7. CORROSION, eating, setting, gnawing, caustic.
8. PRECIPITATION, settling.
9. Separating of these parts from the liquor; by passing them through a porous body: either downward: or both upward and downward.
10. STRAINING, percolation, squeeze, Colender.
11. FILTRATION, filter.

Heat: applicable chiefly either to
12. Liquids bodies; which being kept for some considerable time in a gentle heat, upon this usually follows; either the
13. Loosening the inward parts of such bodies, so as by agitation they work one upon another; styled DIGESTION.
14. FERMENTATION, work, fret, Leaven, Tease, Barm, Rennet.
15. Separating of the finer parts, by raising them up in the form of a Liquor: or the further separating of the more spirituous from the watery parts of this liquor.
16. DISTILLATION, still, Limbeck, cohabation.
17. RECTIFYING.

Hard and solid bodies; either by
18. Driving away the more watery and volatile parts, and leaving the more solid: or raising the volatile parts in the form of a Salt.
19. CHARRING, chark, Tinner.
20. SUBLIMING, Sublimation.
21. Burning away the combustible parts of a body: or turning the parts remaining after such burning into a liquor.
22. SCALCINATION.
23. LIXIVIATION, deliquiate, Lye, Buck.
Concerning Relation more private, namely, 1. Oeconomical or Family Relation, together with the several kinds of things relating to those in that capacity, either as, 2. Possessions; or, III. Provisions.

The Species of Relation are the most numerous amongst the Tables of Accidents, by reason of their mixed natures, comprehending both Substances, Qualities and Actions, as they are circumstantiated by some peculiar respects, according to which they are here considered.

More private Relation may be distinguished into such as denote; either

1. Those Personal respects or Actions, which belong to the first kind of Association of Men into Families, called OECONOMICAL RELATION.
2. Those things which are necessary to the well being of Families, either as POSSESSIONS.
3. PROVISIONS.

**OECONOMICAL RELATION.**

That respect wherein one man may stand to another, according to the first and most natural kind of association of men into Families, is styled OECONOMICAL RELATION; Family, Household, domestic, mental, House, Home.

The Notions belonging to this Head, may be distinguished into such as signify Personal Relations, of

1. CONSANGUINITY. I. SUPERIORITY, or Inferiority. III.
2. AFFINITY. II. INEQUALITY. IV.

Oeconomical Duties referring to Education, consisting either in

1. WORDS. V.
2. DEEDS. VI.

I. Those who partake of the same Blood, are styled Relations of CON.

SANGUINITY, Kin, kindred, Blood, House, Stem, Stock.

These are distinguishable into such as are; either more

General; denoting such as have || preceded, or succeeded.

1. PROGENITOR, Ancestor, Forefather, Extradion, Parentage, Elders,
   Pedegree, Genealogy.

2. DESCENDANT, Lineage, Offspring, Race, Issue, Progeny, Generation, Posterity, Stock, Breed, Kind, Extradion, Stem, Spring from.

Special; whether

Direct; || ascending, or Descending.

1. PARENT, Sire, Father, Mother, Dam, paternal, maternal, Grandfather,
   &c. Orphan.

2. CHILD, Issue, Son, Daughter, Brood, Litter, filial, adopt, Posshume.

Lateral; either ||

Ascending, or descending.

1. UNCLE, Aunt.
2. NEPHEW, Niece.

Equal.

Immediate; whether || by both Parents, or by one

1. BROTHER, Sisterhood.

2. HALF BROTHER.

Mediate; either || Brothers, Children, or their Descendants.

1. FIRST COSIN, German.
2. COSIN.
II. AFFINITY.

II. Those respects which do either refer unto or arise from a state of Marriage, whereby persons are mutually engaged to Fidelity and Con- 

stancy, are styled Relations of AFFINITY, Alliance, Kindred.

These are distinguished into such as do concern either

That state preceding whereby persons are rendered capable of it as to 
their || not being married : or not having coupled with any other person.

1. SCOLES, Single life, Bachelor, Damoel, Maid.

2. VIRGIN, Maid.

The endeavour after Marriage : wherein, if several persons stand in com- 

petition, there doth hence arise this double Relation.

2. SISTER, Paramour, Sweet-heart, Mistress, Servant, two, canvase court, 

2. RIVAL, Corvival, Competitor.

The first beginning of this Affiance, by a mutual Promise in order to the 

consummation of it.

2. BETROTHED, contracted, Spouse, cffoue, Affiance, sure.

The full completing of it by all its Solemnities.

4. MARRIED, Matrimony, Wed-ding, Match, Mate, mutual, conjugal, 

Husband, Wife, Toke-fellow, Spouse, Bride-groom, Boin, Dower, Bygamy, 

Polygamy, Symen, Epithalamium.

The state resulting from a dissolution of it by Death.

5. WIDOWER, Dowager, Relied, Joiner.

III. SUPERIORITY.

III. Relations of SUPERIORITY, Betters, and INFERIORITY, 

Underlings, do originally belong to Families, in which was the first kind 
of Government, and from thence are derived all the secondary Relations 

which follow ; respecting either

Minors ; as to their

1. GODFATHER, Godmother, Godspip, stand for.

1. GODCHILD.

Bodies ; in respect of || nourishing : or being nourished.

2. FOSTERER, Nurse, educate.

2. NURSLING.

Minds ; instructing ; or being instructed in any Science or Art.

3. TEACHER, Master, Tutor, institute, instruct, inform, indoctrinate, 

Doctrine, Document, docile, Lecture, Lesson, train, discipline, enter, 

read to, Rabbi.

3. LEARNER, Apprentice, Disciple, Pupil, Scholar, Pup, Neophyte, 
young beginner, Student.

Estates.

4. GUARDIAN, Tutor, Twition.

4. PUPIL, Minority, Ward-slip, under age, non-age.

Majors or Minors ; in respect of

Habitation ; as supreme : or subordinate ; whether in a relation

More fixed.

1. MASTER OF THE FAMILY, House-wise, Good man of the 

house.

5. DOMESTIC, of the household, menial.

More occasional.


6. GUEST, Boarder, Sojourner, quarter, lodge, lie, tabling, at livery.

Power
Chap. X. Oeconomical Relation.

Power to command: or Duty to obey.
7. MASTER, Lord, Sir, Mistress, Dame, Madam, Lady:
8. SERVANT, Servitor, Minister, Man, Maid, Handmaid, servile, ad
    ministrator, Hind, Journeyman, Prentice, Waiter, Lacquey, Footman,
    Page, Livery.
Benefits conferred: or received.
8. BENEFACtor, Courtesies, Kindness, Favour, Service, Good turn,
8. BENEFICIARY, beholding, bound, obliged, engaged humble Servant.
General obligation of protecting others: or being under such protection.
9. PATRON-age, Support, dedicate.
9. DEPENDANT, Retainer, Cadet, Client, Follower, Retinue, &c.

IV. Relations of EQUALITY or Fellowship (as was said concerning iv.equi-
thofe of the former Difference) do originally belong to persons in an 
Oeconomical capacity; though they are not in the strictest sense to be 
so confined, but they are likewise applicable to persons upon other con-
siderations.

These are founded: or rather upon

Mutual Love: or Hatred, which should be chiefly upon the account of 
Vertue: or vice.

FRIEND-ship, Confident, Privado, intimate, all one, being in with,
1. Amity, amicable, befriended, great with, strike in with, kind, alone.
ENEMY, Adversary, Foe, Antagonist, Opposite, Opponent, Fend, Hostility,
Odds, Spite, Enmity, being out with, fall out with, adverse party.
Conversation with others, chiefly upon the account of Pleasure: or Sé-
deration from others.

COMPANION, Compeer, Associate, Fellow, Match, Mate, Comfort, So-
society, Sociable: well, Comrade, Colleague, Complice, Concomitant, Com-
associate, accompany, Crew, Gang, keep company with.
SOLITARY, lonesome, alone, lonely, recluse, sole, single, Solitude, by itself,
retired, defolate, several, aside.
Near: or remote Habitation.

NEIGHBOUR, adjacent, vicinity.

FOREIGNER, Alien, exotic, extraneous, peregrine, outlandish.
Particular Knowledge: or Ignorance of others.

ACQUAINTANCE, Familiarity, conversant.

STRANGER, strange, alienate, unacquainted, uncouth, alien.

Dealing with others.

Jointly: as one party.

5. PARTNER, Copartner, Partner, Share, sharer, impart, join, communi-
cicate, Communion, balance, join, stock, partake.

Mutually: as party and party.

6. CUSTOMER.
V. The chief Oecomonical Duties (which are likewise applicable to other Relations) are those which concern the due Government of persons in this capacity, chiefly of the inferior and younger sort, styled by the general name of EDUCATION, institute, train, breed, bring up, seminary.

Education Duties consisting in WORDS do relate either
A thing to be done, or forbear; expressing to others our Desires, or their Duties.

Simply; to persons
Inferior; || for it: or against it.

1. COMMAND, require, bid, impose, charge, injoy, exalt, appoint,
prescribe, Mandate, Precept, Injunction, Commandment, imperative, Warrant, will.

2. FORBID. Prohibit ion, interdict, inhibit, barr, contraband, countermand.

Equal; || for it: or against it.


4. DISSUADE, dehort.

Superior; || for it: or against it.

5. INTREAT, beseech, pray, desire, crave, ask, petition, supplicate,
Persuasion, invite, implore, Obtention, Objection, requests, sue, supplicate, solicit, press, urge, instill, Imporinity, conjure, exorable, inexorable.

DEPRECATE.

Argumentative; (i.) with reasons representing it chiefly as

Honest: or dishonest.

4. ADVISE, counsel, consult, with one.

4. WARN, admonish, Monition, advertise, Caution, Item, Precaution, premonish, notify, Previse, Caution, forewarn.

6. Pleasant: or unpleasant.

ALLURE, tempt, tice, entice, till, drill, inveigle, move, draw, pull.

7. lure, lead, tole, train, egg on, win, trepan, bait, stale.

DETERM, dishearten, fright.

Profitable: or hurtful.

6. PROMISE.

6. THREATEN, Commination, menace, denounce:

A thing already done; expressing our liking: or dislike of it; whether To themselves, in their presence.

7. COMMAND, applaud, extoll, magnifie, bemo, recommend.

7. REPREHEND, reprove, rebuke, chide, blame, check, snib, quip, rate, rattle, controll, take up, bent, find fault, forbe, Redargu-
on, culpable, Satyr, scold.

To others, in their absence.

8. PRAISE, Fame, Glory, Renown, Encomium, extol, exalt, laudable, plausible, applaud commend, Doxology, Panegyric.

8. DISPRAISE, discommend.

VI. Oecono-
Oeconomical Duties of EDUCATION consisting chiefly in DEEDS, may be distinguished into such as are either precedent or attending on the way of doing.

1. DIRECT, steer, guide, lead, govern.
2. SEDUCE, tempt, err, stray, mislead, deceive, delude, pervert, beguile, debase, inveigle. Misleads, oversights, fallacies, sophistries, draw in, lead aside, fools paradise.
3. ENCOURAGE, animate, hearten, comfort, solace, abet, back, cheer.
4. DISCOURAGE, dishearten, disanime, weaken, discomfort, daunt, droop, quail, out of heart, crestfallen, examine.

Consequent: supporting against evil.

Past: or present.

1. COMFORT, consolation, solace.
2. DISCOMFORT, disconsolate, uncomfortable.
3. PRESENT, or future; whether of want; either in whole: or in part.

4. MAINTAIN, sustain, support, find, keep, provide for, subsistence, livelihood.
5. STIPENDATE, allowance, exhibition, pension, annuity, scholarship.

Danger.

5. DEFENDING, standing to or by one, guard, ward, preserve.
6. DESERTING, leave, desist, forswear, quit, flinch, relinquish.

Consequent: relating to the persons, endeavoring to better them by punishments while there is hope: or ceasing to punish them as being past hope.

6. CORRECTING, chastising, discipline, inflicts.
7. GIVING OVER; leave.

Event of such dealings; by making them better: or worse.

5. REFORM, reclaiming, mend, convert, correct.
6. HARDEN, incorrigible, indurate, obdurate, leared.
OECONOMICAL POSSESSIONS.

BY OECONOMICAL POSSESSIONS, Estate, Goods, Substance, Stock, Ability, Chattels, hold, enjoy, seized of, occupy, indow, in hand, enter upon, are intended such kinds of things as are necessary upon several accounts for the use, preservation, and well-being of a Family. And though divers of these things, as Land, Buildings, &c., be common as well to Political and Ecclesiastical Bodies, yet do they (as was said before) originally belong to Families, to which all other Associations were subsequent, and in which they were founded. To this may be adjoyned that other Notion signifying the benefit accruing to us by our Possessions, styled REVENUE, Income, Inrado, Patrimony, Rent, Profit, Endowment, Steward, Fee, Vails, Perquisition. These Possessions do refer either to things natural, as LAND. I.

Artificial; whether Buildings, considered according to their KINDS. II.

Parts. III.

GREATER. III.

LESSER. IV.

Things serviceable for SCARRIAGE. V.

FURNITURE, Utensils. VI.

1. Possessions of LANDS. I. That part of the Earth wherein any man hath a proprietary, is styled LAND, Earth. And if he commonly resides upon it, 'tis called his DWELLING, Habitation, Mansion, Home, inhabit, reside, Inmate, Desert, Wilderness, Solitude, abide, settle, stay.

The several Notions belonging to this, may be distinguished into such as signify Both Land and Habitation, 

\[ \right \] sufficient for one Family: or a small aggregate of such.

Farm, Grange, Messuage, Tenement, Tenant, Copyhold.

Manor, Lordship, Village, Thorp, Homage, Tisbing, Liberty, Land alone; according to the general name: or the name denoting a larger extent of it.

Field, Grounds, Croft.

2. FORREST, Chase, Verderer, Purlieu.

Particular kinds; distinguished according to their Uses; either for

Herbs: or Fruit-Trees.

GARDEN.

Orchard, Nursery.

Corn: or Hay.

ARABLE, tilled Land, ear Land, Fallow, Lay Land.

Meadow, MEADOW.

Tame Beasts: or wild Beasts.

PASTURE, Down, Lawn, Herbage, Hayward, Leafe, PANAGE.

PARK, Warren, Paddock, Keeper.

FISH: or Fowl.

FOND, Stew.

DECOY.
Chap. X.  Posseffions.  255

1. Femel; || greater : or left.
2. Woods, Sylvan, Thicket, cops, Grove.
3. Heath.
4. Qualities; being either of
   Equal moistness; || from fresh: or from salt Water.
5. Fen.
7. Unequal moistness; whereof the excess is either || on the surface:
   or under the surface, within the Land.
8. Moor; platt, slabb.

II. Those kinds of Helps or Contrivances whereby men preserve the Plae-
ences of their abode from the Injuries of Weather, and other Inconvenien-
cies, are styled by the common name of BUILDINGS, Edifice, Structure,
Fabric, edéf, Architecture, Superstructure, Substructure.

To which may be opposed the Notion of buildings decayed, called
RUINS, dilapidate, demolish, rase, Dissolution, Wreck, Rubble, Rubbish,
fall, break, subvert, throw down, lay waste.

These may be d fini shed, according to their Uses, into such as are for
Ordinary habitation; whether || immoveable: or moveable.
1. House, Mansion, House, Cottage, Hut, Shed, Hover, Lodge,
   Place, domestic, Ining.
2. Tent, Tent, Tabernacle, Pavilion, Booth, Bowre.

Grandeur: or Strength.
1. Palace, Seraglio.
2. Castle, Citadel.

Height and beauty; either with || a flat; or sharp top.
3. Tower, Turret.

Religious worship; for Invocation or Preaching; or for Sacrifice.
5. Temple, Church, Chappel, Sanctuary, Synagogue, Mosque, Cathed-
dral, Chancel, Quire.

6. ALTAR;

Warmth, Cleanliness or Health; whether by || warm Air: or Water.
7. Stove, Hot-house.

Passage; either
Above ground; || over the Water: or over dry Land.

10. Scaffold, Stage.

Upon the ground, denoting || a paved passage betwixt Buildings; to
which may be annexed the more general term of the passage place.
11. Street, Piazza, Lane, Alley.
12. Way, Road, Causeway, Course, Avenue, convey, congrès, Alley, Path, Pass-
age.

Under ground.


For Persons.

14. For Water; || useful: or superfluous.

15. Saquet, Conduit, Water-conduit.
16. Sink, Sewer, Kennel.

III. To
III. Greater parts of BUILDINGS.

III. To the GREATER PARTS OF which BUILDINGS do consist, and into which they may be distributed, may be adjoined that usual kind of division styled BAY.

These are either

More general; concerning the

Main design of the Timber-work: or the dividing part.

1. \textit{PARTITION, Wall.}

Principal places: whether \textit{segregate} or \textit{aggregate}.

2. \textit{ROOM, Chamber, Cabin, Cell, Hall, Parlour, &c. Kennel, Stf, Stable, &c. Lobby, Loft, &c.}\n
3. \textit{APARTMENT.}\n
Vacancies or Passages: \textit{without} or \textit{within}.

4. \textit{COURT, Tard, Back-side.}\n
5. \textit{ENTRY, Passage, enter.}\n
More particular; distinguishing according to their Uses and Situations; (being either for

Intern.\n
Lower: whether \textit{rect} or \textit{transverse}.

6. \textit{FOUNDATION, Ground-work, Substruction, Base, Bottom, fundamental, underpinning, ground-pinning.}\n
7. \textit{FLOOR, Ground, Deck, Contignation.}\n
8. \textit{Beam, Sparr, Rafter, Mantle, Truss, Summer.}\n
9. \textit{Flat: or Curve.}\n
Walls, Segment, immure, countermure, mural\n
ARCH, Vault, embowed.

Extern; \textit{put to: or built to the part which it supports.}\n
10. \textit{PROP, tilt, support, upheld, stay up, shore up, shoulder up, under-set.}\n
11. \textit{BUITRESS.}\n
Covering; whether \textit{highest} or \textit{subordinate}.\n
12. \textit{ROOF, Covering, Tilt, Penthouse, Leads, Thatch, Tiling, Slate, Shingles.}\n
13. \textit{CEILING.}\n
Warms: either \textit{Simple} or \textit{with} a Tube to it for passage of the Smoke.

14. \textit{SHEARTH.}\n
15. \textit{CHIMNEY, Tunnel, Mantle.}\n
IV. Lesser parts of BUILDINGS.

IV. LESSER PARTS OF BUILDINGS are distinguishable into such as are serviceable; either for\n
Passage upwards and downwards: being either \textit{immovable} or \textit{moveable}.\n
1. \textit{STAIRS.}\n
Passage in and out; either of \textit{Persons: or fresh Air}; considered according to the Whole.

2. \textit{DOOR, Gate, Port, er, Wicket, Potern, Hatch, Porch, Portal.}\n
3. \textit{WINDOW, Casement, Balcony.}\n
Parts relating to a Door chiefly, or Window.

4. \textit{THRESHOLD, Still, Groundstill.}\n
5. \textit{LINTEL.}
Upon it; for the
Opening and shutting of it.
More artificial; or the fixed: or loose part.
LOCK, Padlock.

4. KEY.
More simple; to open from within only: or both ways.
BOLT, Bar, Spar.

5. LATCH.
Motion of it; or concave: or convex.

6. HINGE.
STAPLE, Hook.

V. By CARRIAGE is meant the Conveyance of things from one place to another: to which may be annexed by way of affinity the Notion of CARRIAGE; the Heavy thing to be carried, BURTHEN, (Load, lade, onereate, Fare, Freight, charge, surcharge, Luggage, Lumber, dishburthen, exonerate, overcharge.) The provisions of this kind do relate to things considered as (overload.)

Whole; being used for the Carriage either of Persons or Goods; and moving either

With Wheels;

1. Four Wheels; either the more elegant: or the more plain.

1. COACH, Chariot.

2. WAIN, Waggon.

2. CART; Carr, Dray, Tumbrel.

Without Wheels; being either to be

Carried between the Movers; either the more elegant: or the more plain.

3. SEDAN, Litter.

4. BARROW.

Drawn along after them.

5. SLED.

6. WELSH CART.

Parts of the thing upon which the weight is drawn or carried; serving either for

Fastening to the Animals which draw or carry; used either double: or

SHAFT, Thills.

5. POLE.

Motion; being for figure and situation

Round and erect: or oblong and transverse.

6. WHEEL, Trackle, Trundle.

AXIS, Spindle.
The central: or semidiametral parts of the Wheel.

SNAVE.

7. SPOKE, Fellow.

Furniture of the Animals which draw or carry; either for

Supporting of the Trunck: or the Feet of the burthen.

8. SADDLE, Pack-saddle, Pad, Pannel, Pillion.

STIRRUP.

Directing the Motion; by the Head or Sides.

9. BRIDLE, Rein, Headstall, Curb, Snaffle, Bit.

VI. By
VI. By FURNITURE (Utensils, Implements, Household-stuff, Moveables, Goods, furnish, ft. provide, procure, ready,) is meant those moveable things of various kinds requisite to the several uses of a Family. These are either more simple, intended chiefly for Action, according to the general name.

1. INSTRUMENT, Implement, Tool.
   Some specific kinds of Instruments; || for cutting: or for knocking.
   1. KNIFE, Razor.
   2. HAMMER, Sledge, Mallet, malleable, dulcile, Beetle, Poleax.

Less simple, being made up of several parts joined together; according to the general name: or that kind used for the drawing up of water.

3. JUGAMENT, Frame.

4. PUMP.
   Some specific kinds; being used for:
   Putting things upon; being either moveable: or fixed.
   1. TABLE, stall, Dreser, Bord, Cupboard.
   4. SHELF.
   Sitting upon only; which may be annexed by way of affinity, that other Utensil intended for the ease and softness of sitting or lying.
   5. STOOL, Seat, Fourm, Bench.
   5. CUSHION, Pillow, Boulster, Pillion.

Sitting and leaning: or sitting and lying upon.

6. CHAIR, Throne, Settle.
   6. COUCH.

Lying and sleeping upon; to which may be annexed the same affinity as in the first.

7. BEDTED, Settle, Cradle, Teslor.
   7. BED, Pallet, Hammock, Mattress, Nest, Kennel, Litter, Upholster.

More complicated, by reason of the mixture with Wheels or Screws, &c., according to the general name: or that particular kind used for the taking of Animals.

8. MACHIN, Engine, Frame, Gin.
   8. TRAP, Gin, Springs, Pitiful, Toyle, Weare, Woole, Buck, Net, Infirmary.

Some specific kinds: for || grinding of Corn, &c. or distinguishing of Hours.

9. MILL, Querne.

VI. 

PROVISIONS.

§. III. Under this Head of PROVISIONS (Accommodations, Equipage, furnish, provide, procure, purvey,) are comprehended some of the same kinds of things as under the former, with this peculiar Difference, That several of the particulars under this are more occasional and transient, and
and not of such continual usefulness as those under the other. These are
distinguishing into such as

Have particular references, either to

Food, as to

The kinds of it.

ORDINARY. I.

EXTRAORDINARY. II.

The manner of PREPARING it. III.

CLOTHING. IV.

VESSELS. V.

are of a COMMON MIXED Nature. VI.

I. By SUSTENTATION ORDINARY (Commons, Fare, Cheer, Diet. Meat, Viands, Sustenance, Viands, Manciple, Caterer, Pantry,) is intended

such kind of Food as is usual for ordinary persons, and ordinary times;

either according to the

General name; whether greater, more stated, constant and usual: or less,

and more occasional.

1. MEAL, Dinner, Supper, Refectory.

2. REFLECTION, Bait, Bever, Break-fast, Collation, Repast, Nuncbion.

Particular kinds; distinguishing according to the matter; whether

Solid and consist, Bell made either of

Grain or some Vegetable, baked in a drier substance without any considerable mixture, of all the other the most common and necessary: or else being made up and mixed with some other eatable substance.

BREAD. Loaf, Mancbot, Cake, Dough, Bisket, Paif, Baisch, Pantry.

2. BUTTER.

Milk condensed in the finer part: or of Milk coagulated and pressed.

3. CHEESE.

Animal muscular substance; either alone: or put into some bready

substance, which is likewise capable of some other ingredients.

FLESH.

4. PIE, Pastry, Tart, Cufnard, Flanam, Paft, Paftry, Paftier.

Liquid; either for

Eating; consisting of

Water boiled with some other ingredients, for the strengthening of it for Food: or for the coagulating of it.

BROTH. Pottage, Porridge, Cudicle, Cullice, Grout, Gruel, Panade, Poffet, Pifue, Erumenty, Hogwaft, Potberbe.

GELLY, congealed.

Fatty juice of several Vegetables, and sometimes of Animals, eaten with other things, and useful for Medicine; to which may be adjoyned the watery juice of dressed Flesh.

5. SOIL.

GRASSY, Juice.

Drinking; the infusion of Barly or some other Grain first macerated; either without Hopps: or with Hopps.

SALE, Whort, Brew.

6. BEER, Drink, Whort, Brew.

L 12
II. SUSTENTATION EXTRAORDINARY (Cates, Delicates, Dainties, Licorome,) may be considered according to the
General name, signifying abundance, variety and delicacy; either of more
Feast, Gandy, (Substantial Meats, or Sweet-meats.
Particular kinds, used for
Eating, comprehending
Common requisite, for the better relishing of other Food; to which may
be adjoyned the various mixtures of things, to render them grateful
Sauce, Salad, (to the Palate.
2. Confection, Conserve, Confit, Sauce.
Usual ingredients of Sauce; being either for the Table
Sweet, viz. the juice of the Sweet Cane, concentrated, or deliquiated, or
Sugar, (dissolved into a liquor of a thick consistence.
3. Syrup.
Of hot and savory Cuse and Smell,
4. Spice, Aromatic, Grocery.
Sour; the juice of Grapes, or infusion of Barley being elder; or the
Vinegar, (juice of Crab.
5. Everjuice.
Drinking: whether more
Natural, being either more simple: or the juice of Fruits, chiefly
Grapes, or other drinks made by mixture.
Wine, Sider, Perry, Stew, Must, Vintage, Vintner, Sack, Claret, &c.
Artificial, by distillation with fire, according to the more general name:
Spirits, (or that particular kind most in use.

III. PREPARATION OF FOOD (dressing, crude, raw,) are either
General and antecedence, signifying either the killing and dividing
of Beasts for Food: or the more common notion of fitting both Flesh
and other proper Materials, in order to their being eaten.
1. Butchering, Shambles, Slaughterhouse.
Special and subsequent; denoting the several kinds of Cookery: either
More principal, the preparing and dressing things.
Wet; in a wider, or closer vessel, in a greater, or lesser quantity.
Boiling, Decoction, Seethings, Stew, Edulcoration, parboil, poach.
2. Stewing.
Dry; by holding it at, or turning it about near the Fire: or by laying it
on a hot Splint, or in some close heated cavity.
Roasting, Toasting, Spit, Broach, Jack.
Mixed, part being wet and part dry; either in an open broad vessel:
Frying, Fricace, Fritter, Steak, (or by laying it on the Fire.
Broiling, Carbonadoing, Grilliade, Gridiron, Roather.
Least principal; relating to the
Preparing of it; by
Cutting,
Into, punshi or casim, pointwise or edgewise.
4. Spinking, Pouncing, Prickring.
5. Slashing, Scalling, Scalping, Carbonado, Jagg. Through
IV. Such things as are requisite for the covering of our nakedness, and the
preserving of us from the injuries of weather, are styled by the name of

CLOTHING, VEST, Apparel, attire, Array, Garment, Raiment, Habit, Garb,
Stole, Robe, Weed, accoutered, clad, dight, dressing, make, ready, wear, invest,
Libery, put on or off, naked, shirt, bare, Taylor, Worlde.

To which may be adjoyned, for its affinity, the usual name of those
other things of the like use amongst men upon particular occasions, and
more generally required for labouring beasts; ARMAMENT, Harness,
Tackle, Array, Habitiment, Trappings, accoutered, Furniture, Traces.

The several particulars under this Head may refer; either to
The matter of which Vests are made; which is either

Some Animal substance; either of

Beasts.

The hairy parts.

1. WOOLEN, Cloth.

2. HAIRY, Stuff, Sackcloth.

The skins of Beasts prepared.

3. LEATHER, Buff, Cheverel, &c. Tann, Curry.

Insects, viz. the Silk-worm.

4. SILK, Mercer, Satin, Velvet, Plush, Taffety, &c.

Some Vegetable substance; either of the kind of Plants, as Hemp, Flax,
Nettle, &c. or growing upon Trees.

5. LINEN, Canvas, Lawn, Damask, Diaper, &c.

6. COTTON, Bombast, Fusian.

The use and fashion; either for

Ornament only; being elegantly distinguished with Apertures and
SLACE, garded, galloon, &c. (Interlacements.

5. PURPLE.

Ornament and binding; being a

Long Lamin; narrower: or broader.

6. RIBBAND, Flit, Tape, Favor, Knot, Hairlace.

6. SCARF, Carter.

Long Pin; longer: or thicker.

7. CORD, String, Halter, Rope, Slip, Line, Rein,

Lamin; specially of Leather: or Loop and Pin.

8. THONG, Latchet, Strap.

Buckle.

Ornament and covering of; the outside: or the inside.

9. LINING.

V. Such
V. Such kind of Utensils as serve to contain other things, are usually called VESSELS, Cask, Receiptable, Pan, Plate, &c.

These are distingiuishable by their Matter, Shapes and Uses, into such as serve Keeping and carriage of things: being either (for the

Pliable to the things they contain: whether || more loose: or more close.

1. BAG, Sack, Budget, Pocket, Pouch, Purse, Sackel, Scrip, Wadlet, Poke.

Male, Knapjack, Portmanteau, Cloak-bag.

2. CASE, Sheath, Scabbard, Shrine, Covering, Quiver, Tike, Pillow-bear.

Stiff: for

Arid: being made either of || boards: or twigs.

BOX, Chest, Trunk, Ark, Coffier, Cabinet, Casket, Bin, Clapper, Cupboard,

Hutch, Locker, Safe, Spence, Presf, Pyx, Coffin, Sumpter, Desk, Flesh.

Till, Drawer, Cup-cage.

2. BASKET, Flask, et, Manad, Frail, Hamper, Pannier, Scuttle, Weel, Dorse.

Liquids: in

Greater quantities: either || closed at both ends: or open at one.

Barrel, Cask, Fat, Firkin, Keg, Hoghead, Kilderkin, Pipe, Tun.

Butt, Kudlet, Cooper.

3. TUB, Bucket, Cowl, Vate, Ciftern, Pale, Piggin.

Less quantities: whether

Earth, &c. || Shallow: being made either of || Metal: or other materials, Wood,

Dish, Platter, Pan, Charger, Vider, Basin, Laver, Patin, Plate, Por-

Tray, Pan, Bowl, Trough.

Ringer, Sancer.

Deep: of || a bigger: or lesser aperture.

Spot, Flagon, Tankard, Jack, Jar, Pitcher, Jugge, Mugs, Noggin.

Bottle, Crevet, Jugg, Cruce.

Dressing or boiling of Meat: either || without: or with feet.

Kettle, Caldron, Copper, Furnace.

Skillet, Pipkin.

Spending: either by

Taking out, the Tube of effusion: to which may be adjoynd the instrument

Faucet, Spout. (for stopping it.

7. Tap, Spigot, Stopple.

Receiving in: whether || of aroundish: or oblong Cavity.

8. Spoon, Ladle, Scummer.

Scoop, Shovel, laving.

Laying on of Meat: or pouring out of Drink.

Strencher, Plate.

9. Cup, Bowl, Goblet, Beaker, Cann, Chalice, Mezer, Glast.

VI. The last Head of COMMON MIXED Materials, must be acknowledged to be a very Heterogeneous heap. But the several particulars under it being very necessary in their kinds, and not reducible to any of the other Heads, I am forced to put them together here, not knowing at present how to reduce them more properly. They are distingiuishable by their Ends or Uses; being such Provisions as concern

Food for Cattel: either || of dried Grass: or dried stems of Grain.

Hay, Fodder.


Warmth, and preparing of Food for men.

2. FEWEL, Firing, Log, Collier, Wood-monenger.

Giving of Light: being made either || of the dried Fat of Animals: or of Oil.

Candle, Link, Taper, Torch, Light, Lanthorn.

3. Lamp.

Curing
Chap. XI.

Relation Civil

Curing of Wounds or Sores by outward application, being a Confection of Medicaments, which is sometimes spread upon some Visp matter.

SALVE, Unguent, Ointment.

PLASTER, Cataplasm, Sorecloth, Poultie.

Cleansing or stiffening of Cloths.

SOAP

STARCH

Communication by Writing; denoting either the Instrument: or Liquor to write with.

SPEN.

INK.

Matter to write on; considered either simply in its nature: or as it is composed in Aggregates.

PAPER, Parchment, Vellum, Schedule, Bill et Ticket, Stationer.

BOOK, Volume, Tome, Treatise, Manuel, compile, compot, Library, Traité, Pamphlet, Manuscript, Stationer.

Ornament; by representation of the likenesses of things in plain: or in solid.

PICTURE, Poutraiture, Effigies, Draught, Map, Chart, Landscape, Emblem, Image, Projection, Scheme, Diagram, Analem, Arras, Enamelled Image, Statue, Puppet, Idol, Colos, Crucifix.

CHAP. XI.

Concerning Relation more public, whether I. Civil. II. Judiciary. III. Military. IV. Naval. V. Ecclesiastical.

More publick relation may be distributed into such as do concern those several respects, Actions and Things; belonging either to Several Families associated under Government, CIVIL RELATION.

Courts of Judicature, and matters of Law, JUDICIAL RELATION.

A state of Warr, MILITARY RELATION.

Mens Affairs and Traffique on the Water, NAVAL RELATION.

Matters of Religion and Worship, ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION.

CIVIL RELATION.

That Relation arising from the associating of Families under Government, is styled Political or CIVIL, Republic.

Commonwealth, State, political, secular.

To which may be opposed ANARCHY, Confusion.

The Notions belonging to this do refer either to

DEGREES. I.

PROFESSIONS or Vocations. II.

CONVENTIONS. III.

Things or busineses, relating to

RIGHTS. IV.

CONTRACTS for the Alienation of our Rights. V.

OBLIGATIONS for the Confirmation of Contracts. VI.
Relation Civill. Part II.

1. Those differences whereby men under a Political Relation, are distinguished from one another, according to their several ranks, are styled, DEGREES, Place, Quality, Rank, Order, Scentcheon, Coil of Arms, Herald. To which may be opposed the word PARITY, Leveling.

These are either

More general, according to the first common Difference of governing, namely such to whom doth belong the power and care of directing others in their duty, and rewarding or punishing them accordingly: or governed, namely such as are under this Power.

- MAGISTRATE, Ruler, Governor, Regent, Rule-er, Dominion, Sway,
  - Consul, President, Prouof, Warden, Head, Territory, Seigniory, Major, Bailliff, Syndic, States, Jurisdiction.

- SUBJECT-ion, Vassal, Subject, Homage, Liege-man, Private person, truckle, Underling.

More particular, relating to Kinds of principal Magistrates, which have great variety of Titles in several Countries, not necessary to be distinctly provided for here, excepting only such as are either; || Sovereign; or Homage; to some other.

- KING, Sovereign, Emperor, Imperial, Monarch, Queen, regal, royal,
  - Majesty, reign, Kingdom, Lord, Dynasty, Sultan, Chao, Liege Lord,

- Regent, Realm, Diadem, Crown, Coronation, Scepter, Throne, enthroned, Vicerey.

- PRINCE, Potentate.

Orders of Subjects.

Higher.

More general, comprehending the greater; or lesser Nobility.


- GENTLEMAN, Gentry, Knight, Esquire, Sir, Madam, Worship-ful, Gentil-ity, Wellborn.

More special, with relation to the Degrees in liberal Professions; either || perfect: or imchoate.

- GRADUATE, commence, Degree, Doctor, Master, Rabbi.

- CANDIDATE, Batchelor, Inceptor, canvas, sue, stand for.

Middle; considered

Aggregately.

- PEOPLE, Folk, Commonalty, Community, mean, obscure, igno-
  - ble, Plebian, Populac, popular, populous.

Segregately, as they are Inhabitants: either in || Cities: or the Country

- CITIZEN, Free-man, enfranchise, Denizen, Townsman.

- YEOMAN.

Lower sort; considered

Aggregately.

- RABBLE, Vulgar, Tag-rag, base.

Segregately; according to their want of || Dignity: or Wealth.

- VILLAIN, Varlet, Rascal, Peasant, Boor, jerewile, Sirrav, Vassal, base.

- BEGGAR, Rogue, Mendicant, Shake-rag.

Conditions of men; as having || a right to dispose of themselves: or not.

- FREE-MAN, liberal, enfranchise, Burgess.

- SLAVE, emancipate, manumit, jerewile, illiberal, Bondman, Bond-
  - age, Thralldom, enthall, enslave, serve, Dreyl, Drudge.

II. That
II. That course of life about which one is usually employed, and to which he applies himself for the getting of a subsistence, is styled his profession, Vocation, Calling, Trade, Function, Occupation, Course of life, Craft, Mystery.

To which may be adjoined the word denoting the actual life of such callings, Practice, Exercise, Vile, follow, put in use.

These may be distinguished into such as are either more necessary and beneficial to humane life; whether Liberal Professions, such as become free and generous men; relating either to sacred; as discovered by revelation: or as the knowledge of them is attainable by nature.

1. Divine, Theology, Clerk, Schoolman.

2. PHILOSOPHER.

Civil and political; namely, the more generally received Laws and Constitutions: or those belonging to a particular Nation.

3. Civil Lawyer.

4. COMMON LAWYER, Pettifogger.

Natural; with particular reference to the diseases of mens bodies and their cure; either by direction: or by manual operation.

5. Physician, Medicine, Patient, Empiric, Mountebank.

6. Chirurgion, dress a wound.

Words or language; or the ornaments of discourse.

7. PHILOLOGER, Critic.

8. Poet, Poem, Bard, Muse.

9. Liberal; belonging more peculiarly to a Town; consisting of trades of exchange: or manufacture.


12. To the Country; relating to the most ancient professions of Tilling the ground: or feeding of cattle.


15. Catching of wild Animals.


17. Both to Town and Country; for the carriage of things by Water: or Land.

18. Mariner.


Not necessary; comprehending those several professions which tend to the diversion of others; by acting or personating some particular story or fiction: or by amusing of men by the Agility of body or hand.

20. Player, Actor, Comedian, Tragedian, Play, Stage, Theatre,


M m III. The
III. The several Aggregates of men under Political Government, are usually styled either by that more general: or special name.

CONVENTION, Assembly, Meeting, Congregation, Convocation, Company, Rendezvous, Concourse, Confluence, Quire, Chapter, Committee, Club, Hall, converse, Convention, Sessions, Affixe, flock or gather together.

SOCIETY, Gild, Gang, Tribe, Clan, Fraternity, Club, Knot, Crew, Fellowship, Company.

These are either such as have the same

General inducements: in respect of

1. Language and supreme Government; whether: or derivatively.
   - NATION, al, epidemic, naturalize, People, Country, vernacular, Patriot.
   - COLONY, Plantation.

Place of Habitation considered according to the

General name; denoting such as inhabit more dispersedly in the open fields: or more close together, usually within fenced places.

COUNTRY, rural, rustic, Peasant, Bour, Hinde, Kern, Swan.

2. Clown, Tike.

TOWN, Burrough.

Special kinds signify all that part of a Nation under the same

Subordinate Governments: or dwelling more at large: or such as dwell close together, with peculiar Liberties and Privileges in common amongst them.

PROVINCE, Circuit.

3. CITY, Suburbs, Metropolis, New, Borough, municipal.

Lowest Government: whether: or without Jurisdiction.

SHIRE, County, Tribe, District, Riding.

4. PARISH, parochial, Parish, Vicar, Thorpe, Village.

Special inducements: for

Attendance on Government: or advice in the Government.

5. COURT, er,atical.

COUNCIL, Senate, Parliament, Diet, Conclave, Consistory, Synod, Committee.

Education in Learning: either: or of the Adult, with a power to license them for the Liberal professions: or only of children or young beginners.

6. UNIVERSITY, Academy, School.

SCHOOL.

Regulating the affairs of some: or Profession: especially if they cohabit for some ends in a kind of Political family.

CORPORATION, Gild, Brotherhood, fraternity, Company, Society, community, municipal, incorporate.

COLLEGE, state, Fellow.

Driving on of some design: or in general: or with particular reference to the opposing of what is legally established.

LEAGUE, Confederacy, Combination, Alliance, Complice, Partisan, Party, side with, join, hold together, Pack, compal.

FACTION, Self, Junto, Gang, confère, side with, combine, Party-man, oligarchy.

IV. The
IV. The things which in justice or Equity do belong to persons, are called RIGHTS, Title, Interest, Estate, Tenure, Holding, Freehold, Gift, Cession, Reversion, Landlord, Paramount, endow, enfeoff. To which may be adjoined the word LIBERTIES, denoting whatsoever is permitted, or not forbidden to them.

These are considerable according to their

Original: being either

1. Primary and unwritten.
   1. Not voluntary; but according to the condition of its first being: or common practice and continuance.
   2. Custom, acustom, Use, Wont, Guise, Fashion, Rite, Usage, usual, current, common, ordinary, use, custom, Habit, Practice, Habit, prescribe, unusual, obsolete, familiar, received, conversant, Habit, manner, course, Hank, Exercise, Prescription, Dejecture.

Voluntary, according to the choice of the Will: or a determined order.

2. Selection, choice.

Secondary and written.

1. General: whether perpetual: or temporal.
   1. Law, Act, Statute, Decree, Sanction, Constitution, Canon, Rule, legal.
   2. Legitimate, enact, ordain, order, abrogate, repeal, prescribe, Legislator.

Special: conferring Right to have: or Right to do.


Parts:

1. Power over that which is
   1. One’s own: or as to the use of it.
   2. Propriety, Concern, Owner, Proprietary.

2. Usus Fructus.
   1. Another’s, either as to his person: or his affairs.
   2. Authority, Power, Dominion, Preced, President, Head, Provost, Master, Plenipotentiary, authentic, classic, govern, ratify, Rule, sway, inscription, dispose, Precinct, Territory.

3. Office, Place, Cure, overlook, officiate, superintend, surveigh, superintend, charge, conduct, Commission, Prefect, College, Groom.

Liberty, with respect to

Advantages by special Law: either of the supreme Magistrate: or of some particular rank of Subjects.

Precogative, Royalty.

7. Privelege, Franchise, enfranchise, freedom, Grace, preminence.

Remission or exemption from the rigour of a general Law, in its

Commanding: or prohibiting.

8. Dispensation.

9. Licence, Permission, Sufferance, Leave, allowance, Faculty, Connivance, Placard, Pratrick, let, may, suffer, admit, dissent, Post, Safe conduct, Letters of Marth.

Punishing: or imposing burthens.

Stoleration, Connivance, suffer, let alone, Quarter.

Immunity, free, Discharge, Exemption, Quarter, sport-free.

M in 2

V. The
V. The mutual negotiating betwixt men in their ordinary converse with one another is styled CONTRACT, Commerce, Entercouse, Trade, Traffic, Sale, to which may be annexed for affinity the most general occasion for such Entercouse, namely, the parting with one thing for the getting of another, called EXCHANGE, barter, baffle, cope, swap, trade, chop, Communication, Scouring, Bargain, Match.

The principal matters belonging to this Head do either refer to

**Actions;**

1. **General;** whether
   - 1. **Absolute;** transferring a thing from one to another; whether || for his use to whom it is transferred: or for his use that transfers.
   - 2. **ASSIGNING,** conferring, conveying, resigning, delivering, putting over.
   - 3. **DEPOSITING,** Trustee, escheat, escheat, charge, command, recommend, entrust, commit, fiduciary, sequestration.

2. **Conditional;** giving: or having right to an Estate after the death of him who disposed of it.


4. **INHERITING,** heir, hereditary, inheritance, Patrimony, fee-simple, entail, dower, Heredity, Portion, Primogeniture.

Special: either by

- Parting with: or procuring propriety in any thing, upon the consideration for something else to be taken or given in exchange.
- Selling, vent, utter, Ware, Commodity, Salable, vendible, staple, put off, retail, afford, hand, money, make money of serve one with.
- Buying, purchase, cater, Chapman, customer, engrossing, random, redeem, regrate, forestal, interlope, preemption, the refining.
- Parting with: or procuring the temporary use of something belonging to
- The more general name.

- LENDING, Loan, Creditor, prostitute, trust.

- BORROWING, take up.

- The particular kind, relating to some temporary reward to be || taken and

- DEMISING, let, let out, let to farms, leaves, Leifor, Landlord, Broker.

- Rent, Principal, Interest, put to use.

- HIRING, farming, backery, mercenary, prostitute, Tenant, Leifor, Lease, Rent, Interest, use, at livery, Gratz.

- Borrowing skill or labour about any business: or compensating of it.

- LEARNING, Aesis, Defeat, Need, Deserts, Supererogate.

- WAGES, Fee, Salary, Penfam, Stipend, Vails, fare, freight, gratis.

Things: whether more

- Private: to be exhibited by the

- Buyer; either || the whole value: or a part of it, for assurance of the rest.

- Price, Rate, Value, Worth, Random, stand in, cost, cheap, dear, process.

- EARNEST, Gage, Pledge.

- Seller; either || the thing bought: or some part, for security of the whole.

- Bargain, Ware, Commodity.

- SEISEN, Livery, install, admit, Entry, inthrone, inauguratur, invest.

- Public; towards defraying the charge of Government: whether || ordinary: or occasional.

- TRIBUTE, Custom, Anannet, Gabel, Excise, Toll, Impe, Publicate.

- TAX, Rate, Contribution, Collection, off, Publicate, Subsidy, Taxage, portion, manage, Pole, Collector, etc, Segment.

VI. Those
VI. Those several kinds of Assurances which men offer concerning 
what they intend to give or do, are styled, OBLIGATIONS, 
gage, Deed, bind, Bond, Bill, evidence, &c. undertake for.
And when such Obligations are reciprocal, they are then called PA-
CTIONS, Agreement, Compaß, Covenant, Bargain, Condition, indent, Match, 
Stipulation, Sponson, Warranty, Article, strike up a bargain.

There are either
[Imperfect; or degrees towards Contracts more
Remote; in the first overtures of a Contract; whether || as begun by one:
1. BEspeaking, Retain.
   (or mutual betwixt both.
) TREATING, driving a Bargain, capitulate, chaffer, parley, cheapen, 
buck, bagge.
Near; in proposal of those terms according to which one obliges himself to ||
2. BID, offer, buck, bagge.
   (buy; or sole.
DEMAND, cheapen, ask, exact.
Perfect; either in
Words;
] Common; || ingaging our Veracity, sometimes with the addition of 
such solemn expressions as may testify our reality.
3. PROMISE, Word, Parol, plignt, Covenant, League, undertake 
   for, promise word.
   PROTESTATION, Affeoration, averr, vouch, stand in, Atte-
   ration.
Sacred; ingaging our Religion, and appealing to God as || a Witness, 
   and as a judge, to punish us upon our faillhood.
   (Oath.
4. SWEARING, Oath, deposing, abjure, Perjury, adjure, purge upon 
   IMPRECAtion, Exeception, Malefick, cursing.
Written; attested with || our peculiar name, or Mark; or expressing 
some figure in Wax, or some like matter
   SIGNING, Obligation, Deed, Evidence, Bill, Indenture, Instrument, Writing, 
   Writing, Monument, Conveyance, Policy, subscribe, under 
   onces hand, set ones hand.
   SEALING, Seal, Signet, Sigan, Bond, specialty.

Security:
Personal; whether || express, by promising for another, and making 
himself liable to the same Penalty upon the other's failing; or implicit, by speaking in one's behalf.
5. SPONSION, Stipulation, Bail, vouch, undertake for, Surety-ship,
   INTERCESSION, Security, Warrant, Caution, engage, responsible for.
Real, of ones Goods; either
   Absolute; by ingaging for the truth of a Promise either || the Goods in 
   specie, or only his right to them.
   SPAWN, Pledge, gage, engage.
7. MORGAGE, Security, Statute, Caution, engage.
Relative; by ingaging them for the success of a thing contingent,
   || either as Principal, or as Accessory.
   SWAGER, Stake, vy, lay, price.
   BET, Stake, vy, recy.
JUDICIAL RELATION.

II. The several Notions referring to matters of Law and Courts of Judicature, are comprehended under that which is styled JUDICIAL RELATION, forensic Court, Hall, extrajudicial. These are distinguishable into such as concern

PERSONS. I.

CAUSES and Actions. II.

Faults.

CAPITAL. III.

NOT CAPITAL. IV.

Punishments,

CAPITAL. V.

NOT CAPITAL. VI.

I. PERSONS. I. PERSONS considerable under this Head of Judicial Relation, may be distinguished into such as are either

More principal.

Persons judging.

Legally constituted; Principal or Accessory.

JUDGE, Chancellor, Commisary, Censor, Moderator, Official, Jury, Inquest, Doom, Sentence, decide, determine, censure, judicatory, judicial, Court, Bench, Tribunal.

ASSESSOR; Syndic, Bencher, Alderman, Canons, Trebends, Chapter, Fellows, assist, Sider-men,

Voluntarily consented to by the parties; to determine the Suit: or settle the Entity between them.

ARBITRATOR, Umpire, Days-man, comprizer, Referee, award

MEDIATOR, Intercessor, deal between, intermediate, Mean.

Persons judged; whether active or passive; in Criminals.

ACCUSER, Informer, challenge, Endite-ment, charge, attain, peach, empeach, arraign, tax, lay to ones charge, call in question;

Prosecution, Bill, prosecute, Promooter.

PRISONER, or reputed Criminal, Delinquent, Malefactor, Defendant.

PLAINTIF, Accuser, complain, blame.

DEFENDANT, Apology, excuse, vindicate.

Least principal; relating either to the

Judges; for

Writing; or saying publicly.

NOTARY, Register, Remembrancer, Secretary, Clerk, Scribe,

Scrier.

Fething; or keeping.

SPURSEVANT, Messenger, Catchpole, Serjeant.

MARSHAL, Keeper, Jailor.

Parties; to advise and speak in behalf of either party: c to declare the truth indifferently betwixt both of them.

ADVOCATE, Counsel, Pledger, maintain, defend, vindicate,

Lawyer, Barrister, Proctor, Client,

WITNESS, Evidence, attest, testify, testimony, Affidavit.

II. To
II. To the more general words of 

**ACTIONS** or **PROCEEDINGS**, Con- 

**fes**, in **Judicial Affairs**, may be annexed those less general words of **SUIT**, **CONTROVERSY**, **implied**, **commence**, **Case, Cause, Action**, go to law, **wage law**, pre-

**fer a Bill, Barrister, Brabble**.

There are either

**Antecedent**; on the part of the

- **Plaintiff**; in giving **legal notice**; or seizing on the person or goods of 
  his **Adversary**.

- **CITATION**, **Subpoena**, Proces, call, warn, summon, Summer, Appa-
  ritor, Bailiff, Beadle.

- **ARREST**, attach, apprehend, detain, seize, lift hold on, Embargo,
  Serjeant, Bail, Catchpole, Beadle, Repelley.

- **Defendant**; in giving assurance of answering in **Court**; or coming him-
  self, or by his **Substitute**, to answer it accordingly.

**BAIL**.


Concomitant.

**Preparatory**; by the

- **Parties**; **active**; or **passive**.

- **ACTION**, Endictment, Bill, Process, arraign, implead, sue, com-
  mence suit, wage law, Barrister.

- **PLEA**, Apology.

- **Judges**; in their taking notice of and hearing the **Cause**; or making 
  search into the merits of it.

**COGNIZANCE**, Hearing.

4. **EXAMINATION**, Trial, lift out, Hearing, Inquisition, interrogate, 
  Scrutiny, scan, view, review, revise, canvase, gage, pumpe out.

**Decision**.

- **Common**; agree upon the state of the **Question**; or determining 
  what the merit is.

- **JOINING ISSUE**;

5. **SENTENCING**, Doom, Judgment, Verdict, Censure, Decree, Or-
  der, adjudge, canse, determine,award, definitive.

- Passive, in the parties; as they are found not to have **transgressed** the 
  Law; or having **transgressed** it.

- **INNOCENT**, clear, blameless, harmless, justification, vindicate,
  discharge, cleanse, purge, compurgation.

- **GUILTY**, noent, delinquent, peccant, convict, culpable, faulty, 
  tardy, Offender, Transgressor, propitiatory, expiate.

- Active, in the Judge; pronouncing the party either **free from**; or 
  obnoxious to Punishment.

- **ACQUITTING**, absolving, off, clear, discharge, losing purging.

7. quit, release.

- **CONDEMNING**, cast, damn.

**Consequent**; in the

- **Parties**; expressly declining the **Judgment**; or referring the **Cause** to 
  some higher **Judicature**.

8. **PROTESTING**.

9. **APPEALING**.

- Judges; by **instituting the Punishment**; or freeing from it.

- **EXECUTING**, inflict, suffer, Executioner, Hanger.


III. CRIMES
III. CRIMES CAPITAL. (Enormity, facimorous, criminal, Malefactor,) such as are or ought to be punished with Death, may be distinguished into such Offences as are more immediately against God and Religion; namely, the confederating with evil spirits; to which may be adjoin'd as affinity (though not counted capital) the tending to discover secrets, and foretell future things by foolish forbidden arts.

1. WITCHCRAFT, Conjuring, Necromancy, Sorcery, Black-arts, Magic, enchant, fascinate, fore-tell, Charm, Spell, Cunning-man.


Man: whether. A public person, or Magistrate. More general, implying a declared hostility against him: or exposing him to his enemies.

2. TREASON, Traitor, betray. CONSPIRACY, betraying. More particular, a forcible opposing of him by Arms: or occasioning some illegal tumultuous disjunction in the multitude.

3. REBELLION, Rising, Insurrection, Deception, Revolt, take-head. SEDITION, Commotion, Combustion, Riot, Uproar, Mutiny, tumult, Hurly-burly, Scuffle, Stirrs, Quoil, Racket, Bonfire, incendiary, turbulent.

Any private person; according to the general name; by which it is called in our English Laws.

4. FELONY. Particular kinds, distinguishable by their Objects, as being against Life; by taking it away illegally.

5. MURDER, Assassinate, Homicide, Manslaughter, Murder, Parricide, cut-throat, blood-thirsty.

CHASTITY; by unnatural coition, either with Beasts: or Males.

6. BESTIALITY, Buggery.

7. SODOMY, Buggery, Catamite.

Estate; with respect to another's. Goods; taking them away either openly and forcibly; or secretly and by craft.

8. ROBBERY, Rapine, Sacrilege, Theft, Banditry, Pyrates, Pickpocket, pillage, take a purse.

THEFT, steal, purloin, lurch, satchel, pilfer, nix, surreptitiously, Plagiarism, Sacrilegium, Cut-purse, Pick-pocket, light-fingered, Larceny.

HABITATION; by burning it: or breaking into it.

9. HOUSE-BURNING, Incendiary.

BURGLARY, House-breaking.
IV. Crimes or FAULTS NOT CAPITAL, may be distinguished into such as are

General, any action against one's Right, especially with contempt of the Per-
1. INJURY, Wrong, Harm, Treachery, Hurt, Grievance, Abuse, Damage.
2. AFFRONT, Contumely, Outrage, Slander, Defilement, Indignity, put a trick on.

Special, against.

Chastity; whether by a single: or a married person.

Fornication, Where, dom, Courtesan, Concubine, Harlot, Trull.

Punk, Leman, Queen, Drab, Strumpet, Prostitute, deflower, stuprate, violate, wenching, Brothel, Swear, Bawd, Pander.

ADULTERY, Concubine.

Estate.

General, by unjust getting: or keeping of another's Right.

Usurpation, incroach, intrench, grow upon, invade, intrude.

Detention, with-holding, keep back.

Particular, as to the manner of it: by abusing.

Skill, in taking advantage of another man's ignorance, especially in actions of Commerce: or misusing his own skill in the falsifying of a thing.

Fraud, Deceit, Guile, Coaxing, Delusion, Collusion, Illusion, dodge, trepan, over-reach, prevaricate, circumvent, go beyond.

Imposture, gull, beguile, defraud, Imposture, Knife, Rook, Cheat.

Shift, shift, cog, shuffle, wheedle, come over one, supplant.

 Forgery, counterfeite, false, adulterate, sophisticate, coin, de-

wife, forge, falsify, forfiling, Interpolation, Impostor, supposititious

Surraptions.

Power, by taking advantage of another man's necessity or impo-
tence: or exceeding the allowance of the Law.

Oppression, Force, Violence, exact, overcharge.

Extortion, Exaction, Rapine, Capacity, wresting, wring, 
griping, raclin, poling, pilling.

Courts of Law by endeavouring to corrupt the Officers of Justice: or the Witnesses.

Bribery, Corruption, daubing.

Subornation.

Good name, endeavouring to render another

Criminal, by accusations not true: or made unlawfully against an
absent person.

Calumny, obloquy, Slander, Aversion, opprobrium, Detraction.

False accusation, carping, belife, disname, disparage, traduce.

Backbiting, Libel, Tale-bearer, Tell-tale, Whistling, Pick-
thank.

Infamous, by objecting another's failings: or our own favours.

Reproaching, nip, taunt, scoff, twit, Opprobry, obloquy, tax.

Traduce.

Upbraiding, cast in one's teeth, exprobrate, twit.

Odious: or ridiculous.

Reviling, rail, scold, brawl, Contumely, inveigh, invective, foul-mouthed, Cucking-foul.

Mocking, deride, flout, jeer, scoff, twit, gibes, quip, gird, 
frump, bob, taunt, wipe, jerk, Sarcasm, Paquil, Irrition, illu-
sion, Satyr, Burlesque, play upon.

N

V. By
V. Punishments Capital.

V. By Punishment is meant the evil of Suffering, inflicted for the evil of Doing; to which may be adjoynd the losr or Extinction of a man's Right in a thing which he formerly injoynd, styled FORFEITURE.

PUNISHMENTS CAPITAL are the various manners of putting men to death in a judicial way, which in several Nations are or have been either simple; by

1. Separation of the parts; || Head from Body: or Member from Member.

BEHEADING, Strike of one's head.

1. QUARTERING, Dissecting.

Wound,

(As distance; whether || from Hand: or from Instrument, as Gun, Bow, &c.

2. STONING, Pelting.

2. SHOOTING.

(As hand; either by

Weight; || of something else: or one's own.

SPRESSING.

8. PRECIPITATING, throwing or casting headlong.

Weapons; || any way; or direct upwards.

STABBING.

4. EMPALING.

Taking away necessary Diet: or giving that which is noxious.

5. STARVING, famishing.

5. POISONING, Venom, envenom, virulent.

Interception of the Air; at the Mouth; distinguished according to the place of the party, || in the Air: or in the Earth

6. STIFLING, smother, suffocate.

6. BURYING ALIVE.

(Water: or Fire,

7. DROWNING.

7. BURNING ALIVE;

(Throat; || by weight of a man's own body: or the strength of others.

8. HANGING.

8. STRANGLING, throttle, choke, suffocate.

Mixed of wounding and starving; the body being || ere: or lying on a wheel.

9. SCARIFYING, cross.
VI. PUNISHMENTS NOT CAPITAL are distinguished by the things or subjects receiving detriment by them, as being either of the Body; according to the

1. TORTURE, Torturing, excruciate.

2. WHIPPING, lashing, scourging, leashing, jerk, rod, slaught, switch, thrice, Beadle.

3. CUDGELLING, bastinado, bastle, swinge, swaddle, scrub, slapp, thwack.

4. Stretching of the limbs violently, the body being laid along for that purpose or lifted up into the Air.

5. YARRACK.

6. STRAPPADO.

Liberty of which one is deprived by Restraint into a place or instrument for custody.

7. IMPRISONMENT, Incarceration, Durance, Custody, Ward, clap up, commit, confine, mace, Pound, Pinsfold, Goal our Counter, Cage, Coop, Toelbooth, Dungeon, Marshal, release, secure, set fast.

8. BONDS, Fetter, Gyve, Shackles, Manacles, Pinnion, Chains.

9. Out of a place or country; whether with allowance of any other or confinement to one other.

10. EXILE, Banishment, exterminate, proscribe, eject, expel, outlawed.

11. RELEGATION.

12. Repeal; whether more gently or more severely by burning marks in one's

13. INFAMATION, Ignominy, Pillory.

14. STIGMATIZATION, Branding, Cauterizing, burning in the hand.

15. Exile; whether in part or in whole.

16. SMULCT, Fine, amerce, sconce.

17. CONFISICATION, Forfeiture.

18. Dignity and power; by depriving one of his Degree or his capacity to bear

19. DEGRADING, deposing, depriving.

20. INCAPACITATING, castrating, disable, discard, depose, disfranchise;

MILITARY RELATION.

This Head of MILITARY RELATION is intended to contain such notions as concern the various respects and capacities belonging to a state of War. The using of the united Forces and Arms of many against others, is styled WAR-SHARE, martia, polemical, Militia, Chivalry.

And the being without mutual opposition is called Peace.

The Notions appertaining to this Head, do relate either to Military ACTIONS. I.

EVENTS. II.

I. MILITARY.

II. SEgregate.

III. AGGREGATE.

IV. Instruments necessary to War, AMMUNITION.

V. PLACES.
Military Actions may be distinguished according to the

general name; denoting the endeavour of doing hurt or preserving from hurt.

1. Offending, offense-ive. Annoy-ance. OFFENDING, protec, guard, shelter, shroud, ward, preserve, keep, maintain,

2. Defending, protect, guard. SHEET, SHRED, SHIELD, PROTECT, PROTECT, protect, preserve, keep, maintain,

particular kinds or degrees; whether such as are opposite and in several.

3. Declaring enmity on the offensive: or defensive side.

4. SPROVOKING, challenge, irritate, invite, bait, stir up, dare, vy.

5. DEFYING, dare

Beginning of actual offence: or defence.

6. ASSAULTING, assail, attack, invade, encroach, on set, set upon, charge.

7. Inude, Remount, Incuration, fall upon, run upon.

8. RESISTING, withstand, stand against, bear up against, turn head, struggle with, Antiperistals.

9. Endeavouring to dispossess one of his places: or to frustrate such endeavours;

Keeping from necessities: or supplying with necessities. (either by)

10. SIEGING, Siege, beleaguer, besiege, block, up, hem in, lay siege.

11. RELEIVING, succour, support, help, recruit, reinforce, subsidiary, add.

12. Undermining the segment; either to make a breach in it: or to hinder

13. MINING, undermine, sapping, (the making of such a breach.

14. COUNTERMINING.

15. Entering forcibly to assault the besieged: or going out to assault the besiegers.

16. STORMING, assaulting, boarding, attaque, scaling, onslaught.

17. SALLYING, sally out

Reciprocal and in common: whether by wayes of force, viz. the mutual endeavours of corporal mischief to one another;

18. General name; or that which is between.

19. FIGHTING, Combat, Conquest, encounter, cope, bicker, fray, impugn,

20. DUELLING, single combat, champion, lift. (stuffle, lift)

21. Special kinds, between numerous parties, according to set order and appointment; either of some part of the Army: or the whole

22. SKIRMISHING, fray, visitation, picker.

23. BATTELLING, set fight, set battle, joyn battle, shock.

24. Skill, or some secret art to deceive an Enemy; according to the general name; or by concealing soldiers for the sudden surprisal of others.

25. STRATAGEM, emprise, device, trick, train, surprize.

26. AMBUSHE, ambush, insidious, lay wait, lurk, way lay, surprize.

Military Events may be distinguished into such as are either of importance; when one keeps as before: or gains from the other: or loses his own; relating to the

Condition usually affecting such as are equal: or stronger: or weaker.

1. COMING OFF UPON EQUAL TERMS.

2. VICTOR, overcome, defeat, discomfit, beat, win, vanquish, get the day,

3. the better, the upper hand, quell, predominant, prevail, subdue, suppress, overbear, master.

OVERTHROWN, subdued, rejected, suppressed, routed, worsted, beaten.

Place of fighting.

1. STAND HIS GROUND.

2. ADVANCE, get ground.

3. RETIRE, retreat, give back, shrink, recede, recoyle.

Country of fighting.

1. SKEW THE FIELD.

2. PURSUE, chase, course, follow, prosecute, hue and cry.

3. FLIT, run away, rout, fugitive, take one's heels, put to flight.
4. HOLD OUT, make good, maintain, stand out, hold tace.
LOSE, yield, surrender, Rendition.
Goods of those that fight.

SAVE ONE'S OWN.

BOOTIES, Forage, Plunder, Pillage, Quarry, Prey, Prize, Free-booter,
Letters of Mart, Letters of Reprize.
SPOILS, horses, hawks, yarow, rifle, yack, yanck, Wreck, Devaesthesia,
Persons concerned.
(Ruin: Waste: depopulate.
ESCAPE, evade, escape, eschew, get rid, get quit off, get off, shift away, get
CAPTIVATE, take prisoner.
YIELD, give up, render, surrender, resign, deliver.
Final issue of the War.

SAVE.

CONQUER, bring under, master, drive, subdue, vanquish, repress, suppress,
tame, subdue, win.
SUBMIT, give up, humble, yield, surrender, come in.

Shew on the Victor's side, (for the conquered makes none;) either by
some solemn Actions to be publicly performed: or Things and Structures
to remain in memory of the Victory.

TRIUMPH, exult, crow, exultation, Bonfire.

TROPE.

III. Military PERSONS (Souldier, Warrior, Reformado, serve, pres,) se-
gregate, may be distinguished by those several employments for which they
are designed, being either for

Fighting:||on foot:||on horse-back.
FOOTMAN, Infantry, Lance-knight.
HORSMAN, Caubary, Light-horse: Carab, Dragoons, Trooper, Reisser, Rider
Signs to the Army, belonging either to|| Foot:||or Horse.

VESSELS.

ENSIGN, Ancient, Colours, Standard, Pennon, Banner.
CORNET, Banner, Colours.

Audible.

DRUMMER, Drum, Tarab, Tarbet.
TRUMPETER, Trumpet.

Distributing Orders:||ordinary, belonging to each aggregate part: or extraor-
dinary, belonging to the Army.

SERJEANT.

ADJUTANT.

Discovery; either|| of the Country in general: or amongst the Enemies.
SCOUT, cruizing, desery.

SPY, Emisfary, Setter, Intelligence.

Prevention of danger that might happen either to|| Persons: or Places.
GUARD, Convoy, custody, keep, ward, keep guard, relieve the guard, Corps.
WATCH, Ward, Corporal.
Both Discovery and Prevention; denoting each one as || stands and examines:
or lies on the ground to listen and observe.

SENTINEL, Sentry.

PARDUE.

Digging:|| or other servile works; denoting such Servants of the Army as sol-
WHITE.

CALO, Pedes, Black guard.
IV. Military PERSONS AGGREGATE (Party of Soldiers, Forces, disbanded) may be distributed according to such different names as do denote either the Whole, being an armed multitude fit to assault or repel, consisting of many subordinate divisions.

1. ARMY, Host, Forces, Battalion.

Parts, according to:

1. BRIGADE, Battalion, Terce.
2. REGIMENT, Legion, Tribune, Colonel.
3. COMPANY, Troop, Band, Captain, Centurion.
4. SQUADRON.

Order and Situation; whether with the side of every one towards the side of the rank. (next, or the face of every one towards the back of the next).

5. FILE, Roe.

Uses and Services for which such persons are designed; whether:

To march before the Army, for clearing of the way: or to follow after, for SWANERIUS. (help and supply in case of necessity). S. RESERVE.

To begin the fight: or to engage in the most difficult services, being usually a FORLORN HOPE. (left Company).

6. COMMANDED PARTY.

7. TRAIN.

V. Ammunition. The Provisions necessary for Offence and Defence are styled by the general name of AMMUNITION, Magazines, charge, discharge, Arsenal.

To which may be adjoined the word BAGGAGE, impediments, luggage, luggage, luggage.

They are distinguishable according to their Shapes, and those several Uses for which they are designed, into such as are more

General, denoting the common names belonging to things of this nature; where

1. ARMOUR, defensive Arms, Mail, Headpiece, Helmet, Scull, Gorget, Gauze, Special; for (lst, Habergeon, &c. Armor, Armor, Armor.

Offence.

Communion, near hand, being either for

Striking chiefly, whether by bruising or cutting.

1. CLUB, Bat, Baton, Battle-ax, Mace, Pole-ax, Cudgel.
2. SWORD, Scimitar, Hanger, Rapier, Tuck, Poniard, Stiletto, Dagger, Fencing, Glove, Cutler.

Trusting chiefly, of which the latter is sometimes used for striking.

SPIKE, Spear, Lance, Javelin, run at tilt.

3. HALBART, Partizan, Trident.

Emmissus, at a distance, whether

Ancient and less artificial, denoting either the instrument giving the force, being of a curved figure and elasctic power, to be held in the hand, either immediately, or by the flock, to

1. BOW, shaft, Archer, Fletcher, (which it is fixed).
2. CROSS-BOW, shaft.

Instrument or Weapon projected, whether immediately out of the hand;

1. DART, Javelin, Harping-iron. (or mediately from something else).
2. ARROW, Shaft, Bolt.

Modern and more artificial, (1.) fire-Arms; denoting either the jets giving the force; according to the name of the whole kind: or of the bigger kind.

6. GUN,
Chap.XI. Military Relation.

6. Piece, Arquebuse, Petronel, Pistol, Dagg, Poygan, play upon.

ORDNANCE, Cannon, Artillery, Saker, Minion, Basilisk, Drak, etc. foot.

Utensil; signifying the thing || enkindling: or enkindled.

MATCH, Tinder, Touchwood, Spunk.

POWDER, Gunpowder.

Things discharged; either || solid: or hollow.

BULLET, Ball, Pellet, Shot.

GRANADO, Petard.

Defence.

BUCKLER, Shield, Target.

VI. Such kind of Places, together with such kind of Contrivances belonging to them, as relate to a state of War, may be styled MILITARY PLACES or Works, (Monitions, Fortifications, fenced, Hold, dismantle.)

To which may be adjoined for its affinity the common notion of such things as are used for the fencing of Places; SEPIMENT, Wall, Pale, Fence.

These may be distinguished into such as are (Enclosures, Fold, Mound, etc.)

More principal:

1. Comprehending the Area contained within them.

SCAMP, encamp, quarter.

GARRISON.

Less; more || independent: or dependent.

SANCE, Fortress, Platform, Fort.

BLOCK-HOUSE, Fort, Bastion, Strong-hold.

Not comprehending the Area contained within them.

General; denoting a Sepiment || Ridge-like of Earth: or Furrow-like in the

RAMPIER, Wall, Bulwark, Line, Counterscarp, Mound, Out-work.

DITCH, Dike, Foss, Trench, Mote.

Special; signifying the || outward: or inward Wall.

VAUMURE.

LING.

Less principal; whether parts.

HALF-MOON.

HORN-WORK.

Less; either || angular to defend the sides of a place: or the straight sides
to be so defended.

REDOUT.

FLANKER.

Accessions; belonging to the

Our parts; being a series of || great Pins trephed: or Holes dug in the earth.

PALLISADO.

FURRACE-HOLE.

Entrance, Military Doors || to sent transverse: or to let down direct.

STURPNIKE.

PORTCULLIS.

Walls; signifying an ereft crenated Margo upon the Walls: || either built upon them: or made by setting on Baskets filled with earth.

PARAPET.

GABION.

NAVAL
NAVAL RELATION.

I. The KINDS OF VESSELS which are used for passage on the Waters, are in several Countries of so great variety and names, by reason of their being distinguished by some little accidental Differences, that it will be very difficult for the most expert person to give a sufficient enumeration of them: and therefore I shall in this place distribute them only according to their various Magnitudes, and the Use for which they are designed: according to which they may be distinguished into such as are denoted under the

1. BOAT, Oars, Wherry, Sculler, Canoe, Cockboat, Waterman.
2. SHIP, Fink, Pinmace, Shallop, Sail, Vessel, Navy, Fleet, Naval.

II. MULL.

1. SKETCH, Bark, Flyboat.
2. BARGE, Lighter, Gallysfoist, Brigantine, &c.
3. SAILS and Oars.
4. GALLY.
5. Sails only; and used chiefly for
6. BEETH.
7. GALEOT, Caramofl, Carrack, Caravel.

III. MULL.

1. MERCHANT-MAN, Bottom.
2. MAN OF WAR, Frigate, Caper, Armada, Privateer.

IV. MULL.

1. PACQUET-BOAT.
2. Ribband.
3. Eaves, or Fender.
4. SWALLOW, Caravel, Caravel.
5. TRANSPORT.
6. CRAB, or MUM.

V. MULL.

1. SKEEL.
2. RUNG.
3. END; either the front, or hinder part.
4. STEM, Prow.
5. STERN, Poop.

VI. MULL.

1. CAPSTAIN.
2. RUDDER, Helm, Steer.
Chap. XI. Naval Relation.

Placed or rooms; relating to the
(Former, or hinder part above.
(1) Fore-Castell.
(2) Round-House.
(Middle space; || between the Main-mast and Fore-castell, or the rooms built above
this towards the Stem.
(3) Wast.
(4) Half-Deck.
(Apertures; in the
(Floor or Deck, supplying the office of Doors and Windows; || greater, or lesser.
(5) Shattes.
(6) Scuttles, Grating.
(7) Sides; || for putting out the Ordnance, or for passage of water from the Deck.
(8) Smithere.
(9) Scupper.
(10) Intersect; between the edges of the planks, or the side-slimers of the Ship.
(11) Seam.
(12) Spurret.
(Shape or figure of the Hull; with respect to || the gathering or joining together of the
planks upon the Ship's quarter under water, or so much of the Hull as hangs over both
ends of the Keel; || stylled.
(13) Rake of Post, Tuck.
(14) Rake of Stem.

Part of Vessels serving chiefly for the PROGRESSIVE MOTION or Stay-
ing of them, may be distinguished, by the matter of which they consist, into such classes of
wood; according to the more
General names; denoting such woody parts as are either
1. Fixed and upright; || the upper parts of these, round and prominent.
   Mast;
   1. Top, Boul.
   2. Moveable and transverse; || applied either to the top, or bottom of the Sail.
   3. Yard.
   4. Boom.
   5. Separate; || serving for thrusting against || the water, or the Earth.
   7. Pole.

Particular kinds of Masts; (applicable likewise to Top, Yard, and Sails,) being
placed either in the
(Fore-part; whether || leaning, or upright;
   (1) Bow-Sprit.
   2. Fore-Mast.
   3. Middle, or hinder-part.
   (4) Main-Mast.
   5. Mizzen-Mast.

Cloth serving for the
(Catching and opposing the Wind; either || principally, or additionally;
   1. Sail, Compass.
   2. Bonnet, Drakker.

Definition of Officers, or the several Offices of a Navy; set up either || above, or
the Masts, or below, at the Stern.
(Flag.
(2) Ancient.
(Ornament and Stream, || used to mark out the Wind's quarter.
(3) Streamer.
(4) Jack.
(5) Iron, || facing and holding the Ship, or the faining of it to other Ships.
(6) Anchor, Kedge.
(7) Grapple.
IV. By RIGGING is meant the several kinds of Cordage belonging to a Ship; in respect of the Masts, serving either for the Keeping them upright; namely, those more decline on either side of the Masts: or those that are more transverse.

1. SHROUDS, Futtocks.
2. STAYES.
3. Ascent up to them; those smaller ropes which cross the Shrouds as the rounds of a Ladder.
4. RATING.

TARDS; serving for the Tying of them: or the pulling of them to and fro.

1. PARREL.
2. JEAR.
3. Squaring or transferring: or making them to hang higher or lower.
4. BRACES.
5. LIFTS.

SAILS; serving for the Tying of them to the Tards: or the pulling them to and fro.

1. ROBINS.
2. SHEATS.
3. Furling them across, or to raise up the bent or protuberant part of the Sail.
4. BRALE.
5. BUNT-LINE.
6. Making of them to stand closer by a wind; being fastened either to the Clew or corner of the Sail: or the middle part of it.
7. STACKS.
8. BOWLINE.

Anchor; according to the more general name: or the name belonging to the lesser kind of such ropes.

V. PERSONS belonging to the management of NAVAL Affairs, Mariner, Seafaring-men, may be distributed into such whose Charge doth concern Defence of the Ship by fighting; either More principal; the Chief, who in Fight is to make good the Half-deck: or his Deputy, whose place in Fight is the Forecastle.

1. CAPTAIN.
2. LIEUTENANT.
3. Left principal; having the charge of the

Squadrons for the Watch: or being to take care for the setting and relieving of the Watch, and that the Soldiers keep their Arms clean.

4. Quartermaster.
5. CORPORAAL.
7. GUNNER.

Sailing of the Ship, and the care of its parts and Lading; either More principal; whose charge it is to Direct the course, and command all the Sailors: or to bring the Ship Master.

4. PILOT.

Keep account of the Goods, what is received and delivered.

5. CAPE-MERCHANT.

Purser.

Preserve
VI. NAVAL ACTIONS may be distinguished into such as are done

To the Ship; for the

1. SCALING.

2. SMOOTHING the outside; by washing or burning off all the filth with REEDS or Broom; or spreading over so much of the ship as is to be in the water with a mixture of Tallow, Soap and Brimstone, boiled together, to preserve the Calking, and to make the Vessel more slippery for passage.

3. SOME BROMING, Breezing.

4. SMOKE GRAVING.

5. DEFENDING it against Worms, by casing that part of the Hull within matter with Tar and Hair, and then nailing over thin Boards: or inlarging the Breadth, by ripping off some of the Planks; and then, having added other Timbers, to put on the Planks again, studded

6. SHEATHING.

7. VARYING the Position of a Ship; either for the mending of it, by making it to lie on one side, the better to come at its lower parts: or for the motion of it, by so ordering the Lading and Rigging that it may be in the best condition for sailing.

8. SCAREENING.

9. STRIMMING.

By the Ship, or:

1. CASTER when it is laid by the Anchor: or laid leaning to one side.

2. RIDING AT ANCHOR.

3. HULLING.

In motion; or either more

4. KEEPING A-WIND.

5. SHEETING.

6. FALLING TO THE LEWARD.

7. SHEETING, feeling.

8. ROLLING.

9. E C C L E -
ECCLESIASTICAL RELATION.

I. RELIGION.

I. That habit of reverence towards the Divine nature, whereby we are enabled and inclined to serve and worship him in such a manner as we conceive most acceptable to him, is called RELIGION, Piety, Godliness. The Privation of which is styled ATHEISM, Irreligion, Impiety. Men are distinguished by their kinds of Religion into such as are wholly without any revelation of the true God and his Worship; but that knowledge which they have is either

1. NATURAL RELIGION.

2. PAGANISM, Heathenism, Ethnic, Infidel, Gentil, Polytheism.

Have revelations: or pretend to them: whether by

1. Moses, in which they rest.
2. JUDAISM, Judicata, Jew.
4. CHRISTIANITY.
5. MAHOMETISM, Turcifan.

II. Those
Chap.XI.  

Ecclesiastical Relation.

II. Those who apply themselves to the busineses of Religion as their particular calling, may be fitted ECCLESIASTICAL PERSONS, Clergymen, Churchman, Spiritual, Hierarchy.

To which may be opposed, TEMPORAL, Lay, civil, secular, profane.

These may be distinguished into such as are

Injoyed; being set apart to some peculiar function in the Church, and by way of office devoted to assist in the duties of Religion, whether such as were in use

Before the Law: being the chief Administrators of religious Services, as Masters of Families: or such others as then and since were extraordi

arily called and gifted to foretell future things.

SPATRIARCH.

1. PROPHET-ical, divine, prophet, foretell, presage, prophesicate, prediction, Seer, Sibyl.

Under the Law: or appointed for the principal works of divine Service: or such as were subordinate and assisting to them.

SPRIEST.

2. LEVITE-ical.

Under the Gospel: being either

Temporary: who were first induced with the power of Miracles, of whom there were only twelve: or such others as these took in for their help, to travel up and down for the spreading of Christianity.

SAPOSTLES-ical.

3. EVANGELISTS-ical, Gospel.

Permanent, and to be continued, whether

More principal, denoting the chief Ecclesiastical Officer of a Province, with several Cities: or some particular City and the Territory adjoining.

PRIMATE, Arch bishop, Metropolitan, Mufty, Patriarch, Pro-

4. BISHOP, Prelate, Ordinary, Episcopal-acy, Suffragan, Superin-
tendent, Pontifical, Dioces, See, Cathedral, Mitre, Crozier, Hie-

rarchy.

Less principal, such as are the chief Officers of particular Parishes: or others subordinate and assisting to these.

PRESBYTER, Priest, Elder, Minister, Incumbent, Curate,

5. Chaplain, Parson.

DEACON, Minister.

Not injoyed; but voluntary, to be further distinguished, according to the

General name: denoting those that are under a vow of Poverty, Con-
lificate, and obedience to their Superiors, to whom may be adjoyned for affinity, such others as oblige themselves to certain offices with them.

6. REGULAR, Religious Person, order, rule.

PENITENTS, Confraternity, Converts.

Particular kinds: such as live either together in Society: or alone by themselves.

MONK, Friar, Nun, Nun-ery, Novice, Abbot, Abbess, Abby, Prior, Gen-

eral, Provincial, Gardian, Monastic, Monastery, Minister, Cloister,

7. Convent, Society, Cowle, Father.

HERMIT, Anchorite, Cell, Reclus.

III. Persons
III. States of Religion.

111. Persons considered according to their several states and conditions in respect of Religion, may be distinguished either by their

\[ Faith and judgments; whether true, or false, as to the essential points of Religion. \]

1. **Orthodox**, Believer.

2. **Heretic**. Heresy, Miscreant.

Charity to and communion with the body of those that agree in the same profession; or being the faithful cause of the breach of such communion.

3. **Catholic**, Communicant, Communion, Son of the Church.


Suffering upon the account of Religion; being either

5. Great, but not unto Death.

6. Confessor.

Great unto Death. To which may be opposed the inflicter of sufferings upon account of Religion.

7. Martyr.

8. Persecutor.

Eminent degrees of religiousness: or Irreligiousness.


10. Scandal: on, profligate, offence.

Former state, in respect of the several terms from which and to which men are changed; either from bad to good; or from good to bad.

11. Convert, Profyte, regenerate, reclaim, turn, convert.

12. Apostate, Backsliding, Renegade, Defection, revolt, draw back, turn, forsake, fall away, relapse, Fugitive, Forsaken.

IV. Worship.

IV. That inward and outward reverence whereby we acknowledge the esteem due to the Superiority and Excellency of another, together with the two extremes of this, viz. Redundant, when men give this to such things as they ought not for the Matter, or in such a degree as they ought not for the Measure; and Deficient, when men do either contemn or neglect sacred things and duties, are styled


**Superstition**, Bigot.

**Prophaneness**, Impiety, impious, ungodly.

The more special acts of Worship may be distinguished into such as are more

Ordinary and constant; whereby we

Apply our selves to God; whether more

General; whereby we address to him for relief in all our wants and fears, upon the belief of his infinite Goodness and Power; or making solemn and religious promises to him.

1. Prayer, Invocation, Catech, Orison, Oratory, Ejaculaction, call upon.

2. Vow, Votary, devoted.
Chap. XI. Ecclesiastical Relation.

1. Specials; whereby we do either

- Acknowledge our own faults and deserts: or intreat his favour and boll.
- CONFESSION, acknowledge, Shrieve.

2. PETITION, supplicate, sue, beg, Litany, crave, request, Supply-ant, Bedes-man, Boon.

- Return our acknowledgements to him for the good things we enjoy; either more general: or by Singing.
- THANKSGIVING, praise, magnifie, extol, Grace.

3. PSALM, Hymn, Anthem.

- Instruct others publicly, or excite them to religious duties: either in a more continued solemn discourse: or by the asking and answering of questions in the plainest manner about the most necessary points of Religion.

4. PREACHING, Homily, Sermon, Pulpit, Pulpit.
- CATECHISING, Catechism.

Occasional; relating unto

- Solemnities of joy: or sadness.
- FESTIVITY, Festival, Holy-day, High-day, Sabbath, Jubilee, Wake, genial, good time.

5. Fasting, Humiliation, Ember-week, Lent, Vigil, Eve.

Ritual Offices observed amongst Christians; pertaining to

- Entrance into the state of Wedlock: or dissolving of that state.
- MARRIAGE, Wedd-ings, Matrimony, nuptial, Bride, groom.

- Hymn.

6. DIVORCE.

- Return into the Congregation after Parturition.

7. CHURCHING.

- Actual taking upon themselves the Obligation made by their Sponsors in Baptism.

8. CONFIRMATION.

- Performing the Rites due to the Dead by putting their bodies into the ground: or under some Monument, to preserve the memorial of them.

- BURYING, interr, Grave, Funeral, Obit, Obsequies, Herse, Sepulchre, Church-yard, Charnel-house.

- ENTOMBING, Tomb, Sepulchre, Monument, Epitaph.

V. Actions
V. Actions relating to Ecclesiastical Authority or DISCIPLINE do concern the due ordering of the circumstances of Ecclesiastical or Sacred things to the best convenience. The Notions belonging to this Head, do refer either to the work of;

Setting things aside to a peculiar use, according to the
More general Notion belonging to Things, and Times, and Places, as well as Persons; namely, the separating of them from common use: or abusing them as being but common.

{ CONSECRATION, sacred, sanctify, hallow, devote, dedicate, Holiness.

PROPHANATION, unhallowed, impious, common, Luistration.

More particular kind, appropriated to Persons.

ORDINATION, consecration.

DEPRIVATION, depose.

Regulating of abuses in Ecclesiastical matters; according to the more General name.

3. CENSURE.

Particular kinds: consisting in a

Temporary privation of Church-priviledges.

4. SUSPENSION.

Permanent, being the highest Ecclesiastical punishment; by a cutting off from all Church-communion and privileges: or the refusing one so cut off.

EXCOMMUNICATION, Anathema, Curse, cut off, separate.

ABSOLUTION, looking, discharge, absolve, purge, clear, pardon, acquit.

VI. By INSTITUTIONS or Ordinances are properly meant such kinds of things or duties as we could not have known or been obliged unto without particular Revelation. These may be distinguished into

Rules for our Instruction in Religion; which, according to the several manners of conveyance, were either written or unwritten.

1. SCRIPTURE, Bible, Word of God, Holy Writ, Text, Testament.

TRADITION, Delivery, Cabala.

Services to be done; according to the more General name; consisting in our offering or giving things unto God.

2. OBLATION, Offering, Offeritory.

Particular kind, proper to the times under the Law; which required the offering of such things by Fire as were either for Food: or for Perfume.

SACRIFICE, Victim, Holocaust, Host, Oblation, Hecatombe.

3. INCENSE, Censor.

Certain external signs and means for the signifying and conveying of internal spiritual Grace; according to the more General name.

4. SACRAMENTAL.

Particular kinds.

Under the Law; for the initiating: or confirming men in that Religion.

CIRCUMCISION, cutting off the fore-skim.

PASSOVER, Paschal, Easter.

Under the Gospel; whether for initiating: or confirming.

BAPTISM, Christen, Font, Pedobaptism.

EUCHARIST, Communion, the Lord's Supper, The Sacrament, Host, Maf, Mfssl.
CHAP. XII.

I. A general Explication of the design of the foregoing Tables.
II. Particular Instances in the six principal heads of it.
III. Some things to be noted concerning Opposites and Synonyma.
IV. An enumeration of what kinds of things are not to be particularly provided for in such tables.

The principal design aimed at in these Tables, is to give a sufficient enumeration of all such things and notions, as are to have names assigned to them, and with all to contrive these as to their orders, that the place of every thing may contribute to a description of the nature of it. Denoting both the General and the Particular head under which it is placed; and the Common difference whereby it is distinguished from other things of the same kind.

It would indeed be much more convenient and advantageous, if these Tables could be so contrived, that every difference amongst the Predicaments might have a transcendental denomination, and not depend at all upon a numerical institution. But I much doubt, whether that Theory of things already received, will admit of it; nor doth Language afford convenient terms, by which to express several differences.

It were likewise desirable to a perfect definition of each species, that the immediate form which gives the particular essence to every thing might be expressed; but this form being a thing which men do not know, it cannot be expected that it should be described. And therefore in the stead of it, there is reason why men should be content with such a description by properties and circumstances, as may be sufficient to determine the primary sense of the thing defined.

Of these descriptions I shall here give an instance under each of the six Principal Heads.

The word Goodness is a transcendental, one of the General differences of things, or affections of entity, implying a respect to something without it self, namely, to the Will, by agreement to which things are rendered lovely and desirable, as by their disagreement they are rendered hateful and avoidable, which is the opposite notion of Evil.

The word Diamond doth by its place in the Tables appear to be a Substance, a Stone, a precious Stone, transparent, colourless, most hard and bright.

The word Flower or blossoms one of the peculiar parts, belonging to Plants, an annual part, more principal, antecedent to the seed, considerable for its beauty and colour.

The words Newness and Oldness do signify notions belonging to Quantity, to space, to time, and more particularly to time past, according to the degrees of less or greater; as the next pair, Sonness and Lateness, doth relate to time future, according to the same degrees of less or greater.

The word Moderation is a Quality, a Habit, an Affection of intellectual
Expiation of the

Part. II.

Itual virtue, whereby we are concerned for any truth according to a due measure, not more or less than the evidence and importance of its doth require, to which the notion of reverence or fanaticism is opposed as the deficient extreme.

**ACTION.**

The word *Pity*, doth by its place denote an Action, spiritual, of the soul in respect of the Appetite, whose actions are commonly filled Affections or Passions: *'Tis a mixed Passion, consisting of Grief and Love, occasioned by some evil, which (as we think) doth unworthily befall others. As *Earn* doth of Grief and Hate upon account of some good befalling others (as we think) unworthily.

**RELATION.**

The word *Parent* by the place of it in the Tables, doth denote the thing thereby signified, to be a Relation, Oeconomical, of Confaguriosity, direct ascending; as Child is direct descending.

And thus is it with all those other particulars, which are placed either directly or collaterally, either by way of Opposition or of Affinity.

1. That some of those which are placed as Opposites, do not always fall out to be under the same Predicament or Genus with those things to which they are adjointed; as it must be in such things as are privatively opposed, as *Blindness*, Grief, Darknes, &c. And so likewise for some of those species which are put in for their affinity, as Point, Center, Pole, and such other things as are not directly, but reducibly only under any predicament.

2. That some Radixes, besides the redundant and deficient extremes, have likewise an Opposite common; so to the word *Justice*, there is opposed an Opposite common, *Injustice*, besides the excess *Rigor*, and the defect *Remission*. So to *Veracity*, the Opposite common is *Lying*; which may be either by way of *Excess*, *over-saying*, *boasting*, *flattering*: or of *Defect*, *under-saying*, *deception*. So to *Equity*, the Opposite common is *Inequality*, *imparity*, *disparity*; the excess of which is *Superiority*, and the defect *inferiority*. This is natural to all Radixes that have double Opposites, though instituted Languages have not provided words to express it.

3. Many of the Synonymous words put to the Radixes, are referred to more heads than one, upon account of their various equivocal acceptions. And besides such words or phrases as are more plainly Synonymous, there is likewise an addition of such other, as are either more immediate derivations, whether Adjectives, Verbs, Adverbs: or more mediative, being by composition to be made off from those Radixes to which they are adjointed: Of which I shall give an instance or two, under each of the six general Heads.

In the Table of Transcendentals, T. III. 2. the Radical is **Goodness**, to which these other words are adjointed, *Wesl*, *welfare*, *right*, *regular*, *well*, *reliche*, *better*, *best*. Amongst which, the words *Wesl*, *welfare*, are mentioned as Synonoma, denoting such a state of being as is desirable, and are supposed to be Substantives Neuter. *Well-doing* or *Good action*, is the Substant. Act. The words *Good*, *right*, *regular*, are the Positive adjectives from the root. *Better*, *best*, are the Comparative and Superlatives adjectives. *Well*, *right*, &c. are the Adverbs. *Reliche* is good make, and to be exprest by composition with the Transcendental particle of *Causa*.

So for the Opposite to this, **Evilness** to which those words are adjointed,
Chap. XII. Fore-going Table.

joyned, ill, bad, naught, wrong, amiss, shrewd, suavely, lewd, horrid, horrible, corrupt, pravity, deprave, sin, fault, trespass, transgression, Peccadillo, worse.

Amongst which the words Badness, pravity, are Synonymous to the Radicals, and supposed to be Substantives newter. The words Sin, fault, trespass, transgression, will be Substant. Aet., which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle, Diminutive or Augmentative, will denote a Peccadillo or small fault, or an Enormity or heinous crime. The words Evil, ill, bad, naught, wrong, corrupt, are Adjectives of this root, and being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Augmentative, will be of the same importance with those other words, shrewd, suavely, lewd, horrid, horrible, &c. The words ill, amiss, wrong, badly, naughtily, are the Adverbs. The words denoting to sin, trespass, transgression, are the Verb. Aet. which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of Cause, will signify Corrupt, deprave.

So in the Tables of Substance, Be. Il. 1. the Radical is KINE, signifying the Bosvinum genus; the other words reduced to it are, Bull, Cow, Ox, Calf, Heifer, Bullock, Steer, Beef, Veal, Rant, Bellow, Low, Heard, Cowheard, some of which are to be made off from this root by compositions with the Transcendental Particles.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male.</th>
<th>Female.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COW, Heifer, Steere.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So the Root Kine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Young.</th>
<th>Voice</th>
<th>Dimin.</th>
<th>Aggregate</th>
<th>Officer.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>with the Transcend. Part.</td>
<td>will</td>
<td>signi.</td>
<td>fie</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The rest are to be made off by other Compositions: So Ox is ucteucted or gett Bull; Beef, Veal, is the Befth of Kine or Calf.

Be. Il. 2 The Radical is SHEEP; to which are adjointed the words, Ram, Ewe, Lamb, Weather, Mutton, Bleat, Fold, Flock, Shepheard. Each of which words are to be made off from this radical, by some kind of compositions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Male.</th>
<th>Female.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ram.</td>
<td>Yew.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The word Sheep being compounded with the

<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>will</td>
<td>signi.</td>
<td>fie</td>
<td>Fold, Sheepfold.</td>
<td>Flock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gelt Ram is Weather, Fleh of Sheep is Mutton.

Mag. 111. A. The radical is FIGURE, to which these other words Quantity. are annexed, viz. Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the make, well set or proportioned, transform, transfigure, deface, disfigure. Amongst which the former words, Shape, Feature, Fashion, Form, Frame, Scheme, Lineament, the make, are, according to one of those fences wherein each of them is commonly used, the more mediate Synonyma, the rest are to be made off by composition, either with

Transcendental particles of the Perceptive, well set or proportioned. 2. word change, transform, transfigure. Corruptive, defaced, disfigured.

Sp. 1. 1. The Radical is PRESENT, to which is adjointed, at this time, now, immediately, instantly, current, ready. The more immediate synon-
ma are, this time or infant. The words current, ready, are Adjectives.
New, immediately, instantly, are the Adverbs of this root.

One of the Opposites to this Radical, is past, or time past, to which these other words are put, expired, former, foregone, ago, already, even now, beterforegone, over, out, a-late, crenble, long since, which are thus to be made off. The words expired, former, foregone, over, out, are the Adjectives of this root. The words already, beterforegone, out, are the Adverbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle,

Augment. will fig. A great while ago, long since.

Dimin. nifie. Even now, a-late, crenble, a little while ago.

The other Opposites is FUTURE, to which these words are adjoined, Time to come, after time, hereafter, presently, anon, by and by, shortly, straitway, ere long, henceforth, process of time, after a long while. Amongst which these words or phrases, Time to come, after time, process of time, are Synonymous substantives. Hereafter, henceforth, are Adverbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle of

Augment. will fig. After a long while.

Diminut. nifie. Presently, by and by, anon, shortly, straitway, ere long.

Sp. II. 3. is the Radical NEARNESS, to which these other words are added, vicinity, propriety, proximity, nigh, next, close, adjacent, adjoin, neighboring, imminent, immediate, ready at hand, accost, draw on, approach, at, by, hard by, beside, kithermost. Amongst which, the words vicinity, propriety, proximity, are Synonymous substantives. Nigh, close, adjacent, adjoining, neighboring, imminent, immediate, next, kithermost, are Adjectives. By, hard by, at, at hand, beside, are Adverbs. Approach, accost, draw near or on, are Verbs.

So for the Opposite to this, REMOTENESS, to which are adjoined the words, far, farther, aloof, wide of, distant, utmost, ultimate, great way off. Amongst which the words, far, farther, distant, utmost, ultimate, are Adjectives. Aloof, wide of, a great way off, are Adverbs.

QUALITY.

NP. II. 3. the radical word is MEMORY, to which these other words are adjoined, recollect, recal, commemorate, remember, call or come to mind, put in mind, suggest, record, recount, com over, getting by heart, by voice, without book, at one's fingers ends, memorable, Memorial, Memorandum, mindful. Amongst which the words, Remember, commemorate, record, recount, are Verbs, which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle,

Caue, will signify suggest, put in mind, or cause to remember.

Endea. will fig. For the present, Recal, recollect, call to mind.

Your. nifie. For the future, Com over, get by heart, by voice.

Mindful is an Adj. Neut. Memorable is an Adj. Pals. Abstr. Memorandum, Memorial, is to be compounded with the Transcendental Part, Sign, denoting a Sign for remembrance.

NP. V. 9. the Radical is SWIFTNESS, to which these other words are adjoined, fleetness, celerity, speed, fast, space, quick, sudden, rapid, hurry, accelerate, hasten, curfory, bye, expedite, run, fad, which, post. Amongst which the words, fleetness, celerity, speed, are Synonymous substantives. Quick, sudden, fast, rapid, expedite, curfory, are Adj. Space, quickly - er, are Adverbs. Bye, hasten, run, post, hurry, fad, which, are Verbs. Accelerate, expedite, as also hasten, hurry, when they denote a Transitive efficiency, are to be expressed by composition with the Transcendental Particle of Caue or make.

So for the Opposite to this, SLOWNESS; to which are adjoined the
the words, heaviest, slackness, droll, flagg, tardy, leisurely, softly, dilatory, 
retard, foresaw, delay, lob, lubber, lurdan, torpid, unwieldy, gingerly.
The words, slackness, heaviest, are Synonymous substantives. Droll, flagg.
tardy, lurdan, torpid, unwieldy, dilatory, are the Adjectives of this root; 
which being compounded with the Trans. partic. of Person, will be of 
the same signification with those other words, slagg, lob, lubber, lurdan.

The words, slowly, leisurely, softly, gingerly, are the Adverbs of this 
Radical. Retard, foresaw, delay, are the Verbs.

So Man: I. O. the Radical word is VICE; to which these other 
words are reduced, Sin, Crime, Dishonesty, Improbability, Trespass, 
Transgression, Fault, Failing, Infirmity, oversight, turpitude, unrighteous, unjust, vile, base, 
loose, evil, ill, bad, naughty, corrupt, mean, wicked, beinose, debauched, lewd, lawless, 
licentious, foul, flagitious, enormous, Profligate, Miscarried, Russian, 
Caisso, Villain, Rakish, Libertine, defile, pollute, which are thus to be made 
off from this root.

The words
Sin, Dishonesty, Improbability, are Subst. N.
Trespass, Transgression, are Substant. Ad. which Substantives being com-
pounded with the Transcendental Particle.
Augment will fig. Crime, Enormity, Turpitude.
Dim Ennife Fault, Infirmity, Failing, Oversight.
Evill, ill, bad, naughty, corrupt, vicious, unrighteous, unjust, are the Ad-
ject. Neut. which being compounded with the Transcend. Particle, Augment, will be of the same importance with those other words,
Base, Foul, Lewd, Filthy, debauched, flagitious, enormous, profligate, 
beinose, mortal. If it be compounded with the Transcendental Particle 
Dim., it will signify Venial. If with the Transcend. Partic. for Person, 
it signifies, Russian, Villain, Rakish, Libertine, Miscarried, Caisso.
Corrupt, defile, pollute, debauch, are the Verb compounded with the 
Transcendental Particle of Canse, or Make.

In the Tables of Action, A. V. 4. O. The Radical is GRIEF; to Action; 
which are adjoined the words, Sadness, Sorrow, Melancholy, Heavyness,
doleful, deplorable, desconsolate, bitter, pensive, dejected, tragical, ruffull, amorit, 
moan, bewoan, wail, bewail, lament, dump, cast down, vex, trouble, Cuts, 
take on, whimpers, pale, woe, agony, anguish, mourn, cry, take heavily. Which 
are thus to be made off from the Root.

Sadness, Sorrow, Heavyness, Melancholy, Trouble, are Synonymous Subst.
which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle, Augmentative,
will express those other words, Anguish, woe, Agony.
Pensive, sad, Heavy, Melancholy, sorrowfull, dejected, desconsolate, cast 
down, are Adjectives which being compounded as the former, will 
be of the same importance with those other words, Dolefull, rufshall, 
bitter, tragical;

Deplorable, dolefull, may be the Adj. P. Abs.
Moan, bewoan, wail, bewail, lament, mourn, cry, plain, are the Verb 
of this Root, which in some Accceptions is to be compounded with 
the Transcendental Particle of Sign.
Take on, take heavily, Verbs to be compounded with, Augment.
whimpers, pale, whine, the Transcendental Particle Dim. 
Vex, Cut, cast down, are Verbs Active.

Dump, all amoret, to be compounded with the Transc. Partic. Imperat.
AC. I. 7. O. The Radical is DYING; to which these other words are adjoined, Death, deadly, mortal, fatality, dye, destructive, depart, expire; give up the ghost, defend, kill, slay, mortify, dispatch, slaughter, mortality, capital; which are thus to be made off.

Death is Subj. N. Mortality is Subj. N. Abstr. Slaughter is the Subj. compounded with the Particle Cause.

Dead, defend, is Adj. N. Deadly, fatall, mortal, capital, is Adj. A. Abstr. Dye, destructive, depart, expire, give up the ghost, is the Verb; which being compounded with the Transcendental Particle Cause or make, will signify to kill, slay, dispatch, mortify.

AC. III. 1. The Radical is SPEAKING; to which these words are adjoined, Talk, utter, -ance, mention, Elocution, pronunciation, express, deliver, Prolation, Spokesman, effable, voluble, fluent, say, tell, mutter, mumble, jabber, jargon, Vow, Grammar, Rhetoric, Oratory, Eloquence, Prolocutor, nuncupative, by word of mouth.

Talking, Telling, Saying, Expressing, Delivering, Mentioning, are Subj. Synonymous to the Radical; which being compounded with the Transc. Particle of Manner, will denote the sense of those other words which denote a respect to the mode of speaking, viz. Elocution, Pronunciation, Distance, Vow: And being compounded with the Particle Officer, it signifies, Prolocutor. If with the Particle Art, it may denote the several Arts of speaking. So the Art of speaking congruously is Grammar; ornately is Rhetoric, Eloquence; Perfunctorily is Oratory, Eloquence. If with the Particle Corruptive, it may signify, Muttering, Mumbling, Jabber, Jargon. The words Fluency, Volubility, are the Subj. Abstr. A. with the Particle Perfecrive. Nuncupative -ly, by word of mouth, are the Adj. and Adv. of this root. Talk, tell, say, utter, are the Verbs. Spokesman, is the pro. or instead, speaking person.

AC. III. 7. The Radical is WRITING; to which these other words are annexed, Penning, Drawing, Engraving, Hand, Manuscript, subscribe, superscribe, inscribe, transcribe, postscript, interline, indorse, scramble, scribble, Penman, Scribe, Scrivener, Secretary, Clerk, Note, Ticket, Docket, Shorthand, Tachography, Brachygraphy, Cryptography, set one's hand, set down, take or put in writing, enter into book.

Which words are thus to be made off from this root. The words Penning, drawing, and the Phrases, set one's hand, take or put in writing, enter into book, are the more immediate Synonrmous of the Radical. Hand, Manuscript, draught, are the Substantive Passive.

In
Chap. XII.

Fore-going Table.

In the Tables of Relation. R. O. I. 2. The Radical is PARENT; to RELATION.

which are adjoin'd the words Sire, Father, Mother, Dam, paternal, maternal, Grand sire, &c. Orphan, which are thus to be express'd.

Sire, Father <Male
Mother, Dam <Female

Paternal, Maternal, are the Adjectives of Father, Mother; Grand sire is Fathers Father, or second Father; Orphan is un-parented.

So for the Opposite Radical CHILD; to which these other words are adjoin'd, Issue, Son, Daughter, Brood, Litter, filial, adopt, posthumous, which are thus to be express'd.

{Issue, Brood, Litter} (Kind
Son) By composition with the Male
Daughter) Transcendental Partic. Female
Adopt) Cause

Filial is the Adj. Posthumous is a Child born after the Parents Death.

R. C. I. 2. The Radical is KING; to which these words are adjoin'd, Sovereign, Emperor, Imperial, Monarch, Queen, regall, royal -ty, Majesty, Reign, Kingdom, Lord, Dynasty, Sultan, Chamb, Liege Lord, Regent, Realm, Diadem, Crown, Coronation, Scepter, Throne, insbrone, Vicery.

Which are thus to be made off. The Radical being a Substantive of the Person, these other words must be Synonymous to it, viz. Sovereign, Monarch, Emperor, Lord, Liege Lord, Sultan, Chamb, Regent. The word Emperor being sometimes used for such a one as hath other Kings under his Dominion, may according to this notion of it, be express'd by composition, with the Transc. Particle of Augmentative. Queen by the Particle Fem. Majesty, Royalty, are Subst. Abst. Regal, royal, Sovereign, Imperial, are the Adjunct. N. Realm, Kingdom, are the Adj. Part. with the Particle, Thing. The Reign is the Subst. Abst. To Reign is the Verb. Vicerey, Regent, is Adj. Abst. with Trans. Part. Person and the Preposition Pro, or instead. Crown, Diadem, is Head-Sign of Majesty. Scepter is Staff-Sign of Majesty. Throne is Royal Seat. Coronation, insbroning, is solemnity of King-making, or King-declaring.

By these Instances, it may appear, what course is to be taken, with that great variety of Words, adjoin'd to other Radicals,

The things and notions provided for in these Tables, are such only as are of a more simple nature; others that are of a more mixed and complicated signification, are to be express'd periphrastically, as may be seen in the Dictionary. Such words only, are absolutely necessary for such a design, as are purely simple; which if they could be accurately distinguished, would be much fewer then those here enumerated; But for the preventing of frequent and large periphrases, it may be convenient to take in some others that are not purely simple.

There are some kinds of things that are not capable of being provided for in a Character and Language, proposed for Universal use, as namely all such as are appropriated to particular Places or Times.

I. Such as are peculiar to some particular place or Nation, As

1. Titles of Honour, Duke, Marquises, Earl, Viscount, Baron, Baronet, Knight, Esquire, &c. Which are to be express'd by the several degrees which they belong to in the Nobilities Major, or Minor.

2. Titles of Office and Place, as Sheriff, Maior, Bayliff, &c. Master, Warden,
Explication of the

Warden, President, Provost, Principal, Rector, &c. which are all to be expressed by the common notion of Prefecture.

3. Degrees in Professions, Doctor, Master, Bachelour, Serjeant at Law, Barrister, &c.


5. To which may be added the several terms of Heraldry, as Fess, Chevron, &c. which are not common to all Nations.

II. Such as are continually altering, according to several ages and times. As

1. Fests and Garments, to which there are every day new names assigned, according as several fashions do arise.

2. Kinds of Stuffs, as Baille, Flannel, Serge, Kersey, Grograin, Tamny, Tabby, Sattin, Pluif, Velvet, Tiffany, Lawn, Doules, Canvas, Buckram, &c. Diaper, Damask, &c. which are to be periphrastically expressed by their matter and figure.

3. Games and Plays, of which the old ones do continually grow into difufe, and every age produceth new kinds.

4. Dranks, The Wines of several Countries, and Grapes, as Malmsey Muskadell, &c. And so for other made Drink, as Tea, Coffe, Chocolate, Rambuze, Syllabub, &c.

5. Meats, as several prepared Dishes, Cullace, Bisk, Oglaia, &c. The variety of Breads, Bilket, Cracknel, Bunn, Simnel, &c. Several confections, as Marmalade, Codigny, &c. Confections in Phyfick, as Dioscoridum, Mithridate, &c.

6. Tunes for Musick, or Dauncing, as Coranto, Galliard, Sarabrand, Jig, Pavan, Almain, &c. And so for the various kinds of Musical Instrumens, Sackbut, Hauboy, Cornet, Lute, Theorbo, Viol, Citern, &c.

7. The names of several Tools belonging to Trades, which are not the same in all Nations, and are every day multiplied.

8. To which may be added the names of divers sects, whether Philosophical, Political, or Religious; which are various according to several places and Times, many of them being derived from the names of Persons, and therefore not to be provided for in such a Theory of things as is proposed for Universal use. But as any of these may be periphrastically expressed in the Latin, or in the Language of any other Nation, which has no one word for them; so may they likewise, with the same facility be described in a Philosophical Character or Language.
PART. III.
Concerning Natural Grammar.

CHAP. I.

1. Concerning the several kinds and Parts of Grammar. 2. Of Etymology, the general Scheme of Integrals and Particles. 3. Of Nouns in general. 4. Of Substantives Common, denoting either Things, Actions, or Persons. 5. Rules concerning Nouns of Action. 6. Of Substantive abstractions. 7. Of Adjectives according to the true Philosophical notion of them. 8. The true notion of a Verb. 9. Of derived Adverbs. 10. A general Scheme of the fore-mentioned Derivations.

Having now dispatched the second thing proposed to be treated of, namely, the Scientifical part, containing a regular enumeration and description of such things and notions, as are to be known, and to which names are to be ascribed, which may be titled Universal Philosophy; I proceed in the next place to the Organic part, or an enquiry after such kind of necessary helps, whereby as by instruments we must be assisted in the forming these more simple notions into complex Propositions and Discourses, which may be titled Grammar, containing the Art of Words or Discourse.

Grammar may be distinguished into two kinds; 1. Natural, and General; 2. Instituted and Particular.

1. Natural Grammar, (which may likewise be titled Philosophical, Rational, and Universal) should contain all such Grounds and Rules, as do naturally and necessities belong to the Philosophy of letters and speech in the General.

2. Instituted and Particular Grammar, doth deliver the rules which are proper and peculiar to any one Language in Particular; as about the Inflexion of words, and the Government of cases, &c. In the Latin, Greek, &c. and is defined by Scaliger to be scientia loquendi De Caufis L. ex usu.

The first of these only is upon this occasion to be considered. It hath been treated of by few, which makes our Learned Verulam put it among his Desiderata; I do not know any more that have purposely written of it, but Scotus in his Grammatica speculativa, and Caramuel in his Grammatica Audax; and Campusella in his Grammatica Philosophica. (As for Schioppis his Grammar, of this title, that doth wholly concern the Latin tongue;) Besides which, something hath been occasionally spoken of it, by Scaliger in his book de causis linguae latinae; and by Vopsius in his Aristarchos. But to me it seems, that all these Authors in some measure (though some more then others) were so far prejudiced by the common Theory of the languages they were acquainted with, that they did not sufficiently abstrait their rules according
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

According to Nature. In which I do not hope, that this which is now to be delivered can be faultless; it being very hard, (if not impossible) wholly to escape such prejudices: yet I am apt to think it less erroneous in this respect than the rest.

The parts of Grammar are principally these three.
1. Concerning the kinds of words, or those several modes and respects, according to which the names of things may be varied in their Acceptions, being made either derivative Nouns, or Adverbs; together with their several Inflections and Compositions; which may be filled Etymology.
2. Concerning the proper union or right construction of these into Propositions or sentences, which is called Syntax.
3. Concerning the most convenient marks or sounds for the expression of such names or words; whether by writing, Orthography; or by speech, Orthoepy.

§ II.

The first of these concerning the Doctrine of Words, may refer either, 1. To the Formal differences or kinds of them; or, 2. To the Accidental changes of them, in respect of Inflection, Derivation, Composition.

Words, according to their Formal differences and kinds, may be thus distributed.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Integrals} & \quad \{ \text{Nouns} \quad \text{Substantives} & \quad \text{Neuter.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Adjectives} & \quad \text{Active.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Adverbs derived} & \quad \text{Passive.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Essential and perpetual in every complete sentence. The Copula.

All words are either

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Grammatical} & \quad \{ \text{Substitutive in the} & \quad \text{Integral, Pronoun.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{room of some} & \quad \text{Sentence, or complex part of it} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Interjection.} & \quad \text{Construction of word} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Connexive, expressing the} & \quad \text{Preposition.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Contexture of sentence with sentence} & \quad \text{Conjunction.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Declarative of some Accident belonging} & \quad \text{Article.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Copula.} & \quad \text{Mode.} \\
& \quad \{ \text{Integral or Cop. Tenf.} & \text{Transcendental.} \quad \text{See Chap. 6.}
\end{align*}
\]

By Integrals, or Principal words, I mean such as signify some entire thing or notion: whether the Ens or Thing it self, or the Essence of a thing, as Nouns Neuters, whether concrete or abstract; or the Doing or Suffering of a thing as Nouns Active or Passive; or the manner and affection of it, as Derived Adverbs.

§ III.

Those instituted words which men do agree upon for the names and appellations of things, are styled Nouns.
Concerning Natural Grammar.

Every Noun which in conjunction with a Verb makes a compleat sentence, and signifies simply, and per modum substantivis per se, is called a Substantive. That which signifies per modum Adjectivis, or adjacentis alteri, is called an Adjective.

Substantives belong either to one, called Proper: or to many, and are therefore styled Common.

The former of these are not to be brought under the rules of any science, because Individuals are Infinite; and therefore such proper names as pertain each to one only, should be esteemed as so many Articulate voices, to be expressed by such particular vowels and consonants as will make such respective sounds.

Noun Substantivis Common are such names as are assigned to the several kinds or species of things or notions; which, though they are very numerous, yet are they capable of being stated and fixed according to a Philosophical method, as is endeavoured in the foregoing Tables. Concerning which these rules are to be observed.

1. Every Radical word in the Tables is supposed to be a Substantive; though they could not all of them be so expressed, because of the defect of proper words for them in the present Languages; upon which account there is a necessity of expressing some of them by Adjectives, and some by an Aggregate of words: but they are all of them to be understood as being simple Substantives.

2. These Radical Substantivates may be of various kinds, either

1. Of the Thing. 2. Of the Action or Passion. Or, 3. Of the Person, Besides these other kind of Substantives which proceed from these, whether Abstracts Neuter, as Deity, Regality, &c. or such other Abstracts, whether Active or Passive, as denote a proclivity or capacity, as Amorositatis, Amiabileness, &c. which are provided for by the Transcendental Particles.

3. When the Radical is a Noun Substantive of the Thing, the most immediate derivations from it, are the Substantivates Active and Passive, to be expressed by the mark of Active or Passive upon the Radical. And the Substantive of the person, whether Agent or Patient, by the Adjective, Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental mark of Person; So Dux and Calor, Light and Heat, are Substantivates of the Thing: Illuminatio and Calefacio, Enlightening, Heating, are the Substantives Active, or of the Action; & illuminari, calefiari, the being Enlightened and Heated are Substantivates Passive: or of the Passion; Illuminator, Calefactor, or Illuminans & calefaciens persona, the Enlightener and Heater, are Substantivates of the Person agent; Illuminatus and Calefacitus, the Illuminated or Heated, are Substantivates of the Person Patient.

4. When the Radical is a Substantive of the Action, then the Substantive of the Person, is to be expressed as in the former rule; so Legatio, Pasticio, Salutatio; Binding, Feeding, Spitting, are Substantivates of the Action; Legator, Pastor, Salvator; Binder, Feeder, Sitter, are Substantivates of the Agent; and Legatus, Pastus, Salvatus; Bound, Fed, Beepit, are the Substantivates of the Patient. And the Substantive of the Thing whether Active or Passive, is in this case to be expressed, by the Adjective, Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental .
Concerning Natural Grammar.  Part III.

A transcendental mark of Thing.  So Ligans res, a binding thing, is Ligamentum, a Bond or String; and nutris or pasceus res, a nourishing or feeding thing, is Nutrimentum, food or nourishment; so ligata res, a bound thing, is Ligatum, a Bundle or Fardle; so excreta or sali data res, is Excrementum, or Saliva, Excrement or Spititile.

5. When the Radical is a Substantive of the Person, then the Substantive of the Action or Passion (as was said before) are the most immediate derivations from it, and to be expressed by the Mark of Active or Passive upon the Radical; so Magistratus, Rex,Judex, &c., Magister,King, Judge, &c. are Radicals of the Person; The Substantives of Action belonging to each of these, are Gubernatio, Regnatio, Judicatio, Governing, Reigning, Judging; and the Substantive of the Thing whether Active or Passive, is to be expressed by the Adjective Active or Passive in the Aorist Tense, with the Transcendental note of Thing; so Gubernantas res, a governing thing; regens res a reigning thing; and judicans res a judging thing, &c. A Canon or Rule by which we judge of freight and crooked, right and wrong; so Gubernator res, the governed thing, is Dictio, Territory, Dominium, Jurisdiction; Regnata res, is Regnum the Kingdom; Judicata res, is Judicium, Judgment.

As those names which are assigned to signify things themselves, and do not denote either Action or Passion, are called Nouns neuter: so those names which are assigned to signify the Doing or Suffering of things are called Active or Passive. The same notion which in the Greek and Latin is expressed by the Infinitive Mode Active or Passive, is that which there intend by the Substantive Active or Passive; and that it may properly be so styled, I shall endeavour to prove afterwards.

Though every Noun Substantive have not an Active or Passive belonging to it either in the Greek, Latin, English, &c. yet according to the Nature and Philosophy of things, whatsoever hath an Essence, must likewise have an Act, either of Being or becoming: or of Doing or being done: or of making or being made: to be, or do. And consequently every Radical Substantive which is capable of Action, should have an Active or Passive formed from it, which is commonly called a Verb.

As for such things which have not of their own any proper Act of Doing, they are not capable of the derivation of Active and Passive, ob defectum materie; as in the words Stone, Mettle, &c. But the Verbs belonging to such Radicals can be only Neuter, denoting the Act of Being or becoming; unless when they are compounded with the Transcendental mark of Caufatio, which will add to them a Transfinitive tene, as Petrifio, Metallifie, &c.

§ 5.

As for such other Radicals as are capable of Action or Passion, these Rules are to be observed concerning them.

1. More Generally these two.

1. Things which according to common acceptance have belonging to them any one proper Act of Doing; their Verbs Active will denote this Act: For instance, the Verb or Substantive Active of the words Fire, Water, &c. is to burn, wet; and so for those Acts of the severals parts, Tongue, Tooth, Mouth, Throat, Foot, Heel, whose Active by this Rule
Rule will be to *lick, bite, devour, swallow, trample, kick,* and the Active of *Bow, Gun,* is to *shoot* as with a Bow, Gun.

2. Things which have not, according to common acceptation, any one kind of peculiar Act of Doing appropriate to them; the Actives belonging to such things, will signify in the General to Act or do according to the nature of such things.

2. More Particularly these four.

1. The Actives belonging to such Radicals as are *Substances,* whether Absolute or Relative, do signify to Act according to the nature of such Substances; so in *absolute Substances,* the Active of *God, Spirit, Man,* will signify to Act as God, Spirit, Man; and so in *Relative Substances,* the Active of *Father, Judge, Magistrate,* is to Act as a Father, Judge, Magistrate.

2. The Actives of *Quality,* whether Predicamental or Transcendental, do denote the Acts of those Species, with particular reference to the differences under which they are placed; so the Active of *East, West, Obliquity,* &c. being under the difference of *Situation,* must signify to situate a thing *Eastery, Westery, Obliquely.* The words of *Line, Surface, Body,* being under the difference of *Dimension,* the Active belonging to them must signify to Dimensionate as either of these.

The words under the differences of *Figure,* must in their Actives signify to Figure according to such particular shapes.

Those under the difference of *Time,* the Actives of *Present, Simultaneous, Newness, Oldness, Soonness,* &c. must signify to Act with such respects of Time.

The Actives of the Differences and Species under *Measure,* should regularly signify to Measure by *Number, Magnitude, Gravity, Valour, Duration.* The Active of *Inch, Foot, Pace, Fathom,* is to Measure by Inch, Foot, &c. and so for those other Species of *Grane, Drachm,* &c. *Farthing, Penny,* &c.

The Active of *Minute, Hour, Day, Night,* &c. will signify to continue for such portions or measures of time, according to the sense of the Difference, *Duration,* under which these Species are placed.

The Active of *Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence,* &c. may signify to pass the time of one’s Infancy, Childhood, Adolescence, &c.

3. The Active of such Radicals as are *Qualities,* whether Predicamental or Transcendental, signify to do or deal according to the signification of the said qualities; so the Active of *Fidelity, Severity,* &c. will signify to deal or Act, *Faithfully, Severely,* &c. The Active of *Goodness, Evilness,* &c. will signify to Act or Do well or ill, &c.

4. The Active of such Radicals as denote *Actions,* need no other explication but this, that some of them are Active Absolute, which in the usual Grammars are called *Neuter,* as *Sto, Sede, Curro,* others Transitive, denoting a transient efficiency into which latter kind, the former of these may be changed (as was said before) by composition with the Transcendental mark of *Causation.*

There are several English Verbs, which, without admitting any change by Composition or Inflection, have both a Neuter and a Transitive Signification, as *Corrupt, Feed, Starve, Famine, Move, Rest, Hang,* *Extend, Shrink, Stagger, Stay,* &c. whose sense is to be distinguished by the construction.
There are some Verbs of the same Natural Philosophical Radix, which are yet expressed by different words, as Laugh, Deride, Weep, Beamo, mnyt, need, Necessitate, &c. And the different notion of these and such like Verbs, is not capable of being expressed by the Transcendental point of causation: but by placing after them such a Noun Substantive, or Pronoun Substantive, as may denote the object of those several acts. So the word Laugh, being put without any Substantive following, doth signify in the Neuter sense the bare act of Laughing; but if the word me or him, &c. doth immediately follow the Verb, then it is to be rendered deride or laugh at me, him, &c.

§ VI. Besides those Concrete Substantives, which signify the Eus or thing itself, there are other Substantives which denote the Essence of things, styled Abstracts. And these may likewise be distinguished into, Neuter, Active, Passive.

That is termed Neuter which denotes the naked Essence of a thing, without any inclination to Action or Passion, as Deity, Regality.

That is termed an Abstract Active, which implies a proclivity to Action, as Regalitatem, Amabilitatem, or Amorositatem.

That is termed Passive, which denotes a capacity or fitness for receiving or suffering of Action, as Regibilitate, Amabilenst.

Such Radicals as are Concretes, are capable (according to the nature of the things denoted by them) to have all these three kinds of Abstracts formed from them. Whereas such Radicals, as are themselves Abstracts, Neuter, (as namely several of those under the Genus's and Differences of Quality and Action) are capable only of the two latter kinds to be formed from them.

§ VII. As Noun Substantives are the names which are given to things, considered simply, and as subsisting by themselves: So Noun Adjectives are the names which are given to the Adjecti nature of things, the notion of them consisting in this, that they signify, the subject or thing to which they are ascribed, to have in it something belonging to the nature or quality of those Adjectives, which are predicated of it, or limited by it.

And besides this common notion, they do sometimes likewise in the instituted Languages refer to other notions; as, 1. To abundance, so the words populous, pretiosus, sumptuosus, &c. so in Latin, sivius pisciio, aqua regio. 2. To likenesse, so the word dogged, currish, wafplish, Scarpishus, Angelicus, &c. 3. To Possession, so Dominus regio, a royal house. 4. To the matter of which any thing doth consist; so Scutum abequem, A brazen shield. But each of these notions may be otherwise more distinctly provided for. The two first by the Transcendental marks of Augmentative and Like; and the two next by the prepositions of Possessor and Material cause. And so the true genuine sense of a Noun Adjective will be fixed to consist in this, that it imports this general notion of Pertaining to, or being affected with.

Those Adjectives are termed Neuters which do not denote either Action or Passion; as Calidus, Lucidus, Hot, Light.

Those are termed Active or Passive, which denote the Action or Passion of the Adjecti thing or Essence. And because these according to the
Chap. I. Concerning Natural Grammar.

the common Theory do Participate both of Noun and Verb; therefore are they by Grammarians styled Participles; Active, as Calefaciens, Illuminans, Heating, Enlightning: or Passive, Calefactive, Illuminative, Heated, Illuminated.

And as Abstract Substantives, may be formed from the Concrete; so likewise may Adjectives, which are also distinguishable into Neuters Active, Passive.

That part of speech, which by our Common Grammarians is styled a Verb, (whether Neuter, Active or Passive) ought to have no distinct place amongst Integrals in a Philosophical Grammar; because it is really no other then an Adjective, and the Copula sum affixed to it or contained in it: So Caleo, Calefacio, Calidus. Concerning which Copula, Caleo, is the same with sum Calefaciens, and the use of it; more Calefacio shall be said hereafter.

That kind of word, which is commonly adjoynd to a Verb, to signify the quality and affection of the Action or Passion, is styled an Adverb; which may be distinguished into Derived and Undervived. The former of these is here particularly intended, and doth generally belong to Languages. The latter is afterwards treated of amongst the Particles.

As every Radical is supposed naturally to have its Adjective, so likewise its Adverb; and though no Language in use doth admit of so general a derivation of Adverbs, yet the true reason of this is from their imperfection and deficiency; for the Signs ought always to be adequate unto the things or notions to be signified by them.

As Adjectives were before distinguished into Neuter, Active, Passive, so likewise ought Adverbs to be. And as every Adverb is immediately derived from some Adjective, so every kind of Adjective hath some kind of Adverb derived from it.

For the more easie understanding of these things, I shall here adjoyu a general Scheme of the fore-mentioned derivations; wherein I shall be necessitated to form several new words according to common analogy.

All Integrals are either.

Concrete.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substantive.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neuter: ( \eta ) calere vel calor, Lucere vel lus.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjective.


Adverb.

| Active: Calefacicente, Illuminenter. | Heatingly, Illuminatingly. |

Abstract.
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Substantive.

Neuter. Caloris, Luciditas.
Active. Calefacit, Illuminat.

Adjective.

Neuter. Caloritatis, Luciditas.
Active. Calefacit, Illuminat.

Adverb.

Neuter. Caloritatiu, Luciditativi.
Active. Calefacit, Illuminat.

CHAPTER II.


§ I. Having thus explained what is meant by integral words, which signify entire things and notions, with the several kinds of them. I proceed in the next place to treat, concerning Particles, or left principal words, which may be said to configure, serving to circumfinate and modify those integral words, with which they are joyned, being stiled by the Hebrew Grammarians Distiones.

The words of this kind are exceeding numerous and equivocal in all Languages, and add much to the difficulty of learning them. It being a very hard matter to establish the just number, of such as in all kinds are necessary, and to fix to them their proper significations, which yet ought to be done in a Philosophical Grammar. I shall in this Essay, select out of Instituted Languages, such of the several sorts, as I conceive sufficient for this purpose.

These were before distinguished, into such as refer, either to grammatical, or transcendental notion.

Those are stiled grammatical, which supposing words to retain their primary sense, do serve for the circumfinating of them, either by union, abbreviation, inflexion, or some other way for the qualifying of their significations or constructions.

§ II. The most necessary amongst all the rest, which is essential and perpetual in every compleat sentence, is stiled the Copula, which serves for the uniting of the Subject and Predicate in every Proposition. The word subject I use, as the Logicians do, for all that which goes before the Copula; which if it consist of only one word, then it is the name which Grammarians call the nominative case. By the word Predicate, I mean likewise all that which follows the Copula in the same sentence, whereof the Adjective(if any such there be) immediately next after the Copula, is commonly incorporated with it in instituted Languages, and both together make up that which Grammarians call a Verb.
Concerning Natural Grammar.

Amongst those Particles which are not essential and perpetual, but used according to occasion, some are called Substitutive; because they supply the room either, 1. Of some Integral word, as Pronoun, or 2. Of some Sentence or complex part of it, as Interjections.

As Nouns are notes or signs of things, so Pronouns are of Nouns; and are therefore called Pronomina, quas vice Nominum, as being placed commonly instead of Nouns. They represent things either

1. Immediately and in kind, without respect to the names of those things. So when its said, I exhort thee or him: The Pronoun I represent to our thoughts the person speaking, suppose John; and the words thee, him, the person spoken to or of, suppose William or Thomas.

2. Medially by their names, which are either

1. Express with the Pronoun, as commonly it happens upon the first intimation or mention of the thing; as this or that man or book, and in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative.

2. Supplied by the Pronouns, as is usual for Brevities sake, at the repeating of the mention of a thing lately before spoken of; as he, it, &c. and then the Pronoun is called Relative. Examples of both forts are to be had in the Grammars of Instituted Languages.

More commodiously for our purpose, the Pronouns are to be considered either according to their, 1. Number. 2. Modifications.

1. As to their Number; there are twelve which may be filed simple Pronouns, and three other that are Compound.

The Simple Pronouns, for the better convenience of and compliance with the Characters, are reduced into these three combinations; whereof the first and last combinations are single, the other double.

- This.
- That.
- This.
- That.
- These.
- Those.
- Some.
- These.
- Those.
- Every one.
- Any one.
- Some one.
- Any one.
- All.

Of all which it is to be observed, that they are in some kind or other, Quantitative; that is to say, every one of these Pronouns makes the whole Proposition, or at least that part of the Proposition, which is affected with it, according to its own nature, to be either Singular, Indefinite, Particular or Universal.

2. The Modifications of Pronouns, whereby they are varied into different significations, are of two kinds.

1. Posseffive, denoting a relation of Propriety or Possession unto the person or thing spoken of, which is applicable to all Pronouns, as I, Mine; Who, Whose, &c.

2. Reduplicative, denoting a particular Emphasis, whereby a word is raised and intended in its significacion; as I my self, Thou thy self, &c.

Moreover it is to be observ'd, that the Personal Pronouns, and any of the rest being us'd Substantively, are capable of Number and Case; and that all other Pronouns beside the Personal, are capable of Composition with the Transcendentals of Person and Thing, of Place, Time and Manner.

All these Pronouns I have thought fit to represent more largely under four combinations in these following Tables.

R. The
Concerning Natural Grammar.  Part III.

§IV. The first Combination of Pronouns denoting the three Persons are substantives, and for their Quantity singular, and cannot properly represent any other than individual beings. I have here adjoined to them their plurals, for the sake of their Possessive; ours, yours, theirs, which without them cannot be so conveniently expressed.


Ego me. We, us.  Nos.

Meus.  Ours.

Ego me.  Nos.  Nos est, non est.

Ego et s.  We ourselves.

Te.  Our own.

Tua.  Yee, you.

Te.  Yours.

Tu.  Your selves.

Inte, intet.  Your own.

Ille, illa, illud.  They, them, those.

Suum, suus.  Theirs.

Ille, illa.  Theirs.

Ipse, ipsa.  They themselves. Illa, illae, ille.

Ipse, ipsa.  Their own.

The second Combination of Pronouns as likewise the rest that follow, are properly Adjectives, though by reason of Ellipses they are sometimes used Substantively. The three first of them, this, that, the same, are for their Quantities singulars, and do denote several relations of Identity; The three last, viz. Another, A certain one, Some one, are for their Quantities, Singulars or Particulars indeterminate. The first of them implies the Relation of Diversity.

Hic.  This.

Hujus.  Belonging to this Person.

Hic.  That very.

This Pl.  Here.

Now.  There.

This M.  Then.

Hujusmodi.  That manner.

Idem.  Another, other, else.

Ejusdem.  Another.


Quidam.  Somebody.

S.  Wholly or quite ano.

Elsewhere.  (ther. Alibi.

S.  Otherwise.

Alicubi.

3. A CERTAIN.

P.  Belonging to a certain P.T.

PL.  Somebody.

T.  Some time.

M.  Some manner.

Belonging to that, it.

That very.

There.

Then.

That manner.

ANOTHER, other, else.

Others.

Wholly or quite ano.

Elsewhere.  (ther. Alibi.

Otherwise.

Alibi.

Otherwise.

Alicubi.

SOME.

Somebody.

Some time.

Some manner.

Some wife.

The
Chap. II. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The third Combination of Pronouns are

**General or Particular indefinite;**

**Ubi.**
1. ANTI, ought, ever a.
   P. Any ones, any bodies.

**Ulibi, usquam.**
Pl. Any where.

**Ungius.**
T. Any time.

**Ulo modo.**
M. Any manner.

**III. General distributive;**

**Unsequitur;**
2. EVERY ONE.
   P. Every ones, belonging to, or concerning every one, Person, Thing.
   Pl. Every where.
   T. Every time.
   M. Every manner.

**Omnis.**
3. ALL.
   P. Belonging to all, Persons, Things.
   Pl. All places.

**Ubiquis.**
T. Always, all times.

**Semper.**
M. All manner of ways.

The fourth and last Combination is of the mixed or compound Pronouns; so styled, because they are made up of some of the other Pronouns, compounded with the three first and most simple of the Conjunctions. The first of them *qui?* *qui?* is the Pronoun **All,** taken in pieces, with an interrogation; for he that enquires who did this, means, doubting of all, did such a one? or such a one? &c. of all them that were capable to do it: but he that doubts only of one, enquires, did he do this? where *qui* is plainly resolved into a Pronoun incorporated with a Conjunction Interrogative. And as for the second of these, *qui* it is commonly translated *and be.* And the third *whosoever* is the same as *if any one.* They may be distinguished into,

1. **Interrogative;**
   *WHO?* which? what?
   P. Whose?
   Pl. Where?
   T. When?
   M. How?
   *Quis?* *Cujus?* *Ubi?* *Quando?* *Quomodo?*

2. **Relatives;**
   *WHO, which, that.*
   P. Whose.
   Pl. Where.
   T. When.
   M. After which manner.
   *Qui.* *Cujus.* *Ubi.* *Quando.* *Quomodo.*

3. **Reduplication;**
   *Whosoever, whomsoever, whichsoever, whatsoever.*
   P. Whosoever.
   Pl. Whencesoever
   T. Whentsoever.
   M. Howsoever, after what manner soever.
   *Quisquis, Quicunque.*

Rr 2 And
And thus much may serve for stating the number, nature, signification and use of this second kind of Grammatical Particle titled Pronoun.

§ V. Those Substitutive Particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are called Interjections. These are by some denied to be words, or any part of distinct speech, but only natural signs of our mental notions, or passions, expressed by such rude incoherent sounds, several of which are common with us to Brute Creatures. And as all Nations of men do agree in these kind of natural passions, so likewise do they very much agree in the signs or indications of their mirth, sorrow, love, hatred, &c.

These kind of Particles are generally expressed by aspirated sounds, 
afflictum enim notant, & video conserts editur spiritus, because of that affection and vehemence, which is commonly denoted by them.

The kinds of these may be very numerous, according to the various motions and passions of the mind; but those that are of the most frequent and general use may be reduced under these three combinations, whereof the first only is single, the other two double.

§ VI. The two first Combinations may be styled Solitary and Passive, being used by us when we are alone, or not so directly tending to discourse with others, in which the Party speaks as suffering some mutation in himself. They are the result, either of a surprised.

Judgment, denoting either

1. (Admiration. Heigh.

2. (Doubting or considering. Hem, Hm, Hy.

3. (Deferring. Pifi, Shy, Tyth.

Affection; moved by the Apprehension of Good or Evil.

Past;

1. Mirth, Ha, ha, he.


Present;

2. Love, and pity, Ah, alack, alas.

2. Hate, and anger, vaub, hau.

Future;

I. Defire, O, o that.


The last Combination may be styled Social and Active, being never used by us when we are alone, but immediately tending to discourse with others, in which the party speaks with design to procure some mutation in his Hearers. These may be distinguished into such as are

Precedence to discourse.

Exclaiming. Oh, Soho.

Silencing. St, Huth.

Beginning of discourse.

General; to dispose the senses of the Hearer.

1. Befitting attention. Ho, Oh.

2. Expressing attention. Ha.

Special; to dispose the Affections of the Hearer by way of

1. Inflection or blandishment. Nâ, Eia, Now.


CHAP.
CHAP. III.

§ I. Of Propositions in General. § II. The particular kinds of them. § III. Explication of the four last Combinations of them, relating to Place, or Time.

Those are called Connexive Particles, whose proper use is to express, either 1. The Conjunction of word with word called Proposition; or 2. The Contexture of sentence with sentence, called Adverb and Conjunction.

Propositions are such Particles, whose proper office it is to joyn Integral with Integral on the same side of the Copula; signifying some respect of Cause, Place, Time, or other circumstance either Positively or Privatively. These having such a suberviency to Nouns, in respect of which, they are by some filed Adnomina, or Adnomina and Pronomina, as Adverbs have to Verbs. They are therefore here treated of before Adverbs, whose office is chiefly to wait upon Verbs.

There are thirty six Propositions or eighteen pairs of them, or six Combinations, which may, with much less equivocalness then is found in instituted Languages, suffice to express those various respects, which are to be signified by the kind of Particle.

The two first Combinations of Propositions, do comprehend such as are used to express Causality, and may be filed Causal.

The first Combination of Causal Propositions are either,

1. More General, denoting either the Author, Subject, or Possessor of any thing; expressed in the Latin by the Genitive case: or the Formal, or Instrumental cause, or Manner of doing, expressed in the Latin by the Ablative case: Neither of them having any Particle in that Language appointed for them.

§ I. O F

§ II. WITH, BY

More Particular, denoting either

1. The Efficient, or the Final cause.

2. THE

3. FOR

The Material cause, ex quo, or circa quam.

§ II. OUT OF

CONCERNING, upon.

The second Combination of Causal Propositions doth contain such as do relate either to the notion of

Ideal and exemplary, or Substitutive

1. ACCORDING TO

INSTEAD

Social or circumstance of society; Approved, or Denied.

§ II. WITH

WITH OUT, void of

Adversant and agreement with; or opposing and enmity against FOR
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Pro.
Contra.

3. \textit{F O R}, on this side.

The rest of the Prepositions do primarily refer to \textit{Place} and \textit{Situation}; secondarily to times; and some of them, by way of Analogy, to \textit{Comparison}. Some of these are \textit{Absolutely determined}, either to \textit{Motion}, or to \textit{Rest}, or the \textit{Terminus of motion}. Others are \textit{relatively applicable} to both; Concerning which this rule is to be observed. That those which belong to motion, cannot signify rest: But those which belong to rest, may likewise signify motion in the \textit{Terminus}.

The third Combination doth consist of such as respect \textit{space} in general being either

\textit{Absolutely determined to}

\begin{align*}
- & \text{\textit{Motion}: either } || \text{ of \textit{Coming}, or \textit{Going}} \\
- & \{ \text{\textit{TO}} \} \\
- & \{ \text{\textit{FROM}} \}
\end{align*}

\textit{Relative} both to motion and rest, with respect to the \textit{Intermediate space} betwixt those terms, either \textit{Direct}, or \textit{Indirect}.

3. \textit{A B O U T}

The fourth Combination doth consist of such Prepositions, as respect \textit{space}, with a particular restriction to the notion of \textit{Containing}, being either.

\textit{Absolutely determined to}

\begin{align*}
- & \text{\textit{Motion}: whether of } || \text{\textit{Ingress}, or \textit{Egress}} \\
- & \{ \text{\textit{INTO}} \} \\
- & \{ \text{\textit{OUT OF}} \}
\end{align*}

\textit{Relative} both to \textit{Motion} and \textit{Rest}, with respect to the \textit{Intermediate space} either \textit{Direct}, or \textit{Indirect}.

\textit{THO R O U G H}

4. \textit{B E S I D E}

The fifth Combination doth contain such Prepositions as relate to the \textit{Imaginary parts of a thing}, whether the \textit{Head} or \textit{Feet}, being absolutely determined to

\begin{align*}
- & \text{\textit{Motion}: either } || \text{\textit{Ascent} or \textit{Descend}}, \\
- & \{ \text{\textit{UPWARDS}} \} \\
- & \{ \text{\textit{DOWNWARDS}} \}
\end{align*}

\textit{Relative} both to \textit{Motion} and \textit{Rest}.

\textit{FA C E or B A C K}, being \textit{Relative} both to \textit{Motion} and \textit{Rest}.

\textit{BE S I D E}

The sixth Combination doth comprehend such Prepositions as are applicable both to \textit{Motion} and \textit{Rest}, relating to the situation of some
some third thing spoken of, which the Speaker considers as being

Higher or Lower then that third thing, denoting a contiguity or
nearness to it

1. UPON

2. UNDER

VI. Neater to it, or Farther from it

1. ON THIS SIDE

2. BEYOND

In the intermediate space unto two other things, or opposite to one
of them.

3. BETWIXT, between

AGAINST, over against.

For the clearer explication of these Local Prepositions, I shall refer
to this following Diagram. In which by the Oval Figures are repre-
sented the Prepositions determined to Motion, wherein the Acuter part
doeth point out the tendency of that motion. The Squares are in-
tended to signific reff or the Term of Motion. And by the round fi-
gures are represented such relative Prepositions, as may indifferently
refer either to Motion or Refn.
Some of these Prepositions, viz. Above, Below, Before, After, are by common Analogy applicable to signify comparison, which use being generally received, and the words having in them a natural suitability to this purpose, there is no danger of any ambiguity.

Several of the Prepositions are sometimes used Adverbially, as Ante, Post, Prater, Centra, Inter, Infras, &c. which use when it happens, the sense will easily distinguish. The difference between these two parts of speech, Prepositions and Adverbs, being so nice, that 'tis hard in some cases to distinguish them, upon which 'tis questioned, whether every Preposition as it compounds a Verb, do not put on the nature of an Adverb; and it seems to be so, because it modifies the Act after the same manner as Adverbs do, as in the words Preficso, Beneficqso, &c.

CHAP. IV.

I. Of Adverbs in General. II. The Particular kinds of them. III. Of Conjunctions.

§ I.

These kinds of Connexive Particles which serve for the contexture of sentence with sentence, are called Adverbs and Conjunctions. The first of these are commonly described to be such kind of words as are for the most part adjoyed to Verbs to signify some kind of Mode or Circumstance, belonging either intrinsically or extrinsically to them.

Of Adverbs derived from Integrals, enough hath been said in the Chapter of Integrals. The rest of those words which are commonly called Adverbs, according to their true Original, are either derived from a Pronouns, or else they are b Modes of Verbs, or else they are Conjunctions; and some of them may be periphrastically expressed by Radicals. So that according to the true Philosophy of speech, I cannot conceive this kind of words to be properly a distinct part of speech, as they are commonly called. But until they can be distributed into their proper places, I have so far complied with the Grammars of institutted Languages, as to place them here together, and to branch them under the five following Combinations.

§ II.

Whereof the first doth consist of such Adverbs as denote

The manner of our Apprehension of Complex things, or the next betwixt the several terms of a Proposition; whether more Simple; || Affirming or Denying

1. TEA, I,
   { NAT, not, no,

2. SPERRS, perchance.

I. Conjunctural, doubtful and contingent: or Certain and confident, implying a kind of attestation or something super-added to bare Affirming or Denying.

2. TRUELT, indeed, surely, in truth, verily.

Similitude; the former being Comparative General, the other the Redditive of it.

AS
Chap. IV.

Concerning Natural Grammar.

313

3. AS, even as

The second Combination are all of them Comparative, either of
Equality; the latter being the Redditive of the former

II.

\[ \text{COMPARATIVE} \]

1. \( \text{H} \)

\[ \text{S} \]

\[ \text{O} \]

\[ \text{JEWS} \]

\[ \text{SIMILARLY} \]

\[ \text{ACCORDING TO SEVERAL DEGREES} \]

1. Greater;

2. More

3. Most

4. Less

5. Least

The third Combination doth consist of such as are; either

Elective; whether of Preferation and preference: or Preterition
and postponency.

RATHER THAN

Local and Temporal, implying a respect betwixt something ab-
fent and past; either to that which is present: or to that
which is at distance and future.

UNTIL, still, bitherto,

Till the former representing time existing and pre-

sent, the other implying a relation of posteriority after lap-
sing and expiring of some time.

WHILEST

LATENESS

The fourth Combination doth contain such as denote the Circum-
stance of

Society, **Affirmed, or Denied**; Conjunction or Exclusion

1. TOGETHER

2. ONLY, alone.

Repetition, or resemblance and equivalence

AGAIN

1. AS IF

Privation or Restitution; the former signifying the devoting
a thing of its form; the other the re-investing of it with
its precedent form; the first of these hath no Particle that
is used simply for it, but only in Compotition, both in
Latin and English: the latter we sometimes express in
English by Back:

2. UN, dif.

3. RE, back.

The fifth and last Combination doth consist of three single Par-
ticles, denoting Proximity or nearness; being either

Definite and determinate; whether

Affirming some little defect or Perfection

1. ALMOST, e'en, well-nigh, towards, within a little of

2. SCARCÉ, hardly

Indefinite, and indeterminate to more or less, over or under;
but affirming a nearness to the chief term

3. THERE ABO UTS, under or over.

§ III.

Conjunctions are such Particles as serve for the joyning together of words, or rather of sentences. Of these there may be reckoned these four Combinations, or twelve pairs; though all of them be not alike simple and of equal necessity, yet there is none of them without its particular convenience.

The first Combination doth consist of such as are either

1. Interrogative, || Affirmative, or Negative.
   \{ WHETHER TEA?
   \{ WHETHER NO?

2. Conjunctive, || Affirmative, or Negative,
   \{ AND.
   \{ NEITHER

3. Conditional, || Affirmative, or Negative,
   \{ IF, so that,
   \{ UNLESS.

The second Combination doth contain such as are either

1. Approbative, or Dispersive and restrictive,
   \{ INDEED
   \{ BUT

2. Conceptive, or Exceptive
   \{ ALTHOUGH
   \{ TET

3. Definitive, || Definite, or Indefinite, OR

4. EITHER.

The third Combination are all of them Causal; either

1. Adjunctive of the end; whether cause or Event, || Affirmative or Negative,
   \{ THAT, to the end that,
   \{ LEAST THAT

2. Ratioinative, belonging to the Antecedent; whether || that which makes it follow the Consequent: or that which may indifferently precede or follow.
   \{ FOR
   \{ BECAUSE
   \{ WHT, wherefofe, what is the cause or reason,
   \{ THEREFORE.

The last Combination doth consist of such as are either

1. Declarative; whether || of the case, or of the event,
   \{ WHEREAS, seeing that, sib that,
   \{ THERE UPON

2. Additional, and transitional, whether || continuative, or suppletive,
   \{ LIKEWISE, also, together with, moreover,
   \{ AND SO FORTH, &c.

3. Expositive; either || by Synonyme, or by Instance,
   \{ TO WIT, viz.
   \{ FOR EXAMPLE, EX G R.
The three last of these are not properly Particles or single words, but rather the Contractions of several words, they are here added to the rest for greater convenience, partly for completing the number and filling up the vacancies; and partly in Compliancy with the use of most vulgar Languages, when they write contractedly.

CHAP. V.

I. Of Articles. II. Of Modes. III. Of Tenses. IV. The most distinct way of expressing the differences of Time.

Besides these fore-mentioned Particles which may be called more Absolute, there are others more servile and auxiliary, serving for the fuller expression of some Accident belonging to a word. These were before distinguished into such as do belong either, 1. To an Integral alone, as Articles. 2. To the Copula alone, as the Modes. or 3. Both to Integral and Copula as the Tenses. Each of which are in some Languages taken in, or involved in the inflexion of words: But in others, they are provided for by distinct words to express them.

Articles are usually prefixed before Substantives for the more full and distinct expression of them, they may be distinguished into

Enumerative, which may be used indifferently before any Substantive, not already possest with the Demonstrative. A. An.

Demonstrative, which gives a peculiar Emphasis to its Substantive, and is applied only to such a Person or Thing, as the hearer knows, or hath reason to know, because of its eminence or some precedent mention of it. The

Though these be not absolutely necessary to a Language, because the Latin is without them; yet are they so convenient for the greater distinctness of speech, that upon this account, both the Hebrew, Greek, Slavonic, and most other Languages have them.

To shew in what manner the subject is to be joined with his Predicate, the Copula between them is affected with a Particle, which from the use of it, is called Modus, the Manner or Mode.

Now the Subject and Predicate may be joined together either Simply, or with some kind of Limitation, and accordingly these Modes are either Primary or Secondary.

The Primary Modes are called by Grammarians Indicative, and Imperative.

When the Matter is declared to be so, or at least when it seems in the speakers power to have it be so, as the bare union of Subject and Predicate would import; then the Copula is nakedly expressed without any variation: And this manner of expressing it, is called the Indicative Mode.

When it is neither declared to be so, nor seems to be immediately in the speakers power to have it so; then he can do no more in words but make out the expression of his will to him that hath the thing in
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

his power, namely to his... called the Imperative Mode; of which there are these three varieties, very fit to be distinctly provided for. As for that other use of the Imperative Mode, when it signifies Permission; this may be sufficiently expressed by the Secondary Mode of Liberty. You may do it.

The Secondary Modes are such, as when the Copula is affected with any of them, make the sentence to be (as Logicians call it) a Modal Proposition.

This happens when the Matter in discourse, namely, the being or doing or suffering of a thing, is considered not simply by itself, but gradually in its causes from which it proceeds either Contingently or Necessarily.

Then a thing seems to be left as Contingent, when the speaker expresses only the Possibility of it, or his own Liberty to it.

1. The Possibility of a thing depends upon the power of its cause, and may be expressed when... can.

2. The Liberty of a thing, depends upon a freedom from all Obstacles either within or without, and is usually expressed in our Language, when... might.

Then a thing seems to be of Necessity, when the speaker expresses the resolution of his own will, or some other obligation upon him from without.

3. The Inclination of the will is expressed, if... will.

4. The Necessity of a thing, from some external obligation, whether Natural or Moral which we call duty, is expressed, if... must.

§ III.

That kind of servile Particle which doth belong both to the Integral and the Copula, is termed Tense.

The Tenses in instituted Languages are appropriated only to Verbs, yet 'tis very plain that according to the true Philosophy of speech, they should likewise be ascribed to Substantives; and that this would in many respects be a great advantage to Language. As there is Amatio, so there should be Amativio and Amaturitio, &c.

These kind of Auxiliary Particles, termed Modes and Tenses, are in the Modern Languages expressed by such servile words, as do not signify any compleat Act, but rather some respects and circumstances belonging to other Acts; and by that means have in them a natural fitness to be subjacent to the inflexion of other integral words. So the Conditional Modes are supplied by the words Possum or Possible, Icet,
Concerning Natural Grammar.

Licet, Libet, Volo; Necessa, Oportet, Debeo. And so are the Tenses, by those fervile words of Facio, Habeo, besides the Copula, sum.

The Tenses are usually distinguished into

**Present**
- Active: Do, dost, doth,
- Passive: Am, art, is, are.

**Imperfect**
- Active: Did, didst, dieth,
- Passive: Was, were, were.

**Past**
- Active: Have, hast, hath,
- Passive: Have been, has been, hast been.

**Perfect**
- Active: Had, hadst, hadth,
- Passive: Had been, has been, hast been.

**Future**
- Active: Shall, will, shalt, wilt,
- Passive: Shall be, will be, shalt be, wilt be.

But the most distinct and explicit way of expressing any Proposition is, by affixing these Tenses, both to the Copula, and the Predicate; the latter of which will show the time of the Action, &c. whether past, present, or future: and the former, the state of the Person or Subject, who doth this Act; Has been, is now, shall be hereafter; either Acting in it, or to do it.

And a Proposition thus expressed, is in the very expressing of it, resolved into its parts of Subject, Copula, and Predicate, according to these following examples.

1. Have been
   - Am Hot
   - Shall be

2. Have been
   - Am having been Hot
   - Shall be

3. Have been
   - Am to be hot hereafter
   - Shall be

4. Have been
   - Am Heating
   - Shall be

5. Have been
   - Am Having heated
   - Shall be

6. Have been
   - Am to Heat hereafter
   - Shall be

7. Have been
   - Am Heated
   - Shall be
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Have been

I Am Shall be having been Heated

\{ \text{Fueram calfaéus} \\
\text{Calaébam} \\
\text{Fueru calfaéus} \}

\{ \text{Fui} \\
\text{Sum} \\
\text{Ero} \}

Calaéciendus.

I have been

But if any should conceive this way needless or too laborious, as being too much distant from the manner of Instituted Languages; he may by putting the copula in the place of the tense, as well express his mind in this, as in any other Instituted Language.

CHAP. VI.

I. Of Transcendental Particles, The end and use of them.

II. The usual ways for enlarging the sense of words in Instituted Languages. III. The General Heads of Transcendental Particles.

These Particles are here stiled Transcendental, which do circums- tantiate words in respect of some Metaphysical notion; either by enlarging the acceptance of them to some more general signification, then doth belong to the restrained sense of their places: or denoting a relation to some other Predicament or Genus, under which they are not originally placed.

Whereas in a Philosophical Language, every word ought in strictness to have but one proper sense and acceptance, to prevent equivocalness; which sense is to be restrained according to that place and relation, which the words have in the Tables: And yet on the other side, it would much promote copiousness and elegance, if there might be any way to change and vary the sense of any word, as may with all, leave it free from ambiguity. For this purpose, as likewise for the abbreviating of Language are these Transcendental notes suggested.

There are two ways used in Instituted Languages, specially in Latin for varying the sense of words: either by Tropes; or by such a kind of Composition as doth alter the terminations of them.

I. The sense of a word is varied by Tropes; either in respect of some

Agreement and convenience, which it hath with the word for which it is used; whether more

\{ General \ as in Metaphore \}

\{ Special \ when the \}

\{ Whole, whether Universal, Essential, Integral, is put for any \}

\{ of the respective parts, or contrary wife, Synecdoche. \}

\{ Subject, Object, Email, &c. is put for the Adjunct, Adject, \\
Effect, &c., or contrary wife, Metonymy. \}

\{ Opposition; when one Opposite is put for the other, Irony. \}

Of
Chap. IV. Concerning Natural Grammar.

Of all which there are store of examples in the common books of Rhetorick; and there will be occasion to cite several of them in the following Chapter, amongst the instances that are given of the Transcendental Particles.

Words are varied by changing their Terminations many ways; of which these that follow are some of the Principal in the Latin.

1. Preparatives or Meditatives; are expressed by the Termination (urio) Scripturio, Escarrio, Parturio, Misurio.

2. Inceptive; by the termination (fo) Lucefo, Calcio, Senescio.

3. Frequentatives; by the termination (ito) Clamito, Arito.

4. Augmentatives; by the termination (ofus) Aquosus, Fluoviosus, Piscosus.

5. Diminutives; by the terminations (lo, ins, la, lam, aster) Cantillo, Scribilla, Libellus, Lapillo, Homunculus, Mercatulus, Vescula Corpusculum, Corpusculum, Surdisfer, Medicafer, Grammaticasfer.

6. The Notion of Segregate; by the termination (tim) Virtim, Verbaticin, Gradatism.

7. Power and Propensity Active; by (ios, iotes) Ailivos, Ailivitas.


9. Cause; by composition with Facio, Mortifico, Magnifico, Prolificum, &c.

10. Kind; by (plex and farius and genus) Simplex, Duplex, Multiplex, Bisfarius, Multifarius, Omnigenus, Multigenus.

11. The notions of Officer, and Tradesman; whether Merchant or Mechanick promiscuously, are commonly expressed by the termination (arum) which doth originally and properly signify the notion of belonging to, but is thus limited by reason of the words, Officarius, Mercator, Faber, understood.

Apiarius, Armentarius, Caprararius, Equarius, Accipitarius, Librarius, &c.

Lanarius, Linararius, Piscarius, Aviararius, Pomarius, Ladarius, &c.

Arcarius, Armamentarius, Aurarius, Dolarius, &c.

12. Instrument or Judgment; by the termination (trum) Hanstrum, Aratrum, Plastrum, Rastrum, &c.

13. Vessel; by (bulum) Thuribulum, Infundibulum.


15. Chamber or Room; by (ane, areum, terium) Office, Textrina, Tonstrina, Satrina, Popina, Vestiarium, Carnarium, Apodyterium, Coniferium, Spharisterium.

16. Place in General; by (arium, etum) Vivarium, Aquarium, Romanum, Coluiuviarum, Frutetum, Dumetum, Arundinarium, Ericetum, &c.

17. Person or Agent; by the termination (or) Pastor, Fassor, Fron- datore, Pindemator, Arator, Meisor, &c.

Now if all other respects and circumstances, which are capable and proper to be expressed by these kind of Particles, were in some such way provided for; this would exceedingly abbreviate the number of
of words, prevent much circumlocution, contribute to perspicuity and distinctness, and very much promote the elegance and significance of speech.

What may be the most convenient number of such Transcendental Particles, is not easy to determine; but those mentioned in the eight following Combinations, (though not all of the same extent and comprehensiveness) have each of them some peculiar pretence of being lifted under this number.

These may be distributed into such as are more

- General
- Essential. I.
- Circumstantial. II.
- Special, whether belonging to
  - Substance. III.
  - Quantity. IV.
  - Quality, V.
  - Action. VI.
- Relation, with respect to
  - Quality and Action. VII.
  - Affections of Animals. VIII.

The first Combination doth comprehend such General Essential respects, as are either

- Comparative; denoting similitude and resemblance; whether that which confines chiefly || in words or in things

I. 1. METAP MOR
 LIKE

Positive; denoting the nature or essence of the subject spoken of, as to those common notions of

- General beings, either || the common essence, or common circumstances

2. KIND
 MANNER

- Individual beings, whether || irrational or rational
- THING

3. PERSON

The second Combination doth contain such General Circumstantial respects as are; either more

- Absolute; signifying, Position or Duration

II. 1. PLACE
 TIME

Relative; as to

- Effecting or Representing
  - CAUSE
  - SIGN

- Being in conjunction with others, or separate from others
  - AGGREGATE
  - SEGREGATE.
Chap. VI. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The third Combination doth contain such kind of Special respects, belonging to Substance, as result from their Application to other Substances, and the uses for which they are designed; namely, for Enclosure and service, whether of

III. Places or Things
   1. SEPIMENT
   2. ARMAMENT
   3. ARMOUR
   4. VEST
   5. HOUSE
   6. ROOM

The fourth Combination doth comprehend some of those Special respects belonging to Corporeal things, which do chiefly concern the Figure of them, whether

IV. 1. LAMIN
    2. PIN
    3. SHAPE and USE
       1. More simple; designed, either for Operation or Containing
       2. VESSEL
       3. USE.

The fifth Combination doth contain such kind of Notions as relate to the Quality of Things or Persons, whether considered more Abstractly, either the more General Quality, whereby the natural Powers are perfected, or more Special relating to Practical matters.

V. 1. HABIT
    2. ART

Concretely; denoting personal Qualifications, whether

1. Degrees and Business; or Faculty and Skill
2. OFFICER
3. ARTIST
4. Professions of Manufacture or Exchange
5. MECHANIC
6. MERCHANT

Tt The
The sixth Combination doth contain such imperfect servile notions, as belong to Action or Passion, with respect to the

\[ \text{Ability, or Disposition of a thing} \]

\[ \text{POWER} \]

1. LATITUDE

VI. Beginning or Repeating of an Action

\[ \text{INCEP TIVE} \]

2. FREQUENTATIVE

Application of the Power; whether in a common and ordinary, or in some sudden and vehement degree

\[ \text{EN D E A V O U R} \]

3. IMPETOUS

The seventh Combination doth contain such kind of servile Relative notions, as are common both to Quality and Action; denoting either the

\[ \text{Measures and degrees of things} \]

\[ \text{Great or Little} \]

1. AUGMENTATIVE

2. DIMINUTIVE

3. Too much, or too little

2. EXCESSIVE

3. DEFECTIVE

Manner of a Thing or Action, whether as it should be, or as it should not be

3. PERFECTIVE

3. CORROPTIVE

The eighth and last Combination doth relate to some Affections of Animals, either

\[ \text{Sounds made by them, whether inarticulate, or articulate} \]

\[ \text{VOICE} \]

1. LANGUAGE

VIII. Sexes of them

\[ \text{MALE} \]

\[ \text{FEMALE} \]

The first most impotent and imperfect Age, to which may be adjoyned, that more general name belonging to any whole, which is likewise applicable to inanimate beings.

3. YOUNG

3. PART.
CHAP. VII.

Concerning Natural Grammar.

Chap. VII.

Instances of the great usefulness of these Transcendental Particles, with directions how they are to be applied.

For the better explaining of what great use and advantage these Particles may be to Language, I shall give some examples severally to each pair of them, according to the order premised: Beginning with the first.

I.

METAPHORICAL

LIKE

These two are paired together because of their affinity, each of them denoting an enlargement of the sense of the word; the first more general, the other with reference to similitude, properly so called.

The note of Metaphorical affixed to any Character, will signify the metaphor, enlarging the sense of that word, from that strict restrained acception which it had in the Tables, to a more universal comprehensive signification: By this, common Metaphors may be legitimated, retaining their elegance, and being freed from their ambiguity. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Element</th>
<th>Rudiment, Principle</th>
<th>Shining</th>
<th>Illustrious</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Root</td>
<td>Original</td>
<td>Hypocritical</td>
<td>Counterfeit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Way</td>
<td>Means</td>
<td>Banish</td>
<td>Expel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick</td>
<td>Gross</td>
<td>Companying</td>
<td>Being together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thin</td>
<td>Subtle</td>
<td>Strengthen</td>
<td>Fortifie, fence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Streight</td>
<td>Upright</td>
<td>Wrigle in</td>
<td>Infinate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crooked</td>
<td>Perverse</td>
<td>Prophesie</td>
<td>Prediction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtruse</td>
<td>Dull</td>
<td>Conferate</td>
<td>Dedicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute</td>
<td>Quick</td>
<td>Suiter</td>
<td>Candidate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ripe</td>
<td>Perfect</td>
<td>Woo</td>
<td>Canvafe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Immature</td>
<td>Imperfect</td>
<td>Rival</td>
<td>Competitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertile</td>
<td>Fruitful as to inventi-</td>
<td>Raife</td>
<td>Prefer, Advance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barren</td>
<td>Unfruitful (on, &amp;c.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beautiful</td>
<td>Decent, Comely</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deformed</td>
<td>Absurd, Indecent</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ornate</td>
<td>Elegant, Quaint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homely</td>
<td>Rude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Evident, Plain</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dark</td>
<td>Myttical, Obscure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So in the Tables of Action; those Acts which are primarily ascribed unto God, as Preserving, Destroying, Delivering, Forsaking, Blessing, Cursing, &c. because they may by analogy be applied to other things, therefore this mark will enlarge their acception. So for those other Acts belonging to the rational soul; as, Thinking, Believing, Knowing, Observing, Expeelling, Confessing, Difflenting, Esteeming, Contemning, Willing,
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Willing, Nilling, Fruition, Delegation, Election, Refusion, &c. though they are primarily acts of the Rational Soul; yet because there is somewhat analogous to them in other Creatures; therefore such words with this mark may without ambiguity be used in such a general sense.

So in Judicial Relation; Accuse, Complain, Excuse, Witness, Register, Citation, &c. So likewise in Military Relation; Offer, Defend, Provoke, Resist, Besiege, Assault, Skirmish, Fight, Stratagem, Overcome, Yield, Fly, Pursuit, Escape, &c. Each of these and many other words may by this note (when there is just occasion to apply it) be made more copious, and yet preferred distinct in their significations.

The other Particle, Like, being affixed to any word, doth denote a varying of the sense of that word, upon the Account of some finitude, whether in respect of Quality and disposition, Resemblance, effect, and manner of doing, or outward shape and situation.

1. This finitude may sometimes refer to the Quality and disposition of a thing; in which sense 'tis frequently expressed in our English Tongue by Adjectives, with the Termination (towards) Deviish, Bruiish, Curriish, Wantish, Apish; and sometimes without it; as Angelical, Duged, Cynical, Viperous, Serpentine, &c. which do not always signify according to the strict derivation of such Adjectives, but do many times denote only a finitude.

2. After the same manner are the several varieties of Colours to be expressed, namely, by their resemblance to other things commonly known. So Ashes-like, or Cinerous, is Ash-colour. So Flesh-like is Carnation; Blood-like is Crimson; Lyon-like is Firey. So for those other resemblances to the Sky, to Gold, Grass, Straw. So Piscine, or Pitch-like, is a deep black; Caracolus, or Crow-like, is a shining black. So for Milky, Snowy, Ivory, kinds of White, &c. And thus likewise is it for the variety of Tastes and Smells; the differences of which are not provided for with distinct words in any Language, but may this way be sufficiently expressed; namely, by their likenesses to such other things as are commonly known.

3. Sometimes it may refer to some kind of Resemblance in respect of effect, according to which sense these words are frequently used; Insane, Sparkle, Cloud, Exhalation, Fumes, Vapour.

4. Sometimes to the manner of doing; so to speak Infant-like, is to Jabber; to graft-like Feathers is to Impe; to dart-like water, is to Spirt, Sprit; to tremble-like with the voice, is to Warble, Thrill; Dog-like crying, is Whining; Stealing-like, is Swaretions, &c.

5. This
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

5. This Particle is likewise applicable in respect of shape and situation. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>These words in this note</th>
<th>These words thus marked</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thistle Downe</td>
<td>Cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lint of Linen</td>
<td>Red Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoariness of Mold</td>
<td>Fallow Deer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain of Wood</td>
<td>Swine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomander, Pommel</td>
<td>Poultry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pellet</td>
<td>Artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arme of Tree, Sea</td>
<td>Domestic bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hulk of a Ship</td>
<td>Guns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stemm of a Ship</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedestal</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridge of a Musical instrument</td>
<td>The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medal, Counter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Kind

2. Manner

The fift of these may be compounded with words of Number, to kind make them signify under the notion of Multiplicative, which the Latins express by the Termination (plex) Simplex, Duplex, Multiplex, &c. And the English by the Termination (fold) Twofold, Threefold, Manifold.

In its composition with other Characters, it will serve to express those words which are used to signify the general or special kinds of things; and being affixed to any of the differences, will make them signify as a Genus or Species. It is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives.

Some of our English words of this sense, are expressed by the Termination (age) as Herbage, Fasceage, Foliage, Vintage, Cordage, Stoage, &c. that is the kind of Herbs, Pature, &c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>People</th>
<th>People</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population, Folk, Commonalty, Parentage</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Off-spring, Progeny, Issus, Brood, Litter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot Souldier, Infantry</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horfe Sould</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are several Adjectives likewise expressible this way; as Adulterious, Homogeneous, or Similar, Heterogeneous, or Dissimilar, &c.

2. The use of the second Particle is by its composition with Relative and Quantitative Pronouns, to express such words as these; Quo-mode, how or after what manner; Hujusmodi after this manner, &c. It is applicable likewise unto Adverbia moris, Metatim, Nutatim, Svatim (i) Meto, Teo, Svo More. The Antients were wont to say, Canatim, Sagtim, Bovatim, that is, after the manner of Dogs, of Swine, &c. And it is still in use to say Humanitus, after the manner of men.
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

The Composition with this Participle may likewise be useful in expressing those words which do in their proper notion contain a reference to the Made of things. So

| Loquition | Pronunciation | Height | Statute |
| Sentent | Eloquation | Feeding | Diet |
| Joynig | Phrase, Style | Veft | Garb, Tire |
| Uling | Connexion | Face | Aspect, Countenance |
| Right | Usage | Air | Meen, Village, Favour |
| Good, Well | Tenure | Sound | Weather |
| Evil | Right | | |
| | Wrong | | Tone |

1.

3. Thing

Each of these may be compounded with the Relative or Quantitative Pronouns, serving to distinguish such as refer to Things, from those that belong to Persons. This, That, The same, Another, A certain, Some.

The former of these being affixed to any word in the Tables belonging to the Predicament of Quality, Action, Relation, or to any other word which doth primarily denote a person, will determine the sense of that word to a Substantive of the Thing; as it hath been already declared in the Doctrine of Substantives.

This note may be affixed

1. To Adjectives Neuter. So

Obscure \{\} \{with this mark will signify\} \{Mystery \{\} \{Semblance\ \{Trick\ \{Trifle\}

2. To Adjectives Active, commonly called Participles Active. So

Nutrient \{\} \{with this mark will signify\} \{Nutriment or Aliment \{Medicament or Medi-\}

Purging \{\} \{with this mark will signify\} \{Purge \{\} \{Bond or String \{\}

3. To Adjectives or Participles Passive, in the Aorist Tense. So

Created \{\} \{with this mark will signify\} \{Inherited \{\} \{Inheritance, Patri-\}

Acted \{\} \{Fact \{\} \{Specula\ \{\} \{mony\}

Believed \{\} \{Fides que \{\} \{Uninated\ \{\} \{Unin\}

Fancied \{\} \{Phantasm \{\} \{Urinated\ \{\} \{Dung\}

Propheced \{\} \{Prophesie \{\} \{Dunged\ \{\} \{Dung\}

Tyed \{\} \{Knot \{\} \{Spit\ \{\} \{Spittle\}

Bound \{\} \{Bundle, Fardle \{\} \{Seemed\ \{\} \{Pretence, Prettext\}

Tried \{\} \{Experiment \{\} \{Drunk\ \{\} \{Drink\}

Waved \{\} \{Web \{\} \{Eaten\ \{\} \{Flying\\}

So the Adjectives Passive of the words Teaching, Learning, Reading, Singing, Selling, with this affix, will signify Doctrine, Lesson, Lecture, Song, Ware.
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The second of these Particles may refer either to, i. The Quality Person, and relation; 2. The Agency; or 3. The Patience of the Person.

If to the first of these, it must be affixed to an Adjective Newer; if to the second or third, it must be affixed to an Adjective Active or Passive.

Of the first kind are such examples as these.

Vile Miserable Perfidious Crafty Idiotic Wandering Licentious Slow Idle

Flattering Facious Fornicating Ruthic Military Ecclesiastic Secular Proposititious (i) put in substitut- Art Nullus Parasite Jelter, Wag Whore, Harlot Strumpet Whoremonger Boor, Peasant Hind, Swain Souldier Clerk, Clergy Lay Attourney, Sur- rogate Courtier Artizan, Artist Nemo

Of the second are such examples as these.

Acting Creating Farming Lending Owning Pronegotiating Beneficing Interpreting

Actor Creator Farmer Creditor Debito Factor Benefactor Truch-man

Conveying Vowing Giving Receiving Beginning Travelling Seeing Hearing

Convoi Votary Donor Receiver Inceptor, Novice Traveller, Passenger Spectator Auditor, Hearer

Of the third are such examples as these.

Sent Eleemosynated Beneficed Tried

Meslinger Eleemosynary Beneficiary Probationer

II.

PLACE TIME

This first pair in the second Combination of Transcendental Particles, are of more than ordinary extent and usefulness, because they may be serviceable to compound other words besides Integrals.

The first of them may be Compounded with Pronouns, as was Place. Shewed before in the doctrine concerning Pronouns; and so serve to express Adverbs of place, as in this, that, every, &c. here, there, every where.

Besides which, the Composition with this Particle may be proper to express other names of Places, which are commonly derived, either from,
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

1. The things contained in them.
2. The uses to which they are designed.
3. The Relations by which they are bounded.

Of the first kind are such as these:

- Metal
- Tin
- Stone
- Deer
- Conies
- Trees
- Shrubs
- Fruit-trees
- Vines
- Mine
- Stannary
- Quarry
- Park
- Warren
- Wood, Grove
- Coppice
- Orchard
- Vineyard
- Hops
- Flowers
- Fire
- Smoke
- Ship resting
- Stream
- Abjectaneous
- Water
- Hopyard
- Garden
- Hearth
- Chimney
- Harbour, Haven, Rode
- Channel, Kennel
- Gutter, Drain
- Sink

Of the second kind are such examples as these:

- Ambulation
- Tectified
- High (low
- Baking-holl
- Fire-hollow
- Protection
- Hiding
- Meeting
- Sacrificing
- Preaching
- Cloyster
- Terrace
- Oven
- Furnace
- Asylum, refuge
- Sanctuary, shelter
- Covert
- Rendezvous
- Altar
- Pulpit
- Dwelling
- Walking
- Flesh-selling
- Publick Spectacle
- Deers Lying
- Birds Sleeping
- Ship-making
- Unshipping
- Wares
- Mansion, Messuage
- Bath
- Shambles
- Theater
- Laire
- Rooff
- Dock
- Key, Wharf
- Hyth

Of the third kind are such instances as these:

- Authority
- Kings Authority
- Tribe
- Academical
- Arch-Bishops
- Bishops
- Presbyters
- Territory, Signiory
- Jurisdiction, Principality, Dominion
- Kingdom, Realm
- County, Shire
- Academy, University
- Province
- Diocefs
- Parifh

The second of these Particles, namely, Time, may be compounded

1. With Numbers, to make them signify as Adverbs Cardinals: as Semel, his, ter, &c. Decies, vicies, centies, millies, miltoties, &c. Once, twice, thrice, ten times, twenty times, a hundred times, a thousand times, many times, &c.

2. With Pronouns, to express Adverbs of time; as in this, that, all, Now, Then, Always, &c.

3. With
### Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Festival</td>
<td>Holy time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paschal</td>
<td>Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nativity of Christ</td>
<td>Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coming of the Holy Ghost</td>
<td>Whitfriptide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape gathering</td>
<td>Vintage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forinical</td>
<td>Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Forinical</td>
<td>Vacation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

II.

When words are in their significations to be more peculiarly determined to their Transitive efficiency, then is this first note to be affixed. It is frequently in Latin expressed by a Composition with *faeo* subjoined, and sometimes in English by a Composition with (*be*) prefixed; as in the words, *Besool, Besot,* &c.

The infinitives of this kind do frequently occur, and are very numerous. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive</th>
<th>Stem</th>
<th>Root</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acquaint</td>
<td>Sit</td>
<td>Set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertise</td>
<td>Lye</td>
<td>Lay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certifie</td>
<td>Sweat</td>
<td>Sudorific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assurie</td>
<td>Urine</td>
<td>Diuretic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amaze</td>
<td>Child</td>
<td>Adopt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asstonish</td>
<td>Ignoble</td>
<td>Attaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incense</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Enfranchise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daunt</td>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>Enflave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismay</td>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Mint, coyne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enamour</td>
<td>Erre</td>
<td>Seduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endear</td>
<td>Slave</td>
<td>Deprave, marr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abash</td>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>Cloy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abafe</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Detain, hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boutefeu</td>
<td>Evl</td>
<td>Go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incendiary</td>
<td>Er</td>
<td>Set packing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embolden</td>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>Let blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Bloom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Difable</td>
<td>Evl</td>
<td>Burnish, polish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnifie</td>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>Illustrate, clear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggravate</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Strike fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminish</td>
<td>Exceed</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abate</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Strike fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cure</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heal</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kill</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flay</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortal</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enliven</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quicken</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wear out</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consume</td>
<td>Stay</td>
<td>Sparkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raise</td>
<td>Flaush, spring, unkennel</td>
<td>Flambe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rouse</td>
<td>Loe</td>
<td>Lose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Start</td>
<td>Loe</td>
<td>Losing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mark is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives, as in *Adoption, Adopting, Adopted, Sudorification, Sudorific,* &c.

---

**The**
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

The other Transcendental note of Sign is adjoined to the former, by reason of some kind of affinity (though somewhat remote) which there is betwixt them. As the former Particle doth import the notion of Efficiency or making; to doth this of Representing or signifying. It is applicable both to Substantives and Adjectives. So

Anchor
Foot
Wound
Percussion
Veit service
Wind
Family, or
Nobility
Regality
Magistracy
Buoy
Footstep, track
Scar
Vibex, Black
and Blew
Livery
Weathercock
Fane
Coat of Arms
Crown
Mace
Arming or
incursion pass.
Jugam. Inval.
Future event
Evil
Great evil
Terminal or
Limit
To head or
hand
To grief
To praise
Alarum
Beacon
Ominous
Insidious
Portentous
Meer, land-mark
Becken
Lament, deplore
bewail, bemoan
Applaud

II.

AGGREGATE

The first of these doth denote a multitude in Society, unto which common speech doth needlessly assign several distinct names; whereas the Natural notion is the same in all of them; and therefore such various names may justly be reckoned amongst the redundancies of Language. So

Affecors
Soldiers
Travelling
Merchants
Waiters
Ships
Military Ships
Sheep
Geese
Cows
Deer
Hogges
Drawing horses
Hunting dogs
Partridge
Bees
Bench
Party
Caravan
Train, retinue
Navy, Fleet
Armado
Flock
Heard
Drove
Team
Pack
Covey
Swarm
Young Dogs
Foxes
Pigs
Hawks
Ducks
Chickens
Fifth
Trees
Small trees
Shrubs
Ferne
Hay
Straw
Fewel wood
Twigs
Litter
Airy
Team
Brood
Scour, Fry
Scull
Wood, Grove
Coppice
Thicket
Brake
Reek, Stack
Cock
Pile
Bavin

And so likewise may it be for those others words

Jewels
Feathers
Berries
Counters
Cards
Dice
Silk, Cloth, &c.
Carcaneet
Plume
Cluseter, Bunch
Set
Pack
Bale

So.
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

So the words Selling, or Hiring, with this mark, will signify to sell by whole sale, and to hire by the Great.

The second of these being opposite to the former, will signify segregate. things under the notion of distribution; and being segregated, which we commonly express by the words Each and Every; it is applicable to the Numbers to make them distributives: Singuli, Bini, Trini, &c. Each one, every two, every three, or one by one, by twos, by threes, &c. And so for all other things capable of the like notion. The Latins express it by the Termination (sim) as was said before. So

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Singularim} & \text{ One by one} \\
\text{Bis} & \text{ Man by man} \\
\text{Trigintim} & \text{ Door by door} \\
\text{Verbatisim} & \text{ Word by word}
\end{align*}
\]

Paulatim By little and little
Pedicentim Foot by Foot
Gradatim By degrees
Seriatim By ranks or classes.

The English, besides the above-mentioned peculiar way of Phrasesology, both sometimes express this notion by compounding with the Termination (ly) as Hourly, Daily, Weekly, Monthly, Annually, &c.

It is applicable likewise to Nouns of Action, or Verbs. So

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Giving} & \text{ Distributing, Dispensing} \\
\text{Gathering} & \text{ Picking up} \\
\text{Selling} & \text{ Retailing} \\
\text{Hiring} & \text{ Hiring by the day}
\end{align*}
\]

III.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{SLA M I N} & \text{ PIN}
\end{align*}
\]

The first pair in the third Combination do properly refer to the Figure of things; and the note of these, added to the name of the matter of which they consist, will be useful to supply the words for several things.

The former of these doth denote a broad and flat Figure.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Wood} & \text{ Board, Plank} \\
\text{Glass} & \text{ Pane} \\
\text{Paper} & \text{ Leaf, Sheet} \\
\text{Metal} & \text{ Plate} \\
\text{Lead} & \text{ Sheet}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Leam} & \text{ Fire} \\
\text{Flake} & \text{ Ice, Snow} \\
\text{Pudding fryed} & \text{ Bread} \\
\text{Pancake} & \text{ Staffe} \\
\text{Sipper, Toft, Wafer} & \text{ Lath}
\end{align*}
\]

The second denotes a round and long Figure, and being affixed to the word signifying the matter of it, or the thing about which it is used, it may serve for the expression of several names. So

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Iron} & \text{ Nayle} \\
\text{Wood} & \text{ Peg} \\
\text{Veit} & \text{ Pin} \\
\text{String} & \text{ Tag} \\
\text{Culpidated} & \text{Tine}
\end{align*}
\]

Vv 2 Instru-
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

III.

SINSTRUMENT

VESSEL

This pair is intended to signify the General Names belonging to each of the two principal kinds of Utensils.

Instrument. By Instrument, is meant such a kind of Utensil, as is of a more simple figure, and properly designed for Operation. This mark is to be affixed to the Character of that particular Action or Operation, in which such instruments are used; and whereas there may be several kinds of instruments, that may be useful for the same kind of operation; they are to be farther distinguished by their Matter, Figure, Bigness, or some other circumstance. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Foraminating</th>
<th>Shaving</th>
<th>Razor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Aule, Piercer</td>
<td>File</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Drill, Bodkin</td>
<td>Saw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digging</td>
<td>Gimlet, Wimbel</td>
<td>Graver, file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culpidate</td>
<td>Auger</td>
<td>Plane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reaping, Great</td>
<td>Spade, Shovel</td>
<td>Pestle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Pick-ax, Mattock</td>
<td>Pencil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel supporting</td>
<td>Sythe</td>
<td>Pen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Sycke</td>
<td>Candlestick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Dog, Creeper</td>
<td>Shuttle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Striking, Cutting</td>
<td>Hatchet</td>
<td>Shears</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Axe</td>
<td>Brsh, Beafom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Leaver</td>
<td>Comb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifting</td>
<td>Ballance</td>
<td>Dyal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighing</td>
<td>Wedge</td>
<td>Altrolobe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaving</td>
<td>Wheel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheeling</td>
<td>Screw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwing</td>
<td>Spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Springing</td>
<td>Flailé</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thrashing</td>
<td>Rake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering</td>
<td>Fork</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scattering</td>
<td>Sive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vessel. Under this second Particle (Vessel) are comprehended such kind of simple Utensils, whose proper use is to contain; they are distinguishable either

1. By the things which they are designed to hold and contain.
2. By the operations and actions for which they are used.
3. By the matter of which they consist, together with their several figures and quantities.

Of
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

Of the first kind are such instances as these. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Cistern</th>
<th>Wooden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oyle</td>
<td>Cruet, Cruce</td>
<td>Leather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass</td>
<td>Jarr</td>
<td>Pottage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sauce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td></td>
<td>Table fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Cup, Pot, Chalice</td>
<td>Candle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Goblet</td>
<td>Inke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen</td>
<td>Pitcher</td>
<td>Urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bowle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Porringer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saucer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chafing-dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lanthorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ink-horn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Chamber-pot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the second are such as these. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Washing</th>
<th>Bason</th>
<th>Melting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Laver</td>
<td>Distilling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td></td>
<td>Straining</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling</td>
<td>Skillet</td>
<td>Infusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Caldron, Kettle</td>
<td>Exfusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Copper, Furnace</td>
<td>Contusion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthen</td>
<td>Pipkin</td>
<td>Incense</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frying</td>
<td>Frying-pan</td>
<td>Baptism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Crucible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Still, Alembick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Colander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tunnel, Funnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cenfor, Perfumers pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Font</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of the third sort there are such examples as these. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Earthen</th>
<th>Pot</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Narrow</td>
<td>Urne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broad</td>
<td>Pan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden</td>
<td>Trough</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblong</td>
<td>Vatt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Vial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glaffy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This next pair is put to signify such kind of Utensils as are of a less simple figure than the former.

The word Jugament doth comprehend such kind of forms as are distensoria longa, consisting of several distinct parts united by Art, being more complex then instrument, and less then Machin. The mark of it is to be affixed, either to the name of the Action or the Thing about which they are used: as in these examples.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Carriage</th>
<th>Barrow</th>
<th>Printing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>of Persons</td>
<td>Bier</td>
<td>Holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dead</td>
<td>Sedan</td>
<td>Sufpension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living, by</td>
<td>Litter</td>
<td>Extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Tumbrel</td>
<td>Feet imprison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Plow</td>
<td>Head imprison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traction</td>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>Neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plowing</td>
<td>Harrow</td>
<td>Sub-foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrowing</td>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>Brolyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winning</td>
<td>Loom</td>
<td>Fewel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving</td>
<td>Rack, Cratch</td>
<td>Seffion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beasts Food</td>
<td>Coop, Pen, Cage</td>
<td>Bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird restraining</td>
<td>Weele</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish catching</td>
<td>Sluce</td>
<td>Circle making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stream stopping</td>
<td>Roler</td>
<td>Wind music</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rollig</td>
<td>Canopy, umbrel-la, Screen</td>
<td>Organ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadowing</td>
<td>}</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the second are intended such Utensils as are of a more complicate figure, being mixed either with Wheels, Scruies, or Pulleys, and designed for motion. The mark is to be affixed unto the Character of the Action for which they are used. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hour</th>
<th>Signing</th>
<th>Rotting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Watch</td>
<td>Sounding</td>
<td>Up, pulling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock</td>
<td>Portatile</td>
<td>Holding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket watch</td>
<td>Grinding</td>
<td>Compressing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mill</td>
<td>Little</td>
<td>Way-measuring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quern</td>
<td>}</td>
<td>}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The first of these may serve to express and describe those several kinds of things and names which are used for Enclosure. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wood Lamin</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Mote</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff or</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Sheepfold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beam</td>
<td>Military</td>
<td>Line, outwork, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>of basket</td>
<td>Gabion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>Transverse shutting</td>
<td>Barricado</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The second mark for ARMAMENT or Tackle, will serve to Armament, describe sufficiently several things of that nature, without affording distinct names for them, to be applied unto the Character of the Action or Part to which it belongs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horse, cobbling</th>
<th>Bridle</th>
<th>Horse back</th>
<th>Saddle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ingitating</td>
<td>Spur</td>
<td>Rustic</td>
<td>Pannel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head</td>
<td>Head-stall</td>
<td>Riders foot</td>
<td>Pack-faddcl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouth</td>
<td>Bitt, Snaffle</td>
<td>Leg</td>
<td>Stirrup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Collar</td>
<td>Circumlingating</td>
<td>Gambado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayl</td>
<td>Crupper</td>
<td>Finger for sowing</td>
<td>Surcingle, girdle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Horse thooe</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thimble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV.

VEST

The first of these will help to describe those various names that are given to several sorts of Garments, according to the Parts, Things, or other circumstances most considerable in their use. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Cap</th>
<th>Breast</th>
<th>Stomacher</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Margined</td>
<td>Hat</td>
<td>Arm</td>
<td>Bib, Biggin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>Bonnet</td>
<td>Hand</td>
<td>Sleeve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reticulate</td>
<td>Cawl</td>
<td>Woollen</td>
<td>Glove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops head</td>
<td>Miter</td>
<td>Belly</td>
<td>Mitten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Votaries head</td>
<td>Cowl</td>
<td>Thighs close</td>
<td>Apron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fore-head Linnen</td>
<td>Frontlet, cross</td>
<td>Loofe</td>
<td>Breeches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face</td>
<td>Mask</td>
<td>Leg</td>
<td>Petticoat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chin</td>
<td>Muffler</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Stocken, Hose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Band</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Boot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunc</td>
<td>Doublet</td>
<td>Loofe</td>
<td>Shoe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-trunc</td>
<td>Waistcoat</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>Slipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super-trunc</td>
<td>Jerkin, Coat</td>
<td>Leg</td>
<td>Pantofle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loofe super humeral</td>
<td>Hood</td>
<td>Leather</td>
<td>Sock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inmost Linnen</td>
<td>Shirt, Shift</td>
<td>Inner</td>
<td>Cloak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outmost Linnen</td>
<td>Surplice, Frock</td>
<td>Upper loofe</td>
<td>Cufflock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bishops Linnen</td>
<td>Stole</td>
<td>Cloce</td>
<td>Gown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>Rochet</td>
<td>Long loofe</td>
<td>Blanket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Signet</td>
<td>Livery</td>
<td>Bed woollen</td>
<td>Sheet (terpane)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Chamber | Hanging | Linnen | Coverlet, coun-
| Table Woodlen | Carpet | Covering | tain |
| Linnen | Table cloth | Pennell | | |
|     |     | shading | | |
|     |     | Concealing | | |
|     |     | Mistle, Veil | | |

The second Particle is designed only for defensive Armour, which Armour, bears some Analogy to Vests. The note of it may be affixed to the several Parts. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Head</th>
<th>Helmet, murrion</th>
<th>Hand</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neck</td>
<td>Head-piece</td>
<td>Greaves, Jambeaux</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trunc</td>
<td>Gorget</td>
<td>Leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast</td>
<td>Habegeon, Corflat</td>
<td>Defensive to be handed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Back</td>
<td>Breast-plate</td>
<td>Shield, Buckler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Back-piece</td>
<td>Target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HOUSE
The first of these will by its composition serve to express those various names which are given to Houses, in reference to the several things or uses they are designed for. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Corn thresh'd</th>
<th>Granary</th>
<th>Publick hospitating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not thresh'd</td>
<td>Garner</td>
<td>Sale of Wine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>Barn</td>
<td>Ale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>Sty</td>
<td>Votaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawks</td>
<td>Kennel</td>
<td>Sick perfons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pigeons</td>
<td>Stable</td>
<td>Eleemosynated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bees</td>
<td>Mew</td>
<td>Mad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conny</td>
<td>Dove-cote</td>
<td>Idlers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lions or Bears</td>
<td>Hive</td>
<td>Imprisonment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammunition</td>
<td>Borough</td>
<td>Fornsic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bones of dead</td>
<td>Den</td>
<td>Discipling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Arsenal</td>
<td>Fornicat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Magazine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charnel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Conduit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As the former Particle may be useful for the expression of the names of several Houses; so will this second for particular Rooms or Chambers. So

| Conventus | Hall | Cloths |
| Eating    | Dining room | Clothing |
| Difcource | Parlour | Armour |
| Sleeping  | Bed-chamber| Selling |
| Walking   | Gallery | Preferring |
| Privacy   | Closet | Drying |
| Books     | Library | Exter. dimin. |
| Meat      |         |         |
| Preparing | Kitchin | Way |
| Keeping   | Larder | Upper |
| Baking    | Pantry | Naval |
| Potion    | Pastry | Bees |
| Potus     | Butter | Counsel |
| Dunging   | Cellar | Secret |
|           | Jakes, Privy house of office | Ecclesiastic |
|           |         |         |
|           |         |         |

HABIT
V.

Habit

ART

Each of these are applicable to Nouns. The use of the first Particle, is to denote the Habitualness of any such thing whose Radix is not primarily under that Genus of Habit. So these words Rejoycing, Worshipping, Obedient, Disobedience, &c. with this mark, will be determined to the Habit of Clearfulness, Devotion, Obedience, Continuity, &c.

There are many Radical words under other Predicaments, as that of Action, Love, Zeal, Compassion, Emoy, &c. Singing, Writing, &c. That of Relation, as Governing, Bargaining, Thieving, Whoredom, Deceiving, &c. which when they are to be used under the notion of Habit, must be marked with this affix.

The chief use of the second Particle, is to supply the place of those Art several names which are commonly given to Arts and Sciences. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Mathematic</th>
<th>Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Geometry</td>
<td>Building</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Arithmetic</td>
<td>Wars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>Cofinography</td>
<td>Military order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star motion</td>
<td>Astronomy</td>
<td>Swording</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times</td>
<td>Chronology</td>
<td>Oration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmony</td>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Arguing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vision</td>
<td>Optic, perspective</td>
<td>Manners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transcendent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And so for those other cheating Arts of Manteia or Wizarding, with which the world always hath been and will be abused. In the naming of these it would be convenient to add the word Manteia, the better to distinguish these from such as are true Arts and Sciences. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Arts</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Star mant.</td>
<td>Astrology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand mant.</td>
<td>Chiro-mancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Face mant.</td>
<td>Physiognomy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire mant.</td>
<td>Pyromancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water mant.</td>
<td>Hydromancy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

V.

2. OFFICER LARTIST

Though this second pair be not of any great affinity, yet are they here united, upon account, that they both denote personal respects.

The first of them affixed to any single Character, will signify the notion of Prefecture in any kind of place, employment, relation; whether Honourable, or mean and Servile, as the Integral shall denote: But if the Integral be compounded with the Preposition Pre, or Vice, or instead of, which signifies the notion of Substitution, it will then express the Deputy or Substituted officer; if with the Preposition Sub or Under, it will then denote the Inferior or subordinate officer of that kind. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Navy</th>
<th>Street</th>
<th>Scavenger</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arms</td>
<td>Citing</td>
<td>Sumner, Apparitor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>Peace</td>
<td>Justice, Constable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment</td>
<td>Degrees</td>
<td>Herald, Secretary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>Clerk, Prolocutor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Provision</td>
<td>Speaking</td>
<td>Ulster, Beadle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ten Souldiers</td>
<td>Ante-ambulant</td>
<td>Curate, Clerk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>Pro-Presby.</td>
<td>Hayward, Shepherd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City</td>
<td>Sub-Presby.</td>
<td>Cow-herd, Hog-herd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University</td>
<td>Paffure</td>
<td>Keeper, Warnerren</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College</td>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Falconer, Steward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abby</td>
<td>Cows</td>
<td>Maniple, Caterer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manners</td>
<td>Hogs</td>
<td>Sewer, Butler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alms</td>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Porter, Chamberlain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts</td>
<td>Conies</td>
<td>Groom, Hoffler</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Money</td>
<td>Hawks</td>
<td>Bailiff, Baily, Beadle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue</td>
<td>Provision</td>
<td>Serjeant, Catchpole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gathering</td>
<td>Meat ordering</td>
<td>Jailour, Warder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market</td>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>Beadle, Executioner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor</td>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Pander, Bawd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>Chamber</td>
<td>The</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Horfe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parturition</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>Arresting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning</td>
<td>Imprisioning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temple</td>
<td>Whipping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Executing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fornicating</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This words
The other Affix for **ARTIST**, is not of so much use or necessity as the rest, because it may be sufficiently expressed by those two Particles of Art and Person. It is here put in, because I could not think of any more convenient notion of the like affinity to supply this place. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Mathematician</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td>Geometrician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Arithmetician</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>Cosmographer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star</td>
<td>Astronomer, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

V.

**MECHANIC**

The last pair in this Combination may properly serve to express those words which are commonly given to Persons from their several Trades and Occupations.

The first, for the Trades of **Manufacture**, according to the several Mechanic employments or object matters about which such Trades are convergent; some of which will be capable of composition with the Preposition **sub** or **under**. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stone</th>
<th>Mason</th>
<th>Leather</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Carpenter</td>
<td>Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>Smith</td>
<td>Cloth thickning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold</td>
<td>Gold-smith</td>
<td>Vext</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>Black-smith</td>
<td>Foot-vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Plummer</td>
<td>Head-vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter</td>
<td>Pewterer</td>
<td>Hand-vest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass</td>
<td>Brazier</td>
<td>Spinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gems</td>
<td>Tinker</td>
<td>Sowing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statues</td>
<td>Lapidary</td>
<td>Wathing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painting</td>
<td>Statuary</td>
<td>Bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>Sculptor</td>
<td>Tub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>Painter</td>
<td>Knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>Minstrel</td>
<td>Bow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing</td>
<td>Fidler</td>
<td>Candle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cord</td>
<td>Apothecary</td>
<td>Book</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Printer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scrivener</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tinker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lapper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Spenning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sowen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wathen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuben</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Knifen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bowen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Canden</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Booken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Book-binder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

And so for other particular Trades which belong to other matters, as **Gun**, **Lock**, **Clock**, **Watch**, &c.
Concerning Natural Grammar.

The second for the trades of Exchange, many of which were wont in their English names to be compounded with the Termination Monger; as Wood-monger, Iron-monger, Filth-monger, &c. From the old Latin word Mango, which signifies a Seller. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flesh</th>
<th>Butcher</th>
<th>Linnen</th>
<th>L. Draper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cattle</td>
<td>Groffer</td>
<td>Woolen</td>
<td>W. Draper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spice</td>
<td>Vintner</td>
<td>Head-veft</td>
<td>Haberdasher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine</td>
<td>Victualer</td>
<td>Old-veft</td>
<td>Broker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicament</td>
<td>Drugster</td>
<td>Silk</td>
<td>Mercer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>will signify</td>
<td></td>
<td>Book</td>
<td>Stationer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI.

1. POWER or Ability

Between these two there is an evident affinity, both of them being common servile notions, and of very general extent; they are applicable to an Integrated both Substantive and Adjective, and capable both of an Active and Passive sense: Being expressed in Latin by the Termination (ius and bis) and in English by the Termination (ive and ble) And when the words to which they are affixed are compounded with any Adverb of a Negative or Private sense, they are by that Adverb made to signify, Impotence or Ineptitude, either Active or Passive.

Though the derivations of Abstracts before-mentioned may serve well enough for several of the following instances, yet to prevent the ambiguity that may otherwise happen in some of these derivations, it will be proper to make use of these Particles. We have not actually indeed such variety of words as may be suited to these notions; but this is from the defect of Language, for the things themselves are naturally capable of this kind of inflexion.

Power.

The first of these may signify either

Affirmatively

- Substantive, denoting Ability
  - Active, to do, Sensitiveness, Visibleness
  - Passive, to be done, Sensibileness, Visibleness
- Adjective, or Able
  - Active, to do, Sensitive, Visible
  - Passive, to be done, Sensible, Visible

Negatively

- Substantive, denoting Inability
  - Active, to do, Sensitiveness, Invisibleness
  - Passive, to be done, Insefsibleness, Invisibleness
- Adjective, or Unable
  - Active, to do, Inensitive, Invisive
  - Passive, to be done, Insensible, Invisible

By

Digitized by Google
By this Particle are all these common words to be exprest, Capable, Effable, Audible, Accessible, Comprehensible, Evitable, Edible, &c. which being compounded with the Negative Particle (in) will signify the opposite as, Incapable, &c.

In this sense, to render a man Unresponsive is to Confound, Pose, Puzzle, Non-plus. A person insolutive, or (as we commonly say) insolv-vent, is a Bankrupt; Unwalkative, is a Cripple; Non-signative, is Bedrid; Unfattable, is Fine, &c.

The second of these may likewise signify, either

Affirmatively, whether affixed to

Substantive, denoting Aptness
{ Active, to do, Amorousness, Credulousness
{ Passive, to be done, Amiableness, Credible

Adjective, Apt
{ Active, to do, Amorous, Credulous
{ Passive, to be done, Amiable, Credible

Negatively, whether affixed to a

Substantive, Unaptness
{ Active, to do, Unamorousness, Incredulousness
{ Passive, to be done, Unamiableness, Incredible

Adjective, Unapt
{ Active, to do, Unamorous, Incredulous
{ Passive, to be done, Unamiable, Incredible

There are great variety of Integrals, to which these notes are applicable. So

Motion
Fear
Shame
Anger
Contention
Contempt
Lust
Inventiveness
Play
Agile, Nimbleness
Tmerous,
Terrible
Bathfulness
Hasty, Touchy,
Peevish, Froward,
Cholegic, Tefty,
Petish, Snappish, &c.
Captiousness,
Quarrelsome
Scornful,
Despicable
Salacity,
Libidinous
Sagacity,
Wanton,
Gamestome
Evaporative
Imitative
Cleanse
Corrode
Sickness
Sleep
Grudge
Kick
Break
Correction
Associate
To be found
Inhabit
Trouble
Volatile
Minical
Absterfive
Corrofive
Crazy
Sickly
Drowsie
Quarulous
Skittish
Frail
Brittle
Corrigible
Sociable
Obvious
Habitable
Troublesome

There are some words in our English Tongue which are used promiscuously, both Actively and Passively, as Changeable, Mutable, Alterable, Pitiful, Fearful, Mortal, &c. whereby they are liable to mistake, which may be prevented by these Particles, being duly apply'd either to a Substantive or Adjective, Active or Passive, as the sense shall require.

INCEP
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

VI. INCEPTIVE

The first signifies the beginning of Actions or Things; which being a kind of Mode or imperfect notion, is therefore fit to be joined as a servile and auxiliary. 'Tis commonly expressed in English, by the word Wax or Grow; and in Latin (as was observed before) by the termination sed, Senesco, Luceo, Callosco; Wax old, Wax light, Wax hot, &c. There are in our language some peculiar words and phrases, which do only import this notion, and by this mark will be rendered needless and redundant. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inceptive words</th>
<th>Frequentative words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>Kindle, Tind,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break</td>
<td>Light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Usurp</td>
<td>Crack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navigate</td>
<td>Encroach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interate</td>
<td>Take shipping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proceed</td>
<td>Launch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set forth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Possess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Repent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Trade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Effluviate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Take hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tap, Broach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Take Livery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and Seisin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Relent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Set up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So the word Morning, with this note will signify, Dawning, Dayring, Aurora, Diluculum; And the word day or night, with this mark will signify, Crepusculum, Twilight.

Frequentative: The second of these doth signify the repetition or montedness of Actions, which is such a kind of servile notion as the former, and therefore fit to be this way provided for. It is of a very large extent in the use of its being (as the other notion of inceptive likewise is) applicable to most Verbs; And there are some words in our English which will by this note be rendered needless. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Frequentative words</th>
<th>Inceptive words</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drink</td>
<td>Bible, Tipple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talk</td>
<td>Babble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move in Water</td>
<td>Dabble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Come</td>
<td>Haunt,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repeat</td>
<td>Refort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Inculcate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ingeminate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Solicit,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dunne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dilappear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pull</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vellicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gnae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Twinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Glimmer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may be worthy consideration to enquire, whether the opposite to each of these, viz. Definative and Raritive or seldom, ought not to be particularly provided for in this kind.
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

VI.
SENDEAVOUR
3. IMPETUS

Both these may contribute to the Abbreviating of Language, when they are compounded as serviles; there being several distinct words and phrases, which by such composition will be rendered needless, their true notions being sufficiently expressible by the use of these Particles.

The first denotes the Application of a Man’s self to the doing of any Endeavour.

thing. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hear</th>
<th>Listen, Hearken, Attend, Give</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>See</td>
<td>Pry, Peep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feel</td>
<td>Grope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lift</td>
<td>Heave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>Catch at</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strike</th>
<th>Strike thrift-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ingly</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obtain</td>
<td>Provide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sell</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strike at</td>
<td>Reach after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foine at</td>
<td>Purvey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set to Sale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second doth denote the particular fit, or sudden violence of impetus, any Action or Thing. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Motion</th>
<th>Start, Jerk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thrust</td>
<td>Rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pull</td>
<td>Twitch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percussion</td>
<td>Rap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catch</td>
<td>Snatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>Snap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exclamation</td>
<td>Shout, Squeak, Squeal, Scream, Shreek</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Running</th>
<th>Career</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anger</td>
<td>Fury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melancholy</td>
<td>Dump</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame</td>
<td>Flath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>Flaw, Guilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>Storm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battel</td>
<td>Shock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease</td>
<td>Fit, Paroxyn</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VII.

SAUGMENTATIVE
DIMINUTIVE

These are of very general comprehensive usefulness in Language:

The former of them doth properly denote Transcendental Great- Augmenta-
nees, both Extensive and Intensive. When it is applied to Bodies, ’tis of the
same import with those usual words, Great, Huge, Vaft, Main: and is by the Latins often expressed in Adjectives by the Termination (a)nte whereby they signify the notion of Abounding.

When it is applied to Qualities or Actions, it denotes Intention of Degrees, being equivalent with those Articles, very, much, hard, sore, stark, sound, greatly; Valde, multum, oppido, magno; ad-
modum, vehementer, cumprimis, &c.

It is applicable likewise by way of Allusion to the Amplitude, Grand-
deur, and eminency of any thing in its kind, which being a general Metaphor, may therefore (lily and safely be this way provided for: As the words Man, Physician, Merchant, with the note of Diminutive affixed to them, do signify, meanness and contemptibleness: So the same words with this mark of Augmentative, will denote eminency and considerableness, being proper to commend and set forth any thing for extraordinariness in its kind.

1. This
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

1. This mark may be applied to the names of Bodies. So

Sea  Ocean  Cord  Cable
Wave  Billow, Surge  Difh  Rope
Staffe  Stake, Batt  Spoon  Chargr
Twig  Pole  Hammer  Ladle
Branch  Bow, Arme of Tree  Wooden hammer  Sledge

2. It may be applied to such names as signify Qualities or Actions,

Hate  Abhor, Abominate, Detest  Paft  Antique, of old
Fear  Aghaft, Hideous, Dread, Terroir  Oblique  Steep
Anger  Rage, Wrath, Fury, Rave,  Vicious  Flagitious,
Grieve  Confusion  Dread  Heinous
Shame  Confutation  Paft  Proffigate
Wonder  Astonifh  Aftoniff  Greadines,
Malice  Rancor  Eagerines
Care  Anxiety, Solicitude  Eat  Eagerines
Willing  Aftoniff  Devour, Voracious
Defire  Forward  Drink  Caroufe, Quaff
Known  Long for  Spout  Swill
Ask  Notorious  Spat  Spawl
Labour  Adjure, Urge  Hot  Torrid, Swelter
Endeavour  Toile, Moile, Drudge  Pain  Soultry
Affirm  Beffir, Stickel, Strive, Coil  Price  Torment, Torture
Deny  Ado, Contend  Adorned  Preiiious, Costly
Affer  Aver, Avouch, Vouch  Adorned  Sumptuous, Dear
Sound  Loudnes, Noise  Bead  Brave, Gallant
Voice  Clamour, Roar, Cry  Pull  Gorgeous, Splendid

Diminutive. The second of these being directly opposite to the first, is of like extent and usefulness, and will not need any further explication but only by Instances.
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

1. Tis applicable to bodies and things. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Chamber</th>
<th>Cell, Cabin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>Nag</td>
<td>Tower</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>House</td>
<td>Pickerell, Jack</td>
<td>Sword</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed</td>
<td>Cottage</td>
<td>Gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door</td>
<td>Pallet</td>
<td>Stream</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain</td>
<td>Wicket</td>
<td>Prominence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin</td>
<td>Mizling, drizzling</td>
<td>Fosc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bladder</td>
<td>Tunicle, Cuticle</td>
<td>Script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dust</td>
<td>Vezicle</td>
<td>Piece</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branch</td>
<td>Atome, Mote</td>
<td>Ticket, Scrole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Images</td>
<td>Sprig</td>
<td>Whisk, Scrub</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babies, Puppets</td>
<td></td>
<td>Scrap, Crum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Tis applicable to Qualities and Actions. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hot</th>
<th>Tepid, Lukewarm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moist</td>
<td>Damp, Dank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Glimmering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot</td>
<td>Speck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wild</td>
<td>Skitterish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guilt</td>
<td>Smack, Tang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>Quatch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill</td>
<td>Smattering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handsome</td>
<td>Pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good</td>
<td>A little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More</td>
<td>Greater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many</td>
<td>More</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Cheap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Move</td>
<td>Wag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stumble</td>
<td>Trip</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt</td>
<td>Limp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fight</td>
<td>Fray, Scuffle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bite</td>
<td>Nibble</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Drink</th>
<th>Bibb, Sip</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cognition</td>
<td>Hint, inkling, intimation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doubt</td>
<td>Scruple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sin</td>
<td>Peccadillo, Failing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vomit</td>
<td>Puke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burn</td>
<td>Parch, Scorch, Sweat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boil</td>
<td>Parboil, reare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play</td>
<td>Daily</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep</td>
<td>Slumber, Nap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringing</td>
<td>Jingle, Tinkle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prayer</td>
<td>Ejaculation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comment</td>
<td>Glos, Notes, Annotated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contention</td>
<td>Jarring, Bickering</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Alate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Future</td>
<td>Shortly, soone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>Steep, slope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sum</td>
<td>Driblet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>Pittance, Scantling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggregate</td>
<td>Parcel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. This note may sometimes be applied in a Metaphorical sense to signify contemptibleness or littleness of value, as well as littleness of bulk. So the word Man with this note may signify either Dandiprast, Dwarf, Elf, Zany, Pigmy; or else Scrub, Sorry fellow, Companion, Jack. So the word Phyllitian with this note, will signify Mountebank, Quack-salter, Empyrick: And the word Merchant being so noted, will signify Pedler, Hackster, &c.

Yy

EXCESSIVE
These are joined upon account of opposition, the meaning of each being very obvious.
The former denoting all kind of excess; Particularly, 1. The redundant extreme in all qualities, or virtues together. 2. With such other notions as bear some kind of Analogy or resemblance to these in other things. As likewise, 3. The Nimity of any Quality or Action.

1. Of the first kind are such instances as these. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diligence</th>
<th>Double diligence</th>
<th>Modesty</th>
<th>Abjedness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Consideration</td>
<td>Double diligence</td>
<td>Abstinence</td>
<td>Maceration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heedfulness</td>
<td>Currature</td>
<td>Cleanliness</td>
<td>Finaleness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patience</td>
<td>Carking</td>
<td>Libertality</td>
<td>Niceness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constancy</td>
<td>Obstinatiy</td>
<td>Magnificence</td>
<td>Penuriousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge</td>
<td>Pertinacy</td>
<td>Frugality</td>
<td>Prodigality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudence</td>
<td>Curiosity</td>
<td>Liberality</td>
<td>Luxuryousness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderation</td>
<td>Craft</td>
<td>Magnificence</td>
<td>Riotoules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>Slightness, Neutrality</td>
<td>Courtesie</td>
<td>Fawning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fortitude</td>
<td>Rigor</td>
<td>Taciturnity</td>
<td>Shines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnanimity</td>
<td>Rightness</td>
<td>Gravity</td>
<td>Secrrility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meekness</td>
<td>Infolence</td>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>Formality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lentitude, fupor</td>
<td>Hope</td>
<td>Credulity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Presumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Of the second kind, these are some instances. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plane</th>
<th>Mountain</th>
<th>Parabola</th>
<th>Hyperbole</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oblique</td>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>Acute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present</td>
<td>Past</td>
<td>Ripenes</td>
<td>Over-ripe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous</td>
<td>Preceding</td>
<td>Equal</td>
<td>Superior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiet</td>
<td>Gibbous</td>
<td>Suficiency</td>
<td>Excess</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Of the third kind, there are these instances. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Esteem</th>
<th>Over-value</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Tedious, prolix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Opinionate</td>
<td>Over-weene</td>
<td>Old</td>
<td>Stale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Over-grown</td>
<td>Extension</td>
<td>Sprain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Load</td>
<td>Over-charge</td>
<td>Dunging</td>
<td>Scowring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adorned</td>
<td>Surcharge</td>
<td>Soon</td>
<td>Over-foon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet</td>
<td>Gay, Gaudy</td>
<td>Repetition</td>
<td>Bartology, Tautology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laugh</td>
<td>Lucious</td>
<td>Baked</td>
<td>Over-baked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haften</td>
<td>Giggle</td>
<td>Boiled</td>
<td>Over-boiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chide</td>
<td>Precipitate</td>
<td>Roasted</td>
<td>Over-roasted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The mark of Defect is in each particular correspondent to the Defect;

1. The deficient extreme in all kind Acts, Habits, Virtues, as may be seen by the opposites to those before-mentioned.

- Diligence
- Carefulness
- Confession
- Rashness
- Heedfulness
- Carelessness

2. Some kind of resemblance to this in other things.

- Plane
- Valley
- Oblique
- Transverse
- Present
- Future

3. The deficiency of any Action, or the under-doing of a thing.

- Esteem
- Under-value
- Opinionate
- Under-estimate
- Great
- Not sufficiently big

- Baked
- Under-baked
- Boyled
- Under-boyled

VII.

PERFECTIVE CORRUPTIVE

This pair may be of very general use for all kind of Actions and Things.

Besides those general notions referring to the measure and degrees of things in the two former pairs, it may be requisite to provide the like way for expressing the manner of them, as to Well or ill; Right or Wrong; as it should be, as it should not be. The first of these is in many Greek words expressed by the composition with ὑπο and ὁμό, and in English by Well and Right. So

- Figured
- Well-favoured
- Well come
- Come

- Advised
- Well advised
- Healthy

- Set right
- Understand
- Understand right

- Opportunity, Season, Good time
- Ufe

- State
- Humour
- Voice
- Lettering
- The

Table

- Event
- Prosper, Succeed, Speed
- State
- Good plight

- Those words
- Will figure
- Prove
- Debonair
- Euphony

- Orthography

Y y 2

The
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Corruptive. The second of these is sometimes expressed in English by composition with those Particles Dis. or Mis., or Un. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Colour</th>
<th>Dis-colour</th>
<th>Confer</th>
<th>Mist-confer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure</td>
<td>Dis-figure</td>
<td>Use</td>
<td>Mist-use, Abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place</td>
<td>Dis-place</td>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>Mist-lead, Seduce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order</td>
<td>Dis-order</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Mist-call, Nic-name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion</td>
<td>Dis-proportion</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Mist-fortune</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service</td>
<td>Dis-service</td>
<td>Mif-privation</td>
<td>Mist-chance, Mif-hap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temper</td>
<td>Dis-temper</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
<td>Mist-adventure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esteem</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opinion</td>
<td>Mif-privilege</td>
<td>Mif-privilege</td>
<td>Mif-privilege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Become</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
<td>Mif-become</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timely</th>
<th>Unseasonable, Untimely</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figured</td>
<td>Unfashioned, Defaced</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Unlucky, Unpropitious, Unhappy, Unfortunate, Unsuccessful, Sinister, Adverse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This mark may likewise serve to express the true notion of several other words, which are not usually thus compounded.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fancy</th>
<th>Caprichious,</th>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Jade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freakish,</td>
<td>Write</td>
<td>Scribble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ancestor</td>
<td>Conceited,</td>
<td>Cut, Carve</td>
<td>Whittle, Hack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jester</td>
<td>Degenerate,</td>
<td>Content</td>
<td>Male-content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temper</td>
<td>Humorist</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VIII. VOICE LANGUAGE

The first of these will by its composition serve to express those several words which are used for the Voices of divers Animals, or for the voices that are used in expressing sundry Actions or Affections. So.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lion</th>
<th>Roaring</th>
<th>Sparrow</th>
<th>Chirp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Neighing</td>
<td>Dog</td>
<td>Grunting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ass</td>
<td>Braying</td>
<td>anger</td>
<td>Barking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Bellowing</td>
<td>Whelp</td>
<td>Snarling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>Lowing</td>
<td>Frog</td>
<td>Yelping</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Bleating</td>
<td>Cock</td>
<td>Croaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf</td>
<td>Howling</td>
<td>Goose</td>
<td>Crowning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>Yelling</td>
<td>Owle</td>
<td>Gaggle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken</td>
<td>Cackle</td>
<td>Bee</td>
<td>Hoot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallow</td>
<td>Peep</td>
<td>Buz, Hum</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

This note may likewise be applied to such kind of voices as belong to several affections. So

Grudging  [Mutter, grumble, murmur
Grief     [Wail, mourn, moan
Anger     [Chafe, frown
Contention [Brangle, brawl, wrangle
Praise    [Plaudit

The second particular is paired with the former for its affinity to language: it. The proper of it is by its composition with the names of characters of several Countries or Nations, to express the notion of the Languages spoken by them. So the Character or word of English, Spanish, French, Italian, German, &c. with this affix, will determine these words to the signification of those Tongues or Languages: And the same note affixed to the name of any Tribe, may signify the Dialect of it. There seems to be least necessity of this Particle; and it might well be pared, if any more proper could be thought of, to supply the place of it.

VIII.

*MALE

2. *FEMALE

The second pair in this last Combination is for the distiction of such things as have Sex. And all those names of Animals or Relations, which are distinguishable only by their Sex, ought not to have any other distinction in their appellations but that of their Sex: So that whereas we say, Ram, Ewe, Top, Sow, &c. Father, Mother, Son, Daughter, &c. It would be more agreeable to the Philosophy of Speech, if these things were to be expressed a *Male* sheep, a *female* sheep, a male or female sow; a male or female Parent or Child, &c.

These marks are applicable

1. To kinds of Animals, of which there are such instances as these.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Man</th>
<th>Woman</th>
<th>Dog</th>
<th>Bitch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lion</td>
<td>Liones</td>
<td>Cock</td>
<td>Hen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse</td>
<td>Mare</td>
<td>Drake</td>
<td>Duck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bull</td>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>Gander</td>
<td>Goose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stag</td>
<td>Hind</td>
<td>Drone</td>
<td>Bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck</td>
<td>Doe</td>
<td>Milter</td>
<td>Spawner</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. To Relations of Persons, as in these instances. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brother</th>
<th>Sister</th>
<th>Widow</th>
<th>Widow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uncle</td>
<td>Aunt</td>
<td>King</td>
<td>Queen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nephew</td>
<td>Niece</td>
<td>Lord</td>
<td>Lady</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutor</td>
<td>Mistres</td>
<td>Master</td>
<td>Mistres, Dame</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servant</td>
<td>Sweet-heart</td>
<td>Man-servant</td>
<td>Maid-servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bridegroom</td>
<td>Bride</td>
<td>Abbot</td>
<td>Abbess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husband</td>
<td>Wife</td>
<td>Friar</td>
<td>Nun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batchelour</td>
<td>Maid</td>
<td>Sloven</td>
<td>Slut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TOung

[Whoremonger]
By the first of these is meant the young ones or _brood_ of any sorts of Animals, for which we have no proper word in English. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Horse</th>
<th>Colt, Foal, Filly</th>
<th>Dog</th>
<th>Puppy, Whelp</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cow</td>
<td>Calf</td>
<td>Cat</td>
<td>Kitlin, Chitt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer</td>
<td>Fawn</td>
<td>Cony</td>
<td>Rabbet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheep</td>
<td>Lamb</td>
<td>Hare</td>
<td>Liveret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goat</td>
<td>Kid</td>
<td>Hen</td>
<td>Chicken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hog</td>
<td>Pig</td>
<td>Frog</td>
<td>Tadpole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear</td>
<td>Cub</td>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By the second of these may be expressed such kind of names as do comprehend in them the notion of _Part_, under the several relations of 1. _Situation_. 2. _Proportion_. 3. _Figure_ or _Colour_. 4. _Use_.

1. Of the first kind there are such examples as these. So

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Fore</th>
<th>Prow, Beak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hinder</td>
<td>Poop, Stern</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Of the second are such instances as these.

- A second
- A fourth
- A tenth

And so a fourth part of a Circle is a Quadrant, a sixth part is a Sextant, &c.

3. Of the third kind there are such instances as these.

- Hand
  - Convex
  - Concave
- Leg
  - Fore
  - Hinder
- Egge
  - White
  - Yellow
  - Off-cut
  - White
  - Yolk
  - Segment
Chap. VII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

4. Of the fourth kind there are such examples as these.

- **Covering**
- **Stopping**
- **To be handed**
- **Bell**
- **Gun**
- **Shoo-fastning**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lid</th>
<th>Stopple</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Handle, Hasp, Helve, Hilt</td>
<td>Clapper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cock</td>
<td>Latchet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It may happen sometimes that two of these Transcendental Particles should concur to the composition of some words: In which case it will be worth consideration, whether it may not be more distinct to express one of them by an Integral, and the other by an Affix.

It may likewise deserve some farther inquiry, whether some of these Particles here nominated, may not be spared to make room for others more useful; as particularly those servile general notions of

- Continuing
- Discontinuing
- Permitting
- Hindering
- Facility
- Difficulty, as likewise, Flower, Fruits, Disease, &c.

I have been somewhat the longer in treating concerning these Transcendental Particles, because being for the most part new, and not all of them used in any one Language, they do thereupon stand in greater need of being more particularly and fully explained and discussed.

I have now done with the first part of Etymology, namely, concerning the formal differences or kinds of words, whether Integrals or Particles.
Concerning Natural Grammar: Part III.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Accidental Difference of words. I. Inflection. II. Derivation. III. Composition.

The next thing to be treated of is concerning the Accidental Differences of words, and amongst these

§ 1.

1. Concerning the Inflection of them, which doth consist in the several ways of varying the same word to sundry modes of significatio. This is not arbitrary, as it is used in several Languages; much less should the rules to this purpose, which belong to the Latins be applied to Vulgar Tongues, to which they are not suited (as many Grammarians use to do) but it ought to be founded upon the Philosophy of speech and such Natural grounds, as do necessarily belong to Language.

Integral words are all capable of Inflexion.

1. Noun Substantives are inflected in a threefold respect.

i. By Number, Singural and Plural, which being more Intrinsical to them, ought to be provided for in the Character or word it self, and not by an Affix.

2. By Gender, in things that are capable of Sex, which are naturally but two, Masculine and Feminine: These being less Intrinsical to the primary notion of the word, may be more properly expressed by affixes; and then the kind or species of every Animal (abstractedly from the respective Sexes of it) may be signified by the Radical word it self, without any sign of Sex, which will prevent much equivocalness.

3. By Cases, which is not so essential and natural to Substantives, as to be provided for in the word it self, by varying the Termination of it; For though this course hath been used in the Greek and Latin: yet neither do the Oriental Tongues, Hebrew, Chaldee, Arabic, &c. nor those Occidental of French, Italian, Spaniſh; nor I think dost any Modern Tongue in the world this way express them.

The true notion of the Nominative Case, is that which precedes the Verb, and the Accusative, that which follows the Verb; of which in speech that is suited to natural Structure and Syntax, there ought to be no other sign or note then the very order. As for the Genitivus Case, the proper notion of that, is its following another Substantive in regimine: But because the following Substantive is not always governed by that which precedes; as Urbis Roma, Rhenus Florianus, Taxus arbor, &c. therefore 'tis proper to have a Particle or Preposition for it, as our English (of) and (De) in the French, Italian, Spaniſh, which was treated of before. The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (ad) the Vocative by the Interjection of beſpeaking (O) and the Ablative Case by such a Preposition as denotes Formal or Instrumental case, or manner of Doing. So that the true notion of the Genitivus, Dative, Ablative Case, is nothing else but that obliquity in the sense of a Substantive, which is caused and signified by some Preposition annexed to it, as the Vocative is by an Interjection.

And
And besides these three ways of Inflexion, I have shewed before how Substantives are capable likewise of Active and Passive voice, and of Tenses.

Noun Adjectives need not have any note to express Number, Gender, Case, because in all these they agree with their Substantives; unless such Adjectives as are used Substantively, by reason of their composition with the Transcendental marks of Person, Thing, Time, Place, &c. In which case they have the same kinds of Inflexion with Substantives. But there is belonging to them,

1. A transverse Inflexion by degrees of Comparison, which may be best denoted by the extrinsical affixes of more, most; least, least.

2. An Inflexion by Voice Active and Passive, which makes them of the same nature with those words which we call Participles.

3. An Inflexion by Tenses. And though usually in the Latin there are but two Tenses, viz. Present and Future, in each voice of the Participle, Amans, Legens: Amaturum, Lectorum: Amans, Lector: Amandus, Legendus: excepting in some few words, Sequens; Sequentum, Sequuntur: Gaudens, Gavisus, Gavisurus: and of Cenaturn, which is used promiscuously both Actively and Passively; yet this is a defect in the Latin Tongue: For the natural notion doth render Participles as well capable of the Preter Tense; and accordingly the Greeks have τωσεν, τωσε, τωσεν, κατιδηλωσε, κατιδηλωσεν, κατιδηλωσεν: He that beats, he that hath beaten, he that will beat; he that is beaten, he that hath been beaten, he that will be beaten. The like would have been in Latin, if the Philosophy of Speech had been as well observed in the Institution of that Language.

Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflexion by degrees of Comparison. Amongst the Particles, there are only two that are capable of Inflexion; viz. the Copula, and Pronouns.

The Copula is inflected by Mode and by Tense; which I have sufficiently explained before: Only 'tis here to be noted, that besides those definite notions of time past, present, and to come, there is likewise Tempus Aeretitum, or indefinite time; and that whenever the Copula is used in materia necessaria, it ought to be understood as being indeterminate to any of those differences of time. So for such sayings, Homo est animal, Deus vivit, &c. there is no kind of time, whether past, present, or future, wherein these sayings are not equally true; so that the sense of such sayings is est, fuit, erit; vivit, vivit, vivit. And therefore it would be convenient to make some distinction for expressing this indefinite time.

Pronoun Substantives are inflected by Number and Gender, and by Case, as Noun Substantives are; besides that kind of improper Inflexion, whereby they are made Possessives, which is rather a kind of Derivation, and reduplicative, which consists only in the doubling of them for the greater Emphasis.

The other Particles are not capable of Inflexion, because they do not denote any Essence or Act, which is capable of several modes or respects, as Integrals, and two of the Particles do: but only the Circumstances or Modifications of other words; and therefore may be called indeclinable or invariable.
As to Derivation, there ought naturally to be but one kind of Root, from which the several differences of Integrals should be derived; and this should be a Noun Substantives, which signifies the Thing, or the Essence. If it be a Noun Substantive Nearer; then the first branches of it are Substantives Active and Passivae; after which succeed the Adjectives belonging to each of them, and then the Adjectives, which denote the Quality or Manner of being or doing. All which belong to one branch. Another branch is the Substantives Abstract, which have the same kind of derivations from them, as the former; as is more distinctly explained before.

As to the last accidental difference of words, viz. Composition. 'Tis to be noted, that the words of a Philosophical Language should be so fitted unto natural notions, that there should be little need of other compositions, besides those by Prepositions, Adverbs, and Transcendental Particles. But if this were desired for greater elegance and copiousness of Speech, it should be capable of any composition whatsoever, which may be signified in writing by some Hypen or mark of Union, to join the words compounded; and in Speech by pronouncing them together as one word, without changing the nature of either. So the word Idolatry is Idol-worship, &c.

CHAP. IX.

Of the second part of Grammar called Syntax.

As the first part of Grammar doth treat concerning the nature and differences of particular words: So the second part of Grammar, called Syntax, doth concern the proper way of Union or right Construction of words, into Propositions, or continued Speech. And this may be distinguished into two kinds. 1. That which is Customary and figurative: or 2. That which is Natural and regular.

1. That structure may be called Customary and figurative, which is used in the Phraseologies or forms of Speech, peculiar to several Languages, wherein words are put together according to a Metaphorical and tralititious sense of them; as in those Latin Phrases, Redigere in ordinem, which signifies, Privare magistratu; E medio tollere, for Occidere. And so for those English Phrases of Breaking a Jeff, Hedging in a Debt, Taking ones heels and flying away. Being brought to bed, Lying in, Being in Labour or Travail, &c. All which ought to be rendered according to the natural sense and meaning intended by those Phrases, which is observed in the regular Translation of any Language. And he that would go about to render such forms of Speech, according to the strict and natural sense of the words, could not reasonably expect to be understood in any other Language.

But besides those kinds of Metaphors which are peculiar to some Tongues, there are others of a more general use, which may be well enough retained in a Philosophical Language.

2. That
Chap. IX. Concerning Natural Grammar.

2. That structure may be called Regular, which is according to the natural sense and order of the words.

The General Rule for this order amongst Integrals is, That which governs should precede; The Nominative Case before the Verb, and the Accusative after; The Substantive before the Adjective: Only Adjective Pronouns being Particles and affixed, may without inconvenience be put indifferently either before or after. Derived Adverbs should follow that which is called the Verb, as denoting the quality or manner of the Act.

As for the Grammatical Particles, those which serve for the Inflection or Composition of words should naturally precede; and so likewise should other Adverbs, and Prepositions.

Transcendental Particles are to be joyned in composition at the ends of words, to vary their termination.

Besides the order required in Syntax, something ought to be subjoyned concerning the quantity of Vowels or Syllables, together with the several distinctions or interpositions to be observed betwixt words and sentences.

As for that part usually treated of in instituted Grammars, intitled Prosaia, concerning the quantity of Vowels, there needs not any thing to be said unto that here; because in a Philosophical Language every Vowel is supposed to be in the writing sufficiently distinguished in this respect; every long Vowel having a note or mark to signify its prolation.

The expressing of any one syllable in a word, with a little higher tune, and longer time than others, is to be exprest by an accent; as in the words, Consent, Contrive, Compone, Having, Wisdom, Fortune, Profit, Parentage, Privilege, Consider, Determine, &c.

The distinctions to be observed betwixt words and sentences, may refer either to 1. The time; or 2. The manner of pronouncing.

1. The first concerns those Pauses or intervals of rest to be observed in Pronouncing, which were anciently distinguished into three kinds; namely, Comma, Colon, Period. The first of these being marked with a point by the middle of the Letter; The second at the top; The last at the bottom. Unto these, latter times have added two others; namely, a mark to signify something intermediate betwixt Comma and Colon, intitled Semicolon; and something more then a full point, which is usually exprest by a greater distance betwixt the words, or by a Breach in the line.

The use of these Points is to direct what kind of pause is to be observed, and how the tenor or tone of the voice is either to be continued or to fall.

2. The manner of pronouncing words doth sometimes give them a different sense and meaning, and Writing being the Picture or Image of Speech, ought to be adapted unto all the material circumstances of it, and consequently must have some marks to denote these various manners of Pronunciation; which may be sufficiently done by these seven kinds of marks or Interpositions.
1. Parenthesis serves for the distinction of such an additional part of a sentence as is not necessary to perfect the sense of it, and is usually expressed in our Western Languages by the inclosing of such words between two curve lines ( ).

2. Parathesis, or Exposition, is used for distinction of such words as are added by way of explication of something preceding, and is usually expressed by inclosing such words between two angular lines; as [ ]

3. Erotesis, or Interrogation, is a kind of Period for the distinction of such sentences as are proposed by way of Question, and is usually thus marked ?

4. Exclamation, or Wonder and Exclamation, is a note of direction for raising the tone, upon occasion of such words as denote some vehement passion, and is noted thus !

5. Emphasis is used for the distinction of such word or words, wherein the force of the sense doth more peculiarly consist, and is usually expressed by putting such words into another kind of Character, as suppose the Italic.

6. Irony is for the distinction of the meaning and intention of any words, when they are to be understood by way of Sarcasm or Scoff, or in a contrary sense to that which they naturally signify: And though there be not (for ought I know) any note designed for this in any of the instituted Languages, yet that is from their deficiency and imperfection: For if the chief force of Ironies do consist in Pronunciation, it will plainly follow, that there ought to be some mark for direction, when things are to be so pronounced.

7. Hyphen is a note that signifies the uniting of two syllables or words into one, and may properly be used when two words are to be compounded together: It is usually expressed by two little strokes, thus (–)
Of Orthography. I. Concerning the doctrine of Letters: the Authors who have treated of this Subject. II. A brief Table of such simple sounds as can be framed by men. III. A further explication of this Table, as to the Organs of Speech, and as to the letters framed by these Organs.

Orthography is that part of Grammar, which concerns the doctrine of Letters, which being the most simple Elements of Speech, it ought therefore to be stated, that there may be a sufficient number of them to express all Articulate sounds, and not more then are necessary to this end. Much consideration is requisite to the right establishment of these, upon which account this subject hath been largely debated, by several Authors of great names and reputation for Learning; Besides those Famous Emperours, Caesar, and Otho, who both wrote upon this subject: Varro likewise, and Appian, and Quintilian, and Priscian, did bestow much pains upon the same enquiry, concerning the just number of Letters. And in later times, it hath been treated of with great variety of Opinions, by Erasmus, both the Scaligers, Lipsius, Salmasius, Vossius, Jacobus Matthias, Adolphus Matheranus, Bernardus Malinobot, &c. Beside several of our own Country-men, Sir Thomas Smith, Bullokar, Alexander Gill, and Doctor Wallis; the last of whom, amongst all that I have seen published, seems to me, with greatest Accuracy and subtlety to have considered the Philosophy of Articulate sounds. But besides such (whose considerations upon this subject are made publick) I must not forget to acknowledge the favour and good help I have had, to peruse from their private papers, the distinct Theories of some other Learned and Ingenious persons, who have with great judgment applied their thoughts to this enquiry; in each of whose Papers, there are several suggestions that are new, out of the common rode, and very considerable.

Letters may be considered according to their

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline
\textbf{Essence} \\
\textbf{Names} \\
\textbf{Order} \\
\textbf{Accidents} \\
\textbf{Affinity} \\
\textbf{Figure} \\
\textbf{Pronunciation} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The Essence of Letters doth consist in their Power or proper sound, which may be naturally fixed and stated, from the manner of forming them by the instruments of speech; and either is, or should be the same in all Languages.

What variety there is of these, may appear from the Distribution of them into their several kinds, according to the following Table, wherein it is endeavoured and aimed at, to give a rational account of all the simple sounds that are, or can be framed by the mouths of men.
§ II.

Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

The natural and arbitrary sounds are formed according to whether they are breathed from the mouth, nostrils, or the forepart or back of the mouth. The breath, therefore, proceeding from the nostrils, is made by a whistling through the mouth or the nostrils. If made by the mouth, the breath is intercepted by the upper part of the body and the breath is whistled through the nose.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence</th>
<th>Breath Made by Whistling through the Mouth</th>
<th>Breath Made by Whistling through the Noses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p, m</td>
<td>sh, th</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b, m</td>
<td>th, ssh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t, d</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d, t</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n, m</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l, m</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h, m</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f, v</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v, f</td>
<td>ch, sh</td>
<td>s, z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
- The breaths are formed according to whether they are breathed from the mouth, nostrils, or the forepart or back of the mouth.
- The breath, therefore, proceeding from the nostrils, is made by a whistling through the mouth or the nostrils.
- If made by the mouth, the breath is intercepted by the upper part of the body and the breath is whistled through the nose.

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Chap. X. Concerning Natural Grammar.

For the better explication of this Table, there are these two things to be considered: 1. The Causes of these Letters. 2. The Letters themselves.

1. In the Causes of Letters there are observable
   The Organs by which they are formed, either more Common: Lungs, Throat, Mouth, Nose.
   Peculiar.
   Passive
     Palate, according to the Inner or middle parts
     Teeth, either the Foremost
       Root or inner gums
       Top
       Lip, Upper
       Lower
   Active: whether the
     Tongue, according to the
       Root or middle
       Top
       Lips

The Actions of these Organs, whether by
   Appulse, of the
     Lips, either
       To one another
       To the tops of the teeth
     Tongue in respect of the
       Top of it to the Teeth, Tops
       their Roots or gums
       Root or middle of it, to the Palate
   Trepidation, or vibration; either of the
     Lips
     Tongue, whether Top
     Root or middle of it
   Percussion of the breath, between the
   Lips contracted
   Tongue, either the
     Top of it, applied to Tops
     the Roots of the Teeth
     Root or middle of it, applied to the inward palate.

These I conceive to be all the kinds of Actions and Configurations which the organs are capable of, in order to Speech.

What kind of Letters are framed by these, will appear in the next Table.
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

All simple letters may be distinguished into such as are five in number, according to degrees:

1. Greater, or moft properly Vowels, which may be distinguished into:
   a. Labial, being framed by an emission of the breath through the lips contracted,
      i. Left (O)
   b. Long, with the help of the tongue put into a concave posture long ways, the whistling or French (U)
   c. Lingual, the breath being emitted, when the tongue is put into a posture
      i. More concave, and removed at some distance from the palate (a)
      ii. Left concave or plain, and brought nearer the palate (e)
   d. Somewhat convex towards the palate (e)

2. Lesser, or of which it may be said, that they do somewhat approach to the nature of consonants, and are mediopositive, because when they are joined with any vowel to compose that which we call a diphthong, they put on the nature of consonants; and when they are not so joined, but used singly, they retain the nature of vowels, which is the reason why it hath been so much disputed among some learned men, whether they are to be reckoned amongst vowels or consonants.

These may be distinguished into:

1. Labial, by an emission of the breath through the lips, more contracted (y)
2. Lingual, when the breath is emitted between the middle of the tongue in a more convex posture, and the palate (e)
3. Guttural, by a free emission of the breath from the throat (y)

4. Mute, when the breath is emitted through the organs of speech, being in the same position as before; but without voice, to be distinguished as their three preceding correspondents, into:
   a. Labial (h) or (gh)
   b. Lingual (bi)
   c. Guttural (b)

Interception and mutation according to degrees:

1. Lesser, which because they have something vowelish in them, are therefore by some styled semivowels, being spiritious and breathed, whether labial, being pronounced through the
   a. Mouth, by
      i. Appendix of either lip to the opposite teeth, framing
         a. V. Sonorous
         b. F. Mute
      ii. Trepidation of the lips, like that sound which is used in the driving of cows, to which there is a correspondent
Concerning Natural Grammar.

Chap. X.

Dent mute, sometimes used as an Interjection of disdain.

Percolation of the breath, between both the lips contracted round-wise, which makes the vocal whistling sound, to which likewise there is a correspondent mute whistling: But neither of these two last pairs being of use in Language, they need not therefore have any Marks or Letters assigned to them.

Note: by an appulse; either of the lips against one another; or against the top of the & M. Sonorous.

Teeth, framing? HM. Mute.

Lingual; either in respect of the

Top of the Tongue; being pronounced through the

Mouth; by

Appulse, of the top of the Tongue, to the

Top of the Teeth: the breath being emitted through the middle of the

Mouth, fra-£ Dh sonorous,

ming? Th mute.

Formost part of the Palate; the breath being emit-

through the

Corners of the mouth, £L sonorous.

framing THI mute.

Trepidation or Vibration; against the inmost part of

of the Palate, £R. Sonorous.

framing HR. mute.

Percolation of the breath; between the top of the

the Tongue, and the roots of the Teeth, whether more

Subtle, fra-£, Z. Sonorous.

ming? S. mute.

Dense, fra-£, Zh. Sonorous.

ming? Sh. mute.

Note; by an appulse of the top of the Tongue to the

roots of the Teeth, £N. Sonorous.

framing THN. mute.

Root or middle of the Tongue; being pronounced through the

Mouth; by

Appulse; to the inward Palate, £Gh. Sonorous.

framing? Ch. mute.

Trepidation; which will frame a sound like the snarling of a dog, to which there is a correspondent mute, like that motion which we make in hawking, not necessary to be provided for by any Letter for Language.

Percolation of the breath between the root of the tongue and the inward palate; to which there is a correspondent mute, which makes a sound like the hifing of a Goose, not necessary to be provided for by any mark assigned to them for Letters.

Note; by an appulse of the root of the tongue to the inward

A a a palate,
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

palate, fra-5NG sonorous.
mìngNGH mute.

Greater, which do most partake of the nature of Consonants, and may be stilled non-spirituous or breathless, to be distinguished according to the active instruments of speech into

\{\begin{align*}
\text{Labial;} & \text{ Intercepting of the breath by closure of the Lips, fra-} \\
& \text{ming} \{B. \text{ sonorous.} \\
& \text{Lingual;} & \text{ in respect of the} \\
& \text{Top;} & \text{intercepting the breath, by an appulse to the bottom of the} \\
& \text{Teeth, fra-} & \text{D. sonorous.} \\
& \text{Root;} & \text{intercepting the breath, by an appulse to the inmost pa-} \\
& \text{late; fra-} & \text{G. sonorous.} \\
& \text{ming} \{C. \text{ mute.} \\
\end{align*}\}

These I conceive (so far as I can judge at present) to be all the simple sounds that can be framed by the Organs of Speech.
CHAP. XI.

Of Vowels.

Those Letters are called vocales, Vowels, in pronouncing of which by the Instruments of Speech, the breath is freely emitted; and they are therefore stiled Apert or open Letters. These may be distinguished either, 1. Formally, by their several Apertions, and the manner of configuration in the instruments of Speech required to the framing of them, which constitutes the distinct species of Vowels; or 2. Accordantly, by the quantity of time required to their prolongation, by which the same Vowel is made either long or short.

There are (I conceive) eight simple different species of Vowels, easily distinguishable, whose powers are commonly used. I cannot deny, but that some other intermediate sounds might be found; but they would, by reason of their proximity to those others, prove of so difficult distinction, as would render them useless; these eight seeming to be the principal and most remarkable periods, amongst the degrees of Apert sounds.

As for the third of the Labials, the g Gaulicum, or whistling u, though it cannot be denied to be a distinct simple vowel; yet it is of so laborious and difficult pronunciation to all those Nations amongst whom it is not used (as to the English) especially in the distinction of long and short, and framing of Diphongs, that though I have enumerated it with the rest, and shall make provision for the expression of it, yet shall I make less use of it, than of the others; and for that reason, not proceed to any further explanation of it.

It will be difficult to express the several powers of these Vowels by writing; Pronunciation being such a thing, quae nec scribitur, nec pinge-
tur, nec hauritur eam saeclis, nisi vido voce. And therefore the best way for the explaining of them, is by such known words as may be given for the instance of each of them. And as for the figure or writing of these four, which are not commonly esteemed to be distinct species of Vowels, I shall make choice to represent them by such Characters, as may seem least strange. That kind of power or sound that is, which is peculiar to each of these seven Vowels, may be easily understood by these following Instances:

- Short: Bót-tom, Fol-lh, Fot, Mot, Pol, Rod
- Long: Bought, Fall, Fought, Paule, Rawd
- Short: Batt, Val-le, Fatt, Mat, Pal, Rad-nor
- Long: Bate, Vale, Fate, Mate, Pale, Traede
- Short: Bett, Fell, Fet, Met, Pell, Red
- Long: Beate, Veale, Feate, Meate, Peale, Reade
- Short: Bitt, Fill, Fitt, Mit-te, Pill, Rid
- Long: Beele, Feele, Feete, Meete, Peele, Reede
- Short: Boke, Foale, Vote, Mote, Pole, Roede
- Short: Full, Fut, Pul
- Short: Boote, Foole, Foote, Moote, Poole, Roode
- Short: But, Full, Futt, Mutt-on, Pull, Rudd-er
- Long: A a a a

Amongst
Amongst these, the Vowels not commonly owned by us in writing, are these four, a, e, i, y. But that they are different species of Vowels, and have peculiar powers of their own, not expressible by any other Letters, (supposing every Letter as it ought) to be determined to one particular sound may sufficiently appear from the above mentioned, and several other instances. And that those two which are commonly used with us for different Vowels, namely, the third and the fifth, I, and U, as in the words Light, Late, are not simple Vowels, but Diphthongs, I shall shew afterwards.

Though the Vowel (o) do not admit of any instance in our Language, wherein it is used short, nor the Vowel (y) wherein it is used long; yet there are naturally such differences of these Vowels, as well as of the rest. Suppose a long Vowel to be divided into two parts; as Bo-ote, pronounce it then with half the time, and it must make the short Vowel Bo-ta. And thus on the contrary, doubling the time of a short Vowel as By-yt, will render it Long; which may serve to explain how these Vowels naturally are capable of being made both long and short; though by reason of general disgust amongst us, such differences would at first seem somewhat difficult, and not easily distinguishable.

The Vowel (a) is placed first; partly partly in conformity with other Alphabets, and because 'tis the most Apert amongst the Lingual-palatal Vowels. 'Tis expressed by this Character, because being one of the Greek Letters, 'tis more commonly known. 'Tis framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the Tongue and the Palate; the tongue being put into a more concave posture, and removed further off from the palate.

The Vowel (e) is framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate; the upper superficies of the tongue being rendered less concave, and at less distance from the palate.

The Vowel (o) is framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being brought to some small degree of convexity.

The Vowel (i) is expressed by this Character, because 'tis the most simple figure; and therefore doth best suit with the most acute Letter; as likewise, because this Letter, amongst many other Nations is already used and pronounced according to the sound which is here intended. 'Tis framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the tongue and the concave of the palate, the upper superficies of the tongue being put into a more convex posture, and thrust up near the palate.

The Vowel (e) is the first, and most apert of the Labials; being framed by an emission of the Breath, betwixt the Lips, a little drawn together and contracted.

The Vowel (a) is the second of the Labials, requiring a greater contraction of the Lips. 'Tis expressed by this Character, which is used in Greek for α, Diphthong; because commonly that Diphthong, as also the French on is pronounced in the sound of this simple Vowel.

The Vowel (y) is wholly Gutural, being an emission of the breath from the throat, without any particular motion of the tongue or lips. 'Tis expressed by this Character which is already appropriated by the Welsh for the picture of this sound.
The difference betwixt long and short Vowels, should alwais be written as well as pronounced, that is, there should be some Note or Mark to express when a Vowel is to be used long.

These eight Letters before enumerated, I conceive to be so many distinct species of Vowels, formally different in respect of their Powers, and though I cannot at present think of any other besides, yet having formerly, upon new considerations, and suggestions, so often changed my thoughts upon this enquiry, I dare not be dogmatical about it, or assever confidently, that there neither are, nor can be any more: For who knows how many other minute differences of Apiration may be now used, or hereafter found out, by others, which practife and custom may make as easy and indistinguishable to them, as these are to us? Besides that the measure of Apiration (as is well observed) must be like continued quantity, divisible in infinitum. Only this (I think) may be safely affirmed, that the establishment of Vowels here mentioned, will serve much better to express all articulate sounds, than can be done by any of the ordinary Alphabets now in use.

I cannot but animadvert here on the by, upon that Argument which Capellus, and others do much insist upon, against the Antiquity of the Hebrew Points, or Vowels; Because (say they) the making of so many, is an injudicious, and irrational invention, for which there is no real ground; there being in nature, and amongst other Languages, but five distinct Vowels, and not fourteen: And therefore they conclude the Invention of them to be new, and not of any great Antiquity.

To speak freely in this case (without interposing as to the main state of the Question) This Reason doth not seem to be of any force. Though the Conclusion they infer should be true, yet, this Argument urged for it, is false, both as to the Consequence, and Antecedent. The Imperfections and Defects of any Invention, do rather argue the Antiquity, than the Novelty of it; there being much time and experience required to the perfecting any invention: And it would rather follow, that because they are imperfect, therefore are they more like to be Ancient. But besides, the Hebrew Vowels will upon consideration, be found to be a contrivance full of more than ordinary Accuratness, founded upon the Philosophy of Articulate sounds, and may without any force be applied to the number here established: Excepting the French (u).

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{a} & \text{ Long } & \text{a} & \text{ Long } & \text{e} & \text{ Long } & \text{e} & \text{ Long } \\
\text{Short } & \text{ Short } & \text{ Short } & \text{ Short } & \text{ Long } & \text{ Long } & \text{ Long } & \text{ Short } \\
\end{align*}
\]

And though there be no distinct Character for \( \text{a} \) short, and \( \text{y} \) long, perhaps that Language as well as the English seldom using such distinction in those sounds; yet is (\( \text{e} \)) sometimes in that Language used in stead of a short Vowel, and (\( \text{e} \)) for a long Vowel.

The use of Schwa in the Hebrew, is to direct the joyning of such Consonants together, as would otherwise be of very difficult, pronunciation, and not easily unite, as in the words אֶלֶף and תְּלֵב, which should
should be pronounced lmodh and mloch, but because LM and ML, will not of themselves coalesce, therefore is schevab interposed, which being rapidly pronounced (and that probably as our short y) does not seem to make any distinct Syllable.

So that it seems much more colourable to infer the Novelty of the Hebrew Points, from the Accuratenes, than from the injudiciousness of their contrivance.

**CHAP. XII.**

**Of Consonants.**

Those Letters are titled Consonants, in the pronouncing of which the Breath is intercepted, by some Collision or Closure, amongst the Instruments of Speech: And for this reason are they titled Clausa Literae, as the Vowels are Aperta.

The common distinction of these into Semi-vowels and Mutes, will not upon a strict enquiry be adequate. And therefore I do rather chuse to distribute them into these three kinds;

1. apnoi Madd, Spirituous, or Breathed.

2. iepowpe, (if I may use that word) Semi-spirituous, or half Breathed.

3. npnoi Madpe, Non-spirituous, or Breathless.

1. By Spiritous, or Breathed, are meant such Consonants, as require to the framing of them a more strong emission of the Breath, either through the Mouth.

The Consonants which are to be breathed only through the Nose, may be again distinguished into 1. Sonorous, as M. N. Ng.

Both these kinds, as likewise those that follow through the Mouth, have some imperfect sound of their own, without the joyning of any Vowel with them; though the sonorous only be Vocal; and the mute fort are only a kind of Whisper.

By Sonorous, are meant, such as require some voice or vocal sound, to the framing of them.

By the Mutes of these, are meant other Letters of the same configuration, pronounced with a strong emission of the Breath, without any Vocal sound.

(m) is mingius, the natural sound of Lowing, when the Lips are shut, and the sound proceeds out of the Nose. 'Tis counted of difficult pronunciation in the end of words: For which reason, the Latin Poets cut it off in Verse, when it comes before a Vowel in the next words: And the Greeks do not terminate any word with it.

(N) is Tinnitus, when the breath is sent out, the Limbus of the Tongue being fixed towards the Gums, or bottom of the upper Foreteeth. In the pronouncing of this, the breath is emitted only out of the Nose, which makes it differ from (L). 'Tis counted a pleasant and easy
Concerning Natural Grammar.

Case Letter, which may perhaps be the reason why this Letter N, and L, and E, are for the most part, both in Greek and Latin immutable, both in Declensions and Conjugations.

(Ng) is framed by an appulse of the Root of the Tongue towards the inner part of the Palat. The sound of it may be continued simple, as well as any other; which makes it evident to be a single letter, and not a compound of n and g, as we usually write it: Thus the word Anguis, in the true spelling of it, should be writ A, ng, G, v, v, s, s. The Hebrew y is supposed by divers Authors, but I think groundlessly, to be of this power. I know several things may be said, to render it probable, that the power here intended, may be sufficiently expressed, by a more soft and light manner of pronouncing the letters N & G compounded together: But I rather incline to reckon it a simple and distinct Letter.

To the Sonorous letters of this kind, there are three Mutes of affinity, bu, bu, bung, which are formed when the breath is emitted through the Instruments of Speech, in the same position respectively as in the former, but without any Vocal Sound. The two first of these are in use amongst the Welb and Iris: And the last of them, in the opinion of Bellarmin, and some other Grammarians, is rather the true found of the Hebrew y.

2. The Spiritous Consonants to be breathed through the Mouth, are likewise of Sonorous, V. Dh. L. R. Z. Zh.

two kinds, F. Mute, F. Th. hL, hR. S. Sh.

(V) is the same with that which we call V Consonant: 'Tis of the same power which is commonly ascribed to B aspirated, or rather interspaced. So the Western Jews pronounce their Letter (2) when not Dageshated. And 'tis observed that in Ancient Monuments amongst the Latins, these two Letters have been often put for one another: And that in some words, where the fene hath been very much varied by this change, so Acerbus for Acervus: Veneficium for Beneficium. The power of this Letter was first expressed among the Latins by the Digamma, epsilon, (f) (so filied for its Figure, not its Sound), which is now the Character for the Letter (F) but had at first the power of the Consonant (V) and was written in Claudium his time inverted, as DidAli, AMPLIAAJIT. This Letter is framed by a kind of straining or percolation of the Breath, through a Chink between the lower lip and upper teeth, with some kind of Marmure.

(F) is the correspondent Mute to this: 'Tis framed by the same kind of position of the Lip and Teeth, and percolation of the Breath betwixt them, with this only difference, that as the former was with some kind of Vocal Sound, so this is wholly mute. This seems to be such an interspaced of the Letter (P) as (V) is of (B). 'Tis aniverable to the Greek (σ). And though several of the Greek words with (σ) are rendered in Latin by Ph, as Philopodia, Sophista, &c. yet the Italians write Filosofia, Sofista, &c. and some other words are rendered in Latin, as φυγα, φυς, &c. What that dilutenesse, which Φσια is more proper to F, than to σ, I understand not; nor is it easy to guess at the meaning of that in Cicero, concerning Fundanum, and Fundanum, unless perhaps it be, as Lipsius guesses, of pronouncing it as Pfundanum, or else as P-hundanum.

(Db)
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

(Dh) and its correspondent Mute (Th) are of that power which we commonly ascribe to the Letters D, & T, aspirated or incrasphated. And though these two Powers are commonly used by us without any provision for them by distinct Characters, yet our Ancelors the Saxons had several Letters to express them. They represented (Dh) by this mark (®) as in Fa®er, Mo®er, xe®er, &c. And (Th) by this mark (ª) as efª, pick, fapª. And 'tis most evident that the sounds of them (though we usually confound them, under the same manner of writing) are in themselves very distinguishable, as in these Examples.

Dh. Th.
Thee, this, there, thence, that, think, thine, thigh, thing, thistle, thessis, thanks, thought,
tho®e, though, thou, thy, thine, throng, thrive, thrult.
Father, Mother, Brother, Lea®her, Weather, Feather.
Smooth, Seeth, Wreath, Be®queath.

These Letters are framed by a percolation of the Breath through a kind of Chink betwixt the tongue and upper teeth, the first with some kind of vocal sound, the other wholly mute.

(Gb) and its Correspondent (Cb) are both of them framed by a vibration of the root or middle of the tongue against the Palate, the former being vocal, and the other mute. They are each of them of difficult pronunciation: The first is now used by the Iri®b, and was perhaps heretofore intended by the spelling of those English words, Right, Light, Daughter, Enough, Thorough, &c. Though this kind of sound be now by dilute lost amongst us, the latter of them (Cb) is now used amongst the Welsh, and was perhaps heretofore intended by the Greek Letter (χ). Neither of them is easily imitable by any mouth not trained up to the practice of them.

(L) is Clanger. 'Tis formed by an appulse of the Tip of the tongue to the Palate, and then forcing out the Breath. 'Tis esteemed fatellima & liquidissima Literarum; in the pronouncing of which, most Nations do agree.

(Lb) or (bL) the correspondent Mute to this, is much used by the Welsh: They seem to form it as the other (L) only by abating the voice, and a more forcible emission of the Breath, as is used in all other mute letters of the Spirituous kind.

(R) is ffridor vel sfrurus: 'Tis called from the snarling of Dogs, Litera Canina: 'Tis made by a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue being vibrated against the palate; for which, they who are disabled, by reason of the natural infirmity of their tongues, which is called ῥεγυμενη, Balbus, do commonly pronounce in stead of it, the letter (L) which is of a more soft and eafic found. Demotbenes, Alcibiades, Aristotle, Scaliger, the Fathers, are said to have laboured under this Infirmity.

(Rb) or (bR) the correspondent mute to this, is made by a forcible emission of the breath, through the instruments of Speech in the same position as for the Letter (R) but without any vocal sound. 'Tis the same with the Greek (ι) and much in use amongst the Welsh.

(Z)
Concerning Natural Grammar.

(2) is by some filed (s) molle. 'Tis properly the Greek (ξ) and the Hebrew (י). 'Tis framed by an apple of the tongue towards the upper Teeth or Gums, and then forcing out the breath from between the tongue and the upper teeth, with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of hissing, mixed with some kind of murmur, 

apamq; συφυρον περσιλεύμα: 'Tis of the same affinity with S, as B with P, D with T, and G with C. That double Letter in the Hebrew (ב) which is by some accounted equivalent to this, is of a quite different power, as were easy to illustrate by several examples.

(3) the correspondent mute (though it be commonly reckoned for a semivowel) is framed as the former, but without any vocal found. 'Tis named Sibilus. The power of it is the natural sound of Hissing; for which reason 'tis called Litera Serpentina. The Hebrews have two Characters for this Letter, besides two others for its Allies. Among the Persians all words that signify Grandeur and Magnificence, are said to be terminated with it: Though others condemn it for a harsh, unpleasing, quarelling Letter. Messala Corvinus, a great man, and a famous Orator among the Romans, is said to have writ a particular Treatise against this Letter, much esteemed of amongst learned men. And Pindar likewise writes an Ode against it, veris ab eo, wherein there was no word that had any S in it. The diffusibility of pronouncing this Letter, is called Blefias, Lysing, when 'tis corruptly sounded like (ח). (2b) the sonorous Consonant, and (8b) its correspondent mute, are framed by a percolation of the breath, between the tongue rendered concave, and the teeth both upper and lower: The first being vocal, the other mute. Though they are not provided for commonly by distinct and simple Characters, yet are they distinct and simple letters; both of them facil and common: The first amongst the French, who express it by 1, as in the word Jean, &c. and is easily imitable by us; And though the other did once cost 42000 men Judges 13. 6, their lives, for not being able to pronounce it, yet is it of common use with many Nations.

2. By Semispiritious or half breathed Consonants, are meant such as are accompanied with some kind of vocal murmur, as B, D, G. whereas

3. Those are filed non-spiritous or breathless, which are wholly mute; as, P, T, C.

(B and P) are framed when the breath is intercepted by the closure of the Lips; the first of them being more soft, with some kind of murmur, the other more hard and wholly mute.

(D and T) are commonly framed, by an appulse or collision of the top of the tongue against the teeth, or upper gums; the first being more soft and gentle, with some kind of murmur, the other wholly mute.

(G and C) are framed more inwardly, by an interception of the breath towards the throat, by the middle or root of the tongue, with such a kind of difference between them, as there is between the two former pairs.
Of Compound Letters, whether Vowels, Consonants,

Besides these simple Letters before enumerated, there are others commonly used, which may be called Compound, both Vowels and Consonants.

The Compound Vowels are called commonly Didphongs, or Trip-tones, or Bifonsa in Latin; but because the signification of these words may as well agree with double Consonants, therefore others would have them called Bi-vocales, or Trivocales. Jacobus Matthias in his Treatise of Literis, and our learned Gataker, in a particular Discourse to this purpose, do earnestly contend that there are no such things as Diphongs. Their principal Arguments depend upon this Supposition, That (and s) (which are necessary Ingredients to the framing of all usual Diphongs) are Consonants, the same with y and w. Others would have them to be of a middle nature, betwixt Vowels and Consonants; according to which Opinion I have already described them. From whence the Reason is clear, why these Vowels concur to the making of Diphongs, because being the most contrast of Vowels (as is also the Vowel (y) of which more hereafter,) They do therefore approach very near to the nature of Litera clausa, or Consonants; there being no Transition amongst these, either from one another, or to the other intermediate sounds, without such a kind of motion amongst the Instruments of speech, by reason of these different Aperitions, as doth somewhat resemble that kind of Collision required to the framing of Consonants.

Several Languages use several kinds of these Diphongs, but how many there are in nature, may be easily collected by the former division of Vowels (supposing that to be according to nature) One of these two Vowels: or s must be an ingredient into all usual Diphongs, either as or Subjoyned.

1. These Vowels, and s may be preposed in this mixture before each of the other; in which case they will have the same power that we commonly ascribe to y and w, and will frame these twelve Diphongs.

| a | yall, yawne | ax | wall |
| a | yate yarrow | a | wale |
| e | yet yellow | e | well |
| o | yoke | o | woe |
| u | young | u | wone, worse |

2. They
Chap. XIII. Concerning Natural Grammar.

2. They may be subjuncted to each of the other; as in these Instances:

- as boy
- as aw
- as ey
- as ex hew
- as o o
- as u

\( \gamma \) our English (i) in bite, \( \gamma s \) owr, owle.

3. They may be both preposed and subjuncted to themselves and to one another.

- as yee
- as you
- as woo
- as wee

As for the other intermediate Vowels being preposed before one another, they will not afford any coalescing sounds that are easily distinguishable. E being preposed before \( a, e, o, y \), will scarce be distinguished from \( a, e, o, y \). A, before E, will be but as \( a \), before \( a, o, u \), it will not coalesce into a plain sound. The same likewise may be said of the other Vowels, \( a, o \). So that of this kind the whole number is twenty four. And this I conceive to be a sufficient enumeration of the natural Diphongs.

I cannot deny but that other Diphongs may be made by the mixture of the Vowel (\( \gamma \)) which were perhaps in use amongst the Jews, and express by (\( \gamma \)) But being now, as I think, generally diffused amongst other Nations, and for that reason very difficult to be pronounced, I shall not therefore take any further notice of them.

When two Vowels are put together by way of Diphong, so as to coalesce in one Syllable, 'tis necessary that there should be some Note or Mark in their Characters, to signify their conjunction, as is usual in some of the Greek and Latin Diphongs; as \( a, e, o, u, \alpha, \varepsilon \), \( \alpha, \) \( \varepsilon \), Otherwise there can be no certainty, whether the word be to be pronounced as a Monosyllable, or Dissyllable, as in D-u-cl, Duel, Sw-et, Swet.

'Tis a common Assertion amongst Grammarians, Priscian, Quintilian, and others, That no one syllable can consist of three Vowels, and consequently that there can be no Tripophongs; which I conceive to be founded upon the former mistake; namely, that \( a \) and \( u \) are to be used as Consonants: For 'tis evident, that each of these may coalesce with every one of the first Diphongs, as \( a a, y a, a u, w a, w e, e a, y e, \gamma a, \gamma u, \gamma e, \gamma w \), in wise, wight, qui, &c.

The compound Consonants are usually distinguished into such as are aspirated.

1. Those are fluted aspirated, which seem to be mixed with (H) and are usually so written: as \( \theta, \sigma, \chi, \vartheta \). But in propriety of speech, if aspiration be defined to be an impetus of Breathing, then these Consonants cannot so fitly be said to be aspirated, but rather incrraffated by

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{B b b 2}
\end{array}
\]
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Comprehension of the breath in framing of them. Though not only the European Nations do at this present express them by this mixture of (H,) but it was likewise the opinion of the Antients, as may appear; because before those Letters & χ, were invented by Palamedes, the Grecians were wont to express the power of them, by adding the aspiration H, to Τ, Ν, Κ. Yet 'tis very plain, that each of these Consonants esteemed to be aspirated, are simple Letters; because in the prolongation of them, the same found doth still continue, and therefore they ought not to be reckoned amongst the mixed Letters.

2. Double Consonants are such as are compounded of some of the other Letters, and for the Compendium of writing, are in several Languages expressed by single Characters, and reckoned in the Alphabet as if they were distinct species of simple Letters. Such are in the Latin Alphabet Q, X, and the double Letter Z, whose power is the same as DS, or TS. To which Claudius Caesar would have added an Antisigma in this form (ﺨ) which should have had the power of the Greek cap. 21.

As for the Letter Q, 'Tis commonly granted to be a Compound of C and U, for which reason, in many ancient Books, the Letter V was not written after Q, as being involved in it; so quis, quae, qid. But what kind of V this should be, is much debated. Some would have it to be the Consonant, against which Joseph Scaliger argues, that then it would not be pronounceable, being of near affinity to F, quis, for quis. But upon consideration, it will be found to be the Letter ζ coalescing into a Diphthong with the subsequent Vowel, causing, being the same with quam.

What the true Original is of (J) Consonant, and that power which we give to (Ch) in the words Charity, Chefs, Chosen, Chink, &c. is a question men have much differed about. 'Tis evident that neither of them are single Letters, because in the prolongation of them, we do not end with the same found with which we begin. As for that Conjecture, that I Consonant may be expressed by dz, dzyndyzer, Ginger, dzudzy, Judge; or else that this sound is compounded of the Consonants dz, as dzoy for joy; dynte, gente, lodging for loading. And so for the power that we ascribe to Ch, that it may be sufficiently expressed by Ty, as ortyard, for Orchard, rysys, for riches; These I think need not any particular refutation. It seems to be plain, that J Consonant is a Compound of D, and Zh and Ch of T, and Sh.

As for the other three Consonants, that are reckoned in the common Alphabet, K, W, Y, enough hath been said to prove them unnecessary. If C be used alwais in its proper power (as every Letter ought) then K must needs be superfluous; and therefore the Well who use C only for one kind of sound, have no K. And as for the Letters W, Y, their power is the same with that of the Vowels, and as will evidently appear when they are rapidly pronounced before any other Vowel by way of Diphthong, so as to make but one Syllable; we, war, war, saim swim, Yes, oke yoke, nth youth. The words young and yonker being originally of the Dutch, are by them written junk junker.

And as for the Aspirations, wheele, where, when, &c. our Forefathers the Saxons, did antiently prefix the Aspirations before the vowels;
els: as hul, huer, huen, which will in pronunciation be of the very same sound and power, wherein these words are now used, and therefore is more natural and proper than the common way of writing.

According to this establishment, the simple Letters will be thirty four, whereof eight are Vowels, and twenty six Consonants, besides twenty four Diphthongs.

The Greek Letters are said to have been at first only 16; namely, \( \varepsilon, \rho, \theta, \zeta, \iota, \kappa, \lambda, \mu, \nu, \omicron, \pi, \tau, \sigma, \tau, \theta \). To which Palamedes Gram. cap. 18. is said to have added the three Aspirates Θ, Ψ, Χ. Epicharmus the Sicilian the double Letters ζ, η, ι, ι, and Simonides the two long Vowels ι and α. Notwithstanding which, that Alphabet is still in several respects defective.

What Theodorus Bibliander suggests in his Tract de racione communi omnium Linguarum, that all sounds both articulate, and inarticulate, may sufficiently be expressed by 13 Letters, and an Aspiration, viz. the five ordinary Vowels, & E, G, D, L, M, N, R, S, is so very irrational, that I cannot think it needs any particular confusion.

As for those other new Alphabets that are proposed by Sir Thomas Smith, Bullokar, Alex. Gill, they do none of them give a just enumeration of the simple Elements of speech, but what by the mixture of long and short Vowels, which do not differ specifically, together with the insertion of double Letters, they do too much increase the number of them. Besides that some other Letters are left out and omitted.

According to this establishment of Letters, if the Lords Prayer or Creed were to be written according to our present pronunciation of it, they should be each of them thus Lettered.

**The Lords Prayer.**

\[ \text{Yār fādher hīsth art iñ hēven, halloēd bi dhysi nām, dhysi cingdym cym, dhysi wil bi dyn, iñ erth az it iz in hēven, giv ys dhis dai yār daili bred, and fargiv ys yvr trespavez az i fargiv dhem dhat trespal against ys, and led ys net inta temtation, byty deliver ys fran jivil, far dhyn iz dhe cingdum, dhe pȳter and dhe glari, far ever and ever, Amen.} \]

**The Creed.**

\[ \text{Yī blīv in Gād dhe fādher almyttī māker of hēven and erth, and in Dzhefsys Cysi t huq ouli syn yar Lord, haw waz conxēv byt dhe hōl Gōft, bān df dhe Virgū Mārī, syffered ynder Panfīys Puȳlat, waz crīfsēd and byrīed. Hī defendēd inta hel, dhe thyrḍ dar hōl rōf agan fram dhe dēd. Hī aßfendēd inta hēven, hōw ḫī fīttēh ḫr dhe ryn hand of Gād dhe fādher, fram hēn ḫr ḫī cing t dzhefydhz dhe cāc dhe dēd. Yī blīv in dhe hōl Gōft, dhe hōl catholic thyrthal, dhe cōmmūntēs of Saints, dhe fargevīnes ḫar, de resȳrrections of dhe bady, and iyīf everlaltīng. Amen.} \]

Thus much may suffice, concerning the Forms, Esences, or Papers of the several Letters.
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Accidents of Letters. 1. Their Names. 2. Their Order. 3. Their Affinities and Opposition. 4. Their Figure, with a twofold Instance of a more regular Character for the Letters, the latter of which may be filed Natural. 5. Of Pronunciation. 6. Of the several letters disused by several Nations.

Something ought briefly to be added concerning the Accidents of Letters, viz. their 1. Names. 2. Order. 3. Affinity. 4. Figure. 5. Pronunciation.

§ I.

Names

1. Of their Names. Letters being of themselves the most simple Elements of Speech, ought therefore to be expressed by the most simple names, and such as do signify their several Powers: In which respect, the Roman Alphabet used in these Western parts of the world, hath an advantage above other learned Languages, wherein the Vowels are no otherwise named than by their own sounds, as A, not Aleph or Alpha; much less have they distinct names for long and short Vowels, as Kamets, Kametsiculph, &c. And those which they reckon as the two kinds of Consonants, Semi-vowels and Mutes, are likewise distinguished in their very Names. The Vowels being preposed in those which they call Semi-vowels, e, em, en, ar, and subjoined in the Mutes, be, ce, de, ge, pe, te.

As for the other Letters before mentioned, which have a Right to be put in the Alphabet; they may be thus named: The Sonorous ones, Eng, EV, Edh, Egh, EZ, EZh. The Mute ones, Hne, Hne, Hnge, Fe, The, Che, HLE, HRE, SE, She.

§ II.

Order.

2. The most proper and natural Order of the Letters, I conceive to be the same in which they have been before treated of. Vowels should be reckoned up by themselves, as being a distinct kind, and first, both for their priority in Nature, Necessity, and Dignity. If the order of these were to be regulated from the Instruments of Speech, then u, o, y, should be first, as being Labial, and a, a, e, t, next, as being Lingual, or Linguapalatal, and y last, as being Gutural. Scaliger would have A and O to be acknowledged for the first Vowels, as being Somi amplissimi. The next E, I, as being of a middle found, and the last U, as being Somi obscurissimi. That which to me seems the most proper Method, is to reckon them up according to their Degrees of Aperation: Only in conformity with the common Alphabets, I begin with the Linguals, a, a, e, t, o, u, y.

Amongst the Consonants, the Sonorous should precede, as approaching nearest to the nature of Vowels. And amongst them, if those that are breathed through the Nose do precede, M must be the first, as being Labial; N next, as being Dental; and then NG, as being Linguapalatal. Next, those that are breathed through the Mouth, according to this order, V, Dh, Gh, L, R, Z, Zh. The first being Labial, the next Dental, the others Lingu-dental, or Linguapalatal. Next should
Chap. XIV. Concerning Natural Grammar.

should follow the Spiritous Consonants that are Mutes, and first those pronounced through the Nose, HM, HN, HNG, then those pronounced through the Mouth, F, TH, CH, hl, hr, Sh. Then the semi-spiritous Consonants, B, D, G. And lastly, the non-spiritous, or breathless Consonants, P, T, C.

3. The Affinity of Vowels each to other is not difficult to determine, a and a of a middle sound, e and o of a more acute, o and u of a more grave tone. If they were to be opposed to one another, this distribution would be most natural, (æ) (æ) (æ æ) (æœ) (æœ) and so vice versa, (ı) (ı) (ıı) (ıı) (ıı) (ıı)

The Affinity amongst the Consonants most obvious is this, (M, HM) (N, HN) (NG, HNG, f) (V, F) (Dh, Th) (Gh, Ch) (L, HL) (R, HR) (Z, S) (Zb, Sh) (BP) (DT) (GC)

4. Though all Nations do or should agree in the same power and sound of the Letters, yet they differ very much in those Figures and Figure: Character, whereby they represent them in writing according to those divers Alphabets that are received in the world: Amongst which, though some are much more convenient than others, yet none of them seem contrived upon a Philosophical ground. In the framing of such a Literal Character, these Conditions ought to be observed:

1. They should be the most simple and facil, and yet elegant and comely as to the shape of them.

2. They must be sufficiently distinguished from one another.

3. There should be some kind of suitableness, or correspondence of the figure to the nature and kind of the Letters which they express.

It is not either necessary or convenient in the framing of a Language to make use of all the Letters belonging to the Alphabet; but it is sufficient that such only be made choice of, as are most easy and pleasant in the pronunciation and sound of them. But though it be not needful to introduce all the Letters into the common use of a Language; yet it is most necessary that some way should be provided for representing the powers of all the simple Letters, because without this, there can be no way to express the proper names used in several Languages, whether of Places, or Persons, &c. as England, London, Oxford, John, Mary, &c. There being frequent occasion in discourse to mention the names of such Individuals: And these being nothing else but such words or sounds as men have agreed upon to signify such particular places or persons, must therefore be expressed by such Letters as make up these sounds. And though this real Character here treated of (as it is made effable) may serve for most of them, yet because there are several others not this way provided for, therefore may it be proper to offer some distinct Alphabet of Letters. Of which, I had provided several Instances and Examples agreeable to the Rules above mentioned. But I shall at present (because I would not too much digress) let down only two, which to me seem considerable in their several kinds. The former being more facil and simple, the other more complicate; but with this advantage, that it hath in the shape of it some resemblance to that Configuration which there is in the Organs of speech upon the framing of several Letters. Upon which account it may deserve the name of a Natural Character of the Letters.

The Letters according to the first design, are represented in the following Table, consisting of 31 Ranks and 15 Columns.
Chap. XIV. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The first Rank doth contain the Characters for the six more simple Vowels, both prepofed and subjoyned according to a threefold place, at the top, the middle, and the bottom of the Character, the former three being meet Rounds, the other Hooks. Those of a middle power, because they are necessary Ingredients to the making of all the usual Diphongs, therefore have they a larger Character affigned to them, to which any of the other Vowels may be affixed, when they are to coalesce into Diphongs. And though the Letter y be properly (as it is reckoned) one of those that are media potestatis, and may be compounded into a Diphong with any of the other Vowels, yet because it is not now (for ought I know) made use of to this purpose, in any of those Languages that are commonly known and used amongst us; therefore is it at present reckoned only amongst the Vowels.

The second Columnne (besides the marks for those three Letters H, a, i.) doth contain likewise the Characters for all the Consonants, according to their several affinities; where the Non spiritious Consonants are expreffed by straight lines, the Spiritious Consonants of affinity to them being distinguished by a little hook affixed at one end. The other Consonants by curve lines, with the like distinction for their correspondent Mutes. The rest of the Ranks and Columns consisting of mixed Letters, either the mixtures of the Vowels with H, a, or i, or else the incorporating the Character for each of the six Vowels with that of the Consonant, the Vowel being prepofed in the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. Columns, and subjoined in the other.

As for the Characters that serve for Interpunction, the Comma may be expreffed by a small, straight, oblique line (,) The Semicolon, Colon and Period, may continue as they are now used by most of the Europeans; there being nothing in their figure, of any such near resemblance to the other Characters, as may make them liable to mistake. And likewise may those other Notes, which serve to distinguish the various manners of Pronunciation, whether Explication [ ] Interrogation ? Wonder ! Irony । only the two curve Lines for Parentheseis ( ) being here used for the Letters L, and R, may be supplied by these [ ]

At the bottom of this Table there is an Instance of the Lords Prayer, being lettered suitably to our present Pronunciation of it.

The Letters according to the second design may be thus contrived:...
Chap. XIV. Concerning Natural Grammar.

The first Column doth contain the Vowels, as they are distinguished into

- Labial; being framed by an emission of the Breath through the Lips, whether
  - Less constricted; O.
  - More constricted, and somewhat compressed
    - Downward, V.
    - Upward, U.
- Lingual; the Tongue being put into a posture
  - More concave; and removed at some distance from the Palate, e.
  - Less concave; or plain, and brought nearer to the Palate, a.
  - Somewhat convex, towards the Palate, e.
  - More convex, i.
- Guttural, ü.

The other Columns do contain the Consonants, as they are distinguished into

- Labial; whether such as are
  - Breathless; Sonorous; B.
  - Mute; T.
- Breathing; through the
  - Muzzle; Sonorous; V.
  - Mute; F.
  - Nose; Sonorous; M.
  - Mute; HM.
- Lingual; either in respect of the

Top of the Tongue, whether such as are

- Breathless; Sonorous; D.
  - Mute; T.

Breathing, through the

Muzzle; by

- Appulse; of the top of the Tongue to the
  - Top of the Teeth, the breath being emitted through the
    - Midst of the Muzzle; Mute; Th.
  - Foremost part of the Palate, the breath being emitted through the corners; Mute; L.
  - Trepidation or Vibration, against the inward part of the
    - Palate, Mute; HR.

Perception of the Breath between the top of the Tongue and the roots of the Teeth, whether more

- Subtle; Sonorous; Z.
  - Mute; Sh.
- Dense; Sonorous; Z.
  - Mute; Sh.

Nose; by appulse of the top of the Tongue to the Root of the Teeth.
Concerning Natural Grammar. Part III.

Teeth, Sonorous N, Mute LHN.

Root or middle of the Tongue appulted to the Inward Palate, whether such are:

Breathless, Sonorous Mute G C.

Breathing, through the

Mouth, Sonorous Mute GH.

Noe, Sonorous Mute NG HNG.

Unto each of the Letters represented by a Face, there is adjourned a lesser Figure, consisting only of the chief outlines representing the Organs of Speech.

The Labials are represented by two curve Figures for the Lips. The Linguals by the Figure of the Tongue, according to its various applications, either of the Top or Root, to the several parts of the Palate, or of the Teeth.

The Sonorous Consonants, of each kind, are distinguished from the Mutes, by the addition of ( ) to represent the motion of the Epiglot- tis, by which found is made.

The Breathing or Spiritous Consonants are represented by a longer undulated Line, passing through the Mouth in some of them, either betwixt the Lips, in F, V, or between the Tongue and Palate, in Dh, Th, Gh, Ch, R, HR. In the two last of which, the top of the Tongue is divided, to represent that Trepidation or Vibration, in the framing of these Letters. Or by the sides of the Tongue in L, HL. Or betwixt the Top of the Tongue and the Teeth, in Z, S, Zh, Sh. In the two last of which, the undulated Line is doubled, to represent that more deep Percolation of breath, used in the framing of those Letters.

Those that are breathed through the Noe, have this undulated line above the Palate, as in M, HM, N, HN, NG, HNG.

I propose these only as being natural Pictures of the Letters, without any Design of common use, for which they are less fit, by reason of their being too complicated.

§ 5. Though each of the Letters have their distinct powers naturally fixed, yet that difference which there is in the various manner of Pronunciation, doth somewhat alter the Sound of them. And there are no two Nations in the world that do exactly agree in the same way of pronouncing any one Language (suppose the Latin.) Amongst persons of the same Nation, some pronounce more fully and strongly, others more lightly, some more distinctly, others more broadly, others more mincingly. And in the hearing of foreign Languages, we are apt to think, that none of the Letters we are acquainted with, can frame such strange sounds as they seem to make: But this doth principally proceed from the several modes of Pronunciation, the variety of which may well enough conflict with the distinct power of the Letters. Tis obvious to any one to observe, what great difference there will be in the same words, when spoken slowly and stately, and when tumbled out in a rapid precipitate manner. And this is one kind of difference in the pronunciation of several Nations; The Spaniards and Itali-
Chapter XIV. Concerning Natural Grammar.

Italians pronouncing more slowly and Majesty, the French more voluminously and hastily, the English in a middle way between both. Another different mode of pronunciation between several Nations, may be in regard of strength and distinction of pronouncing, which will specially appear in those kinds of Letters which do most abound in a Language. Some pronounce more deeply Guttural, as the Welsh, and the Eastern people, the Hebrews, and Arabsians, &c. Others seem to thrust their words more forward, towards the outward parts of the mouth, as the English; others more inward towards the palate, as the French; some speak with stronger collisions, and more vehement aspirations, as the Northern people generally, by reason of their abundance of spirits and inward heat; others more lightly and softly, as the Southern Nations, their internal spirits being more weak, by reason of the outward heat.

One principal reason of the various sounds in the pronunciation of several Languages doth depend upon the nature of those Letters, of which they do chiefly consist and are formed. Upon which account, the Greek, which abounds in Vowels and Diphthongs, is more smooth. And though the Latin have fewer Vowels, yet it is so equally mixed with them, as to be rendered facil and pleafant; whereas the Hebrew doth abound in some harsh Consonants, Aspirations, and Gutturals.

I cannot here omit the Cenfure which an ingenious person gives concerning the difference of many of our European Languages, in respect of their pronunciation. The Italian (faith he) is in pronunciation, pleasant, but without Sinews, as a still flowing water; the French delicate, but inward and nice, like a woman that dares scarce open her mouth, for fear of marling her Countenance. The Spanish, Majesty, but withal somewhat terrible and fulsom, by the too much affectation of the Letter O. The Dutch manly, but withal harsh and quarrelsome. Whereas our English (faith he) hath what is comely and Euphonical in each of these, without any of their Inconveniences. 'Tis usual for men to be most favourable towards the Language unto which they have been most accustomed. 'Tis likely that Forreigners may be as apt to complain of several Defects in our Language as we are of theirs.

That which doth generally seem most difficult to Strangers in our English Tongue, is the pronouncing of certain Aspirations (as they are called) very frequently and familiarly used among us, but hardly imitable by others, though these are but few; these five words (as it is said) comprehending all of them. What think the chosen Judges? Which a little practice might overcome.

It were desirable in a new invented Language, to make use chiefly of such Letters and Syllables, as are of general practice, and universally facil in Pronunciation. But the custom of several Nations is so exceeding various in this respect, that 'tis very difficult to find out what these are; most of the Letters being diffused, and not acknowledged for Letters, in several Countries.

(a) is frequently used by other Nations, but not owned with a distinct Character by the English.

(Nations.

(a) is frequently used by us Englishmen, but not so much by other (e) is generally received, but very ambiguously pronounced.

(i) is
Concerning Natural Grammar: Part III.

(i) is not owned by us for a distinct Vowel, though we frequently use the power of it. And the Mexicans are said not to use the Letter (y) which is the same with this (as was shown before.)

(o) is not in the Armenian Alphabet, nor do the Syrians own it, but use (u) or (aw) instead of it. Some of the Ancient Cities in Italy, those of the Umbri and Tusci did not use this Vowel, but u instead of it, (faith Priscian.)

(a) according to the true power of it, is not owned by us, nor by many other Nations with a distinct Character.

(y) is scarce acknowledged by any Nation except the Welsh.

(u) is (I think) proper to the French, and used by none else.

(M and N) are so general, that I have not yet met with an Account of any Nation by whom they are not used.

(NG) is not owned for a Letter by any, except perhaps the Hebrews.

(V) is not pronounced by the Mexicans, Arabian, Persians, Saxons.

(Dh) seems difficult to most Nations, though frequently used by us Englishmen.

(Gh) is not any where except amongst the Irish.

(L) is not used by the * Brasilians, nor the men of Japan. Many of the Italians, especially the Florentines, do seem to dislike this Letter, though others like it the sweetest of all the rest, faith Sir Thomas Smith.

(R) is not used by the Mexicans, Brasilians, or the men of China, (say several of the fame Authors) The Americans near New-England, pronounce neither L, nor R; but use N instead of both, pronouncing Nobian for Lobian.

(L) is not owned for a Letter by the Inhabitants of Cochinchina.

(Zh) is not owned for a distinct Letter, either by us English, or almost any other.

(HM, HN, HNG) are not, for ought I know) owned by any, excepting only the Welsh and Irish, and the last perhaps by the Jews.

(F) is not pronounced by the Brasilians.

(Th) seems difficult to many Nations, and is owned by very few, to be a distinct Letter.

(Ch) is not used by any (for ought I can find) except the Grecians and the Welsh.

(HL) is almost proper to the Welsh, and scarce used by others.

(R) is not used by the Mexicans.

(S) is not used by the Jews, may appear by the Scripture Story of Shiboletb, nor is it either in the Greek or Latin.

(B) is not pronounced by the men of China or Japan.

(D) is not used amongst the Inhabitants of China.

(G) is not pronounced by the Mexicans.

(P) is not acknowledged in the Arabic, nor was this used amongst the Jews before the Invention of Points.

(T) is not used by the Inhabitants of Japan.
Chap. XIV. Concerning Natural Grammar.

(C) as restrained to the power of $K$, is for ought I know, of general use.

'Tis not improbable but that there may be a difficulty and diffuse of every one of these Letters in several Nations of the world; upon which account it is excusable, if in the framing of a Language, it be proposed to make use of all the Letters, without any particular choice of some, and exclusion of others. Or if any be excluded, they ought in reason to be such, as seem most difficult to those, amongst whom this Language hath its first Rise and Original. And such others should be most frequently used, as are generally esteemed most easy and pleasant.

These 34 Letters before enumerated, will suffice to express all those articulate sounds, which are commonly known and used in these parts of the World. I dare not be over-peremptory in asserting that these are all the Articulate Sounds, which either are, or can be in Nature; it being perhaps as impossible to reckon up all such, as to determine the just number of Colours or Tints: But I think that these are all the principal Heads of them, and that as much may be done by these (if not more) as by any other Alphabet now known.

PART
PART IV.

Concerning a Real Character, and a Philosophical Language.

CHAPTER I.

The Proposal of one kind of Real Character (amongst many others which might be offered) both for the Integrals, whether Genus's, Differences or Species, together with the Derivations and Inflections belonging to them, as likewise for all the several kinds of Particles.

The next Enquiry should be, what kind of Character or Language may be fixed upon, as most convenient for the expression of all those Particulars above mentioned, belonging to the Philosophy of Speech; in order to which it may seem, that the first Enquiry should be concerning Language; because Writing is but the figure of Articulate sound, and therefore subsequent to it: But though it be true, that men did first speak before they did write, and consequently writing is but the figure of Speech, and therefore in order of time subsequent to it; yet in order of Nature there is no priority between these: But voice and sounds may be as well assigned to Figure, as Figures may be to Sounds. And I do the rather begin with treating concerning a common Character or Letter, because this will conduce more to that great end of Facility, whereby (as I first proposed) men are to be invited to the Learning of it. To proceed from the Language to the Character, would require the learning of both; which being of greater difficulty, than to learn one alone, is not therefore soutable to that intention of engaging men by the Facility of it. And because men that do retain their several Tongues, may yet communicate by a Real Character, which shall be legible in all Languages; therefore I conceive it most proper to treat of this in the first place, and shall afterwards shew how this Character may be made effable, in a distinct Language.

All Characters signify either Naturally, or by Institution. Natural Characters are either the Pictures of things, or some other Symbolical Representation.
Concerning a Real Character. Part IV.

Representations of them, the framing and applying of which, though it were in some degree feasible, as to the general kinds of things; yet in most of the particular species, it would be very difficult, and in some perhaps impossible. It were exceeding desirable that the Names of things might consist of such Sounds, as should bear in them some Analogy to their Natures; and the Figure or Character of these Names should bear some proper resemblance to those Sounds, that men might easily guess at the sense or meaning of any name or word, upon the first bearing or sight of it. But how this can be done in all the particular species of things, I understand not; and therefore shall take it for granted, that this Character must be by Institution. In the framing of which, there are these four properties to be endeavoured after.

1. They should be most simple and easy for the Figure, to be described by one line or the pen, or at the most by two.
2. They must be sufficiently distinguishing from one another to prevent mistake.
3. They ought to be comely and graceful for the shape of them to the eye.
4. They should be methodical. Those of the same common nature, having some kind of suitability and correspondence with one another; all which qualifications would be very advantageous, both for Understanding, Memory and Use.

Those Characters must represent either

{ Integals (Radicals.
  Derivations.
  Influxions.
  Grammatical.
  Particles, Transcendental.

The first thing to be enquired after, is to find out fitting Marks for the common Genus's or Heads in the former Tables of Integrals, which are there reduced to the number of forty. It were not difficult to offer several Varieties of these Marks or General Characters, with their different Advantages and Conveniences; to which purpose I had prepared sundry kinds of them, which I once thought to have inserted here: but upon further consideration, I shall mention only one of them, which I have chosen out of the rest, as seeming to me to be in all respects the most convenient amongst them.
Chap. I. Concerning a Real Character. 387

The Differences are to be affixed unto that end which is on the left side of the Character, according to this order:

I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

The Species should be affixed at the other end of the Character according to the like order:

I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

And whereas several of the Species of Vegetables and Animals, do according to this present constitution, amount to more than Nine, in such cases the number of them is to be distributed into two or three Nines, which may be distinguished from one another by doubling the stroke in some one or more parts of the Character, as suppose after this manner, — —. If the first and most simple Character be made use of, the Species that are affixed to it, will belong to the first combination of Nine; if the other, they will belong according to the order of them, unto the second Combination.

Those Radicals which are paired to others upon account of Opposition, may be expressed by a Loop, or (o) at the left end of the Character, after this manner, —

Those that are paired upon the account of Affinity, are to be expressed by the like Mark at the other end of the Character, thus, —

The double Opposites of Excess or Defect, are to be described by the Transcendental points, denoting Excess or Defect, to be placed over the Character, as shall be shewed after.

D d d a  Adj...
Adjectives should be expressed by a Hook at the right end of the Character in Genus's or Differences, thus —

Species ——

Adverbs (being very near of kin to adjectives) may be expressed by a Loop in the same Genus's and Diff. ——

place. In "Species ——

Abstracts may be expressed by a Hook at the left end of the Character. In "Genus's ——

Differences and Species ——

The Active and Passive voice may be expressed, one of them by a Hook, and the other by a Loop, at the left end of the Character, after this manner, in "Genus's Active ——

Differences or Species "Active ——

Passive ——

The Plural Number may be expressed by a hook at the right end of the Character, after this manner, in "Genus's and Differences ——

Species ——

The Characters of the Particles should each of them be of a left figure, and capable of being varied to a threefold place. The Grammatical Particles, being applied to the sides of the Character, and the Transcendental Particles to the top of it.

These Grammatical Particles are here contrived to such a kind of distinct suitableness, so as each of the several kinds of them, hath a several kind of Character assigned to them.

1. The Copula, by the mark of ( = )
2. Pronouns, by Points (········)
3. Interjections by upright Lines freight or hooked, (········)
4. Prepositions, by small curved Figures (········)
5. Adverbs, by a right angled Character (········)
6. Conjunctions by an acute angled Character (········)
7. Articles by two oblique Lines to be placed towards the top of the Character.
Chap. I. Concerning a Real Character.

8. Modes by circular Figures

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{mixed} \\
&\end{align*}\]

9. Tenses by a small straight transverse Line (−)

Amongst these Grammatical Particles the first six are more principal and absolute, viz.

1. The Copula, being the Verb \textit{Sum}, according to a threelfold difference of time.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Have been, hath been, hath been.} \\
\text{Am, art, is, are.} \\
\text{Shall be.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

2. Pronouns.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I, Thou, We, Ye, This, That} \\
\text{He, They, The same, Another} \\
\text{A certain, Some body} \\
\text{Any, Who?} \\
\text{Every, Which.} \\
\text{All, Whosoever.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

If one of these Pronouns, suppose (−) be placed at the side of the Character before it, it signifies the first Person (I.) If at the middle, it signifies the second person (Thou.) If at the bottom, it signifies the third person (He.) And if they are thus affixed after a Character that signifies Action, they will then denote the Accusative Case, Me, Thee, Him. For (−) is, I love him.

If any of the Pronouns are to be rendered in their Possessive sense, this is to be expressed by a little curve Line under them, as (−) So — is My, or Mine, (−) is Ours, (−) is Thy or Thine, (−) is His, and (−) is theirs.

The Reduplicative Notion of Pronouns may most naturally be expressed by a doubling of their Character with a Fulcrum or Arretarium interposed. So (−) is I me, that is, I my self. (−) is Thou thee, Thou thy self. (−) He him, He himself. And so for the Possessive that are reduplicative (−) Mine mine, that is, My own, &c.

And whereas several of the Pronouns were before said to be applicable both unto Place, Time, and Manner, this ought to be expressed in writing by the help of an Arretarium, with the Transcendental Marks of Pl. T. M. So (−) is, Which place. Thus (−) is, What place, or Where? (−) is, What time, or When? (−) is, What manner, or How?

Interjections may be thus expressed:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Admiring} & \quad \text{Love, Hatred} \\
\text{Doubting} & \quad \text{Mirth, Sorrow} \\
\text{Despising} & \quad \text{Defire, Aversion} \\
\text{Exclamation, Silence} & \\
\text{Bespeaking, Expressing attention} \\
\text{Infimation, Threatening} \\
\end{align*}
\]
Concerning a Real Character:  

The Marks for Prepositions may be thus applied:

- Of, With
- By, For
- Out of, Concerning
- To, At
- From, Off
- Over, About
- Into, In
- Out of, Without
- Thorough, Beside
- Upon, Under
- On this side, Beyond
- Betwixt, Against
- Upwards, Above
- Downwards, Below
- Before, Behind

The Marks for Adverbs may be thus applied:

- Yea, Nay
- Perhaps, Truly
- How, So
- As, So
- How, So
- More, Most
- Less, Least
- Rather, Than
- Yet, Until
- Whilst, At length
- Almost.
- Again, As if
- Un, Re
- Thenceabout.

The Marks for Conjunctions may be thus applied:

- Whether yea, Whether no
- And, Neither
- If, Unless
- That, Leaft that
- For, Because
- Wherefore, Therefore
- Or, Either
- Although, Notwithstanding
- Indeed, But
- Whereas, Thereupon
- Alfo, &c.
- Viz. e. g.

The other three kinds of Particles are more servile and auxiliary. The Articles may be expressed (as was said before) by two oblique Lines to be placed towards the top of the Character.

The Mark for the Imperative Mood, according as it is applied to several places of the Character, may express the mode of

- Petition
- Perfwafion
- Command

The
Chap. I. Concerning a Real Character.

The Secondary Moods may have their Marks thus applied to them:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Power} & \quad \{ \text{Can } \}, \quad \{ \text{Could } \} \\
\text{Liberty} & \quad \{ \text{May } \}, \quad \{ \text{Might } \} \\
\text{Will} & \quad \{ \text{Will } \}, \quad \{ \text{Would } \} \\
\text{Necessity} & \quad \{ \text{Must, shall } \}, \quad \{ \text{Must, should } \} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Several of these Secondary Modes, will according to their places, towards the top, middle, and bottom of the Character, comprehend in them the several differences of time; so 

The Marke for the Tenses, Past, Present, and Future, may be thus applied:

- Have been, hast been, hath been.
- Am, art, is.
- Shall be.

The Transcendental Marks to be put in three places over the head of the Character, may be thus applied:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Metaphor} & \quad \{ \text{Kind } \}, \quad \{ \text{Thing } \} \\
\text{Like} & \quad \{ \text{Manner } \}, \quad \{ \text{Person } \} \\
\text{Place} & \quad \{ \text{Caue } \}, \quad \{ \text{Aggregate } \} \\
\text{Time} & \quad \{ \text{Sign } \}, \quad \{ \text{Segregate } \} \\
\text{Instrument} & \quad \{ \text{Jugament } \} \\
\text{Vesell} & \quad \{ \text{Machin } \} \\
\text{Sepiment} & \quad \{ \text{Veit } \}, \quad \{ \text{House } \} \\
\text{Armament} & \quad \{ \text{Armour } \}, \quad \{ \text{Chamber } \} \\
\text{Ability} & \quad \{ \text{Inceptive } \}, \quad \{ \text{Endeavor } \} \\
\text{Proneness} & \quad \{ \text{Frequentative } \}, \quad \{ \text{Impetus } \} \\
\text{Augmentative} & \quad \{ \text{Excess } \}, \quad \{ \text{Perfective } \} \\
\text{Diminutive} & \quad \{ \text{Defect } \}, \quad \{ \text{Corruptive } \} \\
\text{Voice} & \quad \{ \text{Male } \}, \quad \{ \text{Female } \}, \quad \{ \text{Part } \} \\
\end{align*}
\]

Whereas there is somewhat peculiar in the nature of Numbers, distinct from any of the other Heads, by reason of their great multitude, and various kinds; it may seem therefore necessary to offer some more particular directions for the expression of them, both as to the Numbers themselves, and as to the Grammatical Variations of them.

Numbers are usually expressed in Writing either by \textit{words at length}, or by \textit{Figures}.

The Character here proposed under the first difference of Measure, is that which doth answer to the writing of Numbers in \textit{words at length}. And
And because the Species enumerated under that difference, are but nine, for the nine Digits; therefore it will be convenient in the first place, to explain the manner how all other numbers above nine, are to be express'd in this Character; which may be done by affixing some of these four Marks, (\(\text{\`} {\text{-}}, \text{\`} \text{\`} {\text{-}}, \text{\`} \text{\`} {\text{-}}, \text{\`} \text{\`} \text{\`} {\text{-}}\)) put after the Character, closer to the Body of it than ordinary, to denote those round Numbers, Ten, Hundred, Thousand, Million.

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{Ten.} & \text{Ten} & 20 \\
\text{Hundred.} & \text{Thousand} & 200 \\
\text{Thousand.} & \text{Million} & 2000000 \\
\end{array}
\]

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
\text{\`} & \text{\`} & 30 \\
\text{\`} & \text{\`} & 300 \\
\text{\`} & \text{\`} & 3000 \\
\text{\`} & \text{\`} & 3000000 \\
\end{array}
\]

But because those common Figures now in use, borrowed from the Arabsians, are so generally known, and a kind of Universal Character already received; therefore it may be most convenient still to retain the use of them, as being much better fitted for all the Arithmetical Operations, of Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division, &c. than either that Numerical Character mentioned before, or the way of Numeration by Letters, or any other way that I can think of.

As for those Variations of which Numbers are capable, and according to which Grammarians do commonly distinguish them, they may be thus expressed.

1. Those which are called Cardinal Numbers, One, Two, Three, &c. are the Radical Numbers themselves.

2. Ordinal, as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, &c. are Adjectives Neuter.

3. Distributives may be express'd by the Substantive Neuter, with the Transcendental Mark of Segregate, the substantive itself being put for one sort of Distributive in the singular Number, as sing. 3. (legr. will denote three, one by one; or for another sort of Distributive, being put in the plural number, as plural 3. (legr. will signify by threes, or three by three.

4. Collectives may be express'd by the Substantive Neuter, with the Adverb together before it, with the transcendental Mark of Aggregate over it, as together-three, or three (Aggi. is a ternary, a leath, &c.

5. Multiplying a Number may be express'd by the Active of it, as a three is trebling, and being multiplied by the Passive of it, as p. three being trebled.

6. Dividing a Number into parts, may be express'd by the Active with the transcendental Mark (Part. as a three (part) is dividing into 3 parts, or active tripartition. Being divided into parts, may be expressed by the Passive with the mark of part; as p. three (part) is being divided into 3 parts, or passive tripartition. If this Division be into equal parts, one may express it by adding the Adverb equally.

7. A
Concerning a Real Character.

7. A Fraction may be express'd; if it be the Aliquot part of a Number, by the Adjunctive Numerer, with the Transcendental Mark of Part, as adj. three (part) a third part, and it may be written thus; \( 3\frac{1}{3} \). If it be not the Aliquot part of a Number, it may be express'd by both the Numbers which are to be considered in it, as three sevenths may be called a seventh part of three, and it may be written thus, \( \frac{3}{7} \).

8. A Ration may be express'd likewise by both the Numbers which are to be considered in it; in speaking thus; as three to seven, in writing

9. Number of species or sorts, may be express'd by the Number with the Transcendental Mark of (kind) as threefold, \( 3\) (kind).

10. Number of times or places likewise; by the Transcendental Marks of Time or Place respectively, as once, twice, \&c.

11. Abstract Numbers, as Unity, Duality, Trinity, may be express'd by adding the Mark of Abstract upon the Character.

If the Question be how these Grammatical Variations may be contriv'd in the use of the ordinary Figures for Number, this may be done by affixing such variations upon a Transverse Line over the head of the Figure, So 1. 2. 3. will be the Adjective, first, second, and third, \&c. So 1. 2. 3 will be the Adverb, Firstly, secondly, thirdly, So 2. 3. 4. will be twofold, threefold, fourfold, \&c.

So 1. 2. 3. \&c. will be once, twice, thrice, \&c.

The Characters that serve for Interpunction, may be thus contriv'd;

Comma ,

Colon :

Period .

Those other Notes to distinguish the various manners of Pronunciation may be Character'd after this manner;

Hyphen —

Parenthesis ( )

Explication [ ]

Interrogation ?

Wonder !

Irony !

E e e

These
Concerning a Real Character. Part IV.

These Marks having not any such near resemblance to the other Real Characters, appointed either for Integrals or Particles, need not therefore be changed.

The Note for Emphasis, may be expressed either by a reduplication of the Characters, if it consist in one word; or by some variety in the shape of the Characters, if it consist in several words, as is usual in that way of printing Words in an Italic Letter.

The meaning of these things will appear more plainly by an Example: To which purpose I shall set down the Lords Prayer, and the Creed written in this Character, which I shall afterwards explain and resolve according to the forementioned Rules.

CHAP.
CHAP. II.

Instances of this Real Character in the Lords Prayer and the Creed.

For the better explaining of what hath been before delivered concerning a Real Character, it will be necessary to give some Example and Instance of it, which I shall do in the Lords Prayer and the Creed: First setting each of them down after such a manner as they are ordinarily to be written. Then the Characters at a greater distance from one another, for the more convenient figuring and interlining of them. And lastly, a Particular Explication of each Character out of the Philosophical Tables, with a Verbal Interpretation of them in the Margin.

The Lords Prayer.

Our Parent who art in Heaven, Thy Name be Hallowed, Thy
Kingdom come, Thy Will be done, so in Earth as in Heaven, Give
to us on this day our bread expedient and forgive us our trespasses as
we forgive them who trespass against us, and lead us not into
temptation, but deliver us from evil, for the Kingdom and the
Power and the Glory is thine, for ever and ever, Amen. So be it.
1. (") The first Particle being expressed by Points, doth denote the thing thereby signified to be a Pronoun: And whereas there are two Points placed level, towards the upper side of the Character, they must therefore (according to the Directions premised) signify the first Person Plural Number, viz. We. And because there is a curve Line under these Points, that denotes this Pronoun to be here used Positively, and consequently to signify Our.

2. ("—") This next Character being of a bigger proportion, must therefore represent some Integral Notion. The Genus of it, viz. ("—") is appointed to signify Oeconomical Relation. And whereas the Transverse Line at the end towards the left hand, hath an affix, making an acute Angle, with the upper side of the Line, therefore doth it refer to the first Difference of that Genus, which according to the Tables, is relation of Consanguinity: And there being an Affix making a right Angle at the other end of the same Line, therefore doth it signify the second Species under this Difference, viz. Direct ascending, by which the Notion of Parent is defined. And this being originally a Noun of Person, doth not the need therefore Transc. Note of Person to be affixed to it. If it were to be rendered Father in the strictest sense, it would be necessary that the Transcendental Note of Male should be joined to it, being a little book on the top, over the middle of the Character, after this manner ("—") The word Father in the most Philosophical and proper sense of it, denoting a Male Parent. And because the word Parent is not here used according to the strictest sense, but metaphorically, therefore might the Transcendental Note of Metaphor, be put over the head of it, after this manner, ("—") But this being such a Metaphor as is generally received in other Languages, therefore there will be no necessity of using this mark.

3. (") This Character consisting of Points, must therefore denote a Pronoun; and because it consists of three Points, therefore must it denote one of the Compound Pronouns, and being placed towards the middle of the Character, therefore must it signify Who personal, or Which real.

4. (") This Particle, being a small Round, doth therefore denote the Copula, and being placed towards the middle of the Character, it must therefore signify the present tense of it, Am, art, is, are, and being joined with a Noun of the second person, is therefore in English to be rendered (Art.)

5. (") This Particle being of a curved figure, must therefore refer to Prepositions. And by the shape of it, it must belong to one of the Opposites in the fourth Combination of Prepositions, and by the place of it, being towards the upper end of the Character, it is determined to the Preposition (In.)

6. (—) This Generical Character is assigned to signify World, the right angled affix on the left side, denoting the second Difference under that Genus, namely Heaven, which is defined to import either
Chap. I. Concerning a Real Character.

a place or state of the greatest perfection and happiness; and because there is no affix at the other end, therefore doth it signify the Difference it self, and not any Species.

7. (٤) This Particle, for the Reason before mentioned (Numb. 1.) Thy is a po'olfive Pronoun, for its consisting of a single Point, it must be of the singular number; and for its place towards the middle of the Character, it must relate to the second Person, viz. Thy, or Thine.

8. (٤٢) The Genus denoted by this Character is Transcendental Name General; the affix to the end on the left side, doth signify the first Difference under that Genus, viz. the Kinds of Things and Notions, or those effental Communities wherein the things of different natures do agree. The affix at the other end of the same Line, making an obtuse angle with the lower side of it, doth signify the fourth Species under that Difference, viz. Name; which according to its primary sense is described to be the word assigned for the signifying any thing or notion.

9. (٤١) This Particle is appointed to signify that which is called the May it be Imperative Mode by way of Petition, or May it be, or we pray that it may be.

10. (٤٢١) This Generical Character doth signify Ecclesiastical Relation: The affix making a right angle with the under part of the Genus, doth denote the fifth Difference, which refers to Discipline, or the due ordering of the Circumstances of Ecclesiastical or sacred things to the best advantage; under which the first Species denoted by the acute Angle on the other end and side, doth signify the more general notion of separating things from their Commonness, and setting them apart by way of Honour to a more peculiar use, which is called Consecrating or Hallowing. By the Loop on the affix for the Difference, is signified the Passive Voice; and by the Hook on the other affix, the notion of Adjective.

11. (٤١) as Numb. 7.

12. (٤٢٢) This Generical Character doth signify Civil or Political Relation. The affix on the left side, doth signify the first Difference under that Genus which is Degrees of Persons. The affix on the Species side, doth refer to the second Species, which is King, defined to be the most principal and absolute amongst the kinds of Magistrates. The Hook at the end of the Difference affix doth signify Action: So that the proper notion expressed by this Character is Regnation, or to regnare, which is the Substantive of Action, as King is of Person.

13. (٤١) as Numb. 9.

14. (٤٢٢١) The Genus denoted by this Character is Transcendental Action; the affix on the Difference side, making an acute Angle with the lower side, doth signify the fifth Difference, which according to the Tables doth refer to Action, going, or passing; the affix on the Species
Concerning a Real Character: Part IV.

Thy side, being the first, doth according to the Tables, refer to the word *Coming*, which is described to be motion to a place nearer to us: The Hook on the Difference doth signify *Active* voice, and the Hook on the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*, *viz.* *Coming*.

15. (‣) as Numb. 7.

16. (‡) This General Character doth signify the first Genus in Quality, which according to the Tables is *Natural Power*. The affix for the Difference, making an acute Angle, with the upper side of the Genus, must signify *Rational Faculty*. The affix on the Species side, making an obtuse Angle with the lower side, must signify the fourth Species, which is that Faculty we call *Will*, whereby we do rationally follow after that which is good, and fly what is evil. The hook on the left side upon the Difference affix, denotes the *Active* voice. So that the proper Signification of this Character is *Volition*, or *vt velle*.

May it be

Done

17. (¶) as Numb. 9.

18. (∫) The same General Character with Numb. 14. denoting *Transcendental Action*. The obtuse angle on the left side signifies the third Difference, *viz.* General *Actions relating to Business*. The acute Angle at the other end, signifies the sixth Species, *viz.* the doing or effecting what we undertake and design, which we call *performing* or *accomplishing*; the Loop at the end of the Difference doth denote the *Passive* voice, and the Hook upon the other affix, the notion of *Adjective*; so that this Character signifies the *Adjective Passive*, of perform, *viz.* performed or done.

So

19. (†) This Character being a right angled Particle, doth denote some *Adverb*; and by its shape it appears to be one of the Opposites in the first Combination, and by its place towards the lower end of the Character, it is determined to the Particle (So.)

In

Earth

20. (¶) as Numb. 5.

21. (∫) The same General Character as Numb. 6. signifies *World*, the affix making a right Angle, doth denote the second difference under that *Genus*, namely, the *Celestial* parts of it in general, amongst which, this Globe of Sea and Land, whereon we live, is reckoned as the seventh Species, denoted by the affix at the other end.

As

22. (†) This Particle being opposite to that Numb. 19. signifying so, must therefore signify *As*, the one being the *Redditive* of the other.

In

Heaven

23. (¶) as Numb. 5.

24. (∫) as Numb. 6.

May thou be

25. (‡) The same as Numb. 9. but being here joyned with a word *Active* of the second Person, it must be rendered in English, *May* thou be.

26.
Concerning a Real Character.

26. (\textit{p. 399}) The Genus of this Character is the same with \textit{number Giving}, 14, & 18. denoting \textit{Transcendental Action}; the affix on the left hand, making an obtuse Angle with the lower side of the Genus, doth therefore signify the fourth Difference, which concerns Actions relating to \textit{Commerces}: and the affix at the other end making such an obtuse angle, doth therefore signify the fourth Species, which according to the Tables, is \textit{Giving}, described to be the parting with something to another, to which we our selves have a right. The Hook at the end of the Difference affix, doth signify \textit{Adjutive}, and the other, \textit{Adjective}, \textit{viz. Giving}.

27. (\textit{p. 399}) This Particle, by the figure of it, must signify a Prepo- sition of the third Combination, and by its place at the upper side of the Character, it is determined to signify the Preposition (\textit{To}).

28. (\textit{p. 399}) This Particle consisting of Points, doth therefore denote \textit{us a Pronoun}; and because there are two Points placed in a Level towards the top of the Character, therefore must it signify the first Person plural, as \textit{numb. 1}. And coming after a \textit{Verb}, it is to be rendered in English as we do the Accusative Case, (\textit{Us}).

29. (\textit{p. 399}) \textit{as numb. 5}.

30. (\textit{p. 399}) This Pronoun particle consisting of two points placed obliquely from the bottom towards the top, doth therefore signify one of the \textit{Relative Pronouns}; and being placed at the top of the Character, it must signify (\textit{This}).

31. (\textit{p. 399}) This General Character is appointed to signify the Day Genus of \textit{Measure}. The affix on the left hand, making a right angle with the lower side of the Line, signifies the fifth Difference, which is \textit{Measure of Time}. The affix at the other end, making the like angle, doth denote the fifth Species, \textit{viz. Day Natural}, which is described to be the time of the Sun's motion from any one Meridian to the same again.

32. (\textit{p. 399}) \textit{as numb. 1}.

33. (\textit{p. 399}) This Character is appointed to signify the Genus of \textit{Occo-Bread Numerical Provisions}, of which, the first Difference denoted by the affix on the left hand, doth refer to \textit{Sufficiency ordinary}, and the first Species at the other end, doth refer to such kind of ordinary food as is of a more solid consistence, made of grain, or some other Vegetable baked, without any considerable mixture, being of all other kinds of Food most necessary and common, which is \textit{Bread}.

34. (\textit{p. 399}) The Genus of this Character doth signify \textit{Transcendental General}, as before, N. 8. The affix on the left hand being the fifth, doth denote the \textit{Differences of things relating to means}; where the seventeenth Species, denoted by the affix at the other end, doth signify that kind of usefulness, which may probably promote the end, which we call \textit{Expediency}; and because the Hook at the end of the Species affix doth denote \textit{Adjutive}, therefore this Character must signify \textit{expedient}.

35.
Concerning a Real Character.

And

35. (ı) The Particle represented by an acute angled figure, must therefore refer to Conjunctions. By the position of the Angle downwards, and by the situation of it towards the middle of the Character, it must denote the Conjunction, And.

Mayst thou be

36. (ı) as numb. 9.

Forgiving

37. (ı) The Genus of this Character doth signify Judicial Relation. The affix on the Difference side, making a right angle with the upper side of the Genus, doth therefore signify the second Difference, viz. Judicial Actions. The affix for the Species being the ninth, doth signify that kind of Forine Action, which is consequent with respect to the Judges, inflicting the punishment or freeing from it; the first of which is executing, to which is opposed (signified in the Character by the Loop on the left hand) Pardoning, or forgiving. The Hook upon the affix for the Difference, denoting the Active voice, and that upon the other affix, the Adjective.

To

38. (ı) as numb. 27.

Us

39. (ı) as numb. 28.

Our

40. (ı) as numb. 1.

Trespasses

41. (ı) The same General Character as numb. 8, & 34. signifying Transcendental General. The obtuse angle on the left side doth signify the third Difference, viz. the more common and absolute Differences of things. The affix at the other end, making a right Angle with the upper side, doth signify the second Species, namely, that Difference of things which doth include a respect to the Will, as to their agreement or disagreement with that Faculty, whereby they are rendered desirable, or avoidable; which we call Goodness or Evilness. The Loop towards the left hand, at the Joining of the Affix, doth denote the Opposite in the Tables, namely, Evilness: The Hook at the other end of the same Affix, doth signify the Active voice; and the hook on the other side, the Plural Number: So that the true importance of this Character must be evil actions, which is the same with that which we title Trespasses.

As

42. (ı) as numb. 19.

We

43. (ı) as numb. 24.

Are

44. (ı) as numb. 4. But being here used with a word of the plural number, it must be rendered Are.

Forgiving

45. (ı) as numb. 37.

To

46. (ı) as numb. 27.

Them

47. (ı) This Particle Pronoun consisting of two points placed level, must signify the Plural Number of one of the Personal Pronouns, and being at the lower end of the Character, it must signify They, and coming after the Verb, it must be rendered Them.

Who

48. (ı) as numb. 3.
Chap. 11. Concerning a Real Character.

49. (c) as numb. 44. But being here placed towards the upper part of the Character, it must signify the Copula in the Preter Tense, have been.

50. (c) The same Radical as numb. 41. Only the Hook on the Transgression Species affix, is on that side which signifies the notion of Adjective, viz. Transgression.

51. (b) This Particle doth by its figure appear to be one of the opposite Prepositions of the second Combination, and by its position towards the bottom of the Character, it is determined to (A-against.)

52. (a) as Numb. 24.

53. (a) as Numb. 31.

54. (c) This Particle by the figure of it, must be one of the Opposites of the first Combination of Adverbs, and by the place of it, it must be the Negative Particle No, or Not.

55. (c) as Numb. 9.

56. (e) The same General Character as Numb. 14, 18, 26. signifying Transcendental Action. The Difference on the left hand, being the same as Numb. 14. Namely, the sixth, denoting tisam; where the fifth Species signified by the right angled affix at the other end, doth by the Tables signify Leading, which is described to be the causing of another thing to come after. The Hook on the Difference affix, doth signify Active, and the other Hook Adjective. viz. Leading.

57. (c) as Numb. 28.

58. (c) This Particle by the place and shape of it, must be opposite to that, Numb. 5. And consequently, according to the Tables, must signify (Into.)

59. (e) The General Character the same with that, N. 14, 18. Temptation. The right Angle on the left side denoting the second Difference, viz. General Relations of Actions Comparative: The right Angle at the other end and side, signifying the fifth Species, which in the Tables, is Comparing; to which is adjoined by way of Affinity (lignified by the Loop) the Notion of Tryning, or the Examining of things, for the distinguishing of their Truth and Goodness. And because this is in itself of an indifferent nature, and consequently not to be deprecated; therefore the true Notion of it in this place, must be confined to such kind of Temptations or Trials as may be hurtful, which is expressed by the Transcendental Particle of Corruptive, set on the top of the Character towards the right hand.

60. (c) This Particle by the figure of it, must denote a Conjunction, and an Opposite belonging to the second Combination, and by the place of it towards the upper end of the Character, it is determined to the Conjunction, (But.)
Concerning a Real Character.

62. (This Generical Character doth signify Spiritual Action, under which the first Difference denoted by the acute Angle on the left side, doth refer to the Actions of God, i.e., such kind of Actions as do primarily belong to the Divine Nature; though some of them may in a secondary manner, and by way of participation be ascribed to other things. The right Angle made by the other affix, doth denote the fifth Species, which is defined to be the keeping or taking one from any kind of evil, which we call Delivering. The Hooks upon each affix (as hath been often said before) must denote Active, and Adjective.

Evil

65. (The same Radical Character as Numb. 41, 50. The little upright stroke on the top towards the right hand, being the Transcendental Note of Thing.

For

66. (This Particle, by the shape of it, must be a Conjunction of the third Combination, and by the position of it about the middle of the Character, it must be the Causal Particle For, or Because.

The

67. (This oblique stroke towards the top is appointed to signify one of the Articles subservient to Substantives; and because the obliquity of it, is from the bottom upwards towards the right hand, therefore doth it denote the Demonstrative Article The.

Regeneration, or

68. (as Numb. 12.

And

69. (as Numb. 35.

The

70. (as Numb. 67.

Power

71. (This Generical Character doth signify Habit; the right angle on the left side, denoting the second Difference, which comprehends the Instruments of Virtue, commonly typed the Goods of Fortune: the right angle at the other end, signifying the fifth Species, which is Power, described to consist in an ability to protect our selves and others from Injury.

And

72. (as Numb. 35.

The

73. (as Numb. 67.

Glory

74. (The same Character, both as to the Genus and Difference with Numb. 71. The affix towards the right hand signifying the second Species, which is Reputation, which by the transcendental mark of Augmentative over the Character towards the right hand, doth import the Notion of Glory, viz. the greatest kind and degree of Reputation.
Chap. II. Concerning a Real Character.

75. (q) as Numb. 4.

76. (r) as Numb. 7.

The Genetical Character, doth signify the Genius of Every Space. The right angle on the left side to the top, doth denote the first Difference, which is Time. The other affix signifies the ninth species under this Difference, which is Eternity. The Loop at the end of this affix denotes the word to be used adverbially; so that the sense of it must be the same which we express by that phrase, For ever and ever.

78. (q) The word Amen in the Literal Character.

79. (r) as Numb. 19.

80. (q) as Numb. 9.

Amen

So

May it be.
Concerning a Real Character. Part IV.

The Creed.

I believe in God the Father Almighty Maker of Heaven and of Earth, and in Jesus Christ his Son only our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and buried, he descended into hell, he did rise from the dead in the third day, he ascended into heaven, where he sitteth at the right hand of God the Father, from whence he shall come to judge the Quick and the dead. I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Church, the Communion of Saints, the forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting.
Chap. II. Concerning a Real Character.

1. (‘,) This Particle being a single point, must denote one of the demonstrative Pronouns in the singular Number: And by its place towards the upper end of the Character, and before the Verb, the Nominative Case of the first Person, viz. I.

2. (‘,) This Particle being a Round, must signify the Copula, and being placed towards the middle, and joined with the Nominative case of the first person, it must be rendered (Am.)

3. (‘,) This General Character is appointed to signify the believing Genus of Habit. The affix on the left hand making a right angle with the lower side, doth signify the fifth Difference under that Genus, which according to the Tables, is Infused Habit. The other affix making an obtuse angle, doth signify the fourth Species, viz. Faith, which is defined to consist in a readiness of mind to yield an effectual assent (without any affected captiousness) unto revealed Truths, upon such Grounds as their natures are capable of, and such as are in themselves sufficient to prevail with a prudent teachable man. The Hook upon the Difference denotes the Active voice, and the hook upon the Species, the Adjective, viz. Believing.

The Word Believe being of an equivocal sense, may likewise be expressed by the Genus of Spiritual Action, the second difference, relating to the Acts of the Speculative Judgment, and the affix of the second Species, which is Believing, described to be an assent to any thing as truth upon the credit of others by whom it is related. But I rather chuse the former, as being more proper to this place.

4. (‘,) A straight Line being the most simple, is put for the Character of God. The acute angle on the left side doth denote the first Person of the Blessed Trinity, namely, God the Father; which following the Verb, is supposed to be in the Object Case. And this may better express the true notion of Credo in Deum, than by using the Preposition In, as the sense of that Particle is determined in the foregoing Tables.

5. (‘,) This Character doth by the two strokes denoting an Almighty Hyphen, appear to be a Compound. The two Points denote a Pronoun of the third Combination, and by the place of them at the bottom, they must signify the Universal Collective, viz. All. The Integral Character with which this is compounded, is the Genus of Natural Power. The Hook at the end signifies the Grammatical notion of Adjective. So that this compound Character may be rendered All-powerful, Omnipotent, or Almighty.

6. (‘,) This Particle doth signify the Demonstrative Article The.

7. (‘,) This Particle being a small transverse Line placed at the side, having been must denote one of the Tenses, and being placed towards the upper part, it must signify the Preter Tense.

8. (‘,) The Genus of this Character is appointed to signify spiritual
Conceiving a Real Character: Part IV.

vital Action, or the Action of a Spirit, or Spiritual Faculty. The affix on the left, and that likewise on the right side, making acute angles with the upper side, must therefore signify the first difference under that Genus which refers to Actions of God, and the first Species of that Difference, namely, Creation; which is defined to be, the putting of things into their first being. The hook at the end of the Difference affix, doth signify Active, and the other Adjective. The transcendental mark, of a little flat Line on the top towards the right hand, doth denote Person; so that this Character with the precedent affixes, doth properly signify, the having been Creating Person.

9. (') This Particle doth by its figure appear to be one of the Prepositions of the first Combination, and by its position towards the top of the Character, it is determined to be the first of them, which in Latin and Greek is expressed by the Genitive case, and in English by the Particle of.

Heaven.

10. (→) The Genus of this Character signifies World. The affix on the left side denoting the second Difference, is Heaven.

And

11. (→) This Particle, by the shape of it, appears to be a Conjunction of the first combination, and by the position of it towards the middle of the Character, it must be the second of them, viz. the Conjunction Affirmative, namely, And.

Of

12. (') as Numb. 9.

Earth

13. (→) The same Character as to Genus and difference with Numb. 10. The affix for the Species making an acute Angle, and passing below the middle line, doth denote the seventh Species, which according to the Tables, is this Globe of Sea and Land.

And

14. (') as Numb. 11.

Jesus Christ

15. (→) The same Generical Character as Numb. 4. The right Angle denoting the second Person in the Blessed Trinity, viz. Jesus Christ.

His

16. (.) This Particle being a single point, must denote one of the Demonstrative Pronouns in the singular number; and by its place towards the bottom of the Character, it must signify the third Person, or He; and being made possessive by the curved line under it, it must be rendered His.

Son

17. ( → ) The Genus of this Character doth denote Oecumenical Relation. By the acute angle on the left side, is signified the first Difference, which is Relation of Conjunctivity. By the right angle at the other end, is denoted the second Species, which is described to be Direct Ascending, namely, Parent; to which is opposed Direct Descending, namely, Child, which opposition is denoted by the Loop on the left side of the Character.

Only

18. ( → ) The same Genus with the former, the fourth Difference,
Chap. II. Concerning a Real Character.

rence, denoting Relations of Equality, the second Species signifying that particular Relation which is founded upon our Concerning with others, namely, Companion. To which the opposite (signified by the Loop at the joining of the difference affix) is being in a state of Segregation from others. The hook upon the Species affix, denoting Adjective, viz. Alone, or Only.

19. (\textsuperscript{19}) These two Points standing level, must signify one of the Our Demonstrative Pronouns, in the Plural number. By the place of them towards the upper side of the Character, they must denote the first Person, we; which being by the curve line rendered Possessive, must signify our.

20. (\textsuperscript{20}) The Genus of this Character is assigned to signify Civil Sovereign Relation; of which the first difference doth denote Degrees of Persons. The second Species signifying the supreme Magistrate, to whom others owe Submission and Obedience, viz. King, Lord, Sovereign.

21. (\textsuperscript{21}) This Particle consisting of three Points, must therefore signify one of the Compound Pronouns. By the position of it towards the middle of the Character, it denotes the second of them, to be rendered who, when we speak of a Person: and which, when we speak of a Thing.

22. (\textsuperscript{22}) The Copula, as Numb. 2, but being here placed towards was the top of the Character, it must be rendered in the Preter tense, viz. Hath been, or Was.

23. (\textsuperscript{23}) The Genus of this Character is assigned to Corporal Action. The acute angle on the left side, denoting the first Difference, namely, such corporal actions as belong primarily to Vegetative and living bodies. The right angle at the other end, signifies the second Species, which in the Tables is Impregnation; to which the Word Conception is adjoined by way of Affinity, signified by the Loop on the right side. The Loop on the Difference affix, signifying the Passive voice; and the Hook upon the Species affix, Adjective.

24. (\textsuperscript{24}) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the second in the first combination of Prepositions, relating to the Efficient Cause, which we render By.

25. (\textsuperscript{25}) as Numb. 6.

26. (\textsuperscript{26}) The same Genus with numb. 4, and 15. The obtuse angle signifying the third Person of the Blessed Trinity, viz. Holy Ghost.

27. (\textsuperscript{27}) The same Genus and Difference as numb. 23. The affix towards the right hand making an obtuse angle with the upper side must signify the third Species, which is Parturition, or bringing forth. The Loop at the end of the difference affix, denoting Passive voice, and the Hook on the other side, Adjective, viz. Borne.

28. (\textsuperscript{28}) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear
Concerning a Real Character. Part IV.

pear to be the third of the first combination of Prepositions, relating to the Material Cause; ex qua (of)

The

29. (') as numb. 6.

Virgin

30. (חסד) The same Genus as numb. 17, & 18. The affix towards the left hand, denoting the second Difference, which is Relation of Affinity; the other affix denoting the first Species, vis., that preceding state, whereby persons are rendered capable of Marriage, namely, Celibacy, to which the notion of Virgin is joined as an affinis (denoted by the Loop on the right side) described to be one that hath not coupled with any other.

Mary

31. (מרי) The name Mari in the Literal Character, as being a proper name.

Capital punishment

32. (כמשנה) The Genus of this Character doth belong to Judicial Relation; the difference affix being the fifth, must denote Capital punishment; the Loop upon the Difference affix signifying Passive, and the hook upon the other affix, Adjitive.

Under

33. ( RESP ) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the first Opposite in the sixth combination of Prepositions, namely, Under.

Pontius Pilate

34. ( פליסי יודא ) These being proper Names, are to be expressed only by a Literal Character, according to our English pronunciation.

Was

35. (ו) as numb. 22.

Crucified

36. (נשא) The same Genus and Difference with numb. 31. Under which Crucifying is reckoned as the ninth Species. The Loop on the Difference affix doth denote the notion of Passive voice; and the Hook at the other end, the notion of Adjitive, Crucified.

Dead

37. (נושע) The same Genus and Difference with numb. 23, & 27. signifying such corporeal Actions as do primarily belong to Vegetatives. The affix on the right side, making an acute angle with the upper part of the transversi, and passing below it, doth signify the tenth Species, which is Living; to which Dying is opposed. And that the Opposite is here intended, may appear by the Loop at the joyning of the Difference affix; the hook on the Species affix signifying Adjitive.

And

38. (ו) as numb. 11.

Buried

39. (נברד) The Genus of this Character is assigned to Ecclesiastical Relation; the fourth Difference comprehending the more common Actions belonging to Religion; the affix at the other end, being a thorough stroke, and making an obtuse angle to the upper side, must denote the ninth Species, which is Burying, described in the Tables to be one of those Ritual Offices consisting in performance of the Rites due to the dead, by putting their Bodies into the Ground. The Loop
Concerning a Real Character.

Loop on the Difference affix, doth signify (as before) Passive, and the other Hook Adjective.

40. (.) A Pronoun of the third person, singular number, viz. He He.

41. (') as numb. 22.

42. (" - §) This appears by the Hyphen, to be a compound Defending Character. The Particle in this composition, doth by the figure and position, denote the Opposite to the first of the fifth Combination of Prepositions, viz. Downward. The Genus of the Integral Character, is Transcendental Action. The affix on the left side, making an acute angle with the bottom of the Line, doth denote the sixth Difference, which is Ition, or the passing of things from one place or state to another; and because there is no affix at the other end, therefore this Character must denote the Difference it self. The Hooks on each side, do signify Active and Adjective.

43. (") This Particle doth by the figure and position of it, appear into to be the first of the fourth Combination of Prepositions, and consequently to signify Into.

44. (—) This Character is the same for Genus and Difference with numb. 10. which doth there signify Heaven; and whereas here there is a Loop at the joyning of the Difference affix; therefore must it denote that which is opposite to the former; namely, Hell. This Clause might perhaps be more properly expressed thus; He became in the state, or he passed into the Invisible place, of the having died persons.

45. (|) as numb. 40.

46. (") as numb. 22.

47. (⇌) The same Genus with numb. 23, 27, & 37. Denoting Corporal Action. The acute angle on the left side, doth denote the sixth Difference, which is Gisture; namely, such animal motion whereby the situation of the Whole or Parts is altered. The acute angle at the other end to the upper side, doth denote the first Species, which is motion upwards direct; namely, Rising. The Hooks on each affix denote Active and Adjective.

48. (―) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, must be the From second of the third combination of Prepositions, viz. From.

49. (|) as numb. 6.

50. (") as numb. 7.

51. (⇌) This Character is in all respects the same with numb. 37. Excepting only, that there is another hook upon the Species affix to signify Plural Number, together with the transcendental Note of Person at the top of the Character towards the right hand, which makes the importance of this Character, with the two preceding Particles to be, The having died Persons.

52. G g g
52. (c) Though this Preposition be properly local, signifying in, as being opposite to num. 43. Yet it is applicable, as the others of the same kind are, to Time; in which case it may be rendered on.

53. (c) as numb. 6.

54. (a) The Character is the Genus of Measure. The affix both on the left and right side, denote the fifth Difference, which is Measure of Time, and the fifth Species, which is Day Natural.

55. (a) The same Genus with the former, denoting Measure. The Difference affix making an acute angle with the upper side of the transverse, doth denote the first Difference, which refers to Number. The obtuse angle at the other end of the transverse, denoting the third Species, which according to the Tables, is the number Three. The Hook on this affix, shews this Word to be used adjectively, viz. Third.

56. (l) as numb. 40.

57. (c) as numb. 22.

58. (a, n) Such a Compound as numb. 42. Only the Preposition here, being the first of the fifth Combination, must signify Upwards; and consequentely, as the numb. 42. did signify Descending: so this must be the Opposite to it; namely, Ascending.

59. (l) as numb. 43.

60. (a, c) as numb. 10.

61. (c) as numb. 52.

62. (l) A Compound of the Pronoun Which, and the transcendent Mark of Place, viz. Which place.

63. (l) as numb. 4.

64. (a) The Copula in the present tense, which being applied to the third Person singular, must be rendered (is.)

65. (c) The same Character, both as to Genus and Difference, with that, numb. 47. The Species affix making a right angle with the bottom of the transverse, must denote the fifth Species; namely, sitting; the hook upon this affix, signifying the notion of Adjective.

66. (l) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear to be the first Opposite in the third combination of Prepositions, and to signify At.

67. (c) as numb. 6.

68. (a) The Genus of Space. The obtuse angle on the left side, denoting
denoting the third Difference under that Genus; namely, *Situation*; the oblique line at the other end of the transversal, passing by both sides of it, doth denote the ninth Species under that Difference, *viz.* Right Side, or *Right Hand*.

69. (\(\text{t}\)) as numb. 9.

70. (\(\text{a}\)) as numb. 4.

71. (\(\text{w}\)) as numb. 48.

72. (\(\text{e}\)) as numb. 62.

73. (\(\text{l}\)) as numb. 40.

74. (\(\text{o}\)) The Copula in the Future tense, signifying, *shall be.*

75. (\(\text{v}\)) The Genus of transcendental Action, the sixth Difference; as before, numb. 42, 58. The first Species, *viz.* Come. The books on each affix, denoting *Active, Adjective,* *viz.* Coming.

76. (\(\text{a}\)) This Particle, by the figure and position of it, doth appear to be the second opposite in the first combination, and to signify a respect to the final Cautes in *Latin,* *ob, propter,* in English, *For.*

77. (\(\text{d}\)) The Genus of Judicial Relation. The first Difference, Judging which is Forinic Persons; and the first Species, which is *Judge.* The hook upon the difference affix, denotes this to be a Noun of Action, *viz.* Judication, or *Judging.*

78. (\(\text{t}\)) as numb. 6.

79. (\(\text{r}\)) as numb. 51. Only, there wants the Note of Opposite; so that as that signified dead persons, this must signify living persons.

80. (\(\text{r}\)) as numb. II.

81. (\(\text{t}\)) as numb. 6.

82. (\(\text{l}\)) as numb. 7.

83. (\(\text{a}\)) as numb. 5.

84. (\(\text{t}\)) as numb. 1.

85. (\(\text{o}\)) as numb. 2.

86. (\(\text{m}\)) as numb. 3.

87. (\(\text{a}\)) as numb. 6.

88. (\(\text{l}\)) as numb. 26.

89. (\(\text{v}\)) The Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation; the transcendental Church. *Gg g a* mark
mark over it, denoting Aggregate, which is the proper notion of Church.

Holy 90. The same Genus and Difference, as numb. 3. Denoting Infused Habit, the second Species being Holiness, described to be that habitual frame, whereby one is fitted for virtuous actions; more especially for the duties of Religion: the hook upon the Species affix, denoting the Notion of Adjéctive, viz. Holy.

Universal 91. The Genus of this Character is assigned to signify Transcendental Relation mixed; the obtuse angle at each end, must denote the third difference, and the third species: the third difference under that Genus, containing such transcendental relations as concern Number. The third species, being that more distinct relation of one Indeterminate, or All, viz. Particularity, or Universality. The Loop at the joining of the difference affix, denoting an Opposite, doth determine the Character to the second of these: And the Hook at the end of the species affix, doth make it signify as an Adjéctive, viz. Universal, Catholic.

The 92. (') as numb. 6.

Communion 93. The Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation, as numb. 89. The third Difference, concerning States of Religion; the second Species, Catholic, or Communicant, which is described to be one that is in a state of Charity with the body of those that agree in the same profession: the Abîrâf of which, denoted by the hook upon the difference affix, is Communion.

Of 94. (') as numb. 9.

Saints 95. The same Genus and difference, as numb. 93. The fifth species denoting such as are eminently religious; the hook upon the species affix, signifying the Plural Number, viz. Saints.

The 96. (') as numb. 6.

Being forgiven 97. The Genus of Judicial Relation, as numb. 77. The second difference denoting Judicial Actions. The ninth species signifying that kind of Judicial Action, which concerns the inflicting of punishment, or freeing from it, Executing, or Pardoning. The Loop, at the joining of the difference affix, denotes this to be an Opposite, viz. Pardoning or Forgiving. The Loop upon the top of this affix, signifies the passive voice, viz. the being forgiven.

Of 98. (') as numb. 9.

Sins 99. The Genus of Transcendental General; the third difference respecting the more common and absolute differences of things; the second species denoting that difference of things, which doth include a respect to the Will, as to the agreement or disagreement of things with that Faculty, filed Goodness or Evilness. The Loop towards the left hand, at the joining of the affix, denoting opposite, viz.
Chap. II. Concerning a Real Character.

Evilness; the hook at the other end of the same affix, doth signify the Active voice; and the hook upon the other affix, doth denote the plural number: So that the meaning of this Character, must be evil additions, the same as Trespasses, or Sins.

100. (ך) as numb. 6.

101. (ך) The mark of Future tense.

102. (ךך) A compound Character. The Particle, doth by Relish, or like the figure and the position of it, appear to be the third Opposite in the ving again fourth Combination of Adverbs, which is Re, denoting Reinstallation to what was before. The Integral Character signifies Life; as numb. 79.

103. (ך) as numb. 9.

104. (ך) as numb. 9.

105. (ךךך) The same Genus as numb. 10, signifying World. The Body first difference under that Genus, being Spirit. The Opposite to which, denoted by the Loop at the joyning of the Affix, is Body.

106. (ך) as numb. 11.

107. (ךך) as numb. 6.

108. (ך) as numb. 101.

109. (ךךךך) The same Integral as 102.

110. (ךךךךך) A compound with the Pronoun All, as numb. 5, Everlasting. The Genus of the Integral being the same with numb. 54, 55, doth denote Measure; the fifth difference of which, doth signify measure of time, to which the word Duration is adjoyned by way of Affinity, signified by the Loop at the right side, where the hook denotes Adjective: So that the true fene of this Character, is All-during, or Everlasting.

I forbear any other Examples out of Aristotle, Euclid, Tully, Terence, which I once thought to have subjoyneyed; because if what hath been already delivered, be sufficiently understood, it will appear easy enough to render any thing out of those Authors, in this Character.

I shall only add concerning the Character here proposed, that besides the Facility, Comeliness and Difiniteness of it, containing a Description of what is to be expressed by it, both as to the nature of the things, and the Grammatical Variation of the words; 'tis likewise a much shorter way of writing, than that by Letters: and by the great Variety which it is capable of, would afford the surest way for Cryptography or Secret Writing.

CHAP.
CHAP. III.

How this Real Character may be made effable in a distinct Language, and what kind of Letters or Syllables may be conveniently assigned to each Character.

By what hath been already delivered, it may sufficiently appear, how any thing or Notion, which falls under humane Discourse, may be express'd by such a Character as shall be legible to men of all Nations and Languages.

I come now to shew how this Universal Character may be made effable in a distinct Language: The unfolding of which (supposing what hath been said about the Character and Grammar, to be well understood) will need but little time and pains.

The Qualifications desirable in a Language, should have some analogy and proportion to those before mentioned concerning a Character or way of Writing; Namely,

1. The words of it should be brief, not exceeding two or three Syllables; the Particles confitting but of one Syllable.
2. They should be plain and facile to be taught and learnt.
3. They should be sufficiently distinguishable from one another, to prevent mistake and equivocalness; and withal significant and copious, answerable to the concepts of our mind.
4. They should be euphonical, of a pleasant and graceful sound.
5. They should be methodical; those of an agreeable or opposite sense, having somewhat correspondent in the sounds of them. The order to be observed in the aligning of Letters and Sounds to these Characters, must be after the same manner with the Method before made use of, in treating concerning these Characters: Beginning first with Integrals, according to their several Varieties, and then proceeding to the Particles.

The Integrals may be considered, either as they are Radicals, placed in the Tables, either more direct, whether Genus, Difference, or Species; or else laterally, either by way of Affinity or Opposition.

And next to the Words or Sounds appointed for each of these Radicals, it is to be considered, by what kind of Changes or Varieties, the several Derivations and Inflexions may be expressed.

The first thing to be stated in such an Institution, is to assign several Letters and Sounds for the 40 Genus's. It were not difficult to offer great variety of these; but to pitch upon that which upon all accounts would be the best, will require so much consideration, and practic, and so many Trials as I cannot pretend unto.

That
Chap. III. Concerning a Real Character.

That which at present seems most convenient to me, is this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>Exangious</th>
<th>Z</th>
<th>Spiritual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rel. mixed</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>Animal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rel. of Action</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Bird</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discourse</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Beast</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>God</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Peculiar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>General</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Element</td>
<td>E</td>
<td>Magnitude</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Space</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal</td>
<td>D</td>
<td>Measure</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Herb accord.</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Power Nat.</td>
<td>T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conid. to the</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seed-veil</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Manners</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shrub</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Quality sensible</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree</td>
<td>G</td>
<td>Disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Differences under each of these Genus's, may be expressed by these Consonants; B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N.

in this order; 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

The Species may be expressed by putting one of the seven Vowels after the Consonant, for the Difference; to which may be added to make up the number two of the Diphthongs, according to this order.

The first, a, e, i, o, u, y, yi, yi.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9.

For instance, if (De) signifies Element, then (Deb) must signify the first difference, which (according to the Tables) is Fire: and (Debct) will denote the first Species, which is Flame. (Det) will be the fifth difference under that Genus, which is, Appearing Meteor; (Detct) the first Species, viz. Rainbow; (Detc) the second, viz. Halo.

Thus, if (Ti) signifies the Genus of Sensible Quality, then (Tid) must denote the second difference, which comprehends Colours: and (Tidc) must signify the second Species under that difference, viz. Redness; (Tide) the third Species, which is Greenness, &c.

Thus likewise, if (Be) be put for the Genus of Transcendental Relation of Action, then (Bec) must denote the sixth difference, which is Diet; and (Becd) will signify the sixth Species, which is Following.

As for those Species under Plants and Animals, which do exceed the number of Nine, they may be expressed by adding the Letters L, or R, after the first Consonant, to denote the second or third of such Combinations. Thus, if Glade be Tulip, viz. the third Species in the first Nine, then Glade must signify Ramson, viz. the third in the second Nine, or the twelfth Species under that Difference. So if Zana be Salmon, viz. the second species in the first Nine, then Zana must signify Gudgeon, viz. the second in the second Nine; or the eleventh Species under that Difference.
Concerning a Real Character: Part IV.

It must be granted, that there is one inconvenience in this contrivance for the supernumerary Species, namely, that according to this way of expressing them, they are scarce capable of the derivation of Adjective: But this is more tolerable, because in such matters, where this will happen, there is no occasion necessary for this derivation.

Those Radicals which are joyned to others by way of Affinity, may be expressed; 1. In Monoysyllables, by repeating the Radical Vowel before the Consonant. For example, if (De) signifies Element, then (Ede) must signify that which is joyned to it by way of affinity, viz. Meteor. If (Di) be Stone, then (Did) will signify Concretions, &c.

2. In Dysyllables, by repeating the second Radical Consonant after the last Vowel: Thus, if (Dade) be Planet, (Daded) will signify comet. If (Dego) be Ice, (Degog) will signify Snow, &c.

Those Radicals which are paired together upon the account of single Opposition, may be expressed,

1. In Monoysyllables, by putting the opposite vowel before the first Consonant, according to that order of Opposition before set down;

\[
\begin{array}{l}
(a) \quad (i) \\
(e) \quad (o) \quad or \quad (y)
\end{array}
\]

Thus, if (Dea) be put to signify God, then (Idae) must signify that which is opposed, namely, idol. If (Dab) be Spirit, (odab) will be Body. If (Dad) be Heaven, (odad) will signify Hell.

2. In Dysyllables, by adding the Letter (s) to the last Vowel: Thus if (Pida) be Presence, (Pidas) will be Absence. If (Tada) be Power, then (Tadás) will be Impotence.

As for those double opposites by way of Excess or Defect, which sometimes occur, as they are to be represented in writing by the Transcendental Points of Excess or Defect, on the top of the Character, so are they to be expressed in speaking by those Syllables appointed to these Characters, which must be added to the termination of the word: Thus if (Teb) be Justice, (Tebas) will signify the Opposite Common; namely, Injustice: And (Tebala) the Opposite by way of Excess; namely, Rigor, and (Teballo) the Opposite by way of Defect, viz. Remission.

Tepet Veracity.
Tepets Lying.
Tepella Over-saying.
Tepatlo Under-saying, Detracting.

Adjectives should be expressed by changing the first radical Consonant, according to this establishment;

\[
\{ B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S; N. \}
\]
\[
\{ V, Dv, Gv, F, Tz, Cz, Zh, Sh, Ng. \}
\]

Thus,
Chap. IV. Concerning a Real Character. 417

Thus, if De do signify Stone, then God must signify Divine. Doth signify Elementary. Stony.

Adverbs may be expressed by turning the first Radical Vowel into a Diphthong. So Dcti is Divinely. (Sylb) is Religiously. (Sylgas) is Scisismatically.

Abstractions may be expressed, 1. In Monosyllables of the Genus, by adding the Letter (r) after the first Radical Vowel. So Dctr is Deity or Divinity.

In Monosyllables of the Difference, and Dissyllables of the Species, by changing the second Radical Character Consonant thus;

B, D, G, P, T, C, Z, S, N.

V, Dh, Dzh, F, Th, Tth, Zh, Sh, Ng.

The Letters Dzh, and Tth, being the same power which we Englishmen give to the Letters G, and Ch, in the words Ginger, and Charity. Thus

(Bodd) is Cause; (Bodh) is Causality.

(Saba) is King; (Sava) is Regality or Majesty.

There are only two things noted in the Character belonging to the Inflection of words; namely,

1. The Active and Passive voice, to be expressed by the Letters L, and N, after the first Vowel: thus (Salba) is RegnatiON; and (Samba) is regnari.

2. The Plural Number in Substantives, which is sometimes likewise affixed to Adjectives, when they are used substantively, by reason of any transcendent Mark joyned to them. And this may be done by prolonging the first Vowel, which upon all other occasions, is to be pronounced as being short. But because it will be difficult to prolong this Vowel in Monosyllables of the Genus, when no Consonant doth follow; therefore in this case it may be proper to add the Vowel to the Radical Vowel. So if Dct be God, Dctti will be Gods.

According to this establishment, every Radical Genus, Difference and Species, may be expressed by such words as are facile and pleasant. Those words that are most hard and difficult, will happen amongst such of the Derivations as are seldom used; as in some of the Active or Passive Adverbs, and in some of the Abstractions.

By these Instances it will be easy to understand all the rest.

The Particles may be expressed either by simple Vowels or Diphthongs, or by some of those Monosyllables, not used for any of the Genus's or Differences.

Amongst the Grammatical Particles, the more principal are, the Copula, Pronouns, Interjections, Prepositions, Adverbs, Conjunctions, etc.

Hhh

1. The
Concerning a Real Character.

Part IV.

1. The **copula**, or **verb sum**, according to its threefold place in the character, may be expressed by these diphthongs 

\[ \sigma, \phi, \alpha \].

2. The **pronouns**, according to their several kinds, may be expressed by these vowels and diphthongs:

\[
\begin{align*}
\alpha & : \alpha \alpha : \iota & : \alpha \varepsilon & : \iota \varepsilon \\
\alpha & : \alpha \alpha : \varepsilon & : \alpha \varepsilon & : \varepsilon \varepsilon \\
\nu & : \nu \nu & : \nu & : \nu \nu & : \nu \nu
\end{align*}
\]

Possessive pronouns by prefixing (H.) **Radulative**, by interposing (L.) So he is mine, he is my own.

3. The **interjections**, being Natural sounds themselves, need not have any assigned to the characters of them, than what are General. So

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Heigh} & : \text{Ah, alack, alas. Vauh, Hau.} \\
\text{Him, Hu.} & : \text{Ha, ha, he. Hoi, ah, oh.} \\
\text{Pibh, Shu, Tufh} & : \text{O, O that. Phy.} \\
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Oh, oho.} & : \text{St, bush, mum, whiff.} \\
\text{Ho, oh.} & : \text{Ha.} \\
\text{Eja, new.} & : \text{Vae, wo.}
\end{align*}
\]

4. The **prepositions** may be expressed by monosyllables framed of L, and R, after this manner:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Læ, Li.} & : \text{Ræ, Ri.} \\
\text{La, Lo.} & : \text{Ra, Ro.} \\
\text{Le, Li.} & : \text{Re, Ri.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Læ, Læ} & : \text{Ræ, Ræ} \\
\text{Læ, Lor} & : \text{Rar, Ror} \\
\text{Ler, Lor} & : \text{Rer, Ror}
\end{align*}
\]

5. **Adverbs** may be expressed by monosyllables, with the initial letter M. after this manner:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ma, Mi} & : \text{Mæl, Mil} \\
\text{Ma, Mo} & : \text{Mal, Mol} \\
\text{Me, Më} & : \text{Mel, Møl}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Mær, Mir} & : \text{Mæls, Mis} \\
\text{Mas, Mot} & : \text{Mëls, Mës}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{My, My} & : \text{Myt}
\end{align*}
\]

6. **Conjunctions** may be expressed by monosyllables, with the initial letter N, after this manner:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Na, Në} & : \text{Nav, Nie} \\
\text{Na, No} & : \text{Nav, Nor} \\
\text{Ne, Në} & : \text{Nev, Nie}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Nes, Nis} & : \text{Nes, Nøs}
\end{align*}
\]

The
The more servile Particles are of three kinds; *Articles*, *Modes*, *Tenses*.

1. The *Articles* being but two, may be thus expressed, _el_, _et_.

2. The *Imperative Mode*, according to its threefold difference of *Petition*, *Persuasion*, *Command*, may be expressed by these Diphthongs, _4a, 18, iy_.

The *Secondary Modes*, by Diphthongs or Triphthongs, according to their differences of *Absolute* or *Conditional*. So the Mode of _Power_, _whether Absolute or Conditional_, _8a, 8i_.

_Will_ is to be expressed by _8e, 8el_.

_Necessity_.

3. The *Tenses*, *Past*, *Present*, and *Future*, may be expressed by these Diphthongs, _8t, 8y, 8yl_.

The *Transcendental Particles*, to be added by way of Composition in the termination of words, may be expressed by these Syllables,

- _8e, 1a, 1e_ 
- _8i, 1o, 1y_
- _Met, Ma, Me_
- _Mct, Mal, Mel_
- _Mct, Mal, Mel_
- _8a, 8a, 8e_
- _8y, 8o, 8y_
- _Met, Ma, Me_
- _Mct, Mal, Mel_
- _Met, Mal, Mel_
- _Met, Mal, Mel_
- _Met, Mal, Mel_
- _Met, Mal, Mel_
- _Met, Mal, Mel_
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- _Met, Mal, Mel_
- _Met, Mal, Mel_
Concerning a Real Character.

2. The Figures of Numbers, may be most conveniently expressed in Speech, in that way suggested by Harrington; namely, by assigning one Vowel or Diphong, and one Consonant to each of the Digits, suppose after this manner,

\[
\begin{align*}
1, & \quad 2, \quad 3, \quad 4, \quad 5, \quad 6, \quad 7, \quad 8, \quad 9, \quad 0, \\
\text{a}, & \quad \text{e}, \quad \text{i}, \quad \text{o}, \quad \text{u}, \quad \text{v}, \quad \text{w}, \quad \text{y}. \\
\text{b}, & \quad \text{d}, \quad \text{g}, \quad \text{p}, \quad \text{q}, \quad \text{l}, \quad \text{m}, \quad \text{n}, \quad \text{r}.
\end{align*}
\]

According to which constitution, a word of so many Letters, may serve to express a number of so many places. Thus either of these words, \textit{abc}, \textit{abcd}, \textit{bc}, will signify 1666; which is as much a better and briefer way for the expressing of these numbers in speech, as that other is for writing, betwixt Figures and Words at length.

The Grammatical Variations belonging to Number, whether Derivations or Inflections, may for the nine Digits be framed according to common Analogy. For greater Numbers, it may be convenient to prefix the Difference denoting number in general; namely, Bob before the word for any Particular; as suppose \textit{abc} be the word for the number, let it be made \{Bob\textit{ct}d\} for the Cardinal Number \$1666\$

\text{\{Bob\textit{ct}d\}}

then \{Bob\textit{ct}d\} will be the Ordinal, or Adjective Neuter, denoting

\{Bob\textit{ct}d\}

the \{1666\textsuperscript{th}. \&c.

By what hath been said, it is easie to conceive, how this Character may be made effable as to all the \textit{Species} of things, to gather with their Derivations and Inflections. As for \textit{Individuales}, I have shewed before, how the names of them are to be expressed by a Literal Character.

But these things will more distinctly appear by instance of something written in this Language: In Order to which, I shall offer an Example of it in the Lords Prayer and the Creed.

CHAP.
CHAP. IV.

An Instance of the Philosophical Language, both in the Lords Prayer and the Creed. A Comparison of the Language here proposed, with fifty others, as to the Facility and Euphonicalness of it.

As I have before given Instances of the Real Character, so I shall here in the like method, set down the same Instances for the Philosophical Language. I shall be more brief in the particular explication of each Word; because that was sufficiently done before, in treating concerning the Character.

The Lords Prayer.

Hate coba ss ia ril dad, ha bahi io soymet, ha sylba so velca, ha tali so venghe, m8 ril dady meryl ril dad so velp s lad ati ril s poto has sylba vaty, na io seldyys lad ati has velgas me ati ia seldyys lad eis 86 iat velgas r8 ati mai so velco ati, ral bedoldi8 ni8 o c8albo ati lal vaygase, nor ati sylba, na at tado, na at tadalat ati ha pisbyg q18 mi8 io.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

Hate coba ss ia ril dad, ha bahi io soymet ha
Our Father who art in Heaven, Thy Name be Hallowed, Thy

22 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26

sylba so velca, ha tali so venghe, m8 ril dady meryl ril dad, so velp s
Kingdome come, Thy Will be done, so in Earth as in Heaven, Give

27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41

raled ati ril s poto has sylba vaty, na io seldyys lad ati has velgas
to us on this day our bread expedient and forgive to us our trefpases

42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58
me ati ia seldyys lad eis 86 iat velgas r8 ati, na mi8 io velco ati ral
as we forgive them who trefpases against us; and lead us not into
Concerning a Philosophical Language:  Part IV.

59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72
bedodil is nil to c'valbo alal vagaste nor al falba, na al tado, na
temptation but deliver us from evil for the kingdom, & the power, and
73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80.
al tadalet to ha pswby8 qa m8 lo.
the Glory is thine, for ever and ever. Amen. So be it.

1. (Héâ) This Dipthong (éâ) is assigned to signify the first Person plural amongst the Pronouns, viz. We. The Letter b prefixed to it, doth denote that Pronoun to be used posessively, viz. Our.

2. (Coba) Co doth denote the Genus of Oeconomical Relation; the Letter (b) signifying the first difference under that Genus, which is Relation of Consanguinity; the Vowel (a) the second Species, which is Direct ascending; namely, Parent.

3. (œ8) This Dipthong is appointed to signify the second of the compound Pronouns, Who, personal; or Which, Real.

4. (ia) This dipthong is appointed to signify the present tense of the Copula (éâ) and being spoken of the second person, is to be rendered Art.

5. (ril) is a Preposition, the first Opposite of the fourth combination; and therefore must signify (in.)

6. (dad) The Syllable (da) is appointed to signify the Genus of World; the addition of the Letter (d) doth denote the second difference under that Genus, which is Heaven.

7. (ha) The Vowel (a) is assigned to signify a Pronoun of the singular number, and second person. The Letter (h) before it, doth denote it to be understood posessively, and to signify (Thy) or (Thine.)

8. (bobi) The Syllable (bó) doth denote the Genus of Transcendental General. The Letter (b) doth denote the first difference, and the Vowel (i) the fourth Species, which is Name.

9. (io) This Dipthong is appointed to signify that kind of Imperative Mode (as it is commonly titled) which is by way of Petition; the sense of it being, I pray that it may be.

10. (Syymtâ (Sy) is put for the Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation. The Consonant (t) for the fifth difference, and the Vowel (a) for the first Species, which according to the tables, is, Consecration, or Hallowing. The Addition of the Vowel (â) to (S) doth signify the notion of Adjective; and the addition of the Letter (m) at the end of the first
first Syllable, signifies the Passive voice, viz. Hallowed.

11. (ha) as numb. 7.

12. (Salba) (Sa) is Civil Relation; (b) denotes the first difference, Kingdom or Regnation, which is degrees of persons; and (a) is the second species, which, according to the tables, is King; the addition of (l) to the first Syllable, doth denote a word of Action, viz. Regnation.

13. (to) as numb. 9.

14. (Velct) (Be) is the Genus of transcendental action; (c) denotes the sixth difference under that Genus; and (ct) the first species, which signifies Coming: the turning of (b) into (v) denotes this word to be an adjective, and the letter (t) to be an active.

15. (ha) as numb. 7.

16. (tæbl) (tæ) both denote the Genus of Natural Power, (b) the first difference, and (t) the fourth Species; namely, Will: the letter (l) denoting a Noun of Action, viz. Volution.

17. (to) as numb. 10.

18. (veng) (b) (be) is the Genus of Transcendental Action; (g) denotes the third difference, and (g) the sixth species; which is, Performing, or Accomplishing: the change of (b into v) denoting this word to be an adjective, and (m) Passive, Performed.

19. (mß) This Monosyllable with (m) must denote an Adverb, and so the last opposite of the first Combination; which is, so.

20. (ril) as numb. 5.

21. (dady) (da) is the Genus of Word, (d) is the second difference, which is Heaven, the Vowel y signifying the seventh species under that difference, which is this Earth, or the Globe of Land and Sea, whereon we inhabit.

22. (me) Paired with numb. 19. and therefore must signify, As.

23. (ril) as numb. 5.

24. (dad) as numb. 6.

25. (to) The same Particle as numb. 9: But being here joynted Must thou be with a word active, and relating to the second person, it must be rendered, Must thou be.

26. (velpi) (be) is Transcendental Action (p) the fourth difference, and (l) the fourth species, which is Giving: b changed into v, denoting adjective, and (l) active.
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

27. (let) A Preposition of the first Combination, signifying To.

28. (at) A Pronoun, first person, plural number; namely, We, or Us.

29. (ril) as numb. 5.

30. (i) The first of the relative Pronouns, signifying This.

31. (poto) po is the Genus of Measure, (t) the fifth difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is Day.

32. (bct) as numb. 1.

33. (Setba) Set denotes the Genus of Occonomical Provisions, (b) the first difference, and (a) the second species, which is Bread.

34. (Vatry) (bct) is the Genus of Transcendental General, (t) the fifth difference, y the seventh species; the change of b into v, denotes this Word to be an Adjective, and to signify Expedient.

35. (Na) A Conjunction, the second of the first Combination, or.

36. (io) as numb. 25.

37. (Seldy) Se is the Genus of Judicial Relation d, the second difference, y the ninth species, which is Forgiving: & joined to the first Consonant, signifying the notion of Adjective, and 1, of Active, (s) the Opposite.

38. (let) as numb. 27.

39. (at) as numb. 28.

40. (hatt) as numb. 1.

41. (bétgas) (bct) the Genus of transcendental general, (g) the third difference, (a) the second species, (s) at the end, denoting the word hereby signified, to be placed in the Tables as an Opposite, and the Letter (l) in the first syllable, signifying the Active voice, and the prolonging of the first Vowel, express by the Accent over it, denoting the Plural Number.

42. (Me) as numb. 22.

43. (at) as numb. 28.

44. (ta) as numb. 4. But being here adjoin'd to a word of the first Person Plural, it must be rendered, Are.

45. (Seldy) as numb. 37.

46. (let) as numb. 27.

47. (et) A Pronoun, third person, plural number, They, or Them.

48.
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

38. (o8) as numb. 3.

49. (a) the preter tense of the Copula.

50. (Velgas) as numb. 41. Only that was a substantive of Action, Transferring and of the plural number, denoted by the length of the first Radical Vowel, whereas this is an Adjective, signified by (v.)

51. (b) A Preposition being the last Opposite of the second Combination; and therefore must signify, Against.

52. (a) as numb. 28.

53. (na) as numb. 35.

54. (mi) An Adverb, the first Opposite of the first combination, signifying Not.

55. (io) as numb. 25.

56. (Velco) (be) is the Genus of Transcendental Action. (c) de-Leading notes the fifth difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is Leading; the Letters (v) and (l) signifying: Adjective Active.

57. (a) as numb. 28.

58. (a) a Preposition, the first of the fourth Combination; and into.

59. (bedoll) (be) is transcendental action; (d) denotes the second temptation difference, (o) the fifth species, which is Trying; the second (d) doth denote this word to be joined in the Tables as an affinitis; the last syllable (l) signifies the transcendental particle Corruptible, which in composition, must denote the worst tense of a word, and here it must signify such temptation or trial sas ought not to be.

60. ( sill) a Conjunction, the first opposite of the second combination, Being, But.

61. (io) as numb. 25.

62. (codelbo) (ca) is the Genus of Spiritual Action, (b) signifies the Delivering first difference, and (o) the fifth species, which is Delivering; the Letters (b) and (l) signifying Active Active.

63. (a) as numb. 28.

64. (a) a Preposition, the second of the third combination; and From.

65. (Vagasse) as numb. 41. Only that the b is turned into v, to denote Evil Adjective, and the (l) is here left out, which signifies action, and the transcendental Particle (ie) is here added, to denote Evil thing.

66. (nor) a Conjunction, the second Opposite in the third combination, signifying, For.
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

The
67. (α) The demonstrative Article, viz. The.

Kingdom
68. (Salba) as numb. 12.

And
69. (na) as numb. 35.

The
70. (αλ) as numb. 68.

Power
71. (ταό) (τα) is the Genus of Habit, (d) is the second difference, and (ο) the fifth species, which is Power.

And
72. (na) as numb. 35.

The
73. (αλ) as numb. 68.

Glory
74. (Tadalα) (tad) is the same Genus and Difference with numb. 73. the second (α) denoting the second species, which is Reputation or Fame; the last syllable (λα) being added to the termination, doth signify the first of the seventh combination, amongst transcendental notions, viz. Augmentative, the highest kind or degree of Reputation, which is, Glory.

Is
75. (α) as numb. 4. But being here applied to the third person, and singular number, is to be rendered Is.

Thine
76. (ha) as numb. 11.

Everlastingly
77. (Psbyγ) (Ps) doth denote the Genus of Space, (b) the first difference, (γ) the ninth species, which is (Everness,) the adding of the Vowel (γ) to make a Diphong with the first Vowel, signifies the word to be an Adverb, Everlastingly.

Amen
78. (γο) the word Amen in the Literal Character.

So
79. (μα) as numb. 19.

May it be.
80. (ο) as numb. 9.
The Creed.

α τα τριτ ης, εις τον αγιον εισαγωγην του πατερος και του θεου του κυριου και του ἐν πνευματι ἁγιου παντοκρατους.

α λαληθαι της δεινης και της δεινης δαυδιν του αδικου.

α λαληθαι της δεινης και της δεινης δαυδιν του αδικου.

λαληθαι της δεινης και της δεινης δαυδιν του αδικου.
Concerning a Philosophical Language: Part IV.

1. (ct) a Pronoun of the first person, and singular number, I.

2. (ta.) The copula, est, in the present tense, which being used with the first person, doth signify Am.

Believing

3. (tūltil) (ta) denotes the Genus of Habit, and the fifth difference, i.e., the fourth species, which is Faith; the adding of ȹ to ȹ, denotes the word to be an adjective, and the Letter ȹ signifies the active voice, Believing.

God the Father

4. (Detb) The Monosyllable Det is appointed to signify God, or the divine nature; the addition of the Consonant k, will denote the first person in the Blessed Trinity.

Almighty

5. (ebqetet) A Compound of a Particle, and an Integral, the Particle being a diphong, appointed to signify All. The Syllable ta, denoting the Genus of Power; the addition of ȹ, makes it to be an adjective, enim, potent, or powerful.

The

6. (qetl) the demonstrative Article, The.

Having been (eb) the sign of the preter tense.

8. (ebqetetebh) (ct) is the Genus of Spiritual action (b) denotes the first difference, and at the first species, which is Creation; the addition of ȹ to ȹ, signifies adjective, and the Letter (l) active; the last diphong (eb) denotes the transcendental composition of Person. So that this word with the two preceding Particles, does import, the being Created Person.
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

9. (ac) the first Preposition, signifying 

10. (dad) (da) the Genus of World, and (d) the second difference, Heaven.
which is Heaven.

11. (na) the second Conjunction of the first Combination, signifying And.

12. (læ) as numb. 9.

13. (dady) The same Genus and difference, as numb. 10. The Earth
Vowel Y signifying the seventh species, which is, This Earth.

14. (na) as numb. 11.

15. (dadd) the second person of the Blessed Trinity.

16. (he) the Vowel e signifies a Pronoun of the third person, and
singular number, the Letter b prefixed, shews it to be used possessively, for His.

17. (cobas) the syllable (co) is assigned to the Genus of Oeconomical Relation, the Letter (b) to the first difference, and the Vowel (a) for the second species, the Letter (s) denoting the word hereby signified, to be an Opposite, viz. Son.

18. (coobas) the same Genus as the former (p) signifying the fourth difference, and (a) the second species, and the Letter (s) an Opposite, only, viz. Alone, or Only.

19. (hæs) A Pronoun, first person possessive, plural number.

20. (Saba) (Sa) the Genus of Civil Relation, (b) the first difference, viz. Degrees of persons, (a) the second species, which is Sovereign, or Lord, to whom we owe Obedience, or subjection.

21. (wō), the second of the compound Pronouns, signifying Who, or Which.


23. (cantium) (ca) is the Genus of corporeal action, (b) the first conceived difference, and (a) the second species, the adding of the second Radical Consonant (b,) denotes this word to be adjoined in the tables, by way of affinity, and consequent to signify Conception, (a) signifying Agentive, and (m) Passive.

24. (st) the second Preposition in the first Combination, (By)

25. (ad) as numb. 6.

26. (Dæg) the third Person in the Blessed Trinity.

27. (cæmbe) the same Genus and Difference with numb. 23. (c) Borne
signifying the third species, which is Parturition (a) denoting Adjective, and (m) Passive.

28.
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

28. (le) the third Preposition in the first Combination, relating to the Material Cause, of.

29. (ct) as numb. 6. The

30. (codec) the syllable (co) as was said before, is assigned to Oeconomical Relation, (d) is the second difference, and (α) is the first species; the repeating of the second Radical Consonant at the end, makes this word to denote something adjoined by way of Affinity, viz. Virgin.

31. ( ) the name Mari in the literal Character.

32. (fempt) the syllable (fe) is for Judicial Relation, the Letter (t) is the fifth difference, viz. Capital punishment, (v) is Adjective, and (m) Passive.

33. (rir) A Preposition, the first opposite of the sixth Combination, viz. Under.

34. (fuvuvv) the name Pontius Pilate, in the Literal Character.

35. (cta) as numb. 22.

36. (femtyv) the same Genus and Difference as numb. 32. the last Diphong (y) denoting the ninth difference, which is Crucifying, the first (v) being the mark for Adjective, and the Letter (m) for Passive.

37. (edabys) the same as to genus and difference, with numb. 23, & 27. the Vowel (y) signifying the seventh species, the Letter (s) an opposite, and the vowel (v) adjective.

38. (Na) as numb. 11.

39. (fynmyv) The syllable (fy) is Ecclesiastical Relation, (p) the fourth difference, and (yv) the ninth species, which is Burial; the first (v) being the sign of adjective, and (m) of passive.

40. (e) Pronoun of the third person, singular number, viz. He.

41. (ct) as numb. 22.

42. (lir-velec) This word is a Compound, the first syllable (lir) is a Preposition, the first opposite of the fifth Combination, signifying downwards; (be) is the Genus of transcendental action, the Letter (c) the sixth difference, which is Ition, (v) the adjective, and (l) the active, Down-going, or Descending.

43. (rect) A Preposition, the first of the fourth Combination, signifying Into.
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

44. (οδαδ) (da) is the Genus of World, (d) is the second difference, which is Heaven, the vowel (ο) which is opposite to (a) being prefix, denotes this to be the word opposite to Heaven, viz. Hell.

45. (ε) as numb. 40. He.

46. (στ) as numb. 22.

47. (εταλτ) (ca) is Corporeal Allion, (ε) is the sixth difference, rising and (στ) the first species, viz. Life, (τ) the adjective, and (τι) the active.

48. (λαλ) a Preposition, the second of the third Combination, From.

49. (τοι) as numb. 6. The.

50. (τοι) as numb. 7.

51. (κταβαπτος) The same radical word with numb. 41. the Dying person having (πο) being a transcendental composition, denoting Person.

52. (τοι) a Preposition, the first opposite of the fourth Combination, on, signifying In.

53. (α) as numb. 6.

54. (ποτο) the syllable (πο) doth stand for the Genus of Measure, day (τ) the fifth Difference, and (ο) the fifth Species, which is Day.

55. (φοβε) The same Genus as the former, (β) the first Difference, relating to Number, (ε) the third Species, the turning p into f, signifying adjective, viz. Third.

56. (ε) as numb. 40.

57. (κατ) as numb. 22.

58. (λαντελε) a Compound as numb. 42. Only the Preposition Ascending here, being the first of the fifth Combination, must signify Upwards; and the word Ascending.

59. (ταλ) as numb. 43.

60. (ταδ) as numb. 10.

61. (τατ) as numb. 52.

62. (εταλετ) A Compound of the Pronoun Which, and the transcendental Mark of Place.

63. (ε) as numb. 40.

64. (ει) as numb. 2. But being here spoken of a third Person in the singular number, must be rendered (εις).

65.
Concerning a Philosophical Language: Part IV.

65. (cvalco) The same Genus and Difference as numb. 47. (o) being the fifth Difference, which is sitting, (β) adjective, and (I) active.

At

66. (lil) a Preposition, the first Opposite in the third combination, signifying At.

The

67. (at) as numb. 6.

Right hand

68. (pigrw) (pi) is the Genus of Space, (g) the third Difference, and (r) the ninth species, which is Right hand.

Of

69. (la) as numb. 9.

God the Father

70. (Dab) as numb. 4.

From

71. (lal) a Preposition, the second of the third Combination, signifying From.

Which place

72. (ebral) as numb. 70.

He

73. (e) as numb. 45.

Shall be

74. (ie) the Copula in the future tense, Shall be.

Coming

75. (velca) be is the Genus of transcendental Action, c the sixth difference, and a the first species, which is Come, the turning of b into c, denoting adjective, and I active.

For

76. (lo) a Preposition, the second opposite of the first Combination, viz. For.

Judging

77. (Selba) (Se) is Judicial relation b the first difference, and a the first species, which is Judge; the Letter i signifies a Noun of action, viz. Judging, or Judication.

The

78. (at) as numb. 6.

Quick

79. (cabvyra) ca is the Genus of corporeal action, b the first difference, and y the seventh species, which is Life, the vowel 8 signifying adjective, viz. Living, vs being the transcendental composition for Person.

And

80. (na) as numb. 11.

The

81. (at) as numb. 6.

Having

82. (va) as numb. 7.

Died persons

83. (cabvyrx) as numb. 51.

I

84. (at) as numb. 1.

Am

85. (la) as numb. 2.

Believing

86. (xalx) as numb. 3.

The Holy Ghost

87. (Log) as numb. 27.

The Church

88. (at) as numb. 6.

89. (lywe) the syllable ly is put for the Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation.
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

lation, the Dipthong ('de) being the transcendental for Aggregate.

90. (tōōtā) Ta is the Genus of Habit, t the fifth difference, and Holy the second species, which is Holiness; the addition of (8) to the first Radical, doth signify the word to be an adjective, viz. Holy.

91. (vages) (ba) is the Genus of Transcendental Relation mixed, Universal g the third difference, and e the third species, (s) the note of opposition, & the sign of adjective, viz. Universal.

92. (ədəl) as numb. 6:

93. (Syndzha) Sy is the Genus of Ecclesiastical Relation, g the third Communion difference, a the second species, which is Communicant, or Catholic; the turning of G into the same power that we give to J consonant, signifies this word to be an Abstract, viz. Communion.

94. (lət) as numb. 9.

95. (Sygo) Sy is Ecclesiastical Relation, g the third difference, Saints e the fifth species, which is Saint, the prolonging of the first Vowel denotes the plural number.

96. (əldəl) as numb. 6.

97. (ləmdy) Se is the Genus of Judicial Relation, d the second difference, and y the seventh species, which is Remission, or Forgiveness, m denotes the passive voice.

98. (lət) as numb. 9.

99. (bołgas) βα is Transcendental general, g the third difference, a the second species, t denotes an opposite, a Noun of action, and the prolonging of the first Radical Vowel, the plural number.

100. (ələl) as numb. 6.

101. (bələs) the Future Tense.

102. (məscalby) a compound, the Particle m signifies re, or Relife, or li-again, (caby) being before rendered Life, l denoting Active.

103. (lət) as numb. 9.

104. (ələl) as numb. 6.

105. (odab) Da is the World, dab is Spirit, to which is opposed Body, signified by prefixing the Vowel o, which is opposite to a.

106. (nə) as numb. 11.

107. (ələl) as numb. 6.

108. (sylə) as numb. 101.

109. (caby) the same Radical as numb. 37, and 102. Only this is Life not an Opposite, nor an Adjective.

K k k

110.
I am sensible that this Contrivance for the Language is not ordered (as to the facility and pleasantness of the sound) to so good an advantage as it might have been upon further consideration and practice: But as it is, I think it may (even in these respects) come into comparison with any of the Languages now known. For the better trial of which, I shall give several instances of the Lords Prayer, as it is rendered in fifty several Languages, and written in our common Letter; most of which, I have taken out of Gesner, Mithridates, and Megisterus his Specimen, as they have collected and lettered them to my hands. For the rest, I am beholding to other Books, and the assistance of some particular Friends.
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

1. Our father who art in heaven
2. Abin Sheba'shchamaim
3. Yah Abanaabbadi phikkasmawati,
4. Abun dapamazoo
5. Abina xoba'amakabach
6. Pater benenn be en tuvs xarrmanis
7. Penis echemiphen
8. Our father who is in heaven in the City
9. Abin quel tii in echul
10. Pater unster va in humel bix
11. Amen Masters we ve bix in himan met
12. Amen leaders be in the heaven in the City
13. Amen leaders be in the heaven in the City
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50. Amen leaders be in the heaven in the City
51. Amen leaders be in the heaven in the City
52. X'yr fadher boish art in heven:
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

English
1. The Kingdom of Cym.
2. Zobyk ne zynech.
3. Tobi malucleco.
4. Thite maluthoch.
5. Theology mympyle.
6. Riebiks be Basilica fue.
7. Morefje tece terno.
8. Adveniat regnum .
9. Venga el tu reyno.
10. Venga il regno tu.
11. Ton royaume avdenie.
12. Venga il regno tu.
13. Vigna lu to ream.
15. Bengid lu reu nuo.
16. Ilges argumem vega ter nu.
17. Din riche eborne.
18. Dein Reche homme.
19. To cymeth thia reu.
20. Tu Contenuvreche ime.
22. Koni tite rike.
23. Cui homme tite rike.
24. Ulmaet thudinndus tife.
25. Pridi cefra aflvo tvrooe.
27. Pridi kraiety tvroo.
28. Fojzal az te esfegol.
29. Pridi aesta aflvo tvrooe.
30. Pridi Kraileftvo mode.
31. Seui teparacia ta.
32. Prisid kraiowfiwite.
33. Pofhis knam kraielswo tvroio.
34. Przydzys wya kroileflwo.
35. Ateyk karalite tawo.
36. Enack mums tows walefhe.
37. Da preder Tzaseflu rub.
38. Chanlechong bel fun fengug arkeue.
40. Eefezza archaishai cho.
41. Bayald padhalh tou.
42. Ijuin in.
43. Deud d by heynas.
44. Ciptub ba riaisthe.
45. Et tun be tu reechmen.
46. Dyen rhyk to homme.
47. Wabiuychaqana hoami aminer.
48. Wabauri eschaten puu tana.
49. Yequanmootch bubenratawamouth.
50. Ha falba to velce.

51. Dhyi cingdym cym.

Faciadsa zdumneade tua.
La theoeglia d' uaine.
Din billo getche.
Dein illtig getche.
Sge thi splitus tua.
Wen Ciltie getche.
Bodey dill Bette.
Verdin tinn bitte.
Sisobonu am tabi.
Sere tin Ciltie.
Wtigeta Ciltie ehtin.
S'dife volia tvoia.
Eudi volya tvor.
Lagnen te abarat.
Budi volia tvoia.
Budi volia tvoia.
Sufe fic voia ta.
Bud wule tv.
Softany volia tvoia.
Bardez volya tvor.
Bak wala tw.
Tows praarr bukka.
Da booder Volya moy.
Aci gier dauk.
Olim sbhunin isred gamh.
Eglizin camch cho.
Shoud howait tou.
Si ci chim bin.
Die bp dehplig.
Denturu d haliamnad.
Goin dhi bi rehjpantina.
Din mille more sben.
Fierianan boeisang.
Bane inhandila.
Asramwamowk.
Ha talb ci venge.
Dhyi bil bi dyn.
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

1. In earth as it is in heaven
2. Ci baihchamian ubaazec
3. Qam alihfamali wa ale'l ardi
4. Alikan alhamejako hoxomo oph barac
5. Bachamahamai wubamdyim
6. Heli enburn bai epi gee gos
7. Parsickhabempenimpi jepicabi
8. Sieet in ciro sic eriam in terra
9. Afii en elly, como en la tierra
10. Afii nos teos, come na terra
11. Afii en lae teere, comme au cieux
12. Si come in ciro csi in terra
13. Sice'in cill et en tierra
14. Alexim en lo cel i en la terra

Sardianism of the
15. Coment in chelo et in fa terra
16. In terra so lo so in ecfill
17. In erde aat in Himele
18. Tue enben, tu en Himmel
19. In en heufnas and in eschothe
20. Getiech in en hemel sochop ber armen
11. Daas naa jayden som han et i hime-
22. Nauom al himee fo aipdun
23. Atrunin tay baahif na man' gala
24. Da am in himele foam a ga jep-
25. Que in himeina gab ana arte
26. Kakor nanebi tako naalemli
27. Kakor na nebu tako i na nemyli
28. Mi keben meneben azem kepen i esfe old onnii.
29. Jako na niebehi j tako naelemli
30. Kakor nebei i takos naelemli
31. Cew in cewi afa ippe mutra
32. Yakona nebi tak i na zemi
33. Takah nanebi tak heu naelemu
34. Yako wniebi na ya nemi
35. Kopp and dunes ceayp ir sandem ez
36. Kalch ka deebes ta wuran lumes
37. Yaco na nebofi jumemcle
38. Achever vilangualuch
39. Nifee gugthie ule gyde
40. Orpes jereins en jertri
41. Hamziarianek dar ofiian niz dar azman
42. Tu sfa jism than
43. Be g doaas, megis e ma en ysun
44. rue
45. Rue nhub agis et rhamhhi
46. Cetban be ca laa turreen re
47. Ope rieich es yse bymit
48. An tametona and agebtif
49. Ben nach ohsie te meh tukate
50. Dar ri dade yu rir idad

Gelsemni day oue daffe byezaa
Lachmen ten mendi ten lanu jaloam
Chibban laadi bii gado ahtinol yauuu
Haslan lahmo diskoonan jaunmoo
Nahjiwala sahala ylahama bahabi yom
The eoum binien ten eqoffigah dibam menwren
Franhj bretrif mi eiseyoun
Panen noffrom quotiduanm da nobis bodie
Nuwat na cotidiana dada le nafootos oj
O pao no flo de cedadua dono ledohe nefa diu
Nofre pain quotidiana done nous avoourbhu
Dessi bii le nofre pain quidiana
Daa ben le'nehi pas cotidiana
Lo pa noffre cotidiana dau aafalsren hui

Su pane nofru dogneledie dona dsoofetres boc
Do a nus naa poue houte & k in miuchia di
Entre tagolimeta bia ebe ebe bia
Entre tagolimeta bia ebe ebe bia
Uvenir eto wtestc ite ebo diu
Entre tagolimeta bia ebe ebe bia

Megiferus
Gefercu
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Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV

English 1. But forgive us our trespasses
Hebrew 2. Uflesch lani erh cobothena
Arabic 3. Waghphir lan ma aleina
Syriac 4. Vathbuk lan chibasun
Epirop 5. Hydyg lan abhalha
Greek 6. Kti apera hemis tis epiblemata bomba
Copti 7. Owosbochemeron nechlabemoretis
Latin 8. Et remirate nobis debitis nostris
Spanish 9. Y perdona nos meusras deudas
Portuguese 10. Et perdão nos nossos nossas dívidas
French 11. Et pardonne nous tous fautes
Italian 12. Et perdona i nostri debiti
Friulan 13. Et perdonnii nus gli nefris deibiz
Sardinian of the City, Sardinian of the Country

Gryfonis 16. Parduna à nus nos díbits
German ancient 17. Riz de forgot unser Techta uns
German modern 18. Und berghin unsen untre schuld
Old Saxton 19. So forger wa forga urna
Dutch 20. So bergherent ons onse schulten
Danish 21. De fojal og bojig
Iceland 22. Di berjog og stickten boj
Lappian 23. In anua anerne medten fenda
Suedish 24. Di fojal ocs taoten oboj
Gothic 25. Gab affent unu chatet frinanogelam
Carnish 26. Inu opufili nam dule nafe
Dalmatian 27. Jod pusti nam duge nage
Hungarian 28. Es bechdimge nek onkun mi velekymeslem

Croatian 29. Jodpufili nam dighi nafe
Servian 30. Jodpufili nam duge nafe
Walachian 31. Sunr jerta greftalel nafe
Bohemian 32. Y opufili nam nafe winy
Lituanian 33. Awoday nam wyni nafe
Poloniam 34. A opufuz nam uyny naifia
Lithuanian 35. Ir atlyshium mums mui kaltes
Livonian 36. Pammiate mums murfe gilke
Russian 37. Jo fiase nam dolgbii nafe
Tartarian 38. Kii yiiun ja fachen
Turkifh 39. Hem batla bize borfigomoci
Armenian 40. Eu thogel mez zappitas mier
Persian 41. Worder kefer mez konham a la
Chinon 42. Sul myen eng-o xi oy
Welsch 43. A mandere ni ein nyleden
Irish 44. Arjiz mezin buin beyfischka ammanb
Bosan 45. Eta quinta jeterge gure cogac
Friulan 46. In herto was the segged
Madagascar 47. Amanahanana mangasa la pra pato antaka

come e nofatos os indebitos nofris

Sco nos fala à nos dibitadoin
Alts aukle were overlooking questions
Alte aukle berghen unen christen
Girt in us egrebien rstygmen urum
Gityn beck by bregten enlen schulden
Oehin has boll inde bise thaler
Sanen di berghensun uen bon
Kunn uns zannamna baihans richtens
Sahen auk by fojlate ism og skilge ac
Sun ius gab wut gittam utam tillen untern
Kakor todi om opusilmo duhnikin naflin
Kako i my opuslemayno duuxikon naflin
Kreyen mon becharon, elten wasc ovvcetkaek
Jaco the imi opusilhama duhnikin naflin
Kako imi opusilhama duhnikin naflin
Cas funi jerta na fregastof nofris
Yako y my oopstumme naflin wnikom
Ack my wosvamast wianam naflin
Yako y my opusizamy wowsyztom naflin
Kapp ir ene alyshdam saviumin kitamien
Ka mei paarmart mero portadveken
Yaco inwese Orbualwysen dolgconno naflin
Adem bistaachaitad bishum jasoch naman
Nycle bide kalla barbob cigeremori
Orpm en mech thoglemec merror parpoonat
Chetsanek naia mikesdelin oraum maaca
Zia aq fi fr spél ngò fi 9 9 fi
Fil y madsonm ni tu dublc ydje
Agiw mepium bief bair famumnta
Sala gure gure cussiguit quittar tu baieta
Itu by bej by wigni
Cnajbol mangasa hona antemumonat
he inmagosoroxkotmin eau acquati chi gasy
Kereze mepenaez kure guanar miara ameppamamopap
Kecia et a lekidy la et ni valgaes tu ac
az tu fergiv dhem dhat tre-
spasez
Chap. IV. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

1. And let us not be tempted.

3. And lead us not into temptation.
4. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

5. Sanctify them according to thy word.
6. Amen.

6. And lead us not into temptation.
7. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

8. And let us not be tempted.

9. Sanctify them according to thy word.

10. And let us not be tempted.
11. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

12. And let us not be tempted.

13. Sanctify them according to thy word.

14. And let us not be tempted.
15. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

16. And let us not be tempted.

17. Sanctify them according to thy word.

17. Amen.
18. And let us not be tempted.
19. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

20. And let us not be tempted.

21. Sanctify them according to thy word.

22. And let us not be tempted.
23. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

24. And let us not be tempted.

25. Sanctify them according to thy word.

26. And let us not be tempted.
27. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

27. Speak unto the Lord Jehovah. Amen.
28. And let us not be tempted.

29. Sanctify them according to thy word.

30. And let us not be tempted.

31. Sanctify them according to thy word.

32. And let us not be tempted.

33. Sanctify them according to thy word.

33. Amen.
34. And let us not be tempted.
35. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

36. And let us not be tempted.

37. Sanctify them according to thy word.

37. Amen.
38. And let us not be tempted.
39. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

40. And let us not be tempted.

40. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
41. Sanctify them according to thy word.

41. Amen.
42. And let us not be tempted.
43. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

43. Speak unto the Lord Jehovah. Amen.
44. And let us not be tempted.

44. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
45. Sanctify them according to thy word.

45. Amen.
46. And let us not be tempted.
47. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

47. Speak unto the Lord Jehovah. Amen.
48. And let us not be tempted.

49. Sanctify them according to thy word.

49. Amen.
50. And let us not be tempted.
51. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

52. And let us not be tempted.

52. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
53. Sanctify them according to thy word.

53. Amen.
54. And let us not be tempted.
55. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

56. And let us not be tempted.

57. Sanctify them according to thy word.

57. Amen.
58. And let us not be tempted.
59. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

60. And let us not be tempted.

60. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
61. Sanctify them according to thy word.

61. Amen.
62. And let us not be tempted.
63. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

63. Speak unto the Lord Jehovah. Amen.
64. And let us not be tempted.

64. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
65. Sanctify them according to thy word.

65. Amen.
66. And let us not be tempted.
67. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

68. And let us not be tempted.

68. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
69. Sanctify them according to thy word.

69. Amen.
70. And let us not be tempted.
71. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

72. And let us not be tempted.

73. Sanctify them according to thy word.

73. Amen.
74. And let us not be tempted.
75. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

75. Speak unto the Lord Jehovah. Amen.
76. And let us not be tempted.

76. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
77. Sanctify them according to thy word.

77. Amen.
78. And let us not be tempted.
79. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

80. And let us not be tempted.

81. Sanctify them according to thy word.

81. Amen.
82. And let us not be tempted.
83. For he is nigh that calleth thee. Amen.

83. Speak unto the Lord Jehovah. Amen.
84. And let us not be tempted.

84. But deliver us from evil. Amen.
85. Sanctify them according to thy word.

85. Amen.
It would be convenient, that every one of these Instances should be Philosophically Lettered, according to the true pronunciation used in each Language; but this being a thing of too great difficulty, I do not attempt it. 'Tis probable that the doing of this, would make most strange Languages seem more harsh and uncouth, than now they do; as appears by that Instance of the English, this way written, which I have subjoined in the last place, for the more accurate comparing it with the Philosophical Language.

In the comparing of these Languages, it may be granted that some few words of each Language may seem preferable to others in this: But take it altogether, and in the whole, and it may at least stand in competition with the best of them, as to its facility and pleasantries. 'Tis most likely, that the generality of Readers will be apt in the comparing of these Instances, to give the precedence to those Languages they are acquainted with. I should desire no more from them, but that they would be content to permit this new Language to come in the next place, which would be a sufficient testimony for it.

But then for the Philosophy of this Language, it hath many great advantages above any other. Every Word being a description of the thing signified by it; Every Letter being significant, either as to the Nature of the Thing, or the Grammatical Variations of the Word, which cannot be said of any of the rest; besides the constant Analogy observed in all kind of Derivations and Inflections.
Directions for the more ease Learning of this Character and Language, together with a brief Table containing the Radicals, both Integrals and Particles; together with the Character and Language by which each of these is to be exprest.

If any Man shall think it worth his time and pains to learn this Character, the most facil and natural order to be observed in this, will be, to begin with the 40 common Heads or Genus's, which should be learnt out of that General Scheme, Part II. Chap. I, where there is expressed some reason of their order, the understanding of which will much facilitate the fixing of them in the memory.

Next to these, he may proceed to the Differences belonging to each Genus, which though they are in the Character exprest by that numerical institution of First, Second, and Third, &c. yet are they to be committed to memory from their real significations. So the First, Second, and Third differences under the Genus of Beasts, are to be learnt and remembered, not as First, Second, and Third, &c. but as Whole-footed, Cloven-footed, and Clawed, &c. (not Rapacious, Rapacious Dog-kind, Rapacious Cat-kind) and Oviparous. Thus when we see any of the differences belonging to Measure, we are not to name them by their numerical order of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, but by the things which they denote, as Measure of Multitude, Magnitude, Gravity, Valour, Duration, Age. And to this end all the differences are to be learnt out of the larger Tables, where there is some reason to be seen for the order of most of them.

Next to these, the several Species are to be learnt, belonging to each Difference, at least so many of them as are like most frequently to occur in discourse. As for the various kinds of Meteors, Stones, Herbs, Shrubs, Trees, Exanguius Animals, Fishes, Birds, Beasts, and the kinds of Diseas, though they are to be provided for in the Tables, that they may be written when there shall be occasion for the mention of them; yet 'tis not ordinarily necessary to commit them all to memory, because those who are most expert in any Language, may not yet be able to remember all the names of such things. But as for such Species as are fit to be remembered, they are to be learnt out of the first and larger Tables, where they are each of them described and determined, as to their primary significations, and some reason is attempted of their number and order, the understanding of which will make them more easily remembered.

After these the Particles are to be learnt, which should be likewise out of the first Tables, where the meaning of them is described and determined.

But for the better helping of the memory in cases of doubt of L.11
Concerning a Philosophical Language.  Part IV.

forgetfulness, it may be proper to have recourse to the Synopsis here adjoined, by which it is easy at the first or second view to find out the true place of any Integral or Particle, together with the Derivations and Inflections belonging to the Radicals.

'Tis here to be noted concerning this briefer Scheme or Table, that in several of the Genus's pertaining to Substance, there are only some few of the first Species or Pairs of them mentioned under each difference as instances; the rest being to be sought for in the larger Table. Those that are paired by way of opposition, are put in a distinct Character.

The first Part, and the former half of the second, do contain a Philosophical Dictionary for all Integral, Radical words: The remaining Part doth contain all the Particles necessary to Speech, besides a Summary of the whole Grammar, with reference both to the Character and Language; which I conceive to be so plainly set down, as not to need any particular explication.

But now because there is no more general inclination amongst persons of all Ages and Qualities, then that of Gaming, which Men can continue at for a long time with much pleasure, and are least apt to be weary of: Therefore the reducing of the Learning of this Character to a Game, may be a special help and furtherance to it. In order to which it were not difficult to shew, how it might be brought into several Games, like to those either at Dice or Cards. Of the former of which I had once thought to have given an instance, with relation to the Particles, by which it would be easy to understand how the like might be done for all the rest. But upon second thoughts I do at present forbear it.

CHAP.
conveniently be in like manner express. And, which is another great incongruity, as to the indistinctness of those which are thus provided for, neither are all words.


CHAP. VI.

The Appendix, containing a comparison betwixt this Natural Philosophical Grammar, and that of other instituted Languages, particularly the Latin, in respect of the multitude of unnecessary Rules, and of Anomalisms. Concerning the China Character. The several Attempts and Proposals made by others towards a new kind of Character, and Language. The advantage in respect of Facility, which this Philosophical Language hath above the Latin.

HAVING thus briefly laid the Foundations of a Philosophical Grammar; I am in the next place to shew the many great advantages both for significance, perspicuity, brevity, and consequently facility, which a Character or Language founded upon these Rules, must needs have above any other way of communication, now commonly known or used. And because the Latin doth in those parts of the world supply the place of a Common Tongue, therefore I shall chiefly insist upon the comparison with that.

1. As for the first part of Latin Grammar concerning Orthography, it will be needless here to speak anything further to this, having before mentioned the Imperfections of that Alphabet; the redundancy of it in some respects, and the deficiency of it in others; the incongruity of giving several powers to the same Letters, &c. which particular are further manifested by what hath been delivered concerning natural Orthography.

As to the other parts of the Latin Grammar, I shall endeavour to prove that they do exceedingly abound with unnecessary Rules, besides a vast multitude of Anomalisms and exceptions, which must needs render it exceedingly perplexed and difficult to the Learner.

2. In the second part concerning Etymology. 1. There is a great imperfection as to the just number and true sense of Radical words.

1. In some respects too many, by reason of the Synonyma's which do very much abound in it.

2. In other respects too few. There is a common word for the notion of Parent, abstracted from either Sex, Father or Mother. And so for Child, Liber. But none for the relation of Brother, Sister, Husband, and Wife, Uncle, Aunt, Nephew, niece, &c. And so for the names of several Plants, and Living Creatures of every kind, which no Dictionary doth sufficiently express. And though the Latin doth provide for some of those notions expressed by the Trancendenttal Particles, yet is not their number sufficient, there being several others (not provided for) which may as conveniently be in like manner expressed. And which is another great incongruity, as to the indistinctness of those which are thus provided for; neither are all words

Lil 2 of
of the like notion expreffible by such terminations, nor doth the same termination always exprefs the fame notion.

3. The words of it are exceeding equivocal, scarce one amongst them which hath not divers significations, either absolutely, or in phrase, or both ways; from which Homonymy, those Particles which occur most frequently in discourse are not free, _ut_, _pro_, &c.

2. There are many improper and preternatural Rules concerning Inflexion.

(Genders,

1. As to Noun Substantives, both in respect of _Cases_,

(Decensions,

1. In respect of Genders, which are needlessily multiplied, there being but two in nature; nothing properly having Gender but what hath Sex. That which is called the Neuter, doth by its very name signify that it is no Gender; and besides these Genders are irrationally applied.

1. Things that have no Sex are expreffed by words,

- Masculine. _Gladius_, _Arms_,
- Feminine. _Vagina_, _Segita_.

2. Things that have Sex are denoted. 1. Sometimes by words of the Neuter Gender, _Scortum_, _Amatus_, &c. 2. Those words whose significations are common to Male and Female, are sometimes rendered only in the Masculine Gender, as _Fur_, _Latro_, _Homicida_, &c. and sometimes only in the Feminine, as _Proles_, _Sobole_, &c. and sometimes only in the Neuter, as _Animal_, _Mancipium_, &c. 3. Many words which signify the same thing, and are Synonymous, are yet used in several

(Appetitus,

Genders. _Aviditas_, _Sermo_, _Domus_, _Criminis_, _Capillus_,


He that would see more of this kind, may consult _Novius Marcellus_, _de indiscetis generibus_: Where he reckons up abundance of words, which according to Ancient Authors, were used both in the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Gender.

2. In respect of Cases, which are not so conveniently expreffed by varying Nouns with Terminations, which is the Latin way as by placing them in the natural order of Construction and Affixing Prepositions to them (as was said before.)

3. In respect of Declensions, of which the Latin hath five, which add no small difficulty and trouble to the learning of that Language. Now if the expreffion of Cases by varying the Termination be unnecessary and inconvenient, there are much more so, because they are but several ways of varying such Cases.

2. As to Noun Adjectives, neither Number, nor Gender, nor Case, nor Declension do naturally pertain to them; but they are sufficiently qualified in all those respects by the Substantives to which they belong. As for their inflexion by degrees of comparison, which is proper to them, 'tis not so natural that these should be exprefsed in the Terminations of the words, as by Auxiliary Particles. The Adverbs of _more_, and _most_, _left_, and _least_, being upon other accounts necessary, and sufficient to express this notion in Adjectives, therefore the other way must needs be superfluous. Which is likewise appli-
Cable unto the comparison of Participles, and derived Adverbs.

3. As to Verbs, there are very many unnecessary Rules concerning their Kinds, Conjugations, Persons and Tense in the Termination, Number, Modes, Gerunds, Supines.

1. For their Kinds, 'tis not according to the Philosophy of speech to distinguish Verbs into Active, Passive, Neuter, Dependent, and Common, or into Personal, and Imperfornal.

1. Those sorts of Verbs which they call Active, Passive, Neuter, and which are properly to be expressed by the Verb Sum, and the Adjective Passive, are all the distinct kinds of Verbs.

2. As for those that are styled Dependent and Common, they are acknowledged to be but irregularities and kinds of exceptions from the common rule of Verbs.

3. All Verbs are naturally capable of Persons, though in some Verbs Scaliger de the Latin doth not admit this, 'tis proper to say, I ought, I am ashamed, &c. as well as Oportet, Fudet.

2. As to the inflexion of Verbs.

1. The several Conjugations, of which there are four in Latin, are such a preternatural incumbrance, as Deponents are in Nouns, being but several ways of varying those Terminations or Cases of the Verb, which in themselves are needless and troublesome.

2. Number doth not naturally belong to Verbs, but only Quia Verbum ad nominem dependet, as Scaliger speaks; upon which account it might as well have Gender too, as it is in the Hebrew, Syriack, Chaldee, Arabick, Ethiopic, which yet we account very superfluous and improper.

2. The expression of the Persons and Tenses by the Terminations of the words, is both unnecessary and improper, because there is in other respects a necessity of using those Pronouns by which these Persons are expressed. And supposing that a man must therefore learn Ego, Tu, Illo, Nos, Voc, Illi. It would much facilitate and contract Grammatical Rules, if the Verbs themselves might remain invariable. The same may likewise be said of Tenses, which may properly be expressed by auxiliary Particles.

3. For Modes, (to say nothing of the distribution of them, which is quite irrational) the expression of the Optative and Subjunctive is most naturally made out by Auxiliary Particles. That which is called the Infinitive Mode, should according to the true Analogy of that speech be filled a Participle Subjunctive.

There hath been formerly much dispute among some Learned Men, whether the notion called the Infinitive Mode, ought to be reduced according to the Philosophy of speech. Some would have it to be the prime and principal Verb, as signifying more directly the notion of Action; and then the other varieties of the Verb, should be but the Inflections of this. Others question whether the Infinitive Mode
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

Mode be a Verb or no, because in the Greek it receives Articles as a Noun. Scaliger in the stating of this question, concludes it to be a Verb; because it signifies with Time, but will not allow it to be a Mode, because it is without Person or Number. To which Vossius adds, that though it be not Modus aetatis, yet it is Modus in potentia, because it is resolvable into other Modes. e.g. Letor me venisse, (i.) quod verum. And so are other Modes resolvable into this. Est mihi quemcumque malum volere sint et invocaret, (i.) malum velle et invocare bonis.

All which difficulties will be most clearly fares by asserting it to be a Substantive Participle. For which this reason is to be given; because it hath all the signs both of a Noun Substantive and a Verb.

The Properties or Criteria whereby a Substantive is to be known are these four;

1. That it is capable of the Articles A, or The, to be prefixed before it, which is ordinary in the Greek for the Infinitive Mode, and doth well enough agree to the natural notion of it in other Languages.
2. 'Tis capable of that kind of Obliquity by prefixing Prepositions, which is commonly filled variation by Caus. The Gerundis in di, de, dum, being in the true notion of them, but the Caus of that which we call the Infinitive Mode.
3. It may be joined in construction with Adjectives or Pronouns Possessive.
4. 'Tis capable of Number in the natural notion of it, though it be not found in Languages; the words Aliquem and Lediteni, being but the Plural number of Agere, Legere.

The signs or Properties whereby a Verb may be known, are these three;

1. In our English tongue the Particle (to) may be prefixed before it.
2. It signifies with time.
3. It hath two voices, Active and Passive.

And therefore being both a Substantive, and a Verb, it should according to the Latin be called a Participle Substantive. To which may be added, that it is in the true notion of it, frequently resolvable into a Noun Substantive, as in these Infinities. Virtus est vitium fugere, (i.) Fuga est virtus. Magis pars servire quam imperare. (i.) Serviret quam imperio. Dignus Amari. (i.) Amore.

As for the Imperative Mode, that is in this respect defective, because it makes no distinct Provision for those different notions to be expressed by it, viz. Petition, Persuasion, Command.

Gerunds and Supines are unnecessary inflexions of Verbs, the notion of them being expressible by the Infinitive Mode, whole Cases they are. Venio spelatum (i.) Spectare. Turpe dictum (i.) dici. Casus venit ad oppugnandum urbem (i.) oppugnare. And sometimes by a Noun that signifies Action. Despues ambulando (i.) ambulations.

I cannot here omit the mentioning of what Varro hath observed, that the inflexions of a Verb through its several voices of Active, Passive, together with Modes, Temnes, &c. amount to about five hundred several Cases of inflexion. Now there being four distinct ways of conjugating Verbs, these variations may upon that account be reckoned to be two thousand, the learning of which (though all Verbs
Verbs, were regular, would be no small labour and difficulty. But then consider the vast multitude of anomalies and exceptions in the inflexions of Verbs, and that will more than double this difficulty and labour.

2. As to the derivation of Latin words, whereas the radix should according to philology be only a Noun Substantive, 'tis here sometimes a Verb, a Participle, an Adverb, a Preposition, which is unnatural and improper! And then besides, there is no certain analogy among these; à Scribo, ScripPtor; but they do not say, à Bibo, Biptor, but Bibax, &c.

3. The Rules of Composition are not fixed to any certain analogy. 'Tis Anobarbus, not Anibarburs, and yet they say, Magniloquus, not Magnoloquus. The same Prepositions when in Composition, do sometimes encrease and augment the force of the word,

as in Interitus, Incausus, Incurvus,
per Perfidius, Preriusur.
de Deamo, Demior.
ex Exclamo, Exagero.
dis Discupio.

Again, the same Prepositions do sometimes in Composition import a denial or privation of the sense of the word.

in Indoctus, Improbus,
per Perfidus, Perneixus.
de Demens.
ex Exors, Exanguis.
dis Discido.

So the Particle re doth in Composition sometimes signifies repetition, as rectego; and sometimes privation, as revelo, than which nothing can be more irrational and incongruous.

Unnecessary Rules in the Latin Syntax.

That is called figurative and irregular Syntax, which customary use, and not any natural propriety doth make significative; wherein there are some words always either redundant, or deficient, or transposed, or changed, from their proper notion. These Phraseologies are to be accounted an imperfection of Language, and one degree added to the curse of the condition; because they do exceedingly encrease the difficulty of learning Tongues, and do not add to the brevity or perplicitude of expression, but rather cumber and darken it with ambiguities.

The regular Syntax of the Latin doth consist in Concord, Regimen.

1. Concord is the agreement of several words in some accidents and circumstances; as betwixt, 1. Substantives and Adjectives. 2. Two Substantives. 3. Substantives and Verbs. 4. Antecedent and Relative. Concerning which there are so many difficult perplexed Rules, as are enough
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

enough to tire out and discourage any young Learner, most of them being founded upon such principles as are not natural to the Philosophy of speech.

3. The Regimen of words doth concern their government of others in respect of 1 Cafe, Mode.

1. There are a great multitude of Rules that concern Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, in reference to their governing of the Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Ablative Cafe.

2. So for Verbs, that some of them must govern the Nominative, others the Genitive, others the Dative, others the Accusative, and others the Ablative Cafe; some promiscuously both 1 Genitive, 1 Accusative, 1 Ablative, 1 Ablative.

Besides the several Rules concerning those divers Cafes which may precede the Infinitive Mode; some words requiring a Nominative, others a Dative, others an Accusative. To which may be added those various Rules about Gerunds, Supines, Participles, in reference to the several Cafes, Genitive, Accusative, Ablative, governed by them.

3. There are several Rules that concern the Regimen of Adverbs, both as to 1 Cafe, Nomin. Gen. Dat. Accus. Ablat.

4. Other Rules refer to the Regimen of Prepositions, some of which govern the Accusative, others the Ablative Cafe, and some both.

5. Other Rules refer to the Regimen of Conjunctions, both as to Cafe and Modes.

6. Others to Interjections, divers of which are said to govern the Nominative, Dative, Accusative, Vocative Cafe.

Befide these for Syntax, there is a great multitude of Rules in the Latin Prosfodia, about the Accenting and quantity of words: whereof some are General, referring to the nature of Letters and Syllables; others more particular, concerning the first or middle Syllables in any word, amongst which there is no certain and constant Analogy: They say, Heodrem, &c. Pratorem.

It cannot be denied but that all these Rules are necessary to the Latin Tongue; but this argues the imperfection of that Language, that it should stand in need of such and so many Rules as have no foundation in the Philosophy of speech. I am not ignorant that our Learned Vernam, speaking concerning the inflexions used in the more Ancient Languages by Cafes, Modes, Tenes; &c., in which the modern Languages are very sparing, supplying them by auxiliary particles; from thence infers, ingenia priorum seculorum nostris usuque multo acutiora & slabilitiora. But with reverence to the judgment of that incomparable Man, though it must be granted, that the Language being so, there was great wit in reducing the inflexions of words to such Rules of Art; yet if these Rules be not necessary to Language, and according to nature, but that words may signify sufficiently and in some respects better without them, then there is greater judgment showed in laying them aside, or framing a Language without them.

If all these Rules were general and constant, yet the multitude and variety
variety of them would add much difficulty to the Latin: But now the exceptions and Anomalisms to these Rules are so very numerous, that there is much more pain required for the remembrance of them, than of the Rules themselves: infomuch that many eminent Gramarians have written against Anology, both in Greek and Latin.

I shall offer a very brief view of them.

As to the inflexions of Nouns in respect,

1. Of Number; there are abundance of Substantives, whose sense and signification is naturally capable of both Numbers; some of which want a singular, others a plural number.

2. In respect of Gender; the Rules to discover the Genders of words by their Terminations, are not without multitude of exceptions. There are divers words that are of one Gender in the singular, and another in the plural number. Tartarus, Tartara. Locus, Locu. 


4. In respect of Declensions; the Terminations of the Cases both in the singular and plural number in divers Declensions are not without many exceptions, as Myns, Filibus, &c. Some words are of several Declensions, as Paethea, Pascha, Paschatis.

As to the inflexions of Adjectives by the degrees of comparison; there are many words which signify quality, and are naturally capable of increase, and decrease, and consequently of this inflexion, which are yet exempted from it: So Cicur, Optimus, Claudus, Egenus, Almus, &c.

Some want only a Positive, as Prior Primus, Ulterior Ultimus: Others a Comparative, as Noveus Novissimus, Faalus Falsissimus, Piuit Piissimus. Others a Superlative, as Hieri Junior, Senex, Senior, &c. Besides that those which are infected through all degrees, have several irregularities in the manner of it; Similis Similissimus, not Similiissimus. Bonus, Malus, Magnus, Parvus.

3. As to the inflexion of Verbs; many Verbs of the Active voice are sometimes used in a Passive signification, and several others of the Passive voice used Actively. The exceptions about the Conjugation of Verbs, especially those referring to the Active tense and supines, are exceeding numerous, that it is not easy to recite them: Some are wholly without them, others have them without any Analogy; as Flae Flevi, Sero Sevi, Fero Tuli. Obi à Dissimilibus Similia, à Similibus Dissimilia.

Mm m Some
Concerning a Philosophical Language.

Part IV.

Sometimes divers Verbs have the same Preter tense, as
Crece, {Creve, Luce, {Lucei. Fulceo, {Fulsi, &c.
Ceruo, {Crevi, Luego, {Luxi. Fulceo, {Fuli, &c.

And so for Supines,
Crece, {Creteum. Pando, {Paffum. Vinco, {Vidum, &c.
Ceruo, {Crevius. Patiu, {Paffum. Visco, {Visum, &c.

Some Verbs are of several conjugations, aggero, {Aggeri. Dicato, {Dici, &c.

Some are of none of the four conjugations; as Sum, Volo, Fie, Eo, &c.
Others are defective in respect of Modes and Tenses; as Aio, Ave,
Dari, Fari, Forem, &c.

Those particular Terminations which signify a Verb to be Inchoative, Frequentative, Diminutive, are not without many exceptions.

As for the several Anomalies in Syntax, referring either to Consonant or Regimen; they are so exceeding numerous, that it would be too tedious to recite them: And they may be seen in every Grammar.

Add to these the several exceptions in the Rules of Præfodia, about the right accenting and quantity of words.

And from all these particulars put together, it is sufficiently evident that there may be very many and great advantages in a Philosophical Language, above that of the Latin Tongue; especially in these two respects, that this hath
no unnecessary Rules,
no Exceptions.

As for the China Character and Language so much talked of in the world, if it be rightly represented by those that have lived in that Country, and pretend to understand the Language, there are many considerable faults in it, which make it come far short of the advantages which may be in such a Philosophical Language as is here designed.

1. The multitude of Characters and Words, of which there are about 60000. others say 120000. and of these a man must have in readiness above eight or ten thousand before he is to be counted one that can write the Character, or judge fit to express his mind by it.

2. These Characters are strangely complicated and difficult as to the Figure of them, as may sufficiently appear by the following instance of the Lords Prayer in this Character: The Manuscript of which, together with a Catechism in the China Character and Language, was communicated to me by that Ingenious and Inquisitive Person, Mr. Lapworth, in which there was both the Creed and Ten Commandments, with several Questions and Answers about the Principles of Christian Religion: The Language being writ on one side of the Character in our common Letters, and a verbal Translation in Latin on the other side. I did purpose out of this to have inserted the Lords Prayer as it was in that Copy; in order to which I procured a Copy to be made of the Character: but this Manuscript being destroyed in the late Fire, and not knowing where to procure a supply of it, I am necessitated to offer the Characters, without the Verbal Interpretations of them. Their way of reading is known to be from the top on the right side downwards.

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Besides the difficulty and perplexed sense of the Characters, there do not seem to be any kind of Analogy (of such as are able to judge) between those Orations or Oppositions which they no more than any tolerable provision or necessary derivations.

Chap. VI. Concerning a Philosophical Language. 451
Concerning a Philosophical Language. Part IV.

3. To this may be added the great equivocalness of the Language, every word having divers significations, some of them no less than twenty or thirty several senses; upon which account Alcover Semedo affirms it to be more difficult than any other Language in the World.

4. The difficulty of pronouncing it, every Syllable (as this of Ke) hath no less than ten several ways of pronunciation, as faith of Author; and it hath more than thirty several significations in the Anamistic Language, as Alexander Rhedes observes in his Dictionary. Such various Accents they are necessitated to make use of, as other people cannot imitate. The Syllable Ke, according to its various Accents, hath six several senses, of no kind of affinity or nearness to one another. And the most expert Men among themselves are not able so exactly to distinguish in pronunciation, without using several attempts and repetitions to explain what they mean; or sometime by making the Figure of the Character they would express with their Fingers in the Air, or upon a Wall, or Table.

5. Though in some particulars they seem to found their Character upon the Philosophy of things, yet 'tis not so in others. The Character put for a precious Stone (faith Semedo) must be used with additions to it for several kinds of Gems, as Pearls, &c. So the Character for any kind of Tree, must have joined to it, the Character for Wood; and the letter that signifies Metals, must be annexed to the Character of Iron, Copper, Steel, &c. The meeting with which passage, was no small satisfaction to me, in reference to that way which I had before pitched upon for the most natural expression of things. But this (faith Be) is no constant Rule amongst them. It should seem to be observed only in some few species of nature which are most obvious, there being reason to doubt whether they had any such general Theory of Philosophy, as might serve for all other things and notions.

In this it is to be acknowledged that they have a great advantage above the Latin, because their words are not declined by Terminations, but by Particles, which makes their Grammar much more ease than that of the Latin.

To this I might add something concerning the advantage of this Philosophical way, above those attempts towards a Universal Character which have been made by others. That of Marks or Letters by Cicero; that of numbers by an Ingenious Country-man of our own, followed since by Beckerus, and by Athanasius Kircher; together with that other attempt towards an Universal Language, by Philip Labbé. All which are in this one respect defective, because they are not Philosophical; upon which account they are much more difficult, and less distinct.

These things being premised concerning the many needless Rules, and great variety of exceptions in the Latin; it will not be very difficult to make a comparison betwixt that, and the Character and Language here proposed.

For the right estimating of the difficulty which there is in the Learning of any Language, these two things are to be enquired into.

1. The
Chap. VI. Concerning a Philosophical Language.

1. The multitude of words. And 2. The Grammatical Rules belonging to such a Language.

1. As to the first of these, Hermannus Hugo asserts that no Language De origine hath so few as 10,000 words; and Varro is frequently quoted by divers Learned Men, as if he affirmed that there are in the Latin no less than five hundred thousand. But upon enquiry into the scope of that place they relate to, it will appear that he doth not there design to give an account of the just number of words in the Latin, but only to shew the great variety which is made by the Inflection and Composition of Verbs: To which purpose the first thing he lays down is, That there are about one thousand Radical Verbs in the Latin. And then Secondly, That every Verb in the Declensions of it, hath about five hundred several varieties or Caes of Inflexion, which make up the number of five hundred thousand. And then Thirdly, He supposeth each of these to be compounded with nine Prepositions, as for instance, the word Cessit, Recessit, Accessit, Abcessit, Excessit, Successit, Decessit, Concessit, Processit; this will raise the whole number to five millions: in which account he reckons only the Caes and Compositions of Verbs, and takes no notice of the Particles of speech, nor such other words as are not radically Verbs, which are very numerous.

Of all other Languages, the Greek is looked upon to be one of the most copious; the Radices of which are esteemed to be about 3244. But then it doth exceedingly abound in Composition, in which the Latin Tongue being more sparing, must therefore upon that account have more Radicals. What the particular number of these may be, is not easy to determine; because Learned Men do not agree about many of them, whether they are Radicale, or Derivatives. They may be by moderate computation estimated to be about ten thousand, most of which are either absolutely, or in phrase, or both ways equivocal. Notavi ex Varrone, Nouvio & Febio, non extare vocabulum apud Latinos quod plures significationes non habet, faith Compagnella. Many of them have no less than twenty different significations, and some more. Now for every several sentence, we may sufficiently reckon so many several words, which will much augment the former number. But suppose them only to treble it, and then the Latin words are to be reckoned thirty thousand.

2. Now for the Latin Grammar, it doth in the common way of Teaching take up several of our first years, not without great toil and vexation of the mind, under the hard tyranny of the School, before we arrive to a tolerable skill in it. And this is chiefly occasioned from that great multitude of such Rules as are not necessary to the Philosophy of speech, together with the Anoma- lious and exceptions that belong to them; the difficulty of which may well be computed equal to the pains of Learning one third part of the words; according to which the labour required to the attaining of the Latin, may be estimated equal to the pains of Learning forty thousand words.

Now in the way here proposed, the words necessary for communication are not three thousand, and those so ordered by the help of natural method, that they may be more easily learned and remem-
bred than a thousand words otherwise disposed of; upon which account they may be reckoned but as one thousand. And as for such Rules as are natural to Grammar, they were not charged in the former account, and therefore are not to be allowed for here.

So that by this it appears, that in point of easiness between this and the Latin, there is the proportion of one to forty; that is, a man of an ordinary capacity may more easily learn to express himself this way in one month, than he can by the Latin in forty months.

This I take to be a kind of Demonstration à Priori; and for an Argument à Posteriori, namely, from Experiment. Though I have not as yet had opportunity of making any trials, yet I doubt not, but that one of a good Capacity and Memory, may in one month's space attain to a good readiness of expressing his mind this way, either in the Character or Language.

FINIS.
AN

ALPHABETICAL DICTIONARY,

Wherein all

ENGLISH WORDS

According to their

VARIOUS SIGNIFICATIONS,

Are either referred to their Places in the

PHILOSOPHICAL TABLES,

Or explained by such Words as are in those

TABLES.

LONDON,

Printed by J. M. for Samuel Gellibrand and
John Martin, 1668.
AN ADVERTISEMENT TO THE READER.

For the better understanding of the References in the following Dictionary, the Reader is desired to take notice, that the Abbreviations therein used, are thus to be explained:

A. Affinis. Ha. Habit (er
a. active HF. Herb considered (Flow-
AC. Action Corporeal HL. Herb according Lease
adj. adjective HS. Herb) to the Seed-
Adv. Adverb undrived (veJel
adv. adverb derived (inc. inceptive
(saggr. aggregate (imp. impetus, or fit
(capt. aptitude, or proneness. (infr. instrument
AS. Action Spiritual Int. Interjection
(carm. armament (jug. judgment
(aug. augmentative (lam. lamin

Be. Beast (mach. machin.
Bi. Bird Mag. Magnitude
Conj. Conjunction Man. Manners
(corr. corruptive Mea. Measure
D. Deficient extreme (mech. mechanic
D. Discourse (merc. merchant
(def. defective Met. Metal
(dim. diminutive Mo. Motion

E. Exceeding extreme NP. Natural Power
El. Element O. Operation
( end. endeavour O. Opposite
Ex. Exanguious (off. Officer
(ex. excessive

(fem. female P. passive
Fi. Fifth (perf. perfective
(Freq. frequentative PG. Parts General
G. God Po. Possessions

2 2 2 2 PP. Parts Peculiar

Fr.
To the Reader.

| Pr. | Provisions | (fegr. | segregate |
| Pre. | Preposition | Sh. | Shrub |
| Pro. | Pronoun | Sp. | Space |
| Q. | Quality sensible | sp. | specially |
| Rc. | Relation Civil | St. | Stone |
| Re. | Relation Ecclesiastical | T. or TG. | Transcend. General |
| R. J. | Relation Judicial | TA. | Transcendental Action |
| R. M. | Relation Military | TM. | Transcendental Mixed |
| R. N. | Relation Naval | Tr. | Tree |
| R. O. | Relation Oeconomical | v. | verb |
| S. | Sickness | W. | World |

The Literal Figures, as I, II, V, &c. denote the order of the Differences under each Genus; and the other Figures, the order of the Species under each Difference. So the word sheep in the Dictionary is marked Be. II. 2. The meaning of which is, That the thing signified by that word is described in the Philosophical Tables under the Genus of BEAST, the second difference, and the second Species. And Goat is Be. H. 2. A. (i.e.) 'tis joy ned as an Affinis to the same Species.

The Design of the Philosophical Tables is to enumerate and describe all kinds of Things and Notions: And the Design of this Dictionary, is to reckon up and explain all kinds of words, or names of things.

And that the Reader may the better understand the usefulness of having all words set down according to their different Acceptions, and by what kind of Analogy they come to be used in such various senses (which is one of the particular advantages of this Dictionary.) I shall here select out of it one particular Instance, for each of these several kinds of words, viz. a Substantive, an Adjective, a Verb, a Particle; by which it will be easier to understand any of the rest.

So the word CORRUPTION, according to that Notion of it which is

Primary and proper, doth denote the Being, or Making of a thing, evil, or worse, whether by

(Admixture) with that which is bad, and then it is of the same importance with the word Desi sting.
(Privation) as to a thing
(Being) so corruption is destroying.
(Unfitness) so corruption is spoiling.

Secondary, as applied to things
(Natural) so Corruption will denote according to the Degree of it, either Infection, or Decay, or Putrefaction.
(Moral) whether more
(General) so it denotes the Evilness of the mind or manners,
(Unholiness, Viciousness).
(Special, so 'tis peculiarly applied to Unwhastity and Bribery.

So
To the Reader.

So the word CLEAR, may signify either

Entire of itself; so clearly is wholly.
Not mingled with others; so Clear is Simple.
Specially not with worse; so Clear is Pure.
Being free from impediments, or not being hindered from
Being, doing, or receiving, which notion of Clear may
be often express'd by the Transcendental mark of Perfe-
cutive. There may be Instances of it given in every Ge-
nus; as particularly,

Quality, whether

Natural Power, so a clear sight or understanding is
a good f. or u. It is applied to the
Mind, as a clear Wit, or Spirit.
Body, so we say one is clear of sickness or pain, has
a clear skin, &c.
Habit, as a clear Reputation, that is a good R.
Sp. Sagacity and Sincerity are thus called Clear-
ness.

Manners, as Clear Dealing, that is Candor or Frank-
ness.

Sensible Quality.

Visible, as clear weather, or sky or water, &c.
Audible, as clear sound.
Sickness, as clear of any disease (i. e.) not Infected,
or not Diseased.

Relation.

Civil, as a Clear Estate.
Judicial, as Clear of any Crime.
Military, as Clear Coaft.
Ecclesiastic, as Clear of any Censure.

Being Done, so Clear is Easi, or not difficult; Being Known,
so Clear is Plain or manifest; Being come to, or Passed
through, so Clear is Accessible, or Passable, or Empty.

So the word DELIVER, according to its primary sense, is the motion (Met.) or the passing of a thing, or of the Possession of it, or of the Power over it, from one to another. It is commonly used in relation either to the

Subject, or thing deliver'd, whether

Things; so Deliver may signify Delivering, Paying, Resigning.

Words, as to the

Matter, whether concerning
Fall, so Delivering is Narration
Doctrine, so Delivering is Teaching

Manner, whether

Immediately by
Month, so to deliver, is to speak.
Pen, so to deliver, is to write
Mediately, so Delivering is Tradition

Terms of this motion, either from a
To the Reader.

Better condition to a worse, being used
- Passively, to Delivering is Dereliction
- Actively, whether
- Involuntary, to Delivering is yielding
- Voluntary, to Delivering is Betraying

Worse condition to a better.
- Temporal, whether by way of
  - Prevention, to Delivering is Preventing, or Causing to escape.
  - Remedy, from
  - Captivity, fo to deliver, is to Uncaptive.
  - Bondage, fo to deliver, is to Unslave.
  - Prisom, fo to deliver, is to Unimprison.
  - Danger of Child-birth, fo to deliver, is the Active of Parturition.
- Eternal, fo delivering is Redemption.

So the Particle BY, is sometimes used in the sense of an
- Integral, signifying the notion of Digression or Accessory, as on the by; and is of the same importance with such kind of Negatives, as not principal, not pertinent, not public, not ordinary; as a By-way: And sometimes tis used to denote a common speech implying something of contempt, as a By-word.

Preposition
- Causal,
  - Efficient, By such an Author.
- Instrumental, Slain by the sword.
- Final, or end, By reason of, &c.

Local or Temporal, being sometimes used in that same sense with those other Prepositions.
- Before, as, By God, (i.) before God.
- At, as, Come by, (i.) obtain, or come at.
- In, as, by day, (i.) in the day time.
- Through, as, by such a street, (i.) through such a street.
- Besides, as, by the mark, (i.) besides.

Adverbs denoting the Circumstance of Nearness, whether
- Local. So By, or hard by, is near such a Place.
- Temporal. So By and by, is nearness in Time, signifying future (dim.)

Besides
To the Reader.

Besides those Phraseologies wherein the Particle is used to signify the Manner of things, as, By the By, By the Great, By Retail, By it self, &c. Which Phrases are to be expressed by the Adverbs Neuter of Digression, Aggregate, Segregate, Solitary, &c. So those Forms of Speech, By course, By the day, or day by day, By degrees, By turns, House by House, Year by Year, &c. are to be expressed by the Adverbs of Course, Day, Degree, Turn, House, Year, with the Transcendental Note of Segregate.
## The Alphabetical Dictionary

### A

- **Abo**
  - [adj., p. accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
- **Abhor**
  - [adj. p. accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.
  - [accept.] TA. IV. 4. A.

### B

- **Balance**
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
- **Balance**
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [balance.] TA. II. 2. O.

### C

- **Calci**
  - [calcis.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [calcis.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [calcis.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [calcis.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [calcis.] TA. II. 2. O.

### D

- **Debt**
  - [debt.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [debt.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [debt.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [debt.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [debt.] TA. II. 2. O.

### E

- **Erect**
  - [erect.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [erect.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [erect.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [erect.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [erect.] TA. II. 2. O.

### F

- **Factor**
  - [factor.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [factor.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [factor.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [factor.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [factor.] TA. II. 2. O.

### G

- **Globe**
  - [globe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [globe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [globe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [globe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [globe.] TA. II. 2. O.

### H

- **Hap**
  - [hap.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [hap.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [hap.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [hap.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [hap.] TA. II. 2. O.

### I

- **Incite**
  - [incite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [incite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [incite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [incite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [incite.] TA. II. 2. O.

### J

- **Jute**
  - [jute.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [jute.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [jute.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [jute.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [jute.] TA. II. 2. O.

### K

- **Kite**
  - [kite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [kite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [kite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [kite.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [kite.] TA. II. 2. O.

### L

- **Lace**
  - [lace.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [lace.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [lace.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [lace.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [lace.] TA. II. 2. O.

### M

- **Maid**
  - [maid.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [maid.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [maid.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [maid.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [maid.] TA. II. 2. O.

### N

- **Non**
  - [non.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [non.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [non.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [non.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [non.] TA. II. 2. O.

### O

- **OC**
  - [oc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [oc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [oc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [oc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [oc.] TA. II. 2. O.

### P

- **Par**
  - [par.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [par.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [par.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [par.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [par.] TA. II. 2. O.

### Q

- **Que**
  - [que.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [que.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [que.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [que.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [que.] TA. II. 2. O.

### R

- **Rat**
  - [rat.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [rat.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [rat.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [rat.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [rat.] TA. II. 2. O.

### S

- **Sail**
  - [sail.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [sail.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [sail.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [sail.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [sail.] TA. II. 2. O.

### T

- **Tart**
  - [tart.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [tart.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [tart.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [tart.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [tart.] TA. II. 2. O.

### U

- **Unc**
  - [unc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [unc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [unc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [unc.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [unc.] TA. II. 2. O.

### V

- **Vex**
  - [vex.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [vex.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [vex.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [vex.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [vex.] TA. II. 2. O.

### W

- **Woe**
  - [woe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [woe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [woe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [woe.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [woe.] TA. II. 2. O.

### X

- **Xyle**
  - [xyle.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [xyle.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [xyle.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [xyle.] TA. II. 2. O.
  - [xyle.] TA. II. 2. O.
Allar, Sacrificing (place) Po. II. 2. 4. A. 
Aller, [change] TA. II. 6. A. 
Alleration, [Contentiousness] Man. IV. 1. A. 
Aller, [Tum.] VI. 7. 
Albus, [White] HI. II. 4. O. 
Albite, [Height] T M. II. 4. 
Alum. St. V. 1. 
Almagama, Mingle with Quick-giver. 
Amat, [a. Spit] AS. V. I. 8. A. 
Am Marxist, [a. Year-book, of pl. Series of Dacts, of every Month] 
Ames, [a. Almsgiving] thing, 
Amphitheatre, [Round building for Shews] A. 
Ample, Wide. Sp. II. 5. 
Ampli, [Great] TM. I. 1. E. 
Ampli, [Broad] TM. II. 2. 
Ampli, [a. D. IV. 2. O. 
Amulet, [adj. a. Phytinis thing] with—adj. p. carry (abfn.) 
Am sulfate, [a. Hang at Neck, Rnc.] 
An Article, J. 
Anabapt, [Repazizing Schifmaric] 
Anacardium, Tr. IV. 8. A. 
Anagram, [Play of changing the orders of Letters] 
Analem, [Representing thing] by lines; Sp. of the Sphere Imaginary] 
Analyze, [Proportion] Me. O. 
Analia, [Artificial Segregation] 
Anarchy, RC. O. 
An Campeyris Belohn. Bl. II. 1. A. 
Anan, [Excommunication] 
Anatomy, 
Anatomi, [Exegulation by cutting. 
Body cut up, [Body Segregated by cutting] 
Anchor, [Projector] RO. I. 
Anchor, RN. III. 5. 
Anchor, [Termin, RE. II. 7. A. 
Ankh, [Leg-bone] 
Ancestor, [Poor bire] 
And, [a. Sp. RI. 3. 7. A. 
And, [Proponent end of the Leg-bone] 
Again, [Adv. IV. 3. 
Angel, [good] W. II. 2. 
In money, Me. IV. 4. 
Fifth [Sacre] II. 5. 
Angelic, HI. IV. 5. 
Angel, [a. Sp. V. 
Ancestor, [sitting] Man. I. G. 
Angle, Mag. III. 2. O. 
Right, Mag. III. 2. E. 
Lucy, Mag. III. 2. E. 
Access, D. D. 
To, [Hunt Fifth with Wand and Line] 
Grief]
[Grief] AS.V. 4. O. (augm.)
[Ambitious] TA.V. 9. O. (augm.)

Asy.
the particular, Pron. II. 3. O.
the indefinite, Pron. III. 3.
—whither, [to any place]
—where, [in any place]
Animadversion, [Obervation.]
AS. III. 1. A.
Animiate parts of the world, W.V.
—Encourage] RO. VI. 2.
Animosity {old perversion anger.
Ansley, H. F. IV. 1.
Aurk, vid. Auck.
Annie, [Adj. Year {frg. History}]
Annats [Tribute out of the Years]
—Revenue.
Annex, [co-join.] TA. II. 1.
Annihilate, AS. I. 1. O.
Anniversary, [Adj. Year {frg.}
[Post Solemnity.]
—Trouble] TA. V. 6. O.
Annocations, [Comment] D.V. 6.D.
Annual, [Adj. Year {frg.}
[Parliament.]
Annoy.
—Trouble] TA. V. 6. O.
Annuals, Mag. V. 2. {dim.}
Annunciation, [Narration] D.
V. 1.
Annoy, [n.m. O.V. 6. A.
Annulate.
—exorbitant.
Annunciatory, not, [Adj. p.] name.
TA. VI. 6.
Asy.
Adj. Prov. V. I. & diff.
III.
—able.
as. Fut. Bobkoning] TA.
V. 6.
Asy.
Adj. IV. 5.
—bear, Ec. V. 5.
Anagnos, [Adj. Enemy] RO. IV. 1. O.
[Contrary] TA. IV. 1. O.
[Opposite] T. VI. 8. O.
Antarctic.
—Circle, W. VI. 5. O.
—Pole, [Adj. South pole.]
Asedate, [before a date] Sp.
I. 7.
Atiem. RE. IV. 2. A.
St. Mycen[eis] [Eryignetis.]
S. II. 7. A.

Antic. [Old] {Corrupt.}
Sp. 3. O. {Manner.}
Anticriff, G. 2. O.
Antiparce.
Antipathy, [Adj. against-poyson (not thing.)
Antipode, [Goat kinds] having
straight wretched horns.
Antimony, Met. III. 2.
Antiquity, [natural Averation.]
AS. V. 5. O.
Antithesis, [Defence of contrary quality.]
Antipoly, Over against-fact in the remote parts of the
Globe diametrically opposite.
Antiquary, [Learned} Artifi.] in
Old things.
Antiquated, [Adj. am'd by being un-cum'd.]
Antique, vid. Antic.
Antiquity.
Antithen, [Opposition.] T. VI.
8. O. (thing.]
Antyope, [ypped. T. II. 3. A.
Anvil, [the Iron Supporting}
(Infr.) of the hamastered
[thing.]
Anticory, HA. I. 3. O.
Aparis.
Tranc. (Segreg.)
Ape. Ec. III. 1. A.
Aper. Fd. I. 9. A.
Apothojin.
[Authentic Sentence] D. III.
74. A.
Apothecary. [Doubtfully autho-
rist'd.
Apologue.
[Previous example.]
[Infrivisible Instruction]
Apology, [Plea.] R. II. 3. A.
Approdgium, [wife Sentence.]
Apology, S. IV. 3. A.
Apparatus, EX. VII. 3. A.
Appraisal, RE. III. 6. O.
Apposum, S. I. 6. A.
Appose. RE. I. 2.
Appendage, O. VI. 6.
Apoze, [Ad. pale. AC. IV. 9. O.
[a. Fear. AV. 6. O.]
Apparel, Fd. IV.
Appearance.
—at Law. R. II. 2. A.
[En apparer] T. 1. 2. O.
Appearance.
Apparition, [p. Sec of Spirtis.]
Apparitor. [Adj. a. Citation. R.]
Attr. 11. (Officer.)
Appointment, No. III. 2. A.

Appeal. R. II. 8. A.
Appear.
[v. things] T. II. 2. O.
—judicially] R. II. 2. A.
Appearing Mercur. El. V.
Apprendage, [Adj. Accesary.
[thing.] TM. IV. 4. O.
Appeal. [v. Pertinence.] TM.
Appetite, NP. II. 4.
Apprais'd.
[Commend. RO. V. 7. (fign.]
—Prafic. RO. V. 8. (augm.)
Appeal.
T. I. 1.
Fruit, PP. III. 1.
Thorn.—HS. VII. 7. A.
—of Love. HS. IX. 2.
—of Adams. —Tr. I. 7. A.
Med.—HS. IX. 2. A.
—of the Eye [Black {part}
of the Eye.]
Appx. TA. II. 1.
Apprent.']
[End. AS. IV. 3.
Defign] TA. III. 1.
[Commend] RO. V. 1.
Apprentice.
[Conings. T. V. 5.
Pertinent. TM. IV. 5.
Apprehend.
[Underland.] NP. I. 1.
—common Sense] NP. I. 1.
—common Opinion] AS. II. 6. O.
[arre'l] R. II. 1. A.
Apprentice.
[Learn. RO. 7. (Merchane.
III. 3. O.
[Mechanic.]
Approbation. AS. III. 3.
Appropriate, TA. I. 2.
Approve. AS. III. 3.
Apppearence.
[Pertinent.] TM. IV. 5.
Approach, Tr. II. 1.
April, [the fourth Month.]
Apron, [hanging {Veil} before the 
Belly.]
Apt.
Tranc. (abstr.)
Aquatic.
[Sagacity] HA. III. 3.
[Alacrity]
Dependencies. [Disciple] (abstr.)
Aquarius. [11. of the 13 parts of
the Zodiac.]
Aqueduct. PO. II. 6. A.
Aquella, Fd. II. 1. A.
Aquifer, [Water (abstr.]
Ares, PO. I. 4.

[Clath]
A

man at arms —— (armed (pft.)
Horse-man.

as in a Scutcheon [adj. Degree of BC. I. (fig) picture.


Arms. [Arms (march.)

Arms. [Arms (place,)

Armament. [Arms (place,)

Armament. [Arms (place,)

Armament. [Arms (place,)

Armament. [Arms (place,)

Armament. [Arms (place,)

At

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Armament. [Arms (p.)

—head. HS. VI. 1. A.

Arms. [Arms (p.)

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.

Arrive. [to come] TA. VI. 1.
Affirmation, [Affirmation. D. VI. 2. (augm.)
Affirm, [Transfer right. R.C. VI. 1.
Affirm, [make] 1.
Affirm, [v. Attestor.] R. I. 1. A.
Affirm, [Law. Authority. 3. Measure]
Affirm, [3. Companion. RO. IV. 2. (make)
Affirm, [Absolve.] R. J. 1. 7.
Affirm, [v. Confirmation.] TM. I. 1.
Affirm, [Mag. IV. 6. A.
Affirm, [S. V. 2.
Affirm, [a. Wonder, (augm.) AS. V.
Affirm, [1. (make)
Affirm, [2. Extra. AS. VI. 8. A.
Affirm, [Suppose with Wonder.
Affray, [Err.] TA. III. 8.
Affrights, [v. Strike.] Mo. I. 3. O.
Affright, [v. In Vertue, [Binding. Mo.
Affright, [v. In Toth.] Q. IV. 5.
Affright, [v. (to) Fear. [Art.]
Affright, [v. (to) fear. by the fairs.
Affront, Measuring. [Art. of Heavenly things.
Affront, [Adv. Separate.] TA. II. 1. O.
Air, [Near, augm.] Prep. III. 1. O. [In] Prep. IV. I. 1. O.
Air, [left] adv. [left. [mays.
Air, [in one (time) [with one blow, Sec.
Air, [perfection. T. III. 9. (make)
Air, [Rej. I. O.
Air, [Space. E. II. 1. A.
Air, [Sphere of Vapors.
Air, [Indivisible body (dim.)
Air, [out.
Air, [v. Friend. RO. IV. 1. (make)
Air, [Affault.] RM. I. 3. A.
Air, [Arrest.] R. II. 2.
Air, [Attraction. B. II. 3. A.
Air, [un-Able.] Noble. R.C. I. 3. (make)
Air, [Effay] TA. III. 4. A.
Air, [Continue expending] 3.
Air, [waste] AC. V. 1. A.
Air, [Hear] (h) ear (endeavor) —[waste] Observe. AS. III. 4.
Air, [Attention, vid. Attent.
Air, [Heedfulnese] TA. IV. 2.
Air, [Diligence] TA. IV. 5.
Air, [make]
Air, [Prostitution] 3.
Air, [insanity for —.butting (person) (lawyer.)
Air, [to draw] 3.
Air, [Predicate. D. II.
Air, [Rubbing] O. V. 8.
Air, [Grinding] upon a body. O. IV. 2.
Air, [between bodies. O. VI. 1.
Air, [Decay. NP. V. 4. (by ufe.)
Air, [Prof. of] T. I. 1.
Air, [from—Imperat. Insion.] TA. VI.
Air, [Coreoulness] Man. III. 1. E.
Air, [Audible. (adj. p. Hear (apt.)
—Quality. Q. III.
Air, [hearing] (Hearing) Convention for Hearing.
Air, [Hearers (Aggred.)
Convention for reckoning.
Air, [Hearer (hearing (person) (accountant (reckoning. TA.
IV. 6. (Officer)
Air, [Auditory. vid. Audience.
Air, [Average (Revenge)] AS. V. 5. A.
Air, [Average (Revenge)] AS. V. 9. A.
Air, [Average (Revenge)] AS. H. F. IX. 1. (make)
Air, [a. Affirm D. II. 3. (augm.)
Aversion, [Aversion. AS. V. 5. O.
Aversion, [V. IV. 1. O.
Aversion, [from—turn. TA. VI. 2. O.
—infrin.]
Augment, [increase]
Great
Intente
3. (make)
more
more
Intente
3. (make)
Augury, [Divination by Birds.]
August, [v. Eighth Month.]
August, [v. Older. RO. III. (2. (female.]
Augusta, [Long reverted hill-gall (kind.)
Augusta, [v. VI. 7. O.
Augustus, [Averian.] AS. V. 3. O.
Augustus, [Affirm solemnly.]
Augustus, [Chrysolite. PP. V. A.]
Augustus, [Adj. Earl.]
Augustus, [Prosperous.] Ha.
Austere, [v. IV. 3.]
Austere, [v. Vice. Man. VI. 8. O.
—[adj. a. Preter. Invention.] AS. III. 2. O.
Austere, [T. VI. 3. (T. VI.)
Austere, [v. Credible.]
Austere, [v. Autumn.]
Austere, [v. Fall.]
Austere, [v. Earl.]
Austere, [v. More.]
Austere, [v. Un-leeply.]
Austere, [Sentence.] R. II. 5. A.
Austere, [v. h. p. of Arbitrarians.
Austere, [v. Knowing.]
Austere, [v. Skillful.]
Austere, [v. Perverse.]
Austere, [v. Iron (dim.) boring]
Austere, [Crooked] Mag. III. 1. O.
Austere, [waste E. III. 8.
Austere, [v. Carpenter (infra.) for to cut strikingly.

Battle-
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BA</th>
<th>BA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battle</td>
<td>Club,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pole</td>
<td>(Cutting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pick</td>
<td>[Hammer,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Act,</td>
<td>[ad. p. Authority Sentence</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ares</td>
<td>Act-trees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>—of Globe</td>
<td>Mag, II, 6. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>—of Carts, Po, V, 6. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Art</td>
<td>[Stl, Be, II, 3. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>W, VI, 4. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Equine</td>
<td>Q, LI, 3. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>—Stone, St, II, 3. A.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**B**


**Back.**


Bart er. [a. Centenial (person)]
Barricade. [Transferring (operation)]
Barricades. [Dividing (barrier)]
Barriers. [Segmented end of race (place)]
Barter. [Pleading Lawyer.]
Barrow. [un-refined Hog.]

Barber. [Hairdressing (Occupation)]
Barbering. Man. 1. 0.
Barberism. Man. 1. 0.
Barberous. [adj. Barbarous Man. IV. O.]
Barbican. RC. I. 7.
Barbarity. Man. IV. 5. D.
Barbican. NP. V. 4. O.
Barbarity. Man. 1. 0.
Barber. [Haircutting (Mechanical)]
Barber. Sh. 1. 4. A.
Barbit. VI. IX. 1.
Bar. [Cid (mann) Poet.]

Bar. [not-clothed]
[Clean] NP. V. 1. O.
[Scare] TM. I. 2. D.
[un-clothe.]

Bargain. Contra. RGC. V.
Barge. RN. L. 2.

Bar. [Rinde] PP. 1. 5.
[Shap] RN. 1. 2. A.

Bark. [Pee] un-rinde.
Yelp. [Fox.

Barl. [Hunting (voice)]
Barl. H. 1. 2.
Barl. H. 1. 3.

Barn. [a. 2. ferment (thing) of beer.]
Barn. [Houfe for straw.]
Barn. [Husky. E. 1. 0. 9.]
Barn. [Instruments (nose compressing) (instrument).]

Baron. [Noble (person).]
For the fifth degree downward.
Of Exchequer. [Judge of court for king's revenue.]
Bar. [Gentleman of the first degree.]

Barrel. [Wheel P. V. 3.
Barrenness. NP. V. 3. O.
Barren. [HS. VI. 7.
Barret. [Best (person)]
Barrette. [Centenial (person)]
Barrettes. [Dividing (operation)]
Barriers. [Segmented end of race (place)]
Barriage. [Pleading lawyer.]

Bar. [a. Centenial (person)]
Barrow. [u-n-refined Hog.]

Barter. [Exchange.]
Bar. [Suspect.]
Of Columns. [Bottom.]

[-1, B. 3.]

An [a. Grave.]

Q. III. 1.

Adj.

[a. Low.]
TM. II. 4. 0.

Igloo.

Bar. [RGC. I. 7.

Villain.]

RC. I. 8.

Sporious.
T. IV. 3. 0.

Vicious.

Man. I. O.

Pulchritudinous.
Man. III. 8.

Sordid.
Man. III. 4. 0.

Bassett.
Sh. 1. 4. A.

Bar.

Beer.

[Drink] Pr. i. 7. A.
[adj. Carrying (jug.) for dead bodies.] Befittings.
[Milk of adv. new adj. prec. permission.] Befor.
[Br. I. 10.]

Beech.
[Inflect] Ex. V.

Common.—Ex. V. 4.

Dung.—Ex. V. 4. A.

Kembled burned.—Ex. V. 3. A.

Infrument [wooden Mellor] (augm.)

Befal. (v. Exem.) T a. V.

Befoul. (v. Fool. make.) Before.


—in comparison, [more then.]


-band. [Ha. T a. V. 2.]


-vig. Prevented T a. V. 3.

Beg.


—Ennare. R.C. I. 8. A. (augm.)

—gen. R.C. I. 8. A.

Begler.

big. T a. V. 3.

Trans. (Incep.)

in time. Sp. III. 3. D.


Beglar.
[a. Conversation.] Man. A.
[b. Decease.] A. C. I. 8. A.

c. Dementiar. A. C. V.

d. Gethere. A. C. VI.

Beleag. R. J. V. 1.

Beleag. Prep. V. 3. O.

—Hinder part. Sp. III. 8. O.


—Remainst.

—Refusde. T a. V. 7. O.

—in Arres. [Deborh.] T a. V. 7. O.

—in terror. T a. I. 2. D; (loft) T a. V. 2. O.

—in hand. (not-prepared.)

—in being Prevented.

Bebeal.
[a. Eye.] (Observe)

Beke."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bore</td>
<td>flesh fouled.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bore</td>
<td>adj. Superficial (make) with Brains.</td>
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<td>Bore</td>
<td>Brawn (Mechanical) Break.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bore</td>
<td>vid. Break.</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>whire</td>
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<td>brown</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>men</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>Breakis</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>Break,</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>Proper</td>
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<td>one neck,</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>on the Wheel</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>one's belly,</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>one's wind</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>[adj. p. Afflhma. (make)</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>Violate</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>Company</td>
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<td>Discontinue</td>
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<td>Court</td>
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<td>Custom</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>[make]</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>Cease</td>
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<td>as</td>
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<td>Superficies.</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>one's head Wound the skin of</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>[Plow] [Dig] &amp;c.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>up land</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Open</td>
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<td>one's mind</td>
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<td>Bread</td>
<td>up a letter</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>Fire</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>out as Light</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>a seil [a. Left. (imp.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>in. [Tri-iron. (imp.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>open,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>out,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>[a. Wind. (imp.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wind</td>
<td>upward</td>
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<td>Wind</td>
<td>downward</td>
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<td>Breakish</td>
<td>[adj. Morning reflection.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Fr. IX. 6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>vid. Brazil.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>[adj. p. Respiration. Mo. III. 2. (thing)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Sucking up the</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>[Fume]</td>
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<td>Air</td>
<td>[Vapor]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>ing</td>
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<td>Air</td>
<td>Respiration</td>
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<td>Air</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Fr. IV. 6.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>[i.e. Veft for the lower part Trunk.]</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>1HM. IV. 2. A.</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Ingender</td>
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<td>[p. Impregnate]</td>
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<td>Educare</td>
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<td>Kind</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Race</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>[decedem. (aggrec) (kind)</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Brief</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Adj.</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Shortness</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Subst.</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>[Edith]</td>
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<td>Commission</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Breech</td>
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<td>Irate</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Gentle Wind</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Breast</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>[Dugs] PG. IV. 2. A.</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>plate</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Fr. VII. 3. A.</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<td>[Shrinking]</td>
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<td>TM. II. 1. O.</td>
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<td>-Beer</td>
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<td>-Ale</td>
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<td>[Mingle]</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>in Fat of boiled meat.</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Each</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Bride</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>-groom</td>
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<td>-maid</td>
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<td>man</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Bridge</td>
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</table>
Bridge. Po. II. 6.
—of Lane, [ridge supporting the strings.]
—of Nef, [Prominent Grille.]  
—of a. Cobhit. T. II. 2. O.
Breech, Sh. I. 2. A.
Brigade. RM. IV. 2.
Bridgeman.
—Coat of Male.
—Ship adj. a. Booty (apt.)
Bridefrey. O. 1. 2.
Brim [Marg. Sp. III. 4. O.
Brimstone. St. V. 4.
Brine [Salt distill'd].
—3 stuff. [Saltstbarke.] Q. IV. 5.
Bring. [Cause to with. C go.  
Bring, with. 8 go. [make.]
—carry. [to-]
—drive. [to-
—lead.
—give. [fetch.] TA. VI. 4. A.
—be. [cause to]  
Be. [cause to] go. [come.]
—down. [Low]
[adj. a. Inferior (make)
[under.
—diminish. TM. I. 7. O.
[wreck.] NP. V. 7. O.
—forth.
—law. [diminish.] TM. I. 7. O.
—decay.
—to move. [adj. p. ruine (make).
—a. destroy.] AS. I. 1. 0.
—inamniester.] AS. I. 1. 0.
—to pass. [s. Cause.]
—under.
—overcome.] RM. II. 1. E.
—conquer.] RM. II. 7. E.
[—begin.] TA. III. 3.
—educate.] RO. VI. 2.
—go. C come.  
—on the way.
—company in Travel. [incept.]  
—tied. [aflift in parrituration.]
—word. [Narration.]
Brim.
—white.] HS. IX. 6.
—black.] HS. IX. 6. A.
Bride, [Spightful.] NP. IV. 2.
Brilot, PV. III. 2.
—[a. direct (make) one's Bristles.]  
Bristlow Nunsab. HS. V. 4. A.
Cancer Major, Ex. VI. 7.
Candy, [Condite with Sugar.]
[—Alexander, HF. IV. 13.]
Candide, [adj. Candor.]
Candidate, RC. I. 4. A.
Candles, Pr. VI. 3.
[—stick, [Supporting (refl.) for Candic.]
Candor, Man. I. 3.
Cante, [adj.] Eating (perfon) of men.
Canis, [major, [Stars (aggr.) called Greater Dog.]
—minor, [Stars (aggr.) called Letter Dog.]
Canter, (Vicer. sp. within the mouth.)
[—Bull. Met. IV. 5. sp. of Erasus.]
Worm, [Caterpiller.] Cantered, [adj. p. Canter.]
—flomach, [Old f Wrath, [Old f Hatred.]
Canthar, [adj. Eating (perfon) of men.]
Cannons, [of breeches, &c. [Hollow Cylinders.]
—of a Cathedral, [Asfloros of the Bishop.]
Rules, [adj. RE. Laws.]
[—Ordonnance] RM. VI. 5. A.
Carricase, [Sentence] one a Saint
[—Declaration.]
Canons, [Boat of one Tree.]
Canops, [over-adj. Head.]
[—Shading: [Covering (thing).]
Canorus, [adj. a. Sing (apt.)
Cantharides, Ex. V. 9.
Canthar, Fii. V. 2.
Cancle, [adj. p. Sing (thing.)
sp. Little, &c.
Candle, [Fragment. TM. VI. 5. A.
Canes, [Trelle (part) of a Song.]
Canzisa, [Divide into little Governments.]
Canous, [Linnen of Hemp.]
[—ing.
[—a, Suter
[—Contend for suffrages.]
[—Examin. (augm.)
Cape, [adj. Head (left)
[—sp. Congruous to the Head.]
[—Cape, [Box (dim.)
[—un-veth the Head.]
[—Wooden (augm.)
[—Top-maf.]
[—Flag-staff to the Maff.]
[—a pe. [from head to foot.
[—Verfe, [Flay & repeating Verfes.]
Capable, [adj. a. Receive (port.)
[—Subject, [adj. Palion (port.)
Capacity, [Subject]
Receive (port.)
Paflon (port.)
Capri, [adj. Ornate (armament) of Saddle.
Cape, [—of Clipe, [adj. p. fold (Lamin.
[—Merchant. RN. V. 5.
Caper, [—Lep., sp. with trembling (like) of the Leggs.
Fruit, Sh. IV. 1.
Ship, [Privy man of War]
[Ship praedatory.]
Captive, [adj. Head.
—adj. a. Dy (apt.)
cries, and punishable with dying (make)
[—Chief TM IV. 4.
Captive, [Treat about Conditions.
[—Captive, [un-tufcled Cock.
Capella, [—El. i.
Capricious, [Fannatic.] [corr.
Capricorn, [Tenth of the 12 parts of the Zodiac]
[—tric of.—W. VI. 5.
Capricornus, [adj. IV. 9.
Capitain, RN. II. 3.
Capitaine, [—Post, [adj. Company (Officer.)
—of forty, [adj. Troop (Off).
—of a Ship, RN. V. 1.
Capitules, [—Coniferous (be displeased)
[—prone to dilute]
—Water.
Capitulate, RN. II. 6.
Capitae, [adj. p. Captivate (perfon.)
Capet Mort, [Sediment remaining
diffus of distilled (thing.)
Car, [Carr.]
Carass, [Eighteenth part of a Dram.
Caractacus, Ex. V. 6.
Caramuel, RN. 1. 4.
Carana, Tr. VIII. 5.
Carnival, [Travelling (aggr.)
—Merchants.
Carcass, [Ship (augm.)
Caraway, HF. V. 2.
Carbone, [Gun (augm.)
Horlemann.
Carbonado, [Broil'd adj. p. flatha-
[—Pr. III. 5.
Carbonelle, Sore, S. III. 4. A.
C. B. Gemm.
CA

Cecily, vid. Cicely.
Cedar. Tr. V. 4.
Cell. Room (dim.).
Cellar. [Celeb. (whlt.).
Collar. [Celeb. (room) for
adj. p. Drink (thio.
Cement. [Glue of Stones.
Center. [Dict. Earning (velfel) of
Incent.
Centrif.[Judge] fp. of man.
Cenure.[—2 sentence.
—telestophic. RE. V. 3.
Cetaro. [adj. Fiction Horfe-
man.
Center. Mag. II. 1.
Center-fish. Ex. V. 11. 4.
Centon. [adj. aggregate (thing)
of divers fragments.
Century. Greater-HF. Ill. 3.
Leffr.-HS. V. 5.
Century. 100.
Centurion. [adj. Company (Of-
ficer.
Cerclath. [Plaiter's cloth, 
Ceremony. [Circumstance] fp.
toleann.
—fy Adv. 1. 2. 0.
Manifer.
Some. Pron. II. 3.
Certainty. AS. II. 6.
Certifi. [adj. Certainty (mcke).
—adj. a. Know (make).
Certifs. Met. IV. 5. 1.
Ceff. [tax]
—according to his propor-
tion.
Cessation [Definit.
Cessators 2. W. of winnow-
Husk c ed Grain
Cchef. [Heat by rubbing.
[Ros.] O. V. 8.
—Heat Q. V. 1. 1.
—mig-dish. [adj. Table (vef-
fel for Fire.
Stomach. [adj. Angry (aug.
Chaff. [Easy Scabab.
Great—Ex. V. 3.
Green—Ex. V. 5. 1.
Cheffer. [Treat concerning the Price]
—Exchange.
Chaffinch. Ex. IV. 7.
Chain. [Cord § Binding.
of Loops for Ornament.
Chair. Ps. VI. 6.

CE

Chalcodon. St. V. 6.
Chalci. Pl. III. 12. A.

CH

Chalenge. [Claim.
—Provoc.
Accufae.
Chalfe. [Footed drinking (vef-
fel.
Chalk. St. VI. 1.
Chama. Ex. VIII. 6.
Chamaspelias.
Chamber. [Room.
—fp. Sleeping (room.
Chamberlein. [adj. Chamber (Of-
—adj. City moony (Of).
Chameleon. Ex. VI. 4. A.
Chamfer. [Gutter (freq.
Chamnini. HF. II. 8.
Champ. [Mufification.
Champn. [Plam. W. Ill. 1. E.
Champion. [Infield-fighting (perfon.
Chance. [Fortune.
—Chancel. [Chief adj. Temple 
[Room.
Chancellors. [Judge of Equity.
Chancery. [Court of Equity.
Chand. [Candle [Mech.
Chanel. W. IV. 5. A.
Mutation. Ta. II. 6. A.
—of the Moon.
—Time when the Moon ends 
one Course, and begins another 
—[Exchange.
Changeable.
—Mutule. [adj. Change (aprt.
Of divers Colours. Q. II. 5. A.

Changeling. [Infield-pur.
—[idol.
Channa. Pl. V. 11. A.
Chant. [Sing.
Chap. [Chief Singer.
Chantry. [Ecclesiastical singing 
(place.
Chas. [Uniform matter.

Chink. Mag. V. 4. O.
—of mouth.
[Jaw. 
—Bose of it.
Chap. [End (arm.) of the 
Swords cafe.

Chaplain. [Domestic Presby-
Chapel. [Private 3 ter.
Chap. [Wreath of Flowers for the 
head.
Chapman. [adj. a. Buying (per-
on.

Chapel. [Temple [dim.
—accotory.
Chap.
—of Cathedral.
Eiphon's Affeors (aggr.
—Their Convention.

[And
CI

[Clinch Pr. III. 6 A.
---ing knee, [Mincing (inf.)
---ing Dyke.
---ing (inf.) for the chopp'd (thing).
---ing by striking.
--- of marten
--- from-cut (part).
[fp adj. Proportion.
--- in, [Come sudden.
[Exchange.
Chord. Mag. II. 6. A.
Chord, [adj. Singing (off).
Chorus,
[Together-Singers (Aggr.)
[Players together-speaking (agg.)
Change, B. I. 5. A.
Chrysm, [Anointing.
Chrystl. G. II.
Chrystl. Baptize.
Christsdom, [World of Christi-
Ins.
Christlih'ty. RE. I. 4.
Christ'mas, [Festival (time) of
Christ's birth.
Day, [Festival day of Christ's
birth.
Chron. Fr. V. 7.
Chron.,
[Relation of things done
according to the Series of
times.
Chronology, [History of times.
[Computing (art of times)
Chryseal, [Borax.
Chrysalite, PP. V. 6. A.
Chuk. Fr. IX. 8. A.
Chuckle, [Laugh (augm.)
[fp. inwardly.
Church,
Society, RE. (aggr.)
Temple, Po. II. 4.
---ward, [adj. Temple
(Off).
---yard, [Court of Temple
Churching, RE. V. 5.
Churj, [adj. Churlishnesses
(person).
Churlishnesses,
[Rudicity Man. IV. 5.
[Moroseligion Man. IV. 7.
D.
o to Affairs, Man. III. 1. D.
[roughness.
Churn, (Motion (freq.) victu-
fatory.
Chur-west, [Fen-Cricketer] EX.
II. 2. A.
Chyle, FR. I. 3.
Chymic Operation, O. VI.
Cicada, EX. IV. 6.
---aquatica, EX. II. 4. A.
Cicily.
Sweet, HF. IV. 3.
wilt, HF. IV. 3. A.
Cicatricia.
Cider, [Wine of Apples.
Cimex, [Pimie] EX. II. 6. A.
---gibberis, EX. II. 3.
Cinder, [Fiery ashes.
---at.
--- of Sea-cane, [Charred
remains---
Cinnabar, Met. III. 4.
Cinnamon, Tr. VII. 8.
Cinquefoil, HF. IX. 2.
 Cipher.
[adj. Number (figo) Chara-
ger.
[Chara-fer
[Secret Character.
Number.
--at adj. Number (art)
[Nothing (figh) Character.
Cipher, [Transparent Linnen.
Tr. V. 6.
Circle, Mag. III. 2.
By which the World is di-
vied. W. VI.
Circuit.
[Region.
--- Margin of Circle.
Circulator, [adj. Circle.
Circulatory, [About-going.
Circumcision, RE. VI. 5.
Circumference, [Circle about-
adj. Margin.
Circumflex, [Long sounding.
Circumlocution, [Express by ma-
many words.
[Paraphrase D. V. 6. A.
Circumference, [About---a com-
pass.
Circumstellar, [Cautious.
Circumstancia, T. V. 3.
Circumstancce, [a. Fraud.
Cifern, [a. Keeping (veffil) for
Water.
Citadel, [Castle Po. II. 2.
Citadell, [Pillar.
Smunson R. I. 2.
Citaten, Sp. II. 2. E.
City. RC. III. 3. A.
Citizen, RC. I. 6.
Cirtia, [adj. Citron colour.
Citrinell, [adj. Citron colour.
Citrin, [adj. Citron colour.
Civ. [Little musical (infra-
having brass fittings.
Ciyfar. Sh. II. 6. A.
Civic, HF. IV. 10. A.
Give, [Sweet of the Givets
Cat.
--- Cat, RE. IV. 4. A.
Civil.
[adj. Civility.
[adj. City.
[adj. Civil relation.
[Relation. RC.
[Lawyer, RC. II. 2.
[War.
--- War between [Nation.
men of the Common-
same wealth.
Civility.
Courtesie, Man. IV. 7.
[Complaisance Man. IV. 8.
[Knock (freq.) found.
--- adj. Knock (machin.)
--- at.
--- at.
--- at.
---at.
--- at.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CL</th>
<th>CL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>understanding.</strong> [Und. (perf.)]</td>
<td><strong>of Market.</strong> [adj. Market (off.)]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>right.</strong> [Sight (perf.)] as to Mind.</td>
<td><strong>Clerk.</strong> [Botrom.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Tonguous]</td>
<td><strong>Click.</strong> [a. Sound as Watch.]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sprightly</strong> as to the Body.</td>
<td><strong>Clicket.</strong> [Luft.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Sound]</td>
<td>fp. of Rabberts.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Idolens]</td>
<td><strong>Clicket.</strong> [a. Altering (appr.) leventh year.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Ecautious]</td>
<td><strong>Cliff.</strong> W. III. 3. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>H.</td>
<td><strong>Climateric.</strong> [adj. a. Altering (appr.) leventh year.]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>repair.</strong> [Rep. (perf.)]</td>
<td><strong>Climate.</strong> [a. p. Latitude (place) of 15 hours, 15 and a half, &amp;c.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Rep. [Sapacious]</td>
<td><strong>Climb.</strong> Mo. II. 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sincere</strong></td>
<td><strong>Climb of Virginia.</strong> Sh. V. 8.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Man.</strong> [Cand]</td>
<td><strong>CLinch.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>[Frank]</td>
<td>— a Nail. [Fix it by re-knocking the point of it.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quality.</td>
<td>— see Ff. [Fold the hand.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>*Visible.</td>
<td>*— Urbanity (endeavor) by similitude of words. *</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Lighted]</td>
<td><strong>Click.</strong> AC. VI. 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weather. El. VI. 1.</td>
<td><strong>Click.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>[Dark]</td>
<td>[Car.] O. V. 4. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Bright]</td>
<td>[Embrace.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Transparent]</td>
<td><strong>Clock.</strong> Fo. VI. 6. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpointed. Q. I. 5.</td>
<td>what is it of—what hour is it according to the—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Audible.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cloud.</strong> [Hinder.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[sound. Q. III. 7.</td>
<td><strong>Clock.</strong> [adj. p. Exceis (make)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC. [Not in Debr.] TA. IV. 9.</td>
<td>[adj. a. Nautaece, with abundance.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Re. Nosander Centuare.</strong> Re. V. 5. O.</td>
<td>[made Cloth] put on [adj. p. Clothing (make)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Infected.]</td>
<td><strong>CLOTH.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[not 2. Lifeless.]</td>
<td><strong>Cloth.</strong> Stoff for Clothing [adj. Clothing thing.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not hinder'd from being done.</td>
<td><strong>Cotton.</strong> Fr. IV. 4. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Eafle]</td>
<td><strong>Heir—</strong> Fr. IV. 1. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not hinder'd from being known.</td>
<td><strong>Linum—</strong> Fr. IV. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plain.</td>
<td><strong>Wooden—</strong> Fr. IV. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manifeled.</td>
<td>**worker, [adj. cloth (Mechanic).]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not hinder'd] Come to.</td>
<td><strong>Closet.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>from being 2. Pus'd through.</td>
<td>[make Cloth] put on [adj. p. Clothing (make)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Accessible]</td>
<td><strong>Clothing.</strong> Fr. IV.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Empyre]</td>
<td><strong>Cluttered.</strong> [Coagulated]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Pallable]</td>
<td><strong>Cloud.</strong> EL. III. 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clerve.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cloth.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clerewing (infr.)</strong></td>
<td>— of Garlick, [Bulb of the root]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Knife (augm.) to strike with</strong></td>
<td>—tree. Tr. III. 9.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Clewels.</strong> [goole-gr's] HL. IX.</td>
<td><strong>Cloaks.</strong> vid. <strong>Cloon.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>s. A.</td>
<td><strong>Cloth.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cleaving.</strong></td>
<td>[Fragment of Cloth] [adj. Mending (thing)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sticking.</td>
<td>—</td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Claymy]</td>
<td><strong>Mend</strong> by addition.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[adh. Manifeled.</td>
<td><strong>Cloth.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>[Claven-footed]</td>
<td>[adj. Rulificry (perfon)]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Cler, vid. Cler.</strong></td>
<td>[adj. Routfet (Routfet)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Chink] Mag. V. 4. O.</td>
<td><strong>Clove.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Climatis.</strong> Sh. V. 7.</td>
<td><strong>Clove.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clemency.</strong> Man. VI. 8.</td>
<td><strong>Weapon, RM. V. 2.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clergs.</strong> RE. II.</td>
<td><strong>Society.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church. [adj. 2. Writing (ce.)</td>
<td><strong>Clock.</strong> at a Hen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk. [adj. 2. Writing (ce.)</td>
<td><strong>Calling (voice).</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[adj. Clergy (perfon)]</td>
<td><strong>Cling.</strong> [a. preter. Cling]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[adj. Church (off.)</td>
<td>[together-adhering]</td>
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<tr>
<td>— of Edinburgh, Minifie's subordi-</td>
<td><strong>Closter.</strong> PI. II. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nate (officer)</td>
<td>[adj. aggregate (thing)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[adj. Writing (ce.)</td>
<td><strong>Cloths.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of Exchequer,</td>
<td><strong>Talons.</strong> PI. V. 3. (Aggreg.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>— of Rolls,</td>
<td><strong>Hand.</strong> PG. V. 3. <strong>Holding.</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gentlem.</strong></td>
<td>TA. V. 5. (Augm.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*with its own!* [adj. Shutt. [adj. p. Whole as a Wound. with another.]

*adj. Cover* |

*Side to clofe.* [Together-join] [Together-fold] as a Letter. |

End. [to clofe, [adj. a. Finift.]

Of Penetration by E'y, [Darkest] as of weather. [Ear, Silence.]

[Referveedift.]

Hand. Rec. [Palmet.]

[Penurifet.] |

**Closet,** Room (dim.) for privacy. |

—bird. |

—burr. |

**Cloth.** |

Stuff for Clothing [adj. Clothing thing.] |

**Cotton.**—Fr. IV. 4. A. |

**Heir—** Fr. IV. 1. A. |

**Linum—** Fr. IV. 4. |

**Wooden—** Fr. IV. 1. |

—worker, [adj. cloth (Mechanic).]
Cock

Cock, \(\text{adj.} a\), [Advent, (adj. 2), Fire (machin.)]

Cocker, [Dicing with heel-bones.]

Cockatrice, [Serpent killing by Sigh.

Cocker, [Adj. a. Fondness.] Man. VI. 7. D.

Cocky, [Writing of Tribune

Cold.

- to fenise. Q, V. 1. D.

[Remise.

- a. Diffuse from cold.

Coke

Coke, [Fired fuel (Part.)

Dead, un-fired fuel (part.)

Coke, VI. 7. A.

Coke, [Adj. 2, (adj. 2) Black (augm.)

Coke-rake, Infr.

Coke-mound. BI. VI. 7. A

Coke-murr, [Cabbage.] HS, IV. 6.

Coke, [Gem (place) of Concave (place) of Concave (place) of.

Coke, S, VI. 1. Coke. [Embrace.]

Coke, [Environing (armam.) for neck.]

Cokellar.

- of the fame Series

Acceller.

Cokitation, [Giving.

- Right of giving

- Relection. IV. 1. A.

- Comparing. TA. 1. 5.

Cokelar, [Adj. Epitome prayer.]

Cokellion.

- a. Gathering

- Adj. p. Gathering (thing.)

Cokellian. [Togethe-gathering]

- Adj. Aggregate

Cokellar, [Adj. a. 1. Person.]

- Gathering

- Officer.

Cokellar, CO. III. 7. A.

- f.p. of Schollar.

Cokellor.

- Companion

- Adj. d. Person.

- Together.

- Adj. Coileflg. Officer.

Cokiller, [Fuel] (mech.)

Cokiller, [Meat.]

Cokiller, [Cabbage.]

Cokillim.

- Together

- Reciprocally.

- Drifting.

Cokilfer, [Carwm.]

- Chip.

- Slice.

- Carxpa, [Togethe-discouerie.

- Carxpa, [Agreeing to cheer.

Coul.


Coulens. [Regiment (Off.)

Colony, RC. HI. 1. A.

Colapra, [Horn, 1. 2.

Colapiodesta, HS, VII. 4.

Color, Q. II.

- [Pretext.]

- 1. [Adj. Enfign 3. (thing)

- Color, [Image (augm.)

- Color, [Horie 1. A]

- Color, [Horie 1. A]

- mounain-Horie foot. HL. VI. 3.

Columbine, HS, I. 2. A.

Com, [Pillar Poff. III. 5.

Colis, BS, VII. [Meridian through Tropics.]

Comb,
to.—
[Shrink] AC. v. 5, O.
[Together-fold] O. ii.5.
[Hold (corr.)]

Churious.
[Confused] & Motion.

Cyffer. [Medicinal drink for fundament.]

Coach. Po. V. 1.
—man, [Coach (Officer.)]
—box, [Seat of Coach (Officer.)]

Coadjut. A. S. iv. 5. O.

Coadjut., [With-helper.]

Coadjutant, O. vi. 2. A.

Coadjut. [S. A.]

Coadjutation.
[Together-joying (augm.)]
[Sharing.]

Cow. Quarter, [Country near.]
Sea-coast, [high-adj., Sea Country.]
—Travall (end.) by conjure.

Cox. Garment, [Outward clofe (vext.)]
—of Male, [Woven (like) armour.]
—of Arm. [Cenntly (fign.)
Cottage, [Rufic house (dim.)

Cub. [Mend, (corr.)
—Unskilful Ha. vi. 3. O.

Cub.-iron. [Supporting (infir.)

Cud. [Mending (mech.) of Leather (vext.) for foot.]

Cud-welp, [Spider's woven thing.]

Cock.
[Bird, Bi. ii. 1. (male)
—s. comb. HS. viii. 7.
—head. HS. iii. 5. A.
—beak. Bi. ii. 5. A.
—of the wood. Bi. ii. 5. A.

Exvariable.

See-Ex. vi. 6. A.

Rocher. Ex. i. 7. A.

Winged—Ex. iii. 3. A.

Infrument.
—of Dial, [Pin—]
—of Gun-lock, [adj. a. Fire (mech.)
—For Water, [Lock of Pipe,]
—Weather, [Winde (fign.)
instrument.
—of Hat, [Heap—]
—boat, [Boat (dim.)
—For winder, BN. V. & A.

Cokall, [Dicing with heel-bones.]

Cokkter, [Serpent killing by Sight.]

Coker, [Adj. a. Fondaets,] Man. VI. 7. D.

Cokker, [Writing of Tribune.]

[off.] for [import & export]

Cockle.
Fifth. Ex. viii. 5. A.
Herbs. HS. vi. 6. A.
Cockrel. [Hens (male) (young.)
Cocks, Tr. iv. 6.
Cockstrut, Bi. iv. 4.
Coff, [St. James, Bi. iv. 4.

Coff.
Fifth. Bi. iii. 1.
—of Plant. VP. iii. 5. A.
—of Animal. [Tefticles (vext.)
—Feces, [Adj. Privities (vext.)

Coffelt, [Added writing.]

Coffeans, [Equal.]

Coft, [Colin.]

Confession. [Of the fame Ef-

cence.

Concours. [Together in Age.]

Concreta, [Together-external.]

Coffeens, [Together-existens.]

Coff. Tr. iv. 7. A.

Coff. [Cheft.]
—er, [Keeping (off.) of Treasure.

Coff. Tr. iv. 7. A.

Coffin.
[Receiving (vext.)

Coff, [Box for dead body
cog. [Of Mill, [Tooth of wheel.

Coff. [Paw.

Coff.
[2. Fraud.

Coffert. [Writing.]


Cognizance.
[Acknowledging.

Of Canie. R. H. 4.
For, [Service (fign.)

Confer, [Together-heir.

Coheren.

See—Ex. vi. 6. A.

Rocher. Ex. i. 7. A.

Winged—Ex. iii. 3. A.

Infrument.
—of Dial, [Pin—]
—of Gun-lock, [adj. a. Fire (mech.)
—For Water, [Lock of Pipe,]
—Weather, [Winde (fign.)
instrument.

C. [Saw (make)
—a. Print (vext.) in Metal
—a. Fiction
—a. Forgery


Coffeil, [Adj. Adolescence (male.)

Coin. [Lamin. adj. p. caft (apt.)

Coffin, AC. ii. 4.

Colander, [Adj. Straining (vext.)

Cold.
—to Fente. Q. v. 1. D.

[Remits.
—[Distale from cold.

Cold.
Line—-[Fire fuel (Part)

Dead—Un-fire fuel (Part)

Sea—St. vi. 5. A.
—black [Black (augm.]

Cold-eye. Infr.

Cold-burn. Bi. vii. 7.

Cold-meet, [Cabbage. HS. iv. 6.

Cold, [Concave (place) of

Coff. [Gen (place)

Coff. S. vi. 5.

Coff. Embrac.

Cola. [Environing (armaz.)

for neck.]

Colerifer. [Of the same Series]

Col. [Accurately.

Colation.
[Giving.

[Right of giving.

Refelction, Pr. I. 1. A.

—Comparing. T. vi. 5.

Coll. [adj. Epitome prayer.

Coffel. [a. Gathering.
—p. G. Gathering (thing.)

Collective, [a. Together-gathering.
—Adj. Aggregate.

Collective. [Together-gathering.
—Adj. a. Person.
—Gathering.
—Officer.

College. RC. iii. 7.
—Sp. of Scholars.

Coffeage. [Companion.


—Together a. Colledge.

—Officer.

Colier. [Fuell.
—Mech.

Col-li-flower, [Cabbage.

Califion.
—Together.

—Recrpsdal [Triking]

Coffeage. [Fawn.

Colo.
[Chip.

—Sick.

Colo. [Together-difcourie.

Coluslon, [Agreeing to cheer.

Calm.


Colene. [Regiment (Off.)

Colony. RC. III. 1. A.

Colqustida. HS. vii. 4.

Color, Q. II.

[Present.

—Thing.

[Image (augm.)

—Horse.

—Young.

—foot. HL. vi. 1.

—mountain Horse foot.

Colambe. HS. iv. 2. A.

—Pillar Foot.

—Horse.

—Meridian through Tropics.

Comb.
Combining

[adj. Folly (person)]
[adj. Formalities, Man. IV. 6. E. (person)]

Honor:
[See Chambers (aggr.)]

Combat:
[fighting.]

Commit.
[Together-2. league.]

Combination.
[Durating.]
[Contention.]
[Sedition.]

Cons.

Motion to

TA. VI. 1.

sp. from a remote term to a nearer.

'boat. [Turn.]

-affren. [Follow.]

-again. [Return.]

-at a thing. [Obtain.]

-at a person. [Affault.]

-back. [Obtain.]

-by. [Obtain.]

-forth. [obtained.]

[become known.]

[be manifested.]

-forward. [p. Increase.]

-in. [Submit.]

-off. [p. Event.]

-upon equal terms. RM. II. 1.

-follow. RM. II. I. E.

-follow. RM. II. 1. D.

-an. [I proceed.]

-ever. [p. Convert.]

-a person. [a. Craft.]

-a person. [a. Fraud.]

-out. [obtain.]

[become known.]

[be manifested.]

-in. [Submit.]

-[p. Sum.]

-to good. [v. Event (perf.)]

-to hand. [v. Event.]

-to light. [p. Public.]

-to minds. [adj. p. Memory.]

-to noughts. [corr.]

[v. Event.]

-if. [v. Event.]

-self. [Return to former Condition.]

-become. [v. Grow]

-visible.]

-in. [Submit.]

-[affault.]

-with. [Bring.]

Being.

-future.]

[near.]

[present.]

-[inc.]

-[adv. End.]

-[adv. Start.]

-[v. Defeat.]


-[p. Total.]

-being the Effect.

-of it. [Be the Effect.]

-being the Event. Vole supra.

-appearing. [adj. fut. Appearance.]

-parution. [Play with merry Conjunction.]

-Comedy. [Decent.]

[Husband.]

-Comer, W. II. 2. A.

-Meter. E. I. 2.

-Comet. [adj. p. Confusion (thing) with Sugar.]

-Comfort. RO. VI. 9.

-Confrey, UL. IV. 9.

-Comical. [adj. Comedy.]

-[adj. Mirth.]

-Comity, [Courtesies.: Man. IV. 7.


-Command. v. Preceptor. RO. V. 1.

-[a. Matter.]

-[a. Magistrate.]

-as one. [Command by p. 2. Govern. Town.]

-a commanded Party. RM. IV. 6.

-Commander. [Commanding 5. (Peron.]

-[adj. Wood (infr.) for inquiring Columns]

-Commemorate [Re: a. memory (make.]

-[a. Memory foicently.]

-Commence [Begin.]

[Take a Degree. 5. Doctor.]

-[Be made.- 2. Matter.]

-[an Allion. 5. Action.]

-[R]. II. O.

-Command. [Praise.

-to self. RO. V. 7.

-to others. RO. V. 8.

-Entraight. [Deposit.]

-[Speak ones Salutations to]

-[remembrance another.

-Commendations. [Speak ones Love.]

-To do. [Be Meflerger of ones Salutations.]

-[Infradesiature.]

-[Praise.]

-Let ters 5. a Truff (make.]

-[Commendations. (Together-pro-}

-portioned.]


-Comemerce. TA. IV.

-Communion. [Threat. RO. V. 5. O.

-Communifear. [a. Pic. A. S. VI.

-Commiffrary. [Officer.]

-Ecclefiastic. [Infradesiature: Ecclef.]

-Military. [adj. Provisions (off.]

-Commission. RO. IV. 4. A.

-[ers. [Commission'd. person.]

-Commit. [Doc.

-[p. as Fault.]

-Enfrat. [as Prifoner. 5. Imprifionment.

-Committee. [Authorized Person.]

-[Council. (dim.

-Commissaries.

[Mixture.]

-[Together-mixture.]

-Commodities. [Congrous.]

-[Convenien.]

-[Profitable.]

-Commodities. [Convenien.]

-[Profit.]

-[Ware.]

-Common. [adj. All.

-[Every.]

-[Many.]

-Op. to Proper. TM. IV. 6. O

-[Public.]

-[ad. People.]

-[Wealth.]

-[adj. B. thing.]

-[Common Prosperity.]

-[Government by the People.]

-[Obvious.]

-[Frequent.]

-[Usual.]

-[Not-conferated.]

-Commonality. [People. (kind.]

-Commons. [not-Lords.

-[of Visual.]

-[Proportioned.]

-[Food.]

-[for Cartel.]

-[Commons.]

-[Peoples]

-[Future.]

-Commision. [Motion.]

-[Sedition.]

-[Trouble.]

-Comuner [Confer. AG. V. 7. A.

-Communicate. [Common. (make.]

-[Partnership (make.]

-[Known (make.]

-Communication. [Conversation.]

-[Conference. AG. V. 7. A.]

-[Dif-
[adip. Shame [make]
[Defray] AS. I. 4. O.

[Confraternity, [Colledge]
[Corporation]
[Penitents [aggr.] RE. II. 6. A.
[Confram. [a. Opposite present]
[Confused. [adj. Confusion.

[Confusion

Dishonor, TM. V. 2. O.
[Shame [augm.]
[Deflation] AS. I. 4. O.

[Confession D. VII. 7.
[Confuse, [a. Confusion.

[Conceal. [a. Conceal]

[Conjugate, [Gelly
[ ] Ice [make]

[Congee, AC. V. 4.
[Conger, Fi. VI. 1.

[Conjugare, [together—§ place

[Congratulate, [a. Joy for good of others.]
[AS. VI. 5.

[Congregation, [Convention.


[Conic, [adj. Cone

[Conic, Be. III. 4.

[Conjugal, [adj. Conjugal.

[Conjugated, [together-derived

[Conjugation, [Forming (manner of endings of Verbs.

[Conjuction, [Joining

[Particle, D. II. 9. A.

—but of Planetes ['be versus']

[Conjure, [a. Witchcraft

[ ] Entreat [augm.]

[Conjurer, [a. Witchcraft [person.]

[Connection, [Joining [manner]

[Converse, [Tolerate secretly]
[Not hinder]
[Not-punish]

[Conquer, RM. II. 7. E.

[Conquering, BO. 1.
[Conspire, NP. 1. 2.

[Stupidity—of—NP. I. 3. O.

[Conspicious, [adj. Conspicuous (pert.)

[Conspicuous, [According to Conspicuous]
[adj. Equity

[Conspicuous. [Knowing

[Together-knowing
[Accesory

[Confration, RE. V. 1.

[—of Bishop, as Bishop [make]

[Confidential. [adj. Additional

[Inference [Accessory

[Confrat. AS. I. 3.


[Confusing, [Illation

[Importance

[Sp. Future

[Confessant, [Inference

[Confor. [Confession] Pr. II. 2. A.

[Preferee

[Confed. [a. Confederation.

[Confider. [think. AS. I. 2.

[Compension] TM. I. 7. A.

—ing. AS. I. 2.

—which. [Whereas] Con. IV. 1.

[Considerable, [Important.

[Consideration. Ha. IV. 1.

[Consideration.

[In public]

[Repect]

[Compensation

[Confign, [Align] RE. V. 1.

[Confess. [a. p. Simultaneous

[Agree.

—ence.

[Textil Quality. Q. V. 5

[Confession, [Confry}

[Confidante, [a. Wholeness

[Confidante, [a. Clonent.

[Confession. [Confusio

[Conjurar, [adj. prophet]

—of Music, Q. III. 6. A.

[Conspicuous. [adj. p. See [ap.]

—adj. Manifold [augm.]

[Confere, [a. Nation]

[Confidabile, [Subordinate adj. a. peace [OF.]

—adj. Conspicious. [Stats [aggr.]

[Confistration. [Fare [augm.]

[Exstatic

[Sp. through Fare.

[Confistration. [Confidential)

[Together-thriving]

[2. Cloze

[Confirrari. [a. Confect

[Confiruration. [a. Efficient

[Confiruration. [a. Efficient

[Confiruration. [sp. Appointment

[Law [make]

[Estet

[Mixtur.

[Dialogue]

[Temper of mind] NP. IV.

[Temper of body] NP. V.

[Confexec. [a. Adition

[Confirrulation. [a. Efficien

DA

---fery, El. 1. 7.
---water, El 11. 5. A.
Adi.] Quo. V. 4. dim. 
Damin, [dum adj. Damasculus
Dancing. No. v. 5.
Dandecion, HI. I. 12. A.
Dandiprat, [little (dim.) man.
Dandis, [shaking (dim.) in one's arms.
Dandry, [scar of the head.
Danemor, [H. I. 9.
Danger, T. V. 3. O.
Dangle, [hang (waving.
 Dank, [moif Q. V. 2.
Dappe, [little nimble.
Dappe, Q. II. 7. A.
Dar.
Fifth [Dafe] FI. IX. 10.
Ventrure.
[adj. Bold.] A. V.
[àng. [Fear.
Challeng] RM. I. 3.
[ärlo, [A. Fear (make).
Darkest, to the sight, O. I. 1. D.
to the understanding, D. III. 9.
Darling, [most beloved.
Darre, [Slow (likewise.
Darre, HL. 3. 3.
Dart, RM. V. 5.
Dafe, FI. IX. 10.
Daf.
Aktion, [Motion (imp.)
fp. Fluid against hard.
or hard against fluid.
[caf] Mo. VI. 1.
[strike] Mo. VI. 1.
[Write (imp.)
[Mixtur.]
fp. with worse.
Effeta.
[a. Fall.
[a. Hurt.
[a. Break.
[a. Scatter parts (dim.)
[a. Spoil.
[a. Defter.
[a. Shame [make]
Dafford, [Coward.

Date.
Fruit. Tr. II. 4. A.
Out of [Late 3 (exc.)
Damb, vid. Damb.
Damin, [Wild Carter.
Daughter, [Child (fem.)
---is Law.
[Child (fem.) by Affinity.
[husband's wife.
[daughter.
[son's wife.

d.<
(Fear (make)
Discharge.
Damb.

DE

---flattering.
---smearing.
---defying by smear.
---braving.
---dowl (dull with weariness.
---dowing, [morning (ascept.
---dory, HI. 3. 3.
---bowl, [bowl.
---place.
---place.
---dead.
---not (adj. living.

Dead.
---struck, [dead (like.
---drunk.
[Drunkenship.

Vigor, [Dull.
[Strent, [Weak.
[Transcendent, [Remiss.
[Action.

Motion.
---water, [act. Pool,---
---affecting the sense.
---sight.
---color, [Remiss.

Hearing.
---of the night, [quiet.
---time.
---taste.
---smell.
---sense.
---feeling.
---call, [Unfried,---
---walk.

[Arts.

Deady, [aging (make).
[not (adj. p. end (pot. until death.

Desfees, NP. II. 2. O.

Deal.
do [adj. Aktion.
[a. Conversation.
[a. Bution, fp. merc.
---between, [a. Mediator.

Distribute, [Give (free,---

---Quantity.
[Fit board.

Dean.
[Chief of Bishop's Affections.
[College (of).

Dear.
[a. p. Love (aug.
[a. Price (aug.
[a. (down.
[a. (scarce.

Deaths, [Scarcity.
TM. 1. 2. D.

Death.

Proper. AC. I. 7. O.

Until.
[a. a. Die (make).
[a. Punishment capital.

[Confusion.

Decay.

Death-watch. ES. V. 6.

Debris, [a. Impediment.

Debts, [a. Meantness.

Debate.
[a. Contention.

[Dispute.

Debunk, [a.佾ness.

Debriate, [a. Weakness.

[Spire.

Deboif, [a. Sensibility.

[Disobedience.

Debonair, [a. Temper. NP. II. (perf.)

[Sprightly.

Merry.

Deba. TAV. 7. O.

Decalogue, [the Ten Commandments.

Decrepit, NP. V. 4. O.

Deco. AC. I. 7. O.

Decree.
[a. Fraud.
[a. Error (make).

[Frutifying.

Decheon, fp. ones Expection.

[doe, [Contra. von.

December, [Twelfth month.

Decem. T. V. 2.

Deception, vid. Decree.

[Deceive.

[a. Sentence.

[Finish.

[Deception.

[Decimation, [Trenting.

[Decipher.

Explain.

[Expurify.

Un conceal.

[Deck, [Floor of Ship.

[To, [a. Ornament (make).

Declain, [a. Oration.

for.

Delate.

[Interpret.

[Shewing.

[a. Manifest.

[a. Public.

for, [Own publicity.

Declension, [Changing (manner of the ends of Nouns.

Decline.
[a. Diverge.

[Ing Dick, [Erect Plain.

whole Surface is not fixed toward North or South.

[Avoid.

Decay.

[ing age. MV. 3. A.

[for, [a. Uenue.

[a. Decline 0.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deferre.</th>
<th>&quot;Sorrow (aug.) for...&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Depravate, [Un-peop.l]</td>
<td>&quot;Carrying into Exile...&quot;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depart.</th>
<th>[Banker] fr. II. 1 A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Deposition, [Forfaking] | "Worthy"

**Deman.**

- to know, [as. Question.]
- to have, TA. IV. 5 O.

- a Price, BC. VI. 2 A.

- [Land which the Lord of the Manor uses.]

**Demar.**

- [Worthy (abstr.)]
- [Earning]
- [Hall]

**Demi-canno.**

**Demigod.** [God (dim.)

**Dem.Lace.**

**Demif.** RC. V. 5

**Demis.**

- [Low]
- [House]
- [Object]

**Democracy.** [Government by the People]

**Demolish, [a. Ruin.]

**Demon, [Spirit (sp. Devil.]

**Demoman, [Inhabited by Devils.]

**Demonstrate.**

- [show]
- [a. Certain by Argument]

**Demos.**

**Hesitate.** AS. IV. 3 O.

- [Ask more (for) considering time...]

**Demure.**

- [Gave]
- [Formal]

**Den.**

- [Cavity under... ground]
- [lion's] 3

**Deny.**

- DVI. 2 O.
- [Self—Ha. V. 3]

**Denise, [Admit-5 Nation.]

- [Admit.]
- [Name (make.)

**Denounce.**

- [Publish]
- [Threaten]

**Deny, Q. V. 7 E.

**Denes.**

- Mag. IV. 3 O.
- Fl. V. 5 A.

**Dep.**

- [Teeth-cleaning (thing.)]
- [powdered]

**Dependant, [adj. p. ought Almig.

**Depart.**

- [Go] TA. VI. 1 O.
- [from-got]

**Dependent.**

- Op. to Abolint. TM. IV. 7 E.
- Op. to Patron. RO. III. 4 O.

- [a. Grief (sp.)
- [a. Miferly (aug.)
- [adp. Depart.]

**Defiate.**

- [Put]
- [lay]

- [a. Private]
- [from Dignity, [Degra.de]]
- [from Office, [Incapacitate]]
- [from Orders, [Desire]]
- [Swear; (sp. before) Magistrate]

**Defiles.**

- RC. V. 1 A.
- [a. Evil make.]
- [Declare. RO. V. 3 A.

**Depreciate.**

- [Un-a. value]
- [Diminish the worth]

**Defr.**

- [Forfaking]
- [Worthy]
- [Earn]

**Digging.**

- Internal. TA. III. 1.
- External [Appoint]

**Defire.**

- In Contemn. AS. V. 4.
- In Words. [Interest] RO. V. 3.

- ASI. IV. 3 O.

**Desy.**

- [Supporting (sp. for) Book]
- [Box to write upon]

**Dilate.**

- Solitary (aug.)
- [Not-inhabited]
- [a. Grief (aug.)

**Defy.**

- [Affect. AS. V. 8 O.
- Sin. HA. V. 5 O.

**Delicate.**

- [a. p. Contempt (sp.)
- [Sorry]

**Dignify, [Contemn.]

**Defy.**

- [Contemn.]

**Defy.**

- [Malignite]
- [Done (thing) for to anger one.]

**Defraud.**

- [inc.]
- [Dimin.]

**Del.**

- [a. Purpose]
- [2. Fact.]

**Defy, [Fate.]

**Defy.**

- [a. Defect]
- [a. p. Forfaking]
- [Defray, [a. Defraction]

**Defraud.**

- Action of God. AS. I. 4. A.

**Dekine.**

- [Spoling]

**Dekitude.** [Un-a. custom.]

**Dekine.**

- [Discover]
- [Un-conceal.]

**Dekine.**

- [Hold]

**Dekine.**

- [an.]

**Dekine.**

- [a. Defect]

- -the liberty of the Will. AS. IV. 8 O.
- by ones own [a. Purpose]

**Dekine.**

- AS. IV.
- by another [Genece]

**Dekine.**

- RO. V. 5 O.

**Dekine.**

- [Leath]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DI</th>
<th>DI</th>
<th>DI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Loath (augm.)</td>
<td>Diagram (lined picture.)</td>
<td>Dil, HF. V. 1. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hate (augm.)</td>
<td>Dial.</td>
<td>Dilicate, [ Tear]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drivab.</td>
<td>Time-throwing (infr.)</td>
<td>Disagree.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[a. Ablatum]</td>
<td>fp. By shadow.</td>
<td>[Ruin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fp. From Reputation.]</td>
<td>Dialed, [ Language (manner.)</td>
<td>Suffer to decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Los.]</td>
<td>[Stone, St. IV. 1.]</td>
<td>[a. Amplification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diminishing</td>
<td>Figure, [Square]</td>
<td>Dialitory, [adj. Delay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depletion.</td>
<td>fp. of non-right Angles.</td>
<td>Dilemma, [Argument adj. a. re-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Spoliation]</td>
<td>Dia - [Linen]</td>
<td>tort (apt. against both anwers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Err]</td>
<td>Diaphragm, PG. VI. 3.</td>
<td>Dilucidas, [Interpret.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devil. W. 1. 5. O.</td>
<td>Diary, [Narration of days (fegr.</td>
<td>Dilutes, [Remi.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—'s mist. [Spurge], HS. V. 2.</td>
<td>Dia.</td>
<td>—dark (dim.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Commire</td>
<td>—[Cor. Divideus into two.</td>
<td>—Dimensio. Ma. I.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devot.</td>
<td>—'s weed, HF. I. 11.</td>
<td>—Dimple.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—Endevouour</td>
<td>—Diet,</td>
<td>—Farrow (dim.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Duty]</td>
<td>[Regulated virtual (manner.</td>
<td>—Dent (dim.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[to]</td>
<td>making a —</td>
<td>—Intro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Putting]</td>
<td>—Diffs. T. V. 5. O.</td>
<td>—Dier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Diffusant. AS. V. 7. O.</td>
<td>—Dier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Spread]</td>
<td>—Upright, Ma. II. 8. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Diz. O. III. 1.</td>
<td>—Dirge, [Prayer for the Dead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>Chymic. Vt. 5.</td>
<td>—a. Impotence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Rule]</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Dige.</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Clothing</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Adorning.</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Dige.</td>
<td>—Difable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Inch</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Inch</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Digniti, [a. Dignity.</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Dignity.</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Dike.</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Ditch</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—[Gutter</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—[Puting]</td>
<td>—Furrow.</td>
<td>—Difable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Digit. | [Head-enviroming King | Difasinate, [Discourage. |
Digitize, [Ornament. | —Ece 2 |

Dif. | [Diagonal, Ma. II. 3. | Dif. | [Diagonal, Ma. II. 3. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ER</th>
<th>EV</th>
<th>EW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Epicycle, [Accezary Circle,]</td>
<td>Avoid being taken RM.</td>
<td>Ev.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[fp. Whole Center is within the Circumference of a little Circle.</td>
<td>[Palis not observed]</td>
<td>[Before-day]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcop., [Adj. Nation.]</td>
<td>Episcop.</td>
<td>[fp. before eutheal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epigram, [Short Poem.]</td>
<td>[To &lt; confiscation]</td>
<td>Engech, Ex. II. 2.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epilag, [Vulcan, the Star’s</td>
<td>[Acrification.]</td>
<td>[Equal]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appearance.]</td>
<td>Episidal, [Principal]</td>
<td>[Quantity]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcal, [adj. Bishop.]</td>
<td>[Spy]</td>
<td>[Of the same]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Episcopic. V. d, A.</td>
<td>Episcopic.; [Adj. Specifie.]</td>
<td>Number]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Epistle, [Writing on Tomb.]</td>
<td>Episcopic, [Gentleman of the</td>
<td>[Strength]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Epistolium, [Adj. Marriage- | middle rank.] | Quitts, [Having compensa-
| long.] | Episopa. | [ed.] |
| Epiteth, [Adjunct word] | Episopa, TA. 1. 1. | [op. to Oe. TM. III. 5. |
| Relation of, RO. IV. | Episopa, [Ad.] Steady make] | [Tea] |
| Coming off upon, terms. BM. | Episopa, [Confirm] | Explicable. |
| II. 1. | Episopa, [of.] | —at. [As.] {Adv. 15.} |
| Equality, TM. I. 5. | Episopa, [of.] | —new |
| [Equity] | Episopa, [Of equal | [Now] |
| Epianimity. | Power] | {Adv. pass. [dim.] |
| [Equity] | Episopa, {of} | Evening, Mea. V. 7. 0. |
| [Content] Ha. I. 3. | Episopa, [Furniture (man- | Evening-song, [adj. Evening wor- |
| Equator, V. I. 2. | ner.] | ship.] |
| and day] | [At some time] Sp. I. 8. | —first, [From that time.] |
| Equiollent. | Rather then. | —Life-lighting, [Glaphali- |
| [Of equal Power] | Err., [Direct.] | um.] |
| Equipage, [Furniture manner.] | [Aspect.] | Some times. |
| Equivacion, D. V. 1. O. | Err., [Un-root] | or— [Before that.] |
| Errato, [Un-root] | Err., [Un-root] | —where, [In every Place.] |
| Eri, [Un-root] | Err., [Un-root] | [Convince] |
| Erie, [Adj. Manifest.] | Err., [Un-root] | [Plainness] |
| Erie, [Adj. Plain] | Err., [Un-root] | [Certainty] [fp. maxifelt] |
| Eris, [Build. Po. II.] | Err., [Un-root] | [Testimony] |
| Umbelliform, HF. VII. 4. 2. | Err., [Un-root] | Evid. T. III. 2. O. |
| Ermin, | Err., [Direct. Ma. II. 8. | —at eafe, [Not in dolence] |
| [Wandering.] | Err., [Direct. Ma. II. 8. | Euphorbium, [Concrete juice of a |
| [Sent (shung) fp. entrufled.] | Err., [Direct. Ma. II. 8. | Euphorbium (plant.) |
| F II 3 | Erufion, [Un-root] | [Adj. Rigor.] |
EX

[adj. Perfect]
[2. Rigor]
[Demand. Unmercifully]
[2. Opposition]
[Exaggerate.]

[adj. Great]
[2. Intention]
[Add Provocation]
[More-angry (make)]

Exaltate.

Swing.

Vex (endeavour)

Exam. [Lift]

[Prate (augm.)]

[Adj. 4. Dignity](make]

Examine.

[Inquisition] AS. II. 2.

[2. Question]

[Trial.] TA. II. 5. A.

Judicially. 8. J. II. 4. A.

Example.

[Exemplar]

Injustice. D. IV. 8. A.

as for. [e.g.] Con. IV.

3. O.


[Discourage (augm.)]

Exasperate.

[Adj. Intention]

[More-angry (make)

Exhaustive. [Adj. Un-authority]

Exceed.

[Excell.]

[Abound]

[Augment]

[Intens.]

v. Exceed.

Excel.

[v. Excellent]

[v. Superior]

[v. Victory]

—ent. TM. F. 4. E.

Except.

Adv. [Befide]

[Unles]

—im.

[Exemption]

—to rule. D. IV. 5. O.

take.—Be displeased

Excess.

—Too-much. TM. I. 3. E.

Vicious. Man. II. E.

[Gluttony]

[Drunkenease]

Exchange.

Bartering. A. C. V. A.

[Merchant's Convention]

place.]

Exchequer. [Court of Chief Magistrate's revenue.]

Exche. [Tax upon venalibbly.]

Excess. [Impulse.]

Exclaim. AC. III. 3. O.

Exclude.

[Out-our]

[Exceptions]

TA. II. 4.

Excruciate. [Excluding the extremities]

Exgitate. [Invent]

Excommunicate. RE. V. 5.

Excrute. [Un-skin].

Execution. No. IV. 5. A.

Execution. [Out-purred (thing.)

[Adj. dunged (thing.)]

Excrution. [Out-growing gibbous (thing).

Fruit-like. PP. III. A.

Excruate. [Torture]

Excruse.

[Out-running]

[Distortion]

Excrue. [Defendent (thing)]

Excrutable. [Adj. p. Ought avteration (augm.)

Excrution. [Curving]

[Renoucence with Curving]

Excrution. [Performing.]

—of Sentnce in Law. R. J.

Capi. R. V.

—not Capital. R. J. VI.

—er. [Adj. Execution (Off)

Excrue. [Instructed (perdon)

with Will]

Excrural. T. II. 5.

Excrure.

[Give. (Copy]

[Give (Influence]

Excrue. TA. II. 4. O.

[Adj. Immunity]

Excrize.

[Practise]

[Doc]

[Custom to do]

[Adj. Experience]

[Life]

[Adj. Notion]

[Adj. Recreation]

Excrution, vid. Excrize.

Excrilation. Met. II. 2.

Vapor. Met. II. 2. A.

Eume. Met. II. 5.

Excrue.

[Out-draw]

[Empty]

Eble.

[Reprenent]

[Offer]

[Give]

Excrution, [Adj. p. Stipend (thing.]

Excrulator. [Adj. Mirth.] AS.

V. 4.


Excrption. [Adj. Perjury.]

Excruation. [Adj. Drinefs.] Q. V.

2. D.

Excr. R. J. VI. 5.

Excrue. [Adj. Excellent.]

Exceate. [Being. T. I. 1. (abstr.)]

fp. A. Auf.]

Excruate. [Un-lode.

Excruable. [Adj. p. Entreat (abstr.)]

Excrubat. TM. V. 4. O.

Excr. [Un-adj. a. Devil (Off.)


Excration. [Speech]

[Spreading]

[Opening]

Excrutation. [Walk abroad.]

Excr. AS. III. 7. A.


—[Means.] T. II. 6. A.

Excrition. [Disparching] TA. III. 5.

[Travel] TA. VI. 3.

—if. Military

Excr. [Out-drive.] TA. VI.

5. A.

Exercise. [Adj. p. Spend (thing.)

Excr. [Spend]

—if. Disburce

Excr. [Experience.]

[Effay] TA. III. 4. A.

Habit. TI. VI. 2.

Excr. [Experience.]

—if. Adj. p. Effay (thing.)

Excr. [Adj. Experience.]

Excr. [Satisfy for Guilt.]

[Un. a. Guilty (make]

.fp. by Sacrifice.

Excr. [Die]

[End]

—time. 4, 5 ended.

Excr. [Time 2. affl.]

Excr. [Plain. (make.)

Excr. [Effay.]

[Plain.]

D. III. 8.

Excr. [Simple.]

[Disapprove (augm.)

—beend disgracefully

Excr. [Action (augm.)]

—if. Adj. p. Perform (thing.)

Excr. [Inquisition] AS. II. 2.

—fp. by Effay.

Excr. [Out-pur.]

Un-cover.

—if. Adj. p. Dazger (make)

Excr. [Plain.]

—if. Interpretation]

Excr. [Ask accufingly]

—if. Complain.

Excr. [Plain.]

—if. Interpretation]

Excr. [Speech (manner.]

Excr. [Speech (manner.)]

[Adj. 4. E.

Excr. [Speech (manner.)]

T. I. 1.

—[Speech (manner.)]

—[Speech (manner.)]

—[Speech (manner.)]

Excr. [S] IV. 8. A.

——Expel.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EX</th>
<th>FA</th>
<th>FY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expel,</td>
<td>Flee</td>
<td>(augm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esquire, Adj.</td>
<td>Pale</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extreme</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exterminate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Externally</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extrinsic</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extract</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Extend</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- The page contains a table with entries from three different lexicons: English (EX), French (FA), and Yiddish (FY).
- The entries are organized by the first column, with English words and their meanings or derivations followed by French and Yiddish equivalents.
- Some entries include notes on etymology, part of speech, and usage.
- Examples include terms like "Flee," "Pale," and "Extract," with their respective meanings and derivations in each language.
FE

{Deflce} [simorously,]  
{Onit} [unfaithful-]  
{Forfake} [ly,]  

Faulty.  
[adj, Fault]  
[adj, Wrong]  
Fawn, [2. Fawn.]  
Favor.  

Affection. A. S. V. 2.  
[Favor (fig.)]  
[f. Ornament.]  
[f. Riband.]  
Countenance.  
[Face] [ manner]  
[Favor] [fig.]  
Favorite, [adj, p. Favor (per-]  
Favor, [adj, a. Favor (per-]  
Fawn.  
[Affection] Man. IV, 7. E.  
[f. By gefurse.]  
[Buck. Be. II. 4. (Young]  
Fealty.  
[Fidelity]  
[Fidelity (fig.)]  
Fear. A. S. V. 6. O.  
For—[Left that]  
Fearfulness.  
Timidity. [Fear (apt.)]  
Terribleness, [a. Fear (apt.)]  
Fear. H. L. 1. 4.  
Gait—H. L. 1. 4, A.  
Feast.  
[Drink, Pr. II. 1.  
Time, [Festival]  
Feat.  
[Fact (Done thing]  
Handsome, [dim.]  
Feather.  
Single, PP. V. 1.  
Plume [Feathers (agg.) for]  
Ornament.]  
Feature, [Figure (man.]  
[f. Of face]  
February, [Second mouth.]  
Febrile.  
[adj, p. doe (por.)]  
[Postile]  
Feculent, [adj, Settlement.]  
Feckless, [fruitsfulness.]  
Fee, [Revenue] f. of Office.]  
[f. Wages]  
[Stipend]  
—simplicity.  
{Hereditary}  
{A Absolute} [right]  
—farm.  
—inheritance obnoxious to]  
Rent.  
Feeble. [Weakness.]  
Feed. A. C. 1. 5.  
—upon, [Be fed with.]  
Feeling.  
Sence. N. P. III. 5.  
—for, [For-search by—]  
[Suffering]  
[feeling] [Compassion]  
—Feelers, PP. IV. 4.  
Fein, [vid. Pain]  
Feit. [Feirece] N. P. IV. 4. O.  

FI

to—[a. Fall]  
—[with striking.] —treas, etc: O. III. 8. A.  
—[Skin]  
—[with fleece.] —manger.  
[Skin] [Mech.]  
—[Mer.]  
Fellow.  
[s. Like]  
[Equal]  
[adj, RO. IV. (perfon]  
[Company]  
The—of it, [The other con-]  
—worker, [Together—]  
—of College, [Affeclor of ad]  
—College (off.)  
—[Sorry (perfon]  
—[Spoke.] —Po. V. 7. A.  
Fellowship.  
[Fellow (abstr.)]  
[Society]  
[Community]  
Felon.  
[adj, Felony (perfon]  
[Appeal at the root of the]  
Fellowship. H. L. II. 3. 4.  
Feb.  
[adj, p. Feel]  
[Head (off) woollen with]  
—[a. Cloth (make) by]  
—kneading]  
Feeler, [Entangle.]  
Female  
Female.  
[January]—[SNP. VI. 2. O.  
Fence.  
[Enclosure]  
[Fortrue]  
[Defend]  
Exercise. M. O. V. 6. A.  
Penmgreek, HS. III. 15. A.  
Fennel, HF. V. 1.  
Hug—HF. V. 2.  
Hunt—HF. V. 3.  
Scarcage—HF. V. 11. A.  
—fisser, HS. V. 13. A.  
Fen.  
Fof, vid. Endeff.  
Fermentation, O. VI. 5. A.  
Fern, vid. Fern.  
Ferret, Be. IV. 5.  
to—[Search (inc.)]  
—sur, [Out-drive (int.)]  
—kill.  
Ferry.  
[Boat for travelling over Ri-]  
—Boating (place) over River.]  
Fertility, [fruitsfulness.]  
Ferment.  
[Hot (aug.)]  
[Zealous]  
Female.  
Stones, [Togethe-coagulated]  
Gravel]  
Metaline, [Ring (fig.) La-]  
min.  
Wood, [adj, Cudgelling (in-]  
—flrum., for hand.]  
Feuce, [Pin (infr.) for shewing]  
—letters.]  
Fez, [Transe verte lam in (fig.)]  
in the middle of the Scythe-]  
—sor, [Gaule to conic out.]  
—up, [Overtake.]  
—[Invention]  
[Crafted (thing]  
Ferid, [Sinking.]  
Fether, [Bonds for Leg.]  
Fead, [Old eminy.]  
Fever, S. II. 2.  
—malignant—S. III. 2.  
Feverfull, HF. II. 9.  
Fenrell, vid. Fau.  
Femur. [Feep. TM. III. 1. O.  
—Ps. Inter.]  
[Lib (dim.)]  
Fibre, PG. II. 5. A.  
Fickleness, [Lightness] H. A. IV.  
D.  
Fiction, T. L. I. 4. A.  
Fiddle, [Mufic (infr.) stringed]  
—fick, [Bow for Music]  
—infr.]  
[Music with instrument.]  
—a. Vanity]  
Fidelity, Man. IV. 2.  
Fidge, [Vain notion (freq.]  
Fiduciary, [adj, Deposit (per-]  
Fild.  
—Keep the—RM. II. 3.  
—Win the—RM. II. 1. E.  
—Quit the—RM. II. 5. 3.  
Fieldfare, Bi. III. 5.  
Field. W. I. 4. O.  
File, [PN. IV. 4. O.]  
op. to Moderat, [adj, Man.]  
I. 5. D.  
Fints, [Musical Pipe.]  
Fifteen,  
Fig., [Tr. I. 5.  
Indian—Tr. I. 9 A.  
—worl, HS. VIII. 5. A.  
Fight, RM. I. 7.  
Flegant, [adj, Flotion (thing.]  
Figuration, O. IV. A.  
Figure, [Shape Mag. III. A.  
Scheme {line] p. ricur (fig.)  
Rhettorical, D. III. 7. A.  
Fif. O. II. 7.  
Filament, [Fibre.]  

Filbert
Flark
- Box for Gunpowder
- Carriage for Ordnance

Flat
- Corail
- Plain
- Shallow

Flatter
- Fawning
- Affectionation
- Influent

Flaut

Flow
- Break

Flock

Folder

Fold

Fold

Folder

Fold

Fold

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Fold
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overthrow</td>
<td>(dim.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accoutrements</td>
<td>Beauty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woe</td>
<td>Contrary to part, with it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Play at</td>
<td>Fence with blunt, imp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul</td>
<td>Prick (end) by thrusting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>to— (adv. Silent. Mo. IV. 2. A.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Force</td>
<td>[Fence]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Secretly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shred</td>
<td>Galley.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Precaution Ship (dim.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Foul, Horse (Young) | |}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Plet. T. V. 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shred</td>
<td>[Figure]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Biggest book (figure)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Perf. (kinde)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Ha. VI. 2. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>As necessary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>As dependent. RO. III. 3. O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Obey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Immediate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Be diligent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>As consequent. [p. Reference]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>As Successor. [Succeed.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Bubbles (aggr.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Prin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Supply by joking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>In hot (rem. is.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Indulgence. Man. VI. 7. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Vennels. Man. IV. 6. O.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Ha. VI. 2. D.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Adj. Baphtina (vell)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Feeding (thing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Nourishing (thing)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>(adj. Folly (perfun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>hardly, [Rah.] Man. I. 7. E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Natural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>(perfun.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>to—me, [a. Fraud]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>to—with one, [a. Wanton ness]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Follies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Shallow (part) of River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>over. adj. p. travel (pot.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>of Animal. PG. V. 6.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Foul, Play of Striking Ball</td>
<td>with Foot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, Ball for play by, &amp;c.</td>
<td>club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, Man, [adj. Running (opt.</td>
<td>Servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, [f]udder. R. III. 1.</td>
<td>Foot (arm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, [f]eat, [adj. Foot (arm.)</td>
<td>(foot (sign.))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, [f]oot-supporting (arm.)</td>
<td>by—[By Foot (sign.)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, [f]oot-supporting (arm.)</td>
<td>to—[Travel on his Feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, [f]oot-supporting (arm.)</td>
<td>of Cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foul, [f]oot-supporting (arm.)</td>
<td>[Foot like—]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measure</td>
<td>of Verfe [Verfe (part.)]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Perfor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Indeed of Prep. II. 14. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>op. to Again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Adv.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>at—time, [adv. Transitory.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>ever, [Adv. Ever.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Con.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Because, Conj. I. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>All—thar, [Notwithstanding]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Conj. II. 4. A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Left that] Conj. III. 3. 1. 0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>as much— as, [Whereas]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Conj. IV. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Examples, [c. g.] Conj. IV. 3. O.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>p. for Horfes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Boorly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Go forth to bring in Provisions.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[a. Boorly.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Forker.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Abbein.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Omit</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Defill</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Spare</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[a. Patience.]</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Forbidden. R. O. V. I. O.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Let God</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Prevent</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Hinder</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Force.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Coalition.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Violence.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Strength.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Ability.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Efficiency]</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Importance.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Adv. Necessity]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>—R. M. IV.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>[adj. a. Force</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[adv. Premising]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-appoint.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-arm.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-call.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Before]</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Judge.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-due.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-father</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-foot.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-foot.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-going.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-hand.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-part.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Prevent.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-lead.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Judge.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Before]</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-know.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>First</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-man.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-man.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-man.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Model.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-now.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-ordain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-run.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Before]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Run.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-fail.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-ser.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-flow.</td>
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<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-light.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-lie.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Before.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-rake.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-flow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[adj. cubit (vel])</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-flow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Slow.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Proudly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[Hinder</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-stuck.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Speak of.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>[With whom words.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fold</td>
<td>Fore-said.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General.
[Ari. Genus.]
[All.
[Common.
[Total.
[Universal.
[Army (Off.]
[Monk chief (Off.]

Generation.
Begetting A.C. 1.
[Descendant (aggr.) RO. 1.
[Age Mea. VI. O.

Generative fasc. NY. VI.
Genus, [Generation.
Genus, [Spaniel Horfe.
[Martin.
Genet, [Festival.
Genital, [Private.
PG. VI. B.
Genus.
[Temper of mind.
[Disposition.
[God, [Proper Angel
[Evil, [Proper Devil.

Genius. HL. VII. 6.
Dwarfse—HL. VII. 6. A.

Genii.

Pagan.
[Magog. Ex. I. 5. A.
Genii, [adj. Gentleman
Genius, T. V. 4.
[Tame, NP. IV. 4.
[Courage.
[Gracious.
[Affable.
[Esie.
[Remit.

—man. RC. I. 2. A.
[Magog.

Grunt. R. C. L. [kind.
[aggr.

Genesthesia.
[Branding knee. AC. VI.
[Kneeling AC. VI. 6.

Genu, [Kind. T. I.

Geography, [Science of the World.

Geography, [Wizarding by the Earth.


Geometry, [Science of Magnitude.

Geophysic. [adj. Agriculture.

German.

Colin—RO. 1. 5.

Germander. HF. VI. 2.

Tree—HF. VI. 2. A.

water—HF. VII. 9.

wild—HS. VI. 11. A.

Germinates. [Sprout. PP. F.

Gerard. [Cafe of Participle Substantive.

Grissel. [Foot-bonds for Hawk.

Griscellation. [augm.

Grieffe. AC. VI.

Gain] H. V. 2.

Obtain TA. V. 1.

be.

[Obtain to.

[Obtain to be.

before.

[Prevent.

[Obtain to be reversed.

by Heart, [Obtain to re- member.

ur.

from person, [Obtain to be.

—be;

[on, [Pull out a nail.

[with child. [Impregnate

[Children, [Generate ch.

[Obtain to be freed.

[Clear. [Escape.

—gene, [From-gene. TA.

VI. 1. O.

—rid of, [Obtain to be freed from.


O. thing.

Gbeefs, [Conjecture.

Gbeff, [Spirit.

give up the [Dy.

half—G. III.

root.

Gian, [Great (augm.) person.

Gib, [Cat (male).

Gibberish, [Speech not intelligible.

Gibber, [adj. hanging (jig) with one item.

Gibbons, [adj. Proverbious.

Gibe, [Mock.

Giblet, [Entrails. PG. VI.

fp. Edible.

Gladd.

[Adj. Vertigo.

[Adj. Fancy (corr.)

[Wantou.

Concerted.

[Adj. Light. Ha. IV. 7. O.

Giddiness, [vergitation.

Gif, [Adj. Give (thing).

—of God.

—spirtual. Ha. V.

Gin, [Conceited.

[Adj. Conceitedness (thing).

Gigantic, [Great (augm.

[Augm.

Giggle, [Laugh (exc.

[Augm.

Giglet, [Adj. Laugh (sync.

Gild, [Colour with Gold.

Gilding-pole.

Gild, II. 5.

[of Bird. PP. V. 5. A.

[of Firth. PP. IV. 5.

Gillifower. HS. VI. 1.

See—HF. II. 14. A.

Steak—HS. IV. 1.

Wait—HS. IV. 1. A.


Gimlet, [Little-boring (inhin.]

Gimmal, [Fatuous joynt.

Gimp, [Sheen.

Gin.

[Machin.

[Trap.

Ginger, [Root of an Indian Iris of a hot burning raff.]

—by [Gently without

—by Slowly to noise.

Gingle.

[Ring (dim).

—[Affected sound of Words.

Ging, [adj. Gymn.-ben.

—pig, BC. III. 6. A.

Gigise.

Gigaffa, BC. III. 7.

Girt, [vid. Guard.

Girdle vid. Girdle.

Girl, [Child (female.

G直销, [vid. Grin.

Girt, [vid. Girt.

Gib, [Neige.

Girtener, vid. Girtener.

Give.

—back, [Retire.

—[Deficit.

—Abandon.

Correct no more. RO. VI.

6. O.

—up.

—[Yield.

[Submit.


—eat.

—[Hear (end.)

[Observe with Ear.

[Law, [2. Law.

—name, [2. Name.


—[on, [Off (spointment.

—eath.

—[Sweat (make.

[Oblige by earth.

—place.

—way.

—to understand, [2. Know

—to make.

—mind—ms.

[Conjecture.

[I expect.

table—s.

weather—s.

Givers. [Bonds for legs.

Gizzard, [Second musculous from anch of Bird.

Glad.

[Adj. Mirth.

[Adj. Alacrity.

[Adj. Deflection.

Gladden.

Glade. [Open (place) through a Wood.

Gladiator, [Adj. Fencing (person.)

Gladiolus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GR</th>
<th>GR</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Poffifions]</td>
<td>Gradation. [Degree (frgr.)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose.</td>
<td>Graduate. RC. 1. 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goose—Bi. IX. 1. A.</td>
<td>Graffiti. O. III. 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>green—[young—]</td>
<td>Gray. Q. II. 1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuddle—[tumnal—]</td>
<td>Hoary. [White (inc.) with age.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solam—Bi. IX. 4.</td>
<td>— — [Badger] Be. V. 2. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— ——erry. Sh. I. 3.</td>
<td>Greyhound. [Dog-hunting beast by (wifienis).]</td>
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<tr>
<td>— — grafs. HL. IX. 9. A.</td>
<td>Great.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— nept.</td>
<td>(ed.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gore.</td>
<td>Colagulated [blood]</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Gelled</td>
<td>(fig. with horn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— — Prick (augm.)</td>
<td>Goose.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— fp. of Bird.</td>
<td>[Gullet]</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>[Stomach]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Feed.</td>
<td>fp. of Bird.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Gorgeus, Or. S (augm.), named [exc.]]</td>
<td>(fig.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gorged.</td>
<td>[Gore's (young.)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Adj. Neck]</td>
<td>[Golf]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Linen (veft) for shoulder]</td>
<td>[Goode (young.)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Parts.]</td>
<td>[Gospel]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Goff;</td>
<td>[Adj. Evangelist (thing)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Biggest long winged hawk.]</td>
<td>[Goshawk]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Child's Godfather]</td>
<td>[Companion for mirth.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>— ing. [Women's Convenion for mirth.]</td>
<td>Govern.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[v. Magistrate]</td>
<td>[Authority]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gourd. HS. VII. 2.</td>
<td>Government.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[v. Glutonry]</td>
<td>[Eat glutonously]</td>
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<td>Gre. S. II. 7.</td>
<td>[Adj. Glutony]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goon. [Loose long (veft)]</td>
<td>Getting. [Goode (young.)]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gettins.</td>
<td>Grate.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Favour</td>
<td>Favour</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Refpeit</td>
<td>Refpeit</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Gracioufers</td>
<td>2. Gracioufers</td>
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<td>Privilege</td>
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<td>Elegance</td>
<td>Elegance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ornament</td>
<td>Ornament</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infulted habit. Ha. V.</td>
<td>Infulted habit. Ha. V.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— left [Ungracious]</td>
<td>— left [Ungracious]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Before</td>
<td>Before</td>
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<tr>
<td>— After meat. [Thanksgiving] RE. IV.</td>
<td>[Adj. Favour]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grasins.</td>
<td>Grasp. RN. III. 9. A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>— — [Catch with hands]</td>
<td>— — [Catch with hands]</td>
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<tr>
<td>— — [Wet] [E]</td>
<td>— — [Wet] [E]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Grasins.]</td>
<td>[E]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Adj. 2 Power]</td>
<td>[Trans.; augm. 2.</td>
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<td>— — [Inteile]</td>
<td>— — [Inteile]</td>
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<td>— — [Mone]</td>
<td>— — [Mone]</td>
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</table>
— Many. [Many (augm.)

Great. [Leg-armor.

Great. [Smear with Int.]

Great. [Fatty.

Great. [Hungry (corr.]

Greasy. [Ravenous]

Greasy. [Defire (augm.)

Scrapping. Man. Ill. 2. E.

Gref. [Sorrow, S. V. 4. O.

op. to Pleasure. Ha. II. 3.

op. to Ease. NP. V. 3.

Green. [color'd. Q. II. 3.

—Chefer. Ex. V. 5. A.


—leaves. S. VI. 2.

— Unripe.

— New.

—cheef. [New cheefce.

—new. [New.

Adj. Child.

—goof. [Young—

—fifh.

Green. [grog (young)

Step.

Green. [Salute

Gravel.

Green. [a. Grief

— epplicience.

Greenh. [a. Grief.

— Disapplience.

Greenow. [Injury.

Greenow. [Adj. a. Grieve (abbr.]

— Unpleasent.

Green. [Hog (young)

Gridron. Adj. Broiling (jug.)

Grief. [Fiction.

Grip. [March-ecl.

Grillage. [Broiling (thing)

Grim. [Fierce.

Face.

— Frighting [manner]

Audience.

—the Callage, [Hieracium.

Grin. [Smare.

to—

— Low dog (like)

— Show the teeth angrily.

Griad. [ing.

— Fabile. 0. IV. 2.

— Chronic. O. VI. 1.

— ers. [Uneasom teeth.

Gripping.

— Grappling.

— Differeation.

— Competion.

Pain by, &c.

Scraping. Man. Ill. 2. E.

— of a Ship. RN. VI. 6. E.

Grieff. [Spue. p. Grinde (thing)

Grielle. FG. II. 1. A.

Grih. [Sand.

Grizly.

— Gray.

Grim. [Kind.

Great. [Four peenne.

Greats. [Oatmeal.

Grover. [Spice (merc.)

Gringram. [Stuff of grain (augm.)

Gron. FG. IV. 7.

Gromel. Hl. IX. 5.

Groning. [Voice. AC. IV. 8.

— Parrution.

Groom. [Horse (Off).

— of the Chamber (Chamber (Off.

Grop. [Search by feeling.

Grufs.

— Thick.

— Great.

— Court.

— Lumpish.

— Fat.

— Dull.

— Unskilful.

— [A dozen.

—the. [Total.

Grot. [Subterrane. [Cavity

Grot. [Cave.

Grote. [Course Oatmeal.

Groove. [Trees [place.

Grooveling. [Lying. AC. VI. 7. A.

Ground. [Earth.

—the Field. Po. I. 2.

—fland oner. RM. II. 2.

get—RM. II. 2. E.

lofe—RM. II. 2. D.

— los.

— work. [Foundation

— Ceufe. [Impulsive.

—elemen.

— Sediment.

— Ground. [adj. p. Grinde

Grounding. [Leach. Fi. X. 11. A.

Ground-pine. HF. VII. 7.

— Hillage. HF. II. 17. A.

Groundfall. [Threshold.

Herb. HF. III. 7.

Groat. [AC. I. 6. A.

Groat. [Great-head. [Having a great head.


— forth. [— into being visible.

— to the [trib—

— [or, &c.

— [Be continued by growth to, &c.

— [adj. Vegetation.

Become. [Effete.

— Be. [Eve

— fpe. [incept.

— Begin. [be.

—to be made.

—in years. [Old (inc.)

—in.

— out. [Inc.

of [Unkind.

— [Unkind.

— [Unkind.

— [Unkind.

—to Get. [In.

—to Increase. [Gradually.

Growth. [Growing.

Grab. [Magg.

— Worn of a Flic.

— [Un-root.

Gruudge. [Nollei.

op to Acclity. Ha. IV. 3. D.

— Malignity.

—an old. [Old hatted.

—a of a dice. [Impetus (dim.)

Gruin. [Brook of Cow.

— Gumble. AC. IV. 8. A.

Gummel. Hl. IX. 5.


— Gogulated.

Gruiffi. HF. III. 7.

Gruin. [a. Hog (voice)

Gruin. Balleirst. Bi. VIII. 2. A.

Gruin.

Gustaceum. Tr. VII. 11.

Gussaperia. Fi. III. 17. 7.

Gus. [Baleistiana. Bi. VII. 5. A.

Gussah. [Bid. Gard.

Gussah. [Gusgeon.

— Fifth. Fi. X. 11.

Gussah. Fig. Mar. VI. 4.

Gussah. [Un-telisic.

— Guckling. [Uneplicited horse.

Gusdeg. [Reward.

Gussah. [Conjucture.

Gussah. AO. III. 9. O.

Gusah. [Adj. Varny (thing)

Gussah. [Pouring (like) found

Guide. [Direct.

— Lead.

— Govern.

Guide. [Commander's Staff.

Guald. [Corporation.

— bell. [Convention (place)

— of Corporation.

—to Colour with Gold.

Guald. [Fraud.

Gualdiam. Bi. IX. 7. A.


— Guilfed.

—to. [Head. Fi. V. 1.

Guald. [Adj. R. II. 6. O.

Guald. [Ben. [Hen of Guinny.

—to. [She. III. 5. A.

Guald. [Kind about.

Twinge.

Mock.

Guald. [About-binding (arm.)

Guald. [Child (fem.)

Guald. [Hh
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HA</th>
<th>HE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[adj.] Hospitality (place.)</td>
<td>Holfs, [Inwards]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Port] W. II. 5.</td>
<td>Holfs, [Hook]</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Holfs, [Tud.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>op. to Fluid. O. V. 5. E.</td>
<td>(p. of Ruths.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op. to Yielding Q. VI. 1.D.</td>
<td>Holfs, [Haveft]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op. to Eafe, [Difficult]</td>
<td>Holfs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—to be understood, [Obfure]</td>
<td>—to through Business.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—headed, [Dull]</td>
<td>—in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—to be pleased, [Morofe]</td>
<td>—Dispatch (augm.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—to give, [Pernuous]</td>
<td>—as Soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—to forgive.</td>
<td>Holfs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—to repent.</td>
<td>Sudden</td>
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<tr>
<td>—hearted, [Impenitent.]</td>
<td>—adj. Anger (apt.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—drink, [Sow'd.]</td>
<td>Has, [adj. head (ref.) with broad margin]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—b. [Scarce.]</td>
<td>Hatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—by [adj. Nearer.]</td>
<td>[Half door]</td>
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<td>—to follow—Follow (augm.)</td>
<td>—of a Ship. RN. II. 6.</td>
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<td>—t. —Ripe eggs by Food.</td>
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<td>—a. Parratton.</td>
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<td>—n. —[Notch (freq.)</td>
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<td>Hatchet, [adj. a. Cut (infr.) by striking.]</td>
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<td>Hass, (Adj. Comfort) (place)</td>
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<td>—in the eye. [Spot.]</td>
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<td>—thorn. [White—] Sh. L. 3. A.</td>
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<td>Cumberland.—White Beam tree. Sh. II. 5. 3. A.</td>
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<td>Hank, Be. I. 2.</td>
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<td>—thin, [Thick]</td>
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<td>—need. HF. II. 12.</td>
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<td>Hamber, [Merchant (contr.)</td>
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<td>—shy the—AC. IV. 4. A.</td>
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<td>—give one bit— [adj. a. Liberty (make.)</td>
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<td>take a— [a. Liberty]</td>
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<td>Forepart.</td>
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<td>—of a barrel. [adj. Forepart</td>
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<td>circle (plate)]]</td>
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| Hand.] p. hand | [adj. p. |}
| Hand. | [part] |}
| Handome. | Poffure. AC. VI. 9. A. |
| —by, [Accifory] | —drawn on head, [n. down- |
| —down, [head] | ward the head |
| —together, [Together-ad- |
| —ing] | [Declivity. |
| —ing of the hill. | Being (Doubling) |
| in fut. (Dematuring) | pence (of reeling) |
| As a Clothe the | room. [Line] [walls] |
| Hanger. | [Short crooked Sword] |
| [Loop for tying the Sword] | pot—Iron (infr.) for hanging |
| port. | thread, [Skin—] |
| Hanft. | [Haunt] |
| Hand. | [Vergency] |
| Hanftk. | [Incline] |
| Hanfty, [Corporation] | Hanft. |
| Hanft.] | Contingence |
| [Event] | Hanfen, [F. Hanf] |
| Hanfey, [Oration] | —by, [Adj. Fortune] |
| Harbinger. [Before-going (off)] | for preparing entertaiment |
| Harbour. | Harp. [Unpleafant] |
| [In general, | [Auffere] |
| To Senfe | Hoarfe |
| [Rough] | [Stiff] |
| [Morfie] | To Manner |
| Man. VI. 1. D. | [Auffere] |
| Harvef, [Reaping] | time, [Autumn] |
| Harvef, [Sliced flefh] | Hiffe, [Sliced flefh] |
Herd, [adj. Herd (part.)]
Herald, [n. Herald (part.)]
Hermaphrodite, [Of all Sexes]
Hermeneutics, [Roots of an exotic
Colchisman]
Hernia, S VI. 8.
Heros, [Excellent in virtue]
Herb., [adj. Herm. (part.)]
Heretical, [Her. (part.)]
Heresy, [Herm. (part.)]
Hesitate, [Therm. (part.)]
Hesitation, [Herm. (part.)]
Heterogeneous, [Of diverse
hinds.]
Hew, [Colour]
Hickory, Mo. ill. 4. a.
Hickory, [Woodpecker] Bi.
19.
Hide, [Skin]
Hind, [adj. TN. II. 4.
[Deep]
Hire, [Shoes to the an-}
Hire, [Shoes to the an-
[Deep]
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[Deep]
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Journey, [Travel]

—man, [hired] [mech.]

Instruct, [I, H. 8.]

Instructible, [adj. Angry (apt.)]

Intr, [Anger]

— [HL. IV. 6.]

Intricate, [HL. V. 3.]

Intake.

—adj. Displeasure (augm.)

—adj. Aversion (augm.)


Irony. D. I. 8. A.

Irrotation, [adj. Bright (make)

Irreclaimable, [Not re-judg. p.

Friend (pot.)

Irresistible, [adj. deny]

—Not-adj p. confute

Irregularity. TM. V. 4. A.

Irreligions. [Atheistical.

Irremissible, [Not-adj p. fore-

give (pot.)

Irrecoverable.

—Not-adj p. compenate

Irrefrangible, [adj. Wavering

Irrefrangible, [Min. V. 3. D.]

Irrevocable.

—Not-adj p. get

—be back (adj. p. call)

Irrigation, [Mocking]

Irrigate, [Impulsive

Irrigation, [Violent into-tion]

Irritant, [Cupola

Iluv, [Dilect of nor-adj. 2.

Urin (pot.)

Isc. Et. III. 4.

Iscle, [Frozen drop.

Iscle-glas, [Selenites

Izere, [Out goe.

—if. [Stream (dim.)

[Sally]

Children (aggr.

[RO. I. 1. O.]

[Event]

—at Law, R. I. 5.

—jyn—adj. p. effe

[make]

Ib. W. III. 3.


Itch. AC. II. 6.

Dilecte. S. III. 2.

Item.

[adj. p.

Recall.

—Add, [thing

—Admonition (dim.)

Narration (dim.)

Iterate. [Repeat

Itinerant, [adj. a. Travel.

Itinery, [adj. Travel.

Trin. TA. VI.

Jubilee.

—adj. Fertility-year.

—Mirth (subjunctive)

Jug, [HL. V. 4. A.

Judgment, RE. I. 3.

Judgmental, [Tr. VI. 3.

Judgment, RJ. I. 1.

Judgment.

—adj. Faculty, NP. I. 2.

Judicious, [adj. RJ.]

Judicial, [p. Place.

Judicial Relation, RJ.

Persons in—RJ. I.

Proceedings in—RJ. II.

Judicious, [adj. Judgment

—perf.

Jug, [Narrow-neck'd pot.

—prod. of Earth.

Jugament, Pa. VI. 3.

Justicer. [a. Prefigurator.

Justicer. RC. III. 9. A.

Justice, [adj. Throat.

Joy, Sh. III. 12.

ground—HL. VI. 11.

Virginian—Sh. V. 9.

Justice, PP. I. 7.

Justice, Common, Tr. II. 6.

white—Tr. II. 6. A.

July, [Cooling Potion

July, [Seventh month

July, [F. I. V. 9. A.

July, Ex. II. 19. A.

Jumble, [a. Confused.

Jump, [Leap (imp.)

Jubile, [a. Faction

Jubilee, [Prevant state of

things.

June, [Sixth month

Jupiter. Sh. III. 10.

Jubile, [adj. Banquet (thing)

Jury, [horn

—Elephant's t. tooth

Justice, [W. II. 4. A.

Jury, [Equals sworn to judge.

Jurisdiction.

—Mag.

—frases, (place.)

Juft.


—adj. Perfection

—jyn—adj. p. effe

[make]

Jubilus, W. III. 3.

Jubila, [adj. Perfection

—temper, TM. I. 8.

—fo., [so fo.

to—(Game of mutual affulting

with Spears.

Justice, Man. I. 1.


Jut.

—adj. Innocent

—of—pronounce.

Jut.

—in.

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—company, [tongue-er-go.

—pronunciament.

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<td>a good horse. [a. RO. III. 5.</td>
<td>a. Fire (Inc.)</td>
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<td>liberally.</td>
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<td>silence. [a. Silence.</td>
<td>a. Anger (Inc.)</td>
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<td>-wards. [z. Guard.]</td>
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<td>[Confanguity] RO. I.</td>
<td>[Affinity] RO. II.</td>
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<td>{ Guarding } [Off.]</td>
<td>King.</td>
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<td>Keg.</td>
<td>-dom, [King (place)</td>
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<td>[Barrel (dim.)</td>
<td>-s evil, S. III. 3.</td>
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<td>Measure.</td>
<td>-at arms, [Principal He-</td>
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<td>[Haven</td>
<td>Kirchin. [adj. Cookery (room)</td>
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<td>Kern. [See]</td>
<td>-fig. Fr. III. 6.</td>
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<td>Kithin. [Cat (young)</td>
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<td>Knock. [adj. Vanity (thing)</td>
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<td>, fp. From remote (place.)</td>
<td>Knob. [Top] (p. tufted)</td>
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<td>-jack. [adj. Travel (bag)]</td>
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<td>Silver-Hl. III. 4. A.</td>
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<td>Kern.</td>
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<td>[Grain</td>
<td>[adj. Kuficity (perfon)</td>
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<td>[and.</td>
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<td>[Glandule] PP. II. 7. A.</td>
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<td>Keffet, [Wheater Hawk]</td>
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<td>Kibe, [Chiblane.] S. III. 7.</td>
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<td>Kicc, [Strike a voice]</td>
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<td>with the heel</td>
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<td>Kid, [Goat] Be. II. 2. A. (young)</td>
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<td>to, as Peafe. [3. PP. III. 5. A.]</td>
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<td>a.-Arched fire (place)</td>
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<td>[-a. Cheat]</td>
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<td>-an,-[Bone defending the Knee-joint-]</td>
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<td>Knob, [adj. Prouerence (thing)</td>
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<td>[adj. p. Knob (pare)</td>
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<td>Ribbands (aggr.) tied for ornament</td>
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<td>in garden, [Area figur'd for ornament]</td>
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<td>Crew, [adj. aggregate]</td>
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<td>(p. corr.)</td>
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<td>of a tree PP. I, 1. A.</td>
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<td>[Difficulty</td>
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<td>carnally, [Corison.</td>
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<td>[Confed.]</td>
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<td>[Science.] Ha. VI. 1.</td>
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<td>[Experience.] Ha. VI. 4.</td>
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<td>Knobs. PG. V. 7. A.</td>
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<td>[Labe.] [Laminin.]</td>
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<td>fp. of skin upon—p. writing (apr.)</td>
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<td>fp. Accessory</td>
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<td>[Endeavor (augm.)</td>
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<td>[Diligence</td>
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<td>to be-in</td>
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<td>[2. Parturition</td>
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<td>[adj. p. Pain by Parturition</td>
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<td>Labeors. [L. Operation (per-</td>
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<td>fer.)</td>
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<td>Laborious.</td>
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<td>Labrynth. [Build-] tangle</td>
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<td>ind adj. a. Wander</td>
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<td>[apr.]</td>
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<td>Lac. [Wax of Ants.]</td>
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<td>Lac. Fr. IV. 5.</td>
<td>to-[a. Face with Lace.]</td>
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<td>to-together, [Together-bind.</td>
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<td>fp. with Lace.</td>
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<td>Lactation. [Teasing]</td>
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<td>[Not-have</td>
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<td>[Want]</td>
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<td>Lacky. [adj. 2. Foot-ferrary]</td>
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<td>Lascifin. [Brief festening (manner.)</td>
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<td>Lassism. AC. I. 1. A.</td>
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<td>Lad. [adj. Adolescence (per-</td>
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<td>fon.)</td>
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<td>Lassimm. [Concrete exadation of the holy role)</td>
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<td>Lady. [a. Barden.]</td>
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<td>-ing. [adj. Barden-(thing]</td>
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<td>[adj. Noble</td>
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<td>[ad. Gentle] [fem.] .</td>
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<td>-som. Ex. V. 6. A.</td>
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<td>-laced. [Striped grafts]</td>
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<td>-Bedfream. Hf. IX. 6. A.</td>
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<td>-s. Bower.</td>
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<td>Laddis. [Spoon (augm.)</td>
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<td>[Protrah]</td>
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<td>Lay.</td>
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<td>[Fatstrate, [adj. lying (make.)</td>
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| Length | Meekness | O.
| Duration | Patience | Lampflih, NP., V. 8. O.
| Feeler | Permanent | Lanar, [adj], Moon
| Age | Eternity | Lunnatic, [Mad] | (sp. monthly)
| Time | Permanent | Lunchbox, [Fragment] (Aug.
| to Age | Aug.) | Langs, PG., VI. 2. A.
| Long Offer. | Ex. VI. I. A. | Langwort,
| Longevity | Long Life | Lato.
| to | Permanent | Lati., HS. III. 1. A.
| Longinde | Aug. | Lately,
| [Length] | [Distance from first Merid.] | Everlasting,
| Doby, [Great (corr.)] | Perfon | Lupus, Fi. IV. 3.
| [Eye] | [State] | —Marines Schonfeldii. Fi.
| [Face] | [Manner] | III. 16.
| about | [Feeler] | —Dog hunting leffer
| [Eye] | [Aug.] | beasts by [fibines].
| on | [Eye] | Laws, [Adj Alluring (thing)
| to | —| Lr.
| to | — | Exclaiming
| to | — |Luck
| to | — | Lie concealed
| to | — | Ambush
| to | — | Lurions, [Sweat (exc.)
| to | — | Lah
| to | — | Appetite
| to | — | Defere
| to | — | [sp. of Coition] AC. II. 5.
| to | — | Lahy, [Adj. Vigor.
| to | — | Lahy, [Space of 5 years]
| to | — | Lahrition, [Un-prophane]
| to | — | [sp. by Sacrifice.
| to | — | Lahun, [Brightself.
| to | — | Lah, [Nobis (init.)] of
| to | — | furtrings to be struck with
| to— | [Short] | fingers.
| to— | [by foddering] | Lexation, [a. Loofe] Q. VI.
| to— | [Ex. III. 11. | 6. D.
| to— | Wall— | Luxury, Man. III. 2.
| to— | Tunice | Luxurious, [Adj. Excels.
| to— | | Luxuriousness, [Biounefis].
| to— | [Ounce] | Lyns, [Ounce] Be. IV. 2.
| to— | Lyra altera Rondeliteri. Fi. IV. | Lyric, [Verse for song.
| to— | |—
| to— | [Burn] | M
| to— | [三千] | Acarr. [Pudding (like] of
| to— | [Mould] (like) | Almonds, [Mad.
| to— | [Concoctured Mixture] | Mame.
| to— | [Maggart] (sight) club. | Staff, [Magelligent (sight) club.
| to— | [Spice, [Risk of Nutmeg. | Spice.
| to— | [Machynck] | Machines, [a. Machynck]
| to— | [Hyphen] | Machines, [a. Machynck]
| to— | D. I. 4. A. | Machines, [a. Machynck]
| to— | Infuce | Infuce.
| to— | Soke | Soke.
| to— | Pine, Man. II. 2. E. | Pine, Man. II. 2. E.
| to— | [Delign] | [Delign.
| to— | [Commite] | Commite.
| to— | |—
| to— | [33] | Nnd

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<th>Manner</th>
<th>[adj. Fortitude]</th>
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| Manna, El. III. 4. | Manne, [add in Dops. [Concrete Exudation from the wild Ath.]
| Manner | [Mode.] T. V. |
| In a- | [Almost]
| [Therabous] | [What]
| in some- | [adv. same]
| of what- | [What manner]
| [Quality] | [State]
| Cufem | [Cufum]

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<th>[Civility]</th>
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| [adj.] | [Respect]

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| [Respect] | [Manners]

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<tr>
<th>Mannelj</th>
<th>[Man (like)</th>
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| [Familiar (apt.)] with man | Mannelj

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<th>Manjon</th>
<th>[Staying]</th>
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| [Dwelling] | [Place]
| [House] | [House]

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<th>[Man-killing]</th>
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| [Beam of Chimney] | Manlaijen

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<th>Manlai</th>
<th>[Garment to call about one]</th>
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| Upper loofe welth | Manlai
| to-2-Froth | Manlai

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<th>Manlit</th>
<th>[Ex. II. 1. A]</th>
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| [adj. Hand] | Manlit
| [Book (dim.)] | Manlit

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<th>Manmodistia</th>
<th>[Py (Kind)]</th>
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| Manuellion, [Leading] | Manuellion

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<th>Manufacture</th>
<th>[adj. p. Mechanic thing]</th>
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| [Un-villain] | Manufacture
| [Un-flave] | Manufacture

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| O. III. | Manning
| Soiling, O. III. 3. |

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<tr>
<th>Manuscrift</th>
<th>[Written Book]</th>
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| Map | Map
| [Picture of Country] | Map

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<tr>
<th>Maht</th>
<th>[Tr. VI. 6]</th>
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| Mr. | Maht
| vide | Mr.
| Marbe | vide
| St. II. 1 | Marbe

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<th>March</th>
<th>[Third Month]</th>
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| in- | [as. Travel] [sp. as Souldier]
| -er | [adj. Margin country]

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<th>Marchan</th>
<th>vid. Merchant</th>
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| Marchait | vid. Merchant
| Marchait | vid. Merchant
| Marchat | vid. Merchant

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<th>Marchane</th>
<th>[Marques (fem.)]</th>
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| Marchane | [Marques]
| [Pr. II. Bread] | Marchane
| Mare | [Horie (fem.)]
| [Night (Ephialter)] | S. IV.
| 2. A. | Mare

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<tr>
<th>Margin, Sp. III. 4. A.</th>
<th>Marigold</th>
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| Marigold, H. F. II. 2. | Marigold
| African-H. F. II. 7. | Marigold
| Corn-H. F. II. 6. | Marigold
| H. H. VI. 4. A. | Marigold

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<th>Mariner</th>
<th>[adj. Sea]</th>
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<td>Navigator</td>
<td>RC. II. 8</td>
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| [Seaman] | [RN. V.]
|-----------|--------|
| Marjoram, H. F. VI. 4. 7 | Marjoram
| Great-H. F. VI. 3. A. | Great
| wild-H. F. VII. 4. A. | wild

| Marjib, Po. I. 8. A. | Marjib
|----------------|--------|
| Mariam, [adj. Sea] | Mariam
| [Sign] | [Mark]
| Brand | [Sign]
| [Stigmatization (fig)] | [Brand]
| Boundary, [Margin (fig)] | [Boundary]
| Goal, [adj. p. (place)] | [Goal]
| Objective (thing) | [Objective]
| Weight [8 Ounces] | [Weight]
| Money | [Money]
| [18] | [2.4]

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<tr>
<th>to-</th>
<th>[a. Sign]</th>
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| [Stigmatize] | [Sign]
| [Observe] | [Sign]

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<th>Market</th>
<th>[a. Merchant]</th>
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| place | [adj. Merchant]
| [piece] | [Market]
| [Chally clay forming] | [Market]

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| [adj. Pr. II. (thing) of boil'd Quince] | [Marlin]
| Marmotte, [Monkey (dim.)] | Marmotte
| Marmotte, Be. III. 4. A. | Marmotte

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<tr>
<th>Mauresque</th>
<th>[adj. Limit (Off)]</th>
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| [Next the highest Noble. man] | Mauresque
| [1] | [1]

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<th>Marrying</th>
<th>[TM. 1. 9. D]</th>
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| Mary, RE. IV. 6 | Marrying
| -ed | RO. II. 4.
| Marrem, PO. I. 8. A | Marrem
| Mars, W. II. 5 | Mars

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| Provoy-RC. I. 6. 4 | Provoy
| to- [a. Order] | Provoy
| [Marit, (Convension for Merchandise) | Marit

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<th>Letter</th>
<th>[of-Licence of naval predation]</th>
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| Letteram, H. F. IV. 2. A. | Letteram
| Martern, [Fur of Marten] | Martern
| Maritall, [adj. War. RM.] | Maritall
| Marit, Be. IV. 6 | Marit
| Bi. V. 2 | Bi. V. 2.
| (and-Bi. V. 2. A. | (and-Bi. V. 2.
| Maritingle, [Horie (arm) downholding head] | Maritingle
| Maritile, [Swift] Bi. V. 1. A | Maritile
| Maritry, RE. III. 4 | Maritry
| Maritry, [History of Martyre] | Maritry
| Marvell, vid. Mervoil | Marvell

| Mischpade, [Amic dance of distig- | Mischpade
| guled (persons) | Mischpade
| Mischpaine, [adj. Male] | Mischpaine

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<th>Mists, [Mixture]</th>
<th>[of mest of confidence]</th>
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| fp. made by Mischpation.] | fp. made by Mischpation.
| Misch, [Dance of distigued (per- | Misch
| fons] | Misch
| —for face, [adj. Conceal vesi | —for face, [adj. Conceal vesi
| for face] | for face]

| [Seal] | [Stone]
|--------|--------|
| [adj.] | [Seal]
| [Wall] | [Wall]
| [Mech.] | [Mech.]

| Mauss | [Great]
|--------|--------|
| Great | [Total]
| [Body] | [Lump]

| [Eucharist] | [Great]
|----------------|--------|
| [Promissory (ous) killing] | [Eucharist]

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<th>[adj. Map]</th>
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<td>[Weighty]</td>
<td>[Map]</td>
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| Q. V. 4. | [Weighty]
| [Mag. VI. 1. D.] | [Map]

| Fruit | [PP. III. 4.]
|-------|--------|
| [of fip] | [Fruit]
| RN. III. 7. | [of fip]
| Fore-RN. III. 4. A. | [Fore]
| Main-RN. III. 5. | [Main]
| Middle-RN. III. 5. A. | [Middle]

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<th>[Adj. Authority (person)]</th>
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| [Power] | [Adj. Authority (person)]
| of Frequent, RO. III. 7. | [Power]
| of Family, RO. III. 5. | [Family]
| of a fip | [of a fip]
| RN. V. 4. | [RN. V.]
| Teacher | [RO. III. 3.]
| [of art, Graduate in the arts] | [Teacher]
| [Chief] | [Graduate in the arts]
| —beam | [Chief]
| —iers | [Chief]
| —principal | [Chief]
| [p.] | [Chief]

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<th>Get the power over</th>
<th>[Get the power over]</th>
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| [Conquer] | [Conquer]
| [Cohort] | [Cohort]
| [Govern] | [Govern]

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| [Disobedient] | [Disobedient]
| [Laws, & Licencious] | [Laws, & Licencious]

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| [Magisterial] | [Magisterial]

| Mafierlwer | [HS. IV. 5. A.]
|------------|--------|
| Mafierl, [Gun of the Mastic-tree] | Mafierlwer
| —tree, TR. III. 8. | —tree, TR. III. 8.

| Maffication, Mo. III. 4. | Maffication
|-----------------|--------|
| Maff, [Dog kept to watch] | Maff
| [Woven & Bulbed] | [Woven & Bulbed]
| (thing) | (thing)
| F. Sraw | F. Sraw

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| [Companion] | [Companion]
| [Contract] | [Contract]
| [Pactia] | [Pactia]
| [Marriage] | [Marriage]
| [Adj. p. Brimstone (infir.) for a, fire] | [Marriage]
| [for Gun, RN. V. 7] | [for Gun, RN. V. 7]

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| [Married] | [Married]
| [Conquecit] | [Conquecit]

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<th>[Adj. Matter]</th>
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| [Fermement] | [Fermement]
| Important | [Important]

| Materiaal, [adj. Mother] | Materiaal
|-----------------|--------|
| [Mathematic, Quantity Science] | Materiaal

|-----------------|--------|
| [Admit into Univercity] | Matriculate
| Matrimony, [Marriage] RE. IV. 6 | Matrimony

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<th>Matris</th>
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| Matris | Matris
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<th>ME</th>
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<td><strong>Matrix.</strong></td>
<td>[Womb]</td>
<td>PG. VI. 9.</td>
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<td>y Marrow</td>
<td>[fem.]</td>
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<td>Grave</td>
<td>[fem.]</td>
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<td>Householder</td>
<td>[fem.]</td>
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<td>Material cause. T. II. 7.</td>
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<td>Sabie of</td>
<td>[Object]</td>
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<td>[Thing]</td>
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<td>Buffins</td>
<td>[Buffins]</td>
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<td>matter no—Is it not important</td>
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<td>[Bloud rotted in the flesh]</td>
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<td><strong>Matrifs.</strong></td>
<td>Bed fifteen'd with fowling [augm.]</td>
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<td>[Perfection]</td>
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<td><strong>Maugre.</strong></td>
<td>In enmity of</td>
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<td>[Adv. Coalition]</td>
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<td>Fri.</td>
<td>Thruh</td>
<td>Bi. III. 3. A.</td>
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<td>[Adj. Man (like) engine]</td>
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<td>Oven-sweeping</td>
<td>[Infr.]</td>
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<td>Maxim, [Rule]</td>
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<td><strong>Mere.</strong></td>
<td>[Extrase]</td>
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<td>4 Structure</td>
<td>[full of]</td>
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<td>Place</td>
<td>[Infr.]</td>
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<td>Perspective</td>
<td>[Infr.]</td>
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<td><strong>Mauger.</strong></td>
<td>[Cup] [augm.]</td>
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<td>Mr.</td>
<td>[I accuar.]</td>
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<td><strong>Mind.</strong></td>
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<td>Medow</td>
<td>[Wine of honey]</td>
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<td>Meager</td>
<td>[Lean]</td>
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<td><strong>Meat.</strong></td>
<td>[Ground corn]</td>
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<td>Eating. Pr. I. 1.</td>
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<td>—warm. EX. I. 5. A.</td>
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<td><strong>Mean.</strong></td>
<td>[Adj. Mediocrity]</td>
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<td>Lead adj. Ha. II. 4. O.</td>
<td>Plebesin [Adj. People]</td>
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<td>(kinde)</td>
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<td><strong>Mediator.</strong></td>
<td>Between—space</td>
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<td>Among bound. Q. III. 1.</td>
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<td>—T. II. 6. A.</td>
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<td>Riches</td>
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<td>Legs</td>
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<td>Signification. D. II. A.</td>
<td>[Purpose]</td>
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<td><strong>Measure.</strong></td>
<td>Proper. Meas.</td>
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<td>—of Time. Meas. V.</td>
<td>[Moderation]</td>
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<td>Meas. [Hole]</td>
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<td><strong>Meat.</strong></td>
<td>[Suffragent]</td>
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<td>[p. Eating (thing)]</td>
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<td>Sweet—Pr. II.</td>
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<td>White—[Meats of milk]</td>
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<td>Meats. S. II. 4. A.</td>
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<td>Mechanics.</td>
<td>work, O. I.</td>
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<td>—profession. RC. II. 5. A.</td>
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<td>[Mebecasan]</td>
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<td><strong>Mebal.</strong></td>
<td>Ancient money</td>
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<td>[Money like]</td>
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<td><strong>Meddle.</strong></td>
<td>[Mingle]</td>
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<td>[Action]</td>
<td>[Buffins]</td>
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<td>[a Diligence (corr.)]</td>
<td>[with. a Object.]</td>
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<td>Medalline. PG. VI. 3. A.</td>
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<td>Medicine. [Adj. a. Medicating]</td>
<td>[thing]</td>
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<td>Mediciter. TM. I. 2.</td>
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<td>Mediate. AS. II. 1. A.</td>
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<td>Medle, vid. Meddle.</td>
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<td>Medloy, [Mixture]</td>
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<td>Medler. Tr. I. 3.</td>
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<td>Me, [I accuar.]</td>
<td>[Earning]</td>
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<td><strong>Mee.</strong></td>
<td>[Simple]</td>
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<td>[Lake] [augm.]</td>
<td>[Limit] [fig.]</td>
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<td><strong>Meet.</strong></td>
<td>[Congruous]</td>
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<td>[2. Convention]</td>
<td>—with. [Compentare.]</td>
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<td>Messer. B. III. 5.</td>
<td>[Megrin.]</td>
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<td><strong>Melmong.</strong></td>
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<td>Humour. PG. I. 7. A.</td>
<td>[Grief] [fig.] [Habit]</td>
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<td>Melanous. Fl. V. 6.</td>
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<td>Meldow, [Honey-dew]</td>
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<td>Meloth. HS. III. 10.</td>
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<td>Melihonew. [Sweet]</td>
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<td>Melom. [Ripe] [augm.]</td>
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<td>Melody, [Harmony]</td>
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<td>Melon. HS. VII. 1. A.</td>
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<td>Mel, [Disfoilve] O. VI. 2.</td>
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<td><strong>Member.</strong></td>
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<td>[Limb]</td>
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<td>[Part]</td>
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<td>Membrane. PG. II. 3. A.</td>
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<td>Memorable. [Adj. p. Memory</td>
<td>[sp.]</td>
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<td>Memorandum. [Adj. p.ought memory (thing)</td>
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<td>Memory, NP. II. 3.</td>
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<td>Memorials. [Adj. 2. Memory</td>
<td>[fig.]</td>
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<td>Month, [threaten]</td>
<td>[fig.]</td>
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<td>**Meets, [Threaten.]</td>
<td>Mind.</td>
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<td><strong>Mendacity.</strong></td>
<td>[Lyingness]</td>
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<td><strong>Mendicant.</strong></td>
<td>[Begging]</td>
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<td><strong>Mental.</strong></td>
<td>[Domestic]</td>
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<td>Mental, [Adj. Mind]</td>
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<td>Mention.</td>
<td>of—speaking]</td>
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<td>[a. Express]</td>
<td>[s. Express]</td>
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<td>Mercenary. [Adj. p. Hire (person)]</td>
<td>[s. Hire]</td>
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<td>Mercer. [Adj. Silk Pr. IV. 3.]</td>
<td>[merc]</td>
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<td>Mercaderes, [Adj. p. Merchant (thing)]</td>
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<td>Merchant.</td>
<td>Profession. RC. II. 5.</td>
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<td>fluy. BN. I. 5.</td>
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<td><strong>Merry.</strong></td>
<td>Planet. W. II. 6.</td>
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<td>Metal. Met. III. 1.</td>
<td>[Herb. HS. 6.]</td>
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<td>Herbd. HS. 6.] chidind—HF. I. 6. A.</td>
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<td><strong>Mercurialis.</strong></td>
<td>[Adj. Mercury]</td>
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<td>—Nimbale</td>
<td>[Sprightly]</td>
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<td>Mercurian. W. VI. 4.</td>
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<td><strong>Meridianal.</strong></td>
<td>[Adj. South]</td>
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<td><strong>Meris.</strong></td>
<td>[Earning]</td>
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<td>[Worthy (thing)]</td>
<td>Merisi, [Hawk for Finches]</td>
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<td>Mermaid. [Mermaid head]</td>
<td>EX. VIII.</td>
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<td>2. A.</td>
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<td>**Merry, [Mirth]</td>
<td>[Adj. 2. Humorosity]</td>
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<td>Merrial.</td>
<td>[ill. 3. 7. A. ]</td>
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<td>[cassillar. Bi. III. 4. —]</td>
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<td>—tequall Bi. III. 7.</td>
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<td>Meis</td>
<td>[Holl]</td>
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<td>Meis, [Mingled corn]</td>
<td>Meis, [Proporioned part]</td>
<td>[sp. of Meat.]</td>
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<td>Sent —[Off.]</td>
<td>Meisages, [Anoizized (person)]</td>
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<td>Meisages, [Houfe]</td>
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<td>Meisall. Met.</td>
<td>Natural—Met. I.</td>
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<td>Fadditious—Met. II.</td>
<td>Imperial—Met. III.</td>
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<td>Metempsychosis, [Alteration] [sp. of kind]</td>
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<td>Metaphor.</td>
<td>Metaphysics. [Science of Transm]</td>
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<td>Mere, [Measure]</td>
<td>Metemp.</td>
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<td>MU</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| [Earth] | [Type] sp. convex | [Murd. B. III. 4.]
| {Casting (vess. 2.) of melted | {Vertebrate (vess. 2 bodies) | [Murre] [Disease of hoarse ness through cold distillation]
| of the head, Dent of the | Figuring (vess. 2 bodies) | {Murrain} [Disease infecti (voice)
| upper part of the head] | -to [a. Type] | [Murr] [Dark red (beasts)
| to - [a. Type] | | [Muff] [Half colour]
| Mudler. | [Powder by putrefaction] | [Murrin] [Head (armour)
| {aw - [Decay] | [Murray, B. III. 5.]
| Mouldings, H. I. 1. A. | | [Musc. PG. II. 6. A.
| [Muffle] | | [Fif. Ex. VII. 7. A.
| [Down (like) rotten eggs] | | [Mucilagous, [adj. Mucile]
| Muleter, [Un-feathered (make) | | [Mucous, [adj. Mucil]
| Moued. | | [Muf.
| [Segment] | | [a. Veile (arts)
| Bank | | [Fire! Goddes of verif (arts)
| Rampire | | [Hole through hedge)
| | | [Mediate (med)]
| Mount. | | [Mufham. IL. 1.
| [Mountain] | | [Mufica.
| [Caftitious hill] | | [Sound, Mo.V.7. A. [Harmony]
| a bofe, [Ascend upon a | | [Musk & Sweet (thing) of Muscata
| horse] | | [cat.
| ill - [Riding (perf) well] | | [Mustaud.
| -ed on horse (corr.) | | [Muskedul.
| a cannon, [Lift a cannon to his carriage] | | [Musket.
| | | [Hawk, [Sparhawk (male)
| | | [Gun, [Poomans gun (augm.
| | | [Mufle, vid. Mufle.
| | | [Muf.
| | | [Mood of Neceffiry
| | | [Wine not yet fermented]
| | | [Mufiables, [Upper beard]
| | | [Mullard.
| | | [Common, Hs. IV. 9.
| | | [Sauce of Mullard]
| | | [Tower - Hs. IV. 12.
| | | [Teflon Arabian-Hs. IV. 13. A.
| | | [Muller.
| | | [adj. a Number]
| | | [Catalogue] adj. a. TNN. III. 7. O.
| | | [Mufflefs, Q. IV. 7.
| | | [Muteable.
| | | [Adj. Alter (apx)
| | | [Light] Ha. IV. 7. D.
| | | [Macensens, AC. III. 1. O.
| | | [Muting, [Dumming]
| | | [Murials, NV. V. 1. O.
| | | [Mition, [Sedion]
| | | [Mutter, [Speak confusedly
| | | [Grudgeingly
| | | [Mutton, [Fleab of sheep
| | | [Musral, [Reciprocal
| | | [Muzig.
| | | [Bonds of mouth
| | | [s. Silence (make]
| | | [Myriad, [10000]
| | | [Myrrh, Tr. VIII 7.
| | | [Myrtle, Sh. Ill.
| | | -Symmach, Sh. Ill. 11. A.
| | | [Mystere.
| | | [Obscure
| | | [Concealed (thing)
| | | [Trade]
| | | [Mythology, [Interpretation of fai ged Narration]
| | | L I I

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Overeas, [Teil (exc.)]
Overtrace, [Adj. p. Offer]
Overtrace, [Sp. Proposition]
Overtrain, [a. Transverse]
Overtraced, [Value (exc.)]
Overworn, [a. Arrogance]
Overwrought, [Weight more than Overweight, [More weight than Overwhelm, [Cover (augm.)
Ouage.

v. Dozenal
Any thing.

Ounce.
Weight. Mel. III. 4.
Best. Be. IV. 3.
[adj. plur. Pron. 1. i.]

Local.
Of Motion. Prep. IV. 2.
get—Obtain
(sp. to be without)
seize—
Of Eff. Prep. IV. 2. A.
all it—

Osf. [Feat]
Cost. [Finity]
Spent
Discouraged
Public
the feat is—
hoist—[He erreth they are—[They are enemies

Osfid. [Column'd]
Un-

of doors, [Without d.
of doors, [Without d.
of fashion, [Un-column'd]
of frames, [Confused
of hand, [adv. Sudden
of heart, [Discouraged
of joint, [Un-jointed
of kinds, [Degenerate
of orders, [Confused
of patience, [Vn-patience
of sight, [Not-visible
of use, [Not-visible
of waste, [Mad
upon, 1. 0.

Int. II. 3. 0.
Outcast.
[Reject.
[Banished
Outcry, [Exclamation
Onge.

Osfuer, [God beyond]
[v. Superiority]
Onelastly, [adj. Foremost
Onlaid'd.
[To-adi. Suit (post.)
Proferished
Outlet, [Out-ion (place]
Outlive, [longer than
Outlaw'd.

Outlaw'd, [Superiority]
Outrage, [Injury (augm.)
Outragious, [adj. Excels (augm.)

Outlaw'd. Sp. III. 6. O.
Outland, [a. Duration after]
Outlip, [Run father than]
Outlaw'd. [Adj. Outside]
Outwork.
[Adj. Outside. RM. VI.
Tampier. RM. VI. 3.

Over.

as Delc. [a. Debtor
as Duty, [a. Duvet.

Ov.

—[Adj. I. adj.]
one's—many, [Rational
—[Adj. Propriety (perfon.
—[Appropriate]

–Q Claim

Over, W. III. 7. A.
Overle, [Black bird]
Ox, Bull. Be. II. 1. [unstiffed]

Oxy.

Herb, HP. II. 6. A.
Bird, [Woodpecker (kind)
Bi. L. 0. A.

Ozier, [Sallow] Tr. VI. 2. A.

P.

P.Act.

[Mode of going] Mo. II.

[Step]

Fye.

[Degree of (wince'd]
[Measure in dancing]
—ing, [Ambling] No. II. 2.
2. Penetrate [make]

Pacify, [Un-anger]

Packs. Aggregate. TM. III. 8.
(sp. together tied)

—bofe, [H. for carriage of pack]
—faddle, [S. for carriage of pack]
—thred, [Course thred for tying]

—Aggregate by togeth-
—ther thying

—Heat and bind

—away, [Depart with one's goods

—lards, [Order C. fraudu-
—lently

—fury, [Chafe partially a jury

—set —ing, [Depart (make)
Packet. [Aggregate dim.]
(sp. together tied)

—boat, RN. I. 8.
Pallion. RG. VI. A.

Pad.

—Saddle (dim.)
—nage, [Adj. p. Riding (apt.)
—hore

—lock, [Adj. p. Hanging (apt.)

—Faddle
Page 10

Paddle. [Spade (like) staff]
   to — [a. Hand (freq.)
      fp. in water.]
Paddle.
   [Frog]
   [Park (dim.)
Paddobaptism, [Baptism of Infants]
Pagan. [Fl. III. 7. A]
Paganism. RE. I. 2.
Page.
   [Servant for waiting]
      — of pa. [Side of paper]
      [Area a. per]
Pages. [Arch for fights
Pagus. [Fl. V. 4.
Pay. [adj. a. Paying (thing)
       — madder, [adj. Paying (Off.)
      pay out of
      — Souldiers — [S. hire]
         — ing. TA. IV. 8.
      [Compenstating]
      pale.
      HS. VIII. 1. A.
Pais. [Tab (dim) with handle]
Paint.
   [a. Punishment]
      op. to Ee. NT. V. 3. O
      [Aking, &c.] AC. II. 7.
      op. to Pleasure, [a. Unpleasentness]
      [Grief]
         — operation
         — , [adj. Diligence]
         — fine of Sin. [ capt.]
Pair.
   [Equal]
      [Comparison]
         [Two]
   [Aggregate thing]
      [of belles] [B.]
      — of cards [suit of c.]
      Palace. Po. II. 2.
Palace.
   Roof. PG. III. 5.
   [Taft]
   Palatine. [adj. Palace (Palace]
   Pale.
      — of AC. IV. 9. A
      — (Lamin) [fp. of wood]
   Paleon. [Segment of Lamin
erect]
Palladio. RM. VI. 7.
Pallady.
Pallet. [Bed (dim) to be laid on the floor.
Palliate. [Sem (make)
      fp. of Palliate.
Palliate. [Cover (arr.)
Palm. — of hand, [Concave (part)
      Tree. [Date]
      dwarf — [Sh. III. 2.
      Carpin. [Fl. II. 1. A.
Palmier.
Pallialc.
   — warm. [Caterpillar]
Palmetto royal [Cabbage tree]
   Tr. VII. 2.
Palmitos. [Wizarding by injunc-
   tion of the hand.]
Palmyra.
   [adj. p. Feeling (apt.)
      [Manet] [augm.
Palms. 5. V. 4.
Palms. 5. IV. 6.
Palter, [S Sloth]
   [s. Lighthens
Paltry. [Sorry]
Pamper. [a. Fat (augm.)
Pamplom. [Sorry book (dim.)
Pan, [Shallow wide (vols.)
      fp. earthen
         — Brain — (Concave bone covering
         the brain)
         — Knee — (Concave bone covering
         the knee)
         — Warming — (adj. Warming
         [vols.]
         — Frying — (adj. Frying (vols.)
         — cake — [Fried Pudding (La-
         min)
Panade, [Bread of boil'd bread]
Panage, [Feeding for hogs under the
decidious trees.
Panik.
   [Stomach]
   — jelly
   — [Earthen Tray]
Pander, [adj. Fornication
   [merc.]
Panditisation. No. III. 6. A.
Pane, [Lamin]
Pannier, [adj. a. Praise oration
   on]
Panel,
   — (Lamin (dim)
      [Catalogue of names]
      [Saddle for burdens]
      — of Hawk — [Belty]
      Pang. [Impetuous (f. pain (imp.]
Pant.
      [Corn] HL. II. 5.
      — graf. HL. III. 1. A
      — fear — (Caffenels universal)
Panieer. — basket — fp. for carriage
      on horse.
Pannage, [Tax on cloth]
Pannier, [Membrane]
Pannier, vid. Pannier,
Panish, HL. VI. 5.
Pan. S. V. 7.
Panters, [Pard] Be. IV. 2. A.
Pantare. [adj. Bread (off.)
Pansy. [Loose foot (vess.)
Pantry. — Bread 2
      [adj. 2 Virtual 5 (room)
Pap.
      [Water adj. p. confinence
      with bread.
      — of an apple — [adj. p. confinence
      pulp —]
      [Dug]
Paps. [adj. Pope]
Paper.
   Reed.
Parr. [Florals. Tr. 6. 7.
   Parthia — (adj. Parthia]
Paper. — Word
Parthenaem.
Parthenon.
Pickle, [a. Skirnith] Pickrel, [Pike (dim.)]
Pickesrom, [adj. a. Boating flot.] Pickle, [adj. a. Pickling (things)]
[State (corr.)]
Picking, Pr. III. 9.
Pickerel, [Pike (dim.)]
Puller, Pr. VI. 8.
Pied, [Variegated]

Pierce.

Into—[ition]
[Boaring]
—[a ve]ch, [Broach & v.]
—[a s]s, [Picking]
[Smearing]
[Boaring (inf.)]

Pity.

to God, [Religion (hab.)]
to Parents, [Gratitude]

Pig, [Hog] (youn) Be. III. 4.

—[a]le, [Caff (thing) of Lead.]
Pigions, Be. III. 1.
Piggin, [Tub (dim.)]

Pike.

—[Spear] RM. V. 3.
Fib. FI. IX. 1.
Pichard, Fi. III. 10, A.

Pil.

—[Poet]
[Emroid]

—[murt. Hr. IX. 4. A.]
Piffer, [a. Theft (dim.)]
Pilgrim, [Vow'd traveller for Religion.]

Pill.

—[Ball (dim.)]
[Binde]
—[Bor]

Strip, [rinde]
[Un- l clothe]
[Rob]

Pilage.
[Robbery]

Pillar, Fo. III. 4.
Pilaster, [Piller (dim.)]
Pillows, [Woman's riding cushion.]

Pimperly, [Imprisoning (jug.) for head and hands.]
Pillows, [Cushion for the head]
—[beer. [Cafe of Pillow]
Pill, [R. N. V. 4. A.]
Pimpernels, HS. V. 10. A.

Pin.

Figure, without head. Mag. IV. 1.
—[with head. Mag. VI. 2. A.]
—[fig. Fi. VI. 2. A.]
—and web, [Suffusion in the ey.]
—[fall, [Concave (place) in the earth for caching birds.]
[Boil.]
—[shur.]
—[shure, [Under-fill the foundation]
Pinner, [Adj. Pinching (jug.)]

Pine.

—[Comprehension]
as pain, [Twitch]
[a. Narrow (make)]
—[peny, [Penurious (person.)]
[a. Anxiety]
Pine, Tr. V. 4. A.
—[apple, [Nut of the Pine-tree]
—[Shore (dim.)]

Pine.

Flower, HS. V. 1. A.
[Ship (dim.)]
—[Pr. III. 5.]
—[seyd, [Narrow ey]
Pinnas, Ex. VIII. 7.
Pinnace, [Ship (dim.)]
Pinnacles, [Turret for ornament]

Pinnion.

Figure, Magn. V. 5. A.
—[of wings, [Elbow—]
—[a. Bonds for the arms]
Pinto.
Pinter, RM. III. 8.

Pis by, HS. I. 1.
Pisca, [Adj. Picly]
Pip.

—[Point]
[Distace]
[Boory]

Pil.

—[Tub (dim.)]

Round. Mag. V. 9. A.
[Barrelled]

Messure.
Wind—[G. P. VI. 1. A.
—[tree. Sh. IV. 1.
White—[G. P. V. 5. A.
—[Muffe with pipe]

—[Acuteness]
Pipers, [Tub-fish] FI. IV. 5.
Pipes, [Earthen and dim. adj. boiling (vess.)]
Pippin.

Piper, [Maliglony]

Piper, [Harred]
[sp. secret]
Piracy, [Adj. Sea-robber]
Pifiers, [List of the 12 pars of the Zodiac.]

Pisces triangulares. Fi. VIII. 3.
—[Cornarius. Fi. VIII. 3. A.]
Pig, [Tart. Comprent.]

—[A Evadation]

Pimnire, [Ant. Ex. IV. 5.
Pimning, M. IV. 8.
Pimnacb. Tr. IV. 2.
Pit.

[Adj. Hand-gun (dim.)
Money.

Pit, [Dent]

Arm. [Concave (part) under the arm]
—[fall, [Concave (place) in the earth for caching birds.]
Pitch.

—[Height]
—[a bill. [Obliquity (line.)]
—[Tar boyed to a confluence]

—[Nets, [Direct (n.)]
—[Tex, [Fix (t.)]
—[a floor, [Floor with stones]
Picher, [Garthen pot.]
Pichfork, [Fork]
Pitnur, vis. Pittful.
Pith, PPI. S. A.
Pity.

—[Pity]
[Adj. Importance]

—[Part]
Pittance, [Proportion (dim.)]
Pitty, A. IV. 7. O.
Pittful, [a.]
[Adj. P. Pitty (apt.)]
Pittifje.

[Non-ad. a. Pity]
[Crue]
Piturius, [Adj. Puglem.]
Pityle, [Genital (male)

Placable, [Un- adj. a p. anger (apt.)

Placard, [Patent]

Eidify]

Place.

Proper. Sp. II.

—[Situation]
—[Military, RM. VI.]

—[Hauif (augment.]
[Order]
[Diary]
[Degree] R.C. I. O.

—[Office]

—[Steed]

—[a. Place]

—[Put]

—[chafe in stee.]

—[Sublette]

—[a. Success (make)]

give—[yield 

—Take (fig.)

Placid, [Meek]

Plague.

—[Stopping]

—[Of Writing]

Plague.

—[Perilence] S. II. 3. A.

—[Adverity (augnt.)]

[Afflict]

—[Punif]

Play.

- [op. to Work. O. A.]
—[fellow] [Compasion in play.]
—[together-play]

—[Imitate]

—[a. Action]

—[soft and loose, [A. Lightness]

N

in

the
Fifth—Po. I. 6.

Ponder.

Deliberate

Mediate

Consider

Ponderousness, [Heavenly]

Ponderous, vid. Ponder

Postage, [Tax for bridge]

Porticular.

Bishop

Adj. Primates

Pool, W. IV. 7. A.

Poop, [Hinder part of ship]

Poor.

Adj. Poverty

Needy, [Adj. Wanting]

Lean

Little

Sorry

Spare, [Poor]

Bladder

Pep, [Sound of breaking of]—gun, [Gun (like) Tube]

Peo.

Father

Bishop, [p. of Rome]

Pepys, [Tare]

Poplar

Black, Tr. VI. 8.

White, Tr. VI. 8. A.

Pepys, [Sure (dim.)]

Poppy, HS. VI. 4.

Burdard—HS. VI. 4.

Burded—HS. IV. 10.

Pepulce, [People (kind)]

People.

Adj. People

Beloved by the people

Populosity, [Adj. p. People (aug.)]

Porcelain.

Herb, HL. VIII. 3.

Veget.

Porch, [Adj. Door (room)]

Porcine, Be. III. 5.

Form, Mag. VI. 8.

bland to

to.

[Look] fixedly

Park, [Hog's Bitch]

Parker, [Young hog]

Paralysis, [Reddish Marble]

Porphyry, [Reddish Marble]

Porphyria, Fr. I. 1. A.

Porridge, vid. Pottage

Porringer, vid. Pottage

Port.

[Harvest]

[Gate]

bile, RN. II. 7.

[Adj. Outside dignity]

Portable, [Adj. p. g. (pot.)]

Carry [apart]

Pottage, [Payment for carriage]

Porch, [Door (room)]

Portcullis, BM. VI. 8. A.

Portamento, [Foreboding Fonte evil (aug.)]

Porter, [Adj. Door (off.)]

Portible, RN. II. 7.

Hour.

Part.

Particular.

Proposition

Affirmation

Sine

Pottage

Portive, Tr. III. 2.

Pottage, [Public sale]

Portent, [Standing pot with a handle]

Hare

Portiffls, [Hold]

Aggl. Poliffls, [Off enon]

lin. Po.

Prescription, [Custom of poliffls]

Take (Poliffls Inc.)

Poliffls, [Broth of coagulated milk]

Possible, T. IV. 4.

Po.

Wooden column

Swift, [S Meffenger]

Ram—Ride on divers horses successively

Rev. [Adv. Swniffen (Trion.)]

Riding [Publish by writing on column]

accounts, [Write the fumines in [page] another book]

Po'date, [Date after pret. writing]

Poffertibility, [Succeeding (abstr.)]

Poffify, [Defendents (aggr.)]

RO. I. 1. 0.

Poffifn, [Adj. hinder-part (door)]

Poffifnumous, [Born after Father's death]

Poffin, [Adj. preching (thing)]

Poffification, [Before riding (person)]

Poffion, [LEs eftem]

Poffier, [After- written]

Poffier, [Under- (thing)]

Poffillation, [Demand]

Poffsar, AC. VI. A.

Poff. F. 5.

companions, [Adj. a. Drunkens c.]

hangers, [Adj. a. Hanging (sup.) for pot.]

herbs, [H. for broth]

Hut, [Adj. Coveting (thing) for pot.]
Prayer, [adj. RE. IV. 1. (thing)]
Pray. [adj. RE. V. 8.]
Pray, [adv. Go proudly]
Prank, Go proudy
Prangible, [extraordinary action]
Prates, [a. Orant (make)]
Prate, [a. Loquacity]
Prat, [licence to trade]
Prattle, [a. Loquacity]
Pravities, [evil (abstr.)]
Pray, [Shrimp] ESL. VI. 4
Preach, [Re. IV. 4]
Preachers, [Prologue]
Prebendary, [A.D. Cathedral &]
Preceptor & Collector of Church
Precept, [Warning]
Precedence, Sp. I. 2. E.
Precedent, [Exemplar]
Preceding, [Excellence]
Preceptors, [Command]
Precept, [Authority (place)]
Prelacy, [Authority (place)]
Precious, [adj. Price (aumg.)]
Precious, [Gen.]
Precipice, [Deep (place)]
Prelate, [Adj. Preparing]
Prelate, [Before-meditate]
Prelate, [occ.]
Prelates, [Before-suppose]
Premonitory, [Before-warn]
Preset, [forfeiture of goods and liberties]
Prentice, [merc.]
Pretender, [Mech.]
Preoccupation, [Before-poffets]
Prejudice, [Before-ordain]
Prepare, [TA. III. 2]
Preace, [a. integrum]
Precedents, [More-weigh]
Precepture, [D. II. 8.]
Preceptor, [Against-order'd]
Precept, [Skin to be cut off in
Circumcision]
Preferably, [BC. IV. 7.]
Prefer, [Before-sign]
Prefer, [Before-.
Preferent. RE. III. 4. A.
Presumption, [Before-knowing]
Prescribe, [Before-appoint]
Prescribe, [Law (a. law)]
Prescribe, [Right (make) by pre. curat.]
Presence, [in place.
Presence, [Room for King's
prefer]
Presence, [in time.]
Presbytery, [Sprirituals.]
Preface, [Adj. Presence]
Present, [Represents]
Present, [Accuse]
Present, [Gift (right of gi
Present, [Giving of]
Present, [Adv. Present]
Present, [Adv. Future (dim.)]
Present, [Defend]
Present, [Conduct]
(Adde) Apply

- Arbitrator (make) Shuc

- he does, [I Appoite y d.] Ely

- he kept, it to be k.

- a dry.

- death, a. Capital punishment.

- flight, [in Fly (make)]

- frame, [a. Frame (make)]

- Shifts, [a. Difficulty]

- is.

- a. Sword

- sever, [a. Effay]

- wife, [a. Unity]

- together, [Together-pa]

- a bare, [a. Motion b.]

- petition, [a. Petition]

- word, [a. Death t.]

- wrong, [Not-revenge w.]

- upon, [a. Impossible]

- cafe, [Sapote]

- an end to, a. End.

- trick on, [a. Affront]

- a. [To Mock]

- Perfection, [Perfection]

- Prettie, [a. Rotten (make)]

- Purri, [Tooten]

- Patruck, [Kite "kinde.]

- Partie, [Fude]

- Pygmy. [Man dim.]

- Pyramid. Mag. III. 7. O.

- Pyromancy, [Wizarding by inspection of fire]

- Pyt, [Box]

Sensible. Q.
Vigible. Q. III.
Anidible. Q. IV.
Belonging to Taste or Smell.

Tabie. Q. V.
Tablet, more Passive. Q. V.
[Disposition]
Habit.
Manners.
State.
Degree.

Quam.
Nauitae.

Nautae (f.) painting (f. Imp.)
Quarter.

Quantity, T. I. 6.

Relation of in General. TM. I.
Continued. TM. II.
Dissimulated. TM. III.

Quarrel, [a. Contention]
- of Glass [adj. Glass (lam.)]

Quarry.

Stones, [place]

Boor.

Quartern, [ague returning every fourth day]

Quarter.

[Fourth part]
- of the Moon, [the Fourth part of her monthly course]
- of corn,
- of timber, [The Fourth part of a tree cut long-wise]
- of a man, [The Fourth part of the body of sheep]
- of Cut into quarters Capital punishment. A. V.

Quart.

[Coast]
- of a Gues. [long-ship]
- of the N. W.
- Immunity from killing.

Quartile, [Distance of one of great Circle.]

Quartus. [Second figure of book.]

Quartus, [a. Frame (make)]

Queril, [Tremble]

[Project]

Queriel, [Adj. Uncharitable. fem.]

Queriel, [Adj. Naivecontes. a.]

King (fem.)

Queen, [King's Wife]

Queen [Kingdom.]

Quelle, [Kingdom.]

Queen, [a. Cooper.]

Quarter, [One a. fire.
- third, [Thir-third.
- quarter, [Adj. Singing. (Off.]

Queril, [Grinding mill.]

Quercus, [Grudge]

Adie, [a. Complain.]

Quest, [Seeking.]

[Sworn ad.], [Reading (Off.]

Question, D. V.

to call, [Accuse (in.)]

in. [Suspected (make)]

- it is a. double.

- to a. dispased (thing.)

Querch, [Noile (dim.)]

Quible, [a Urnabity in sound of words]

Quille, [A Live.

- Sprightly.

- vegetables, [Adj. Sagan.]

- Nimbly.

- Swift.

- Soon.

- Transitory, [Augmen.

- Disparity.


- jet, [Growing epiments.


- Quick.

- Quicken-tr. Tr. III. 3.

- Quiddity, [Being abstr.

Quirt.

op. to Motion. Mo. O.

- Silence.

- Peaceable.

- Proch. To. V. 1. A.

- Pin. [Adj. concave.

Quilt, [a. Frivolous.

- Quilt, [a. Frivolous.

- Satiety.

- Sufficient with flowing.


- Quindal. [100 pound.

- Quantification. [Belt part.

- Extrad. Chimically.

- Quie.

- Quippe, Sc. [Sc. Scoff.

- Creep. Reproof.

- Quire, [a. Church.

- Chief Temple.]

- of people, [Singers. (agg.)

- of paper, [Four and twenty sheets.

- Quire, [Little frivolous (thing.

- to be. with, [Adj. a. pret.]

- Compendious.

- to.]

- Acquit.

- Forfaye.

- Quitch, [Dogs grains.]

- Quirit, [a. Total.

- and clean. (Adv. Total.)

- Quittance, [Adj. Acquitting.

- thing.]

- Quiver, [Cale for arrows.

- to.]

- Confused noise.

- Quills, [Endeavour (Augmen.
Quell, [adj. p. cast (ape) tone (lamin.)]
Quotation, D. IV. 9.
Quoth, [adj.]
Quoted, [adj. Days (fegr.)]
Quire, Number TM. VI. 9.

R.

Rabber, [Cony] Be. III. 4.
Rabbin, [ew] Teacher.
Rabbite, [ew] Graduate.

Rabble, R.C. I. 7.

Rack.
[Adj. Running (place)]
[Series]
[Defendants (aggr.) RO. I. 1. O.]
to—[Spoil] vid. Rare.

Rack.
[Judgment of parallel pins (augm.)]
—for furnish, &c. [Rack for Hay]
—for spire, [Spit-supporting (nig.)]
—for torment, [adj. B. VI. 3.]
—near, PG. IV. 3.
to—
[Extend violently]
[torment, B. VI. 3.
—wines, [separate i from the Lees].

Racker, [Adj. Net (infr.) for a balling] [Tumulc]
Radiation, [a. Shining adv. line (figure)]
Radical, [adj. Root]
Radicate, [a. Root]
Radified, HS. IV. 4.
Raff, [Worlf part]
Raff, [Ship (like) of together-tied Timbers]
Raffer, [Wooden column (dim.)]
Rake, [Off-torn fragment]
—flore, St. I. 2.
—worth, HF. III. 7.

Rate.
[Violence (augm.)]
[Ragged, [Adj. p. Rough] by tearing]

Ray or Degree.

Rath.

Fifth, Maide.
[Half diameter]
Beam, [Line of light]
[Leaf of metal]
—in bateau, [adj. p. Order for bateau]
—and a Fifth, PP. IV. 6. A.
Renaed, [Darrel]

Rail.

Bar.

Bird, BII. 8. A.

Ralt.

Revile.

Railley, [a. Urbanity]
Rains, [Clothing]
Rain.
Wager, El. III. 3.
—bow, El. V. 1.

Rafe.

[Life]
—Rife (make)
—Devils, [Appear (make) D.]
—from steep, [Waken]
—fuge, [Un- a. fuge]
—and, [Up-rafe]
—High (make)
—[a. Dignity]
—[a. Cause]
—a bank, [a. Bank (make)]
—men, [Gather—]
—money, [Gather—]
—war, [War (make)]
—to Augmentation (more)
—one's voice, [Morse-a. voice]
—[a. Augmentation (more)]
—[a. Augmentation (more)]
—Gather with Rake
—up together, [Gather as with Rake]
—[a. Pain adv. thrashing (like)]
Rally, [a. gather]
Again—[a. order]

Rame.
Sheep, Be. II. 5. [male]
[Stinking adv. Goat (like)]
—[a. Denue]
—[a. Fall]
—f. by down-knoaking
—into, [Into-ram]
—men, [a. Denue]
—[a. Fall] [infr.] by knocking

Ramp.
[Leap]
[Standing on the hinder legs]
—and, [Wanton adj. a. Rulificy (fem.)]

Ramper, BM. VI. 4.
Ramper, HS. VII. 7.
Ramper, HS. VII. 7.
Ramper, HS. VI. 12.
Rama, HS. IV. 12.
Rama, HS. IV. 12.
Rama, HS. IV. 12.
Rama, HS. IV. 12.
Rama, HS. IV. 12.
Rama, HS. IV. 12.

Rancor, [Hated (augm.)]
—[a. old]

Rang.
—[a. Brere] [Flank—]
—of leather, [Long (part—]

Random, [Wandering]
—hot, [Not-aimed]

Range.
[Stiff]
—[a. Order]

Wander.
—About—journety

Rank.
[Excessive]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RA</th>
<th>RE</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[a. Rational]</td>
<td>[b. Soan]</td>
<td>Proper, [a. IV. 3-o.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[c. Discourse]</td>
<td>[d. Near]</td>
<td>[b. Accept]</td>
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<td>Rationale.</td>
<td>[e. Ear]</td>
<td>[c. Entertain]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[adj. NP. I.]</td>
<td>[f. Willing]</td>
<td>[d. adj. Receiving (perf.)</td>
</tr>
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<td>—</td>
<td>[g. Inclined]</td>
<td>[e. adj. Gathering (Off.)</td>
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<td>Power.</td>
<td>[h. Adj. Acclivity]</td>
<td>——i.e. adj. p. Receive</td>
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<td>—</td>
<td>Prepared</td>
<td>[f. adj. Customary</td>
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<td>[i. Sound]</td>
<td>Furnished</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Noise by mutual striking of</td>
<td>[j. Clothed</td>
<td></td>
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<td>solids (dim.)</td>
<td>Disparch'd</td>
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<td>— of fish, RN. IV. 2.</td>
<td>——to dy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Range,</td>
<td>[k. Almost adj. fur-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[2. Booty]</td>
<td>dying</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear,</td>
<td>Readmit,</td>
<td>[l. Again-admit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear,</td>
<td>[m. Thing (abstr.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Tangle]</td>
<td>Sincerity</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Rear,</td>
<td>Read'm,</td>
<td>[n. King's (place)</td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Contention]</td>
<td>Read'm, [o. Twenty quires]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ravellin.</td>
<td>Read.</td>
<td>[p. O. III. 4-A.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Raven.</td>
<td>[q. Read</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bird, Bk. 1-5</td>
<td>a. Direct (make)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>Reason.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Rapacity]</td>
<td>[r. Impulsive</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Scrupinings]</td>
<td>[s. Argument]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Excretion]</td>
<td>Faculty, NP. 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[b. Booty]</td>
<td>[t. Moderation</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>[u. Equity</td>
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<td>Raw.</td>
<td>by— of Prep. I. 2. O.</td>
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<td>[Unskinn'd]</td>
<td>in—</td>
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<td>Not-cook'd'd, adj. Bk. III. O.</td>
<td>out of—</td>
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<td>Not-digested</td>
<td>Excessively</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Unexpert</td>
<td>— in one's mind.</td>
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<td>Rate,</td>
<td>[t. Discourse</td>
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<td>[a. Ruine]</td>
<td>[u. Diminish</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Spoiling]</td>
<td>[v. Proportion</td>
<td></td>
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<td>fp. by swelling</td>
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<td>Race,</td>
<td>— for, [w. Probability</td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Ruine</td>
<td>— against, [x. Confuse</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Perdition]</td>
<td>(end)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>fp. by flowering</td>
<td>[y. Reason</td>
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<td>Geese, Ex. VIII. 8.</td>
<td>Reasonable, [z. Mediocr-</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Bird]</td>
<td>2 ty</td>
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<td>—bill. Bk. IX-</td>
<td>Reformation, [a. 6-</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>reformed, [b. Again-afflicted</td>
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<tr>
<td>Re.</td>
<td>Reive, Un-burtn.</td>
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<td>Ad. III. 5-A.</td>
<td>Rebaptize, [c. Again-baptize</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reach,</td>
<td>Rebate, [d. Diminish adv. propor-</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Extend AC, VI. 2</td>
<td>tion</td>
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<tr>
<td>—out</td>
<td>Rebuke,</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Extend one's arm</td>
<td>Rebellion,</td>
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<tr>
<td>— Deliver with extended</td>
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<td>arm</td>
<td>Vice, Man. V. 5.</td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Pamplination</td>
<td>D. Crime. R. I. III.</td>
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<td>— Vomit</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>[b. Continuance until</td>
<td>Rebound, [c. Leap reflexly</td>
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<tr>
<td>[c. Faith</td>
<td>Refurbish, [d. Back-chipsing</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[d. Obtain</td>
<td>Rebuild, [e. Again-build</td>
<td></td>
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<td>—after, [Take</td>
<td>Rebuild,</td>
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<tr>
<td>[end</td>
<td>Reprove</td>
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<td>[Underhand</td>
<td>Reprove</td>
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<td>— of a river, (curve (part)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>of stream</td>
<td>[f. Express</td>
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<td>— End</td>
<td>Name</td>
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<td>[g. Liegion</td>
<td>on (manner of) [h. Sentence</td>
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<td>Rate,</td>
<td>by picture</td>
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<td>[Carr. id]</td>
<td>Recall</td>
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<td>[i. Idic</td>
<td>(Back-call</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Read, AC. III. 4.</td>
<td>Recalls</td>
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<td>[j. Ing], [Learning] Ha.</td>
<td>[k. Recede</td>
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<td>VI. 4.</td>
<td>Recede,</td>
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<td>——i.e. [l. A Teacher</td>
<td>[m. Back-go</td>
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<tr>
<td>Read,</td>
<td>Recite</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[n. Present</td>
<td>[o. Recite</td>
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<td>Proper. Ta. IV-3-o.</td>
<td>[accept]</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>[b. Accept</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>[c. Entertainment</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>[d. adj. Receiving (perf.)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>[e. adj. Gathering (Off.)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>——i.e. adj. p. Receive</td>
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<td>[f. adj. Customary</td>
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<td>Readmit,</td>
<td>[g. Receiving</td>
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<td>—— [h. Containing [i. of things</td>
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<td>Reality.</td>
<td>[j. Receiving</td>
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<tr>
<td>[k. Thing (abstr.)</td>
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<td>Sincerity</td>
<td>[l. Receiving</td>
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<td>Read'm,</td>
<td>[m. King's (place)</td>
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<td>Read'm, [n. Twenty quires</td>
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<td>Read.</td>
<td>[o. O. III. 4-A.</td>
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<td>[p. Read</td>
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<td>[q. Read</td>
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<td>[r. Impulsive</td>
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<td>[s. Argument</td>
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<td>[t. Faculty, NP. 1</td>
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<td>[u. Moderation</td>
<td></td>
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<td>——by of Prep. I. 2. O.</td>
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<td>——in—</td>
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<td>——out of—</td>
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<td>— in one's mind.</td>
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<td>[t. Discourse</td>
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<td>[u. Diminish</td>
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<td>[v. Probability</td>
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<td>— for, [w. Probability</td>
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<td>— against, [x. Confuse</td>
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<td>Reformation, [a. Again-afflicted</td>
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<td>Reive, Un-burtn.</td>
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<td>Rebaptize, [b. Again-baptize</td>
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<td>Rebate, [c. Diminish adv. proportion</td>
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<td>Rebuke,</td>
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<td>Vice, Man. V. 5. D.</td>
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<td>Crime. R. I. III. 3</td>
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<td>Rebound, [a. Leap reflexly</td>
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<td>Refurbish, [b. Back-chipsing</td>
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<td>Rebuild, [d. Again-build</td>
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<td>Reprove</td>
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<td>Expressi— Name</td>
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<td>on (manner of) [Sentence</td>
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<td>by picture</td>
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<td>Recall</td>
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<td>Recalls</td>
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<td>[k. Recede</td>
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<td>Recitation, D. VI. 9. A.</td>
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<td>Recapitulate, [k. Repeat the same</td>
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<td>Recite,</td>
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<td>[l. Back-go</td>
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<td>Retire</td>
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<td>Receive</td>
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<td>[m. Receiving</td>
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<td>[n. Direction of Physic</td>
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<td>——adj. Acquitting (thing</td>
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<td>Receive.</td>
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RE

Reduplicate. [a. Double]

Red. HL. III. 7.

Burr.—HL. III. 15. A.

smirring.—HL. V. 4.

sweet smelling.—HL. III. 11.

-mace. HL. III. 15.

Red-cut. [Again-buid]

Red.

[Heav].

[Vapour]

Red.

[Stagger]. Mo. II. 4. O.

[a. Skine]

a.—adj. a. 2 (infr.).

Skein 3 (ng).

Red-entry.

Red-entry. [Back — entry]

Red-feet. [Again]—eft.

-blisth, f back. — blith

Red-fu

Red-fu

Ref. [Reffirmement]

Feeding. Pr. I. 1. A.

Referr. [adj. meat (place)

Reff. [Comfute].

Reff.

[a. Relation]—

Reference. [A. Arbitrator (make)

Refine.

[a. Pure (make)

Un-a. sediment]

Ref. [a. Mag. II. 9.]

Look back.

[Again-confider]

Refit. [Relighting]

on. 2. a. Repetution (cor.

Refus. [Ebbing]

Refor. RO. VI. 7.

Reformus. [Adj. Pret. Military

[Off].

Refraffled. Mag. II. 9. A.

Refrafflo

[Peervines]

[Commumy]

Refrain. [Abstain]

Refrant. [Proverbs]

Refres.

op. to weiriness. TA. V. 8.

-Refriger. [Cool]

Refuse. [To-lying (p. for

[Safe]

Place, [adj. Protoc]-[place

- dilation]

Refusen. [Shining]

Refund. TA. IV. 5. A.

Refuse. [Deny]

Repl另一位. [Again]

Regal. [Caed King]

Regard. [a. Relation]

in that.—Therefore Conj.

III. 3. A.


[Effere]

[Repect]

[Observe]

[Gr. Careful]

Regret. [Again began]

rate. 2. Ha. V.

Regrett. [Infreq-King]

Regiment.

[Government]

[Militia]

as a— of soldiers. RM. IV

2. A.

Region. [Country] W. III. A.

-of the air. [Part]

Regifter. [Notary]

Regrate. [Buy to sell (corr.)

Regrefs. [Again-come]

Regrett. [Grudging]

Nolletry

[Aversion]

Regul. EC. II. 6.

Regulag. TA. V. 4.

Regulat. [a. Rule]

Regulus Critius. B. VI. 4.

—non critius. B. VI. 4. A.

Regus.

Regus.

Again.

[Earl's time]

Reimark. int a. ship again

Reimur. [Pay]

Rein.

Heif.—Adj. Cohibiting

[grim]

[Cord of Bride]

Kidnoy. PG. VI. 7.

Running of ith—[Flux]

Reinther. Ec. II. 4. A.

Reinforce. [Again-strenthen]

Reinther. [Again-inreff]

Rejoyce. [V. Joy]

Rejoyder. [Again-answer]

Rejther. [Hornet]

Reiterates. [Repeat]

Refer. [Again]—

Relays. [Back —] [Fall]

[Again-ficken]

[2. A. Apollafice]

Relate

[a. Relation]

[Tell]

[Pertain to]

Relation. T. L. 3.

—Oeconom. RO.

—of Confanginity. RO. I.

—of Aghinity. RO. II.

—of Superiority and Inferiority. RO. III.

—of Equality. RO. IV;

—Civ. RC.

—Judicial. R.

—Military. RM.

—Naval. RN.

—Ecclesiastic. RE.

Narra
RE

[Back-come]
[again
[obtain
[again
[Gain]
[Poife again]
[Repeat]
[again
[Healthy]

Recount.
[2. Narration]
[Consider]
[To-comming]
[ip.often]

Recurrent [Peridious]
[ip. through Cowardice]

Recreation. Mo. V.
Moderateness in it. Man. II. 9.
Immoderate ness in it. Man. II. 5.
D. Recurrence, [Worship part]
-Of Metals. Met. IV.
Recessinate, [Retort accu-
cation]
Recur, [strengthen]
[again-fill]
Recov. [op. to Curve]
-angle, [Square having four right angles.]
Relaffine, [is Right (make)
Chemical-O. VI. 6.
Relief, [Governour]
[Recom-
[Leaning]
[Truth]
Recantation
[adj. Relusing (person)
[Schismatic]
Red. Q. II. 2.
-breath, Bi. V. 9.
-lead, [Cinnabar]
-soint, Bi. V. 5.
Redargumation, [Reprouf]
Redebrith, Bi. V.
Redem. 
Aktion of God. AS. I. 7.
[Back-buy]
[buy liberry]
[Un-captive]
[U-n. a. llave]
Redeliver, [Back-deliver]
Redemand, [Back-demand]
Redemption, [Reedemning]
[As.
I. 7.
Redents, [Sweet]
Redouble, [a. Double]
[Repeat]
Reabut, RM. VI. 6.
[ed, [Excellent]
[ip. in Reparation]
[ip. for Fortitude]
Redound, [a. Event]
Redef. [Amendment]
Redemption. Bi. VII. 4.
Redhaif, Bi. V. 5.
Reduion. Bi. III. 5.
Reduce.[Cauce]
[Make]
[again-make]
[Bring back]
Redounda.
[adj. Exceed]
[Superbous]

Reduplicate.
[a. Double]
[Repeat]
Red. Hl. III. 7.
Bar- [Hl. III. 15. 3.]
flouring-Hl. V. 4.
Sweet silhouette-Hl. III. 11.
-mace Hl. III. 15.
Re-cloth, [Again-budd]
Reel.
[Heap]
[Vapour]
Rel.
[Stagger] Mo. II. 4.
[Skent]
[a-adj. a.
[2. infr.]
Skent [mg.]
Re-entry, [Back-
[entry]
Re-fla-
[fla]
[biff, [back-
[3. biff]
Refection.
[Refection]
Feeding. Pr. I. 1.
Refetary, [inj. meal (place]
Refet, [Courtate]
Refer, [a. Relation]
[4. Arbitrator (make)
Reference, [2. Arbitrator (make]
Refine. [a. Pure (make]
[Un-a. sediment]
[Look back]
Again-consider,
Refetl-5 Refeteing
on. [2. Reputation (corr.
Refetl, [Ebbing]
Refetl, [Ebbing]
Reform. RO. VI. 7.
Reformation, [adj. pret. Military
[Off.]
Reforl-Mag. II. 5.
Reforlattineres.
[Conventi
er]
Refain, [Abstain]
Refauce, [Proven]
Refetl, [op. to weariness. TA. V. 8.
[Nend]
[Renew]
Refractory, [Cool]
Refute, [To-flying] [p. for safety
[Safe
Place, [adj.
Prot, [place]
[ion]
Refigment, [Shining]
Refund, TA. IV. 5.
Refig.
[Denying]
[Reject]
[Abduction]
[Power of first buying]
Ibe- [Worship part]
Refute, [Courtate]
Regal, [Bank King]
Regard, [a. Relation]
in that,-Therefore Con. III. 3.

[Elcerem]
[Repeal]
[Observe]
[Careless]
[Regen-
[Again beget]
rate, [2. Ha. V.
Regen, [Instead-King]
Regem, [Government]
[Militia]
[as a-see soldiers. RM. IV.
2.
Regien, [Country]
W. III. A.
-of the air, [Part]
Regesel, [Noteary]
Regret, [Buy to fell (corr.
Regret, [Again-cone]
Regret.
Grudging.
[Nolcerty]
[Application]
Regeular, RE. II. 6.
[Regularity, TM. V.
Regula, [3. Rule
Regiones Cristianas. Bi. VI. 4.
-non Cristianas. Bi. VI. 4.
Regenbas.
[Repeat]
Again-fay]
[2. Narration]
Refel. AS. IV. 5.
Abidate
Regen.
[3. King]
[King's time]
Reimbark, [Into a. ship again]
[Pay]
Rein.
Holle- [adj. Cohibiting
[arm]
[Coat of Bridle]
Running of rhe- [Flux]
Reindeer, Bi. 4. A.
Reinforce, [Again-strengthen]
Reinflu. [Again-influence]
Rejoyce, [V. Joy]
Replyer, [Again-infer]
Rejeter, [Horsem]
Reestare, [Repeat]
Releaf. [Against]-
[fall]
[Again-ficken
[a. Apollon]
Relate.
[a. Relation]
[Tell]
Certain to.
Relation, [1.]
-Of commerce, RO.
-of Confagation, RO. I.
-of Affinity, RO. II.
-of Superiority and Inferiority.
RO. III.
-of Equality, RO. IV.
-Civil, RC.
-Fuedal, RS.
-Military, RM.
-Naval, RN.
-Ecclastic, R.
[Narration]
Reliefs. [adj. Relation]
Relax. [Loudening]
Browse. [Earth]
Replace. [Refleth]
Reaf. [a. Liberty]
Rem. [Un-t]
Rem. imprision
Rem. captivate
Rem. [appraise.
Replace. [Relieving]
High. [Trouble.
Low. [ranc.
Relegation. R. J. V. 5. A.
Relent. [Sofien]
1. Pity
2. Repent
Relv. [v. Confidence]
Relie. [Refude thing]
Relish. [Refute]
Relief. vid. Relief.
Rest. [a. Adjoining]
Relinquish.
[Leave.
[Let go.
[Abandon.
[Deferenion.
[Deliverion.
Relish. [Taft]
Reliability. [Nollely.
[Avationer.
Remain. [Peminent.
[a. Refude.
[Stay.
Remander. [Refude.
Remark. [Observe.
—a. Obervable.
—able. [Excellent.
Remedy. TA. III. 9. A.
Rememb. [a. Memory.
[a. Expr.
Remission. [if faults. B. J. II. 9. O.
— if dmr. TA. IV. 9. O.
Remission, op. to impenes. TM. I.
Rep. [Signmen.
[Slott] Ha. IV. 5. D.
Defect of juifice. MAN. I.
Remit; [Send. fn. back.
Rem. Remission
[Remenfens.
Remant. [Refide.
Remanfane, [a. Publicness.
[make] writing.
Remora. FI. VI. 8. A.
[adj. Impedient
[a. Stay.
Remorse. AS. VI. 4.
Remonfens. Sp. II. 3. O.
Remover. [motion.
[From: Ejection.
Remunerate. [Reward.
Remunerate. [Meeting.
Fp. sudden.
Red. [Tear.
Reden. [a. Efficient.
 Yield.
—at taken. RM. II. 6. D.
Give.
Back give.
Repeat.
Jeffer. [Repeat 1.
[Compensate.
—like for like.
[Compensate.
[Translate.
—account.
—a reason.
—thanks.
—Rendred.
[Convention place.
Renegades.
[Revolter.
[Apotra.
[Abide.
Renew.
[a. New.
[Repair.
Repeat.
Renent. [adj. a. Fermenting.
[thing] of Calf’s stomach.
Remonizione. [Renewing.
Renown.
[Reputation.
Fame.
[aug.
Renounce.
[Ablution.
[Refection.
Rents.
[Walf. [dim.
Rent.
[Tear.
Tear.
Hire.
Hire.
[Un-disburse.
[Back-pay.
Repair.
Remore.
[ Mend.
[Compensate.
[Go.
—in good.
In pace.
Repair. [Repairing.
[to give.
Compensate.
Repair. [Relief.
Repea. [Un-law.
Repea. TA. II. 6. A.
—jeoff. [Say 1.
Repea. [Back-drive.
Repetance. AS. VI. 4. A.
Repeals. [Again-inhabited.
Repea. [Back-frike.
[Effy.
2. D effly.
Repea. vid. Repeat.
Repetition. [Repeat.
Repea. [Back-drive.
Regain. [Aversioner.
[aug.
Replenish. [Fill.
Repletion. [Filling.
Repley. [Un-arrest.
Reply. [Again-infer.
Report.
Rumour.
[Narration.
[Replication.
—if a gun.
[Sound of gun.
Repro. [Put.
[Lay down.
Repr. [v. Confidence.
Repository. [adj. Laying-up.
[place.
Reprehen. RO. V. 7. O.
Represent. TA. II. 9.
Refrae. [Refraud.
Subdue.
Represa. [Procrastinate Exeuction.
Reprint. [Diminution of pay.
Letters of. [Commission for.
Compensation for lobbies by.
Reprobates. [Rejected.
Reprob. RA. II. 4.
Reproach. [Reprehension.
Reprise. [Creeping thing.
Republic. [adj. RG. thing.
Repudiate. [Reject.
[Abide.
[Un-marry.
Reup. [Opposie.
[Contrary.
Repudiate.
Repro. [Back-driving.
[Denial.
Reputation. HA. II. 4.
Repute.
[a. Opinion.
Eftcarm.
Reemplo. [Petition.
Mater of.
[Receiv.
[Off. of Petitions.
Reproem. [Ref.
Require. [Demand.
[Contine.
Require. [Necary.
[Expendit.
Require. [Compensate.
Rece. [Hinder-part.
Rebe.

<table>
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- by heart, [Say adv. memo-

- less than true, [Underlay]

- more than true, [Oversay]

- m[T.n. -ating [Aﻧ]s. [Silence]|

- that is to say Coni. IV. 3.

- [Effy] Ta. Ill. 4. A.

- Subst.

- [Adage] Par. Th. VI. 3.

- Subj. adj. Spoken (thing)

- Saying, -S. Sentence

- of Ship, ec. RN. II. 4.

- yard, RN. III. 2.

- main, [Principal S. of Ship]

- mizen, [S. of hinder (part) Ship]

- [S. of foremost (part) Ship]

- top, [Heighth S.]

- hoist, [Uplift S.]

- strike, [Get at, fell the S.]

- [Ship]

- in—No. II. 7. A.

- Saltier, RN. V. 8.

- Saison, [Soft fat of hog]

- Saltfish, HS. III. 5. A.

- Salt, RE. III. 5.

- bell.


- for the... Prep. I. 2. A.

- Saker

- Hawk

- Ordinance

- Sal, vide Salt

- -armonies, Str. V. 6.

- -Gemme, Str. V. 2. A.

- Salable, [Adj. p. Sell (agr.)

- Salacity, [Lust (Proz.)

- Salad

- [Savor of herbs]

- [Adj. head (armor)

- Salamander, Land—Be. VI. 5.

- Water—Be. VI. 5. A.

- Salary, [Wages]

- Safe, [Sell]

- Salable, [Fit to] adj. p. Sell

- [ept.]

- Salfish, [Water-fish]

- Salt, [Salt]

- [Adj. saltines]

- Salivate, [Spit]

- Drivel (make)

- Salt, vid. Saled

- Salts, RN. I. 6. A.

- Sallow, [Tree. Tr. VI. 9. A.

- Color, [yellow (dim.)]

- Saline, [Arminia. St. V. 6.]

- Peceter, [Nitre] St. V. 1.

- Smell, [Guffrow]

- Bay—[Courtfield (kind)]

- Drinks—St. V. 9.

- Veal

- Seller, [Adj. Table, adj.

- Salt veal]

- Trencher—[Adj. Trencher, adj.

- Salt veal]

- Adj.

- -tare, [Adj. Q. IV. 5.

- -Mariner, [Mariner]

- Salvere

- [Salar. Pr. VI. 4.

- re—A. found (make)

- Saluation

- [Deliverance]

- [Safery]

- [Veverlye blifs, Hi. I. 4.

- Salvatio, AC. V. 8.

- [Exempting]

- Salute, [AC. V. 9.

- at meeting, AC. V. 8.

- at passing, AC. V. 8.

- Summar, [Upper moff leofe adj.

- Woman (Veil)

- Same, Pron. II. 3. 2.

- -self, [Identity

- of the-time, [Simultaneous]

- Sampfer, HF. V. 2. A.

- Golden foxet—HF. III. 10. A.

- Sample, [Exemplar. T. II. 3.

- Sampere

- Sandhires, [Adj. Holines (make]

- [Confrerate]

- Sandham, [Law]

- Sandis, [Edic]

- Sandifry, [Holines]

- Sandheary

- [Temple]

- [Adj. Inner (part) of it]

- Adi. 3. Safety (place) for off-

- enders

- Sand, St. I. 8.

- -teles, Fi. VI. 4. A.

- the—Strand, W. III. 6.

- Stich—W. III. 7.

- Blind

- Sendal, [Linen for the bosom

- of foot]

- Sandetab, St. VI. 5.

- Sanders

- Red—Tr. VII. 3.

- Yellow—Tr. VII. 3. A.

- Sandpaper, [Sune of glas]

- Sangue


- [Merry]

- Sangineria, [Adj. 3. B. Ill.

- Sandehin, [Council]

- Samite, HL. VI. 9.

- bear ear—HS. VIII. 3.

- Spotted—HL. VIII. 4.

- Yorkshire—[Butterworth] HL.

- VI. 7.

- Seny

- [Heisel]

- [Soundnes]

- Sap

- Subf.
Shank, of Animal. PG. V. 5.
 of Plant, [Stalk].
Shape, [Figure].
Share.
[Part] (p. adj. Proportioned) [Divide]
to—Distribute [Partner (make)]
Pubes. PG. IV. 9. A.
been, [Bone of the fh.]
plew—adj. Cutting (part) of the al. plowing (fig.)
Sihar, [Partner].
Shell.
Fifth, F. I. 3.
[adj. A. Fraud (perfon)]
fp. impudently (pending another). Sharpen.
[adj. Acute Angle]
[adj. Edge]
[cutting]
[adj. Pricking (apt.)]
of Animal, [adj. Vigorous].
—fripted—
of hearing—
voice, [Shrill].
in music, Q. III. 5. E.
in taste, Q. IV. 4.
[Hungry].
of mind [Spightly].
[Sagacious].
[Severe].
[Affure].
Crue.
Sharpen, [a Sharp (make)]
Sharpening, [Stickleback].
Share, [Shake into parts (dim.)]
ter, 2 Brufie (freq.)
Share, O. IV. 1.
—grafs, [Horse tail]
Shares, (adj. Shaving (perfon) a notable—[Extraordinary]
Shave, [Aggreapt (thing)]
fp. by together-p. bind.
Shear, [Chop].
Shears, [adj. Clipping (infr.)]
Sheard, [fragments of earth]
Sheat, [Piece (fen reft)].
Sheaf.
Rope, RN. IV. 5. A.
—Anchor, [Laff anch].
—fifth, Fi. VI. 6.
—Young hog.
Sheath.
[a Café]
[—fin. Ex. VIII. 8. A.]
flies wing, [Creft of fly w.]
to—Into-a-cafè.
—a thip, RN. VI. 3.
Shed.
[Loft].
[Let go].
[Spill].
[Loife].
—tears, [Drop tears].
—Worf.
—water, [Spill w.].
—a—[Houfe (dim.) fp. not wal-
shed.
Shef.
[He (fem.)]
Shef. Be. II. 2.
—fere, [Houfe for fheep]
—fold, [About-feipemented (place) for fheep]
—Houfep. [Shepherd's Hook]
Shefpenfex. Man. III. 7. E.
Sheets, [Clip].
—water, [Simple water]
—wind, [adj. Cutting (like) wind]
Sheet, [Lamin].
of Linnen, [adj. Bed (veil)]
Shell.
of Animal.
of Offier, &c. PP. IV. 2.
of Lobouet, [Craft] PP. IV. 2.
—Egg—Cruf of Egg.
of Vegetable.
of Nut, [Stone] PP. II.
of Bean, &c. [Cod] PP. III.
of Grain, [Houf] PP. III.
Shellage. Bi. IV. 5. A.
Sheldrake. Bi. IX. 2.
Sheff.
Board. Po. VI. 4. A.
Place the Sea, [Bank] W. III. 5.
Shelter.
[adj. Safety (place)]
[adj. Protection]
[2. Defence]
—fp. (place).
Sheling, [Oblique].
Sheep, [adj. p. Reprehend]
Shepherd, [Herdman of fheep].
—badger, [Crane bill]
—fly, Ex. IV. 8.
—needles, [Fenus comb] HS.
—s. A.
—part, HS. V. 6. A.
—rod. HH. VIII. 3. A.
—fo. [adj. Shire (Off.)]
Shew.
Gen. 5. A. Know (make 2)
Publick, [a Public (make)
what is not, [a. Appearance]
—Otherwise, [a. Seeming]
than it is [a. Hypocrite]
to fene.
by fignes, [a. Tign]
finger (sign)
by like, [Reprefent]
to the ear.
[Narration]
[Intereffion]
[Probation]
to the fote to be feen
—eye 2. a. See (make)
—fight, [a. Sights]
—trick, [a. Prefigurator]
to the minds. [Revelation]
Shew.
[Improve Do]
per, [Give]
mercy, [a. Mercy]
Sho. [adj. Refereed]
Shide of wood, [Thick piece of w.]
Shield, [Buckler]
—[Defend]
[Protect].
—if Brown.
Shift.
—[Mean] (p. corr.)
—if [Fraud]
make—[Obtain]
Put to his.—1. [Necellated
to difficult (things)
—if [Change]
—place, [Go]
—per [Ecape]
fon, [Deliver]
—things [Remedy] 5. ing.
—[Provide for]
—if [Delay]
—if [Frailte]
—[adv. Craft]
Shifter, [Crafty perfon]
—[Living by craft]
Shilling, [Moa. IV. 3]
Shine, [Forepart of Leg]
Shine, [a. Brightens]
Shingle, [adj. wood (lamin) for
—[letter]
—[roof]
Ship, RN. IV. 6. A.
—[Defiition of
—weight, [adj. Ship (mech.)
Shire, RC. IV. 9.
Shirt, [Immed. Stevens (vefl)]
Shuttle, [Inconflant]
vid, Shuttle.
Shiver, [Chip]
Shiver.
—[Tremble]
—in [Shake] 2 into
—piece [Break] 1 chips
—[Chip]
Shock, [Fright]
—of Corn, [Head of c.]
—of bater, [Bartel (imp.)
Shed, [adj. p. [Sho]
Shog, [Move (imp.)
Shot, [Shallow (place)
[Friths (aggr.)
Show.
[adj. Leather adj. Foot (veil)
—in born, [On-drawing
—infr.] for tho.
for horse.
Show, [adj. p. pret. Shake]
Shoon.
—Fly 3. Swiftly]
Out—[Cafe]
Sho, [adj.], Mechanic [n.], Merchant [adj., Merchant+room].

Shore, of land, W. III., 6.

Shorn, [adj.], Clip.

Short, (opposite long, adj. TM. 11., 0.).

Shrink, (p. of image).

Shred, (a. Shrive).

Shred, (adj. g. Sound (augm.) acute adj. Exclamation).

Shrimp, [Little].

Shrouded, [adj.], Defunct [n.], Diminutive [adj.].

Shroud, (a. Shrivelling).

Shroud, (of a Ship. RM. IV., 1.).

Shuffle, (adj. Shoving (thing).)

Shuffle, (p. by motion (freq.).

Show, (a. Avoid (cond.).

Show, (up-take, Fluid (vas.) Granulous (things).

Show, (o. of Needessy).

Shovel, [Mood & Duty].

Shoulder, of trunk, PG IV., 11.

Shy, [adj.], Paganism Prophet (fem.).

Sick, [adj.], Sickens.

Sickle, [adj.], Respecting (infr.).

Sickly, [adj.], (pp.)

Sickness, (freq.).

Sickens, in body, S.

Side, in mind, TA., V. 7., 0.

Side, a. of a Figure, M., II., 5.

Page, [Surface].

Margin, (show adj. oblique striking).

Long, [adj.], Side.

Wrote, [adj.], Oblique.

Of the Country, Part of the Country.

Of the hills, Oblique (part) of the h.

Of Sea [Shore].

B. in the Supper. — B. by the Mother.

On this — Cicero.

Nic. — Prep. VI., 2.

On that.a. — (Prep. VI., 2. 0. J.

On the other. — Prep. VI., 3., 0. 0.

On ever. — Environments.

R — Prep. III., 0. 0.

On my. — (For Prep. III., 2. 0. jccc.

Factor.

In a. — League.

Accorder.

Sider. — Wine of Apples.

Sidelincmen, [Churchwardens adj. adjuvant (Off.).

Sige. — Leaguer. RM. I., 4.

Sib. — Bunging.

Sib. — O. VI. 1A.

Sight. — Examin.

Sight. — (Find by examining).

Sigh, AG. IV., 6., E.

Sign. — Sence. NP. III., 1.


— of the eye. — [adj. Seeing (part) of eye].


Sight. — Mo. V. 7.

Sight, [adj.], Wizarding (real).

Signature, [a. Sign].


— of an aellation, AG. IV.

[Constellation].

— in the Zodiac, one of the Zodiac.

to RG. VI., 4.

Signet, — Seal (dim.).


Shake, Be. VI. 7.
weed. HL. VII. 3.
wood. Tr. VII. 2, 5.

Snap.
[Bite (imp.)

Sound of bite (imp.)

dragon. HS. VIII. 6.

Snapdaws. [Gun with Firelock]

Snap & adj. Shouting (a.p.)

pish (adj. Morose)

[adj. RAFF anger]

Snap. [Loop for entangling]

[Trap]

Snare.
[adj. RAFF voice of Dog]

[adv. 2. Con. 9 Knit]

furon, & Enlarge

In. Catch (imp.)

by-en. [Sp. l. R. O. (imp.)

look 2 adv. Conceal-

ind. [adj. p. Conceal

[adj. Little (things) of value (dim.)


Smallest. 

Smallest [Emerald].

Smart. A.C. II. 8, A.

—in discourse, [adj. Vigor]

of talk, [adj. Vigor]

[adv. Freshness]

Smack, Taff (dim.)

Smatter. [Skill (dim.)

Smear. O. V. 6, A.

[2. Defiled (make)

Smell.

Smell. NP. III. 3. 2.

—sur. [Find by fm.]

—a-fresh. [Flatterer for p.

[reaff]

Object. O. IV.

Smell.

[2. Unfavorables]

F hist. FI. IX. 2, A.

Smiles. A.C. XIV. 2.

Smirking. [Smiling adv. mirth]

Smite. [Strike]

Smith. [adj. Fabric (person)

Smock. [Irregular linnen (vest)

tp. of man (tem.)

Smog. El. II. 5, A

[fume]

Exhalation

Vapor

Smooth.

Bar. [adj. Q. VI. 2, E.

of behaviour, [Complaisance]

Smathers. [Stifle]

Smug. [Dissipate (augm.)

Smart. [Defiled with black

Smarty. [Defiled with black

Smear. [Haf of Cafemmen

Smelt. [Bridle

Snail. Ex. I. 5, A.

—Forbid. HS. III. 14.

water.—Ex. VII. 1, A.

Sea—Ex. VII. 4.

Sniff.

[Up the breath with


take in. 1. Displeased

Be Angry

—with. (with)

[of Candle. [Burning end of

the Wick of Candle

[Re—From. Adj. Ashes

cut the [Shadowing

[end of ec.]

Sniffers. [Adj. Bright (infr.)

Sniffle. [Voice through the

St. op. to as, Adv. I. 3, O.

—if. [If]

—then. [Condionally that]

op. to how, Adv. II. 1, O.

—Long.

—Many.

—Much.

—off.

Amidst forth. ConJ. IV. 2, 0.

So. [Indifferently]

Stakes, vid. Stake.

Snip. [Fly high]


Sinker. [Adj. Soreness]

Sorcery.

in temper, [Seriousness]

In Judgment. Ha. III. 5.

In drink. Man. II. 5.

In conversation, [Gravity]

Sorcery.

[adj. Homiletical vertue

[2. Compasion 2

[adj. 2. Society

Society.

[Compasion (abld.)

Companion, B.C. III. A.

[Corporation]

Sack. [Inner adj. foot (vext)

Sacker. [Hollow part. (part for con-

taining]

Sed. [adj. p. Soil

[a. [Lump covered with grafi

Sedain. vid. Stdden.

Sedering. O. IV. 4.

Salmy. B. III. 6, A.

Sift.

[adj. Q. VI. 1, E.

[gentle]

[Mercifull]

[Meek]

[Courteous]

[Complaisant]

[Gracious]

[Gracious]

[Clement]

[Daill]

[Lazy]

[Nice]

[Slow]

[Foolish]

[Cowardly]

[Impatient]

[Sheepish]

[Unpunishable]

Selm. Nat. III. 1.

Soil.

[land (kind)

[adj. a. Manner (thing)

—to. [Mature]

[adj. a. Defiling (thing)

—to. [adj. 2. Defiled

—to. [2. Spotted (make)

—to. [Boat. [Adj. Foot (vext)

[Bar adj. pret. going.

take. [As Deer, [Go into wa-

—Skeam. [A. Gueff}

Steep.
Spont.
[Lumin]
fp. adj. Furrow (fig.)
[Chip]
Splinter.
[Chip]
Spies.
[Glave]
[Chieve]
Spodium, Dict. V. 2.
Spill.
[Mar]
of ufc, TA. II. 9. O.
Harra, RM. II. 5. D.
Spoke.
[adj. pret.]
[sp.][peak]
—of wheel, Po. V. 7. A. •
Spokeman, [Initad-speaker]
[Vertebrae] FG. IV. 3. A.
Fith. Ex. VIII. A. 4.
Spoke, [Toughwood]
Spontane.
[Potion]
Struethip, RC. VI. 6.
Sp [% Feat] AS. IV. 5.
Spool of weather.
Spoom, Pr. V. 8.
—bill, IL. VIII. 6.
[Sp.][a. Wanton]
[Play]
[Recreation]
[Game]
[Net]
Sportful, [Wanton]
Spot, [adj.,a. Spotted(sne) thing]
Spotted, [adj.], Q. 5. O.
—fewer, [Malignant].
Spous, [Married] [fem.]
Spout.
[Concave thing] for out.
[Narrow vas ing]
[Spout]
—of Kain. Ei. VI. 7.
—Powre 3 Stream
 toe—= Stream [dim.]
Sprain, [a. place (corr.)
fp. by stretching (exc.)
Sprat, [Herring] (young)
Sprawling.
[Cooping]
[Lying]
[Reverter]
Sprice.
Unheas. O. II. 6. O.
[Streeth AC. VI. 2.
—Be extended, AC. VI. 2. A.
—Publick (make) A.
—Coragion.
Sprig, [Branch (dim) PP. I. 3.
Sprigginins, NP. IV. 2.
Spring.
[adj. E dignize (part)
—of the year, Mea. V. 2.
Dav—(Day (incorp.)
[Rice] Sp. II. 4. A.
—Point, W. IV. 3. A.
—Increase—[Life, Tide & New of the at the Full $ Moon
Motion, O. I. 7.
—of Lock, [adj.] Spring (infir.)
to—
Sprout
[Grow]
—forth, [Being] (inc.)
—from, [Effect]
[be] Defendens
—a leak, [a. Crack (inc.)
—a mina, [Find a m.]
—Partridge, [a. Fly (make)
Springal, [adj.] Adolescence male
Springer, [Trap of threads]
Springer,
[Scatter drop]
[ liable]
Spring.
—Beau—(RN. II. 4.)
—Small
Sprat, PP. II. 5.
Spruce, [Ornace (augm.)
—4. pret. 3
Sprung, [a. adj. p. Spring]
Sprung, [a. Minute]
Spray, [Short Knife]
Spray, [Froth]
—to, [a. pret.]
Spin
—to, [a. adj. p. Spin]
Spangle, [Har. I. 11.
Spangle, [Porous]
Spear, [March]
—of bird, PP. V. 4.
—of a hoot, [adj.] heel (arm.) of horechman
—to—[Impulsive]
Spruce, HS. V. 11. 5.
—Laurel, Sh. III. 5.
—Oilet, Sh. I. 3.
—Trec, Sh. IV. 6.
Sparer, RN. II. 8. A.
Sparrime, a. adj. T. III. 4. op.
Spar, [Strike with foot]
Spar, HL. IX. 10. A.
Spar, vid. Spur.
Squad, [adj. Far (augm.)
—to—[Break]
—(by down casting)
Squadro, [a. Contention (corr.)
Squadron, RM. III. 4. A.
Squad, [Exclamation]
Squad, [a. Slovenly]
Squad, [Debted]
Squad, in spending, Man. III. 3. D.
not lay up TA, V. 4. O.
Square.
Proper.
Plain. Mag. V. 1. A.
Solid, [Cube]
Carpenter, [c. adj. Squaring infrir.
Improper.
[Spread] AC. IV. 2. A.
—not of—[Exhort] (plain)
deling, [a. Justice
—to, [a. Parks (make)
—with, [a. Congrous]
Squash, [Break]
—to—[by down casting]
Squat.
—Sit
—[Sake]
—[Bruce]
—to—[by down casting]
adj.
—[Thin short]
Squatter-Raia, FL II. 3. A.
Speech, [acuse]
Squaw.
—[Ad. Loathing (apt.)
—to—[of] accents
—to—[Nicenels]
Squanting, [Squawing] (Comprefing)
Squash.
—to, [Adj. Comand ur]
—to, [found]
—to—[Gunpowder (initr) for]
—to—[Jeff]
Squall. HL. IV. 12.
Squilla Mamis. Ex. VI. 4. A.
Squishly, N. IV. 5.
Squint, [Camels-hay]
Spin, [a. Eye (maner) oblique (corr.)
[Squint, [Man]
Squirt, Be. III. 6.
Squirr, [a. Spryng]
Squaring, [Squaring]
Squirre, [St. Int. III. I. O.
Stank, V. 4.
Stability.
—to, [Steadiness]
—to, [Fallnests]
—to, [Confancty]
—to, [Stable]
—to, [Adj. Stability]
—to, [Adj. Harfe (room)
Stabiliz.
—to, [Adj. Stability (make)
—to, [a. Confirmation]
Stick, [Heap]
Stech.
Goldens—HF. II. 5.
—to, [a. Song) (Section of S)
Stag. Be. II. 3. A.
—to, [Beetle, Ex. V. 1. A.
Stage.
—[Scotfod]
—to, [a. Player Room]
—to, [adj. Player fight]
—to, [Journey]
—to, [Adj. Staying (place)
—to, [Stagerring, Moa. II. 4. O.
—to, [Doubling]
—to, [Wavering]
—to, [Stagging]
—to, [Stagewor, [Ragwors]
—to, [Stagnate, [S. Stagnat]
Stagnam, W. IV. 7. A.
—to, [u, [a. Contine refi
—to, [a. 2. [Adj. Discontine motiri
—to, [Continue, [Distraction]
—to, [Little while, [Transitoriness]
—to, [Long time, [Permanence]
—to, [for ever, [Perpetuity]
—Q9 the
through—[Totally]
—worth, HS, V, 9.
—Strathy. [Supporting (infra) of hammer'd (thing)]
—Be, IV, 7.
—Stoaks.
—of least, PP, I, 2.
—Defend, to [aggtr, I, 0, I, ents, (kind, I, 0, Revenue)]
—Chief, [Potifications]
—Adj, s, Gain (thing)
—Laughing—[adj, p, Laugh (thing)]
—Stoke, Bt, III, 2.
—Stokefield.
—Stokeucumber, HS, IV, 1.
—Stocking, [adj, Leg (veil)]
—Stole, [Prison for the feet]
—Start, [Adj, Unfor, (veil)]
—Steady.
—Verdrift, PG, VI, 4.
—[Aprect]
—Adj, p.
—[Long looke (veil)]
—Stability, [Folly]
—Stain, [Adj, p, Theft]
—Stomach.
—Ventur, PG, VI, 7.
—[Appetite]
—Adj, [Anger]
—[Courage]
—Stomather, [Adj, Bref, (veil)]
—Stone, St.
—Commum—St, I, middle for of—St, II.
—Precise—
—Left transparent, St, III.
—More transparent, St, IV.
—Weight, Mea, III, 4.
—Pitch, [Hard p.]
—Dificet, S, VI, 0.
—of a plum, PP, II, 2, A.
—Tennis, PG, VI, 8, A.
—to—(Throw stones at one)
—to death, B, V, 9.
—Stonebow, [Cross-bow (dim.)]
—Stoneback, [Goat (kind) having angular knotted horns]
—Stonhenge, HL, VIII, 5.
—Stones, [Adj, Bref, (veil)]
—Stool, [Adj, Bref, (veil)]
—Soot, SP, VI, 5.
—Clese—[Stoo (like) adj, dunging (vvel)]
—(going to—A Dunging)
—Slop, AC, VI, 4.
—As Barrel, [Adj, Oblique]
—Slop, [Stay]
—Adj, Impediment
—Adj, Binding
—Adj, Ophabration
—[Fil]
—up [Shut]
—A, Period
—to make, [Stay (make)]
—to hinder,
Subhaste, [adj. Stead. TG. VI. 6.]

Substratal, [Dimin.]

Substratum, [Under-building]

Sulfer, [Escape]

Sultraneous, [Under-adj. earth]

Subtle, [Finnisn]

Subterr., [a. Craftiness]

Subtroy, [Destruct]

Subumb. [Ruine]

Suburb. [City (part) without the walls]

Subter. [Proper. Mo. III. 3. A.]
—In. [Suck]

—up.

—the breath. AC. IV. 6. D.

give...[Lambton]

Succedaneum. [instead-of coming]

sub. [Adj. Succeed]

Succeed. [Bar. Mag. I. 2.]

Be Succeed, [A.T. VI. 6.]

Come by Succeedion. RC. IV. 2. A.

Be Event...ill. [Adj. Adversity]

—well. [Adj. Prosperity]

Succeed. [Effect]

—the event. BM. II.

[Properting]

Succeedion. RC. IV. 2. A.

Succeeder, [Adj. Succeed, adj. Series]

Succeeder, [Adj. 2. Succeed (person)

Succeed. [Adj. Epithone]

Succor, [Adj. Adjuvant]

Succor, [Adj. Relieve]

Succour, HF. II. 15. A.

Gum—HF. III. 11. A.

Succur, [Adj. Conition (fem.)

Succulent. [Adj. Juice]

Success, nutritia. PG. I. 2. A.

Succour, [Quality]

—that [Quantity]

—that [quality]

—and it is. [Such forever]

Sweat, vid. Suc. [2. Suction]

Sweat, [up the breath. AC. IV. 6. D.

give...[Lactation]

Sweat.

—that of a Pump, [Adj. Sucking (part.)

Sweat., [Confection]

Sweat. [Lactation]

Sudor, [Mo. III. 3. A.

Sud., [Froth]

Sudor. [Froth (exc.)

Suddain.

[Soon]

Sudden, [Swift]

Sudden. [Adj. Dispatch]

Sudorific. [Adj. Sweat (make)

Sue. [Hard Face]

Suffer.

Pallion.

affliction, [adj. p. affliction]

persecution, [adj. p. persecution]

punishment, [adj. p. punishment]

—execution, [adj. p. execution]

Licens.

Toleration.

Not-hinder.

—to tol. [Yield] TA. IV. 1. A.

—to do, [Submit] TA. IV. 1. A.

Meekness.

Condescension.

Patience.

Submission.

Suffrance. [Licence]

Suffer, [Adj. Sufience]

Suffraiment, [Toleration]

Suffr., [Adj. Sufidence]

Suffrages, [TM. I. 2.

Sufficiency, [Adj. Sufidence]

—man, [of] [Suf. Riches]

Suffrage, [Stile]

—strange.

Suffocation of the womb. S. VI. 9. A.

Suffragan. [Instead Bishop]

Suffrage, [Content (gn)]

Suffrage, [Fuming]

Suffocation, [Spreading]

Sog. [See also] Ex. II. 11. A.

Sog. [Sac. Pr. II. 3.

Success, [Think]

Think...[make]

Sug. [Dictate]

Sug. [Intreacy]

Petition.

—in law. [Ation]

Aggregate. TM. III. 8.

To—with, [Adj. v. Congruity]

Suitable, [Convenience]

—[Adj. v. Congruity]

Suffer, [Intreating [per-]

Petition...[ion]

—for marriage. RO. II. 2.

[Candidate] RC. I. 4. A.

Sullen.

[Diffiguous]

[Morose]

[Comunicious]

Sulph. [a. Colour (corr.)

[Defile]

Sulphur. St. V. 5.

Sulphur, [Peacedanum]

Sulphur, [Ring]

Sub. [Hot (exc.)

Sub., [of money, [Money (aggr.]

total—TM. VI. 6. A.

Summ., [Tt. III. 2. A.

Red—Sh. V, 4. A.

Summary, [Epistome]

—by, [Briefly]

Summers. M. VII. 2. A.

[Principal beam]

Summer, & Leap.

fault. [Vaul]

Summen, [a. Citation]

Summun, Man. I. 2. O.

Sums, [Adj. Citation (off.)

Sumper. [Adj. Biding (sp.)

Sumptuary, [Adj. Spend]

Sumptuous, [Adj. Spend]

Sumptuous. [Augm.]

[Generous]

Sun.

True. W. II. 2. A.

—Shine. [Brightnesses]

—to. [Open to the Sun]

—appearing. [Parelus]

Sunday, [First day of the week]

Sunday. [Second day]

Sunday, [third day]

Sunflower. HF. II. 1.

4. pret.

Sing.

—as. [p.]

Sink.

—as. [p.]

Sap.

[Saution]

[Drink adv. Saution]

[Adj. Evening meal]

Superabound. [more—bound]

Superstitiosities. Man. VI. 3. O.

Supereminence. [Superiority]

—a good more-than

Supererogation. [Duty]

—devote. For others

Supererogation, [Again-conception of impregnated (fem.)

Superificial. [Adj. Superficial]

—to. [Small]

—to. [Caroles]

Superfrontier. [Surface]

—Outside.

Superfine, [Fine (augm.)

Superfluous. [Excess]

—to. [Abundance]

Superinducing, [Again—marrying of married (person)]

Superintendent. [Adj. Office]

—p. to observe what others do in their Office.

Superintendent, [Adj. Superinducing (per-]

—to. [Bishop]

Superiority. TM. I. E.

Relation of—RO. III.

Superlatitive. [Most]
SYN.

[adj. s. Courteful]
Swell.
[Tumor]
v. Protrubance
Swelter. [s. heat (exc.)]
Sweater. [Ent.]
Swip. [Graffiti]
Swine. [N. Y. 19.
swill. [Drink (aug.)]
— for swine. [Drink for swine]
Swimming. Mo. I. 1.
Difcane. [Yerrego]
Swine. [Hog (kind.)]
— a bread. [Sow-bread]
— a grage. [Knead-grafe]
— a pipe. [Redwing Bi. Ill. 3. A.
Swing. Mo. VI. 1.
Striking
Swingle. [Striking (aug.)]
adj. [Great. (aug.)]
Swingle. [Striking (part.]
adj. of chess. (inter.)
Swept. [Knifing (inter.) on direct Pole]
— to. (Cudgel with wand)
Swell. [Wheel]
Swan. [v. s. 5. A.
Sword.
Proper. RM. V. 2. A.
Put to. [A dy. (mark)
with sword]
— of Bacon. [Skin of Bacon]
— of fish. [Fish I. 2. A.
— of green. [Grass land]
Swarm. [P.]
— adj. pret. [Sway]
Swim. [pret. Swim]
Sworn. [pret. Swim]
Swarm. [Tr. V. 5. A.
Sweptham. [Adj. Fawning Accou-
Sylvan. [Adj. Woods (person)
Symbol. [Sign]
fp. [Private]
— adj. [Observe]
Symbiosis. [Adj. Consuby]
Symmetry. [Proportion (perf.)]
— adj. Consuby (per.)
Symphonic. [Together-playing]
(pron.)
Play
{ Congratulation
fp. Conceived
Sympo. [Concord]
ny. [Harmony]
Symptom. [Simultaneous sign]
fp. cor.
Sympmat. [Church]
Synagoge. [Convention Eu-
(adj. Jews)
bficous]
Synchrony. [Narration of simul-
taneous (things)]

SYN.

[Magistrates Affedor]
Synecdoch. [Adj. Jews principal
Council]
Synod. [Council Ecclesiastic]
Symphy. [Of fame meaning]
Symphy. [Epitome]
Synecdoch. [Together-joying of
Integrals]
Syren.
Syring. [Tube for syringing]
Syringa. O. I. 6. A.
Symps. Pr. II. 3. A.
System. [Epitome]

T.

Taher. HS. VII. 11.
Tabernacle. [Tent]
Tabish. [Adj. Copulation]
Lamin
Table. [fp. Adj. Trefoil (fig.)

fp. for a meal.
Lamin.
— for upon writing.
— Book. [Book of Laminas
upon adj. p. writing
(six.)
— Cataloguing.
Pair of —.
— Adj. Mo. V.
— man. (adj. Mo. V. 2. A.
— adj. Trefoil (fig.) Po. VI. 4.
Ment.
— to. [Hoff]
— a. [Gueft]
Taber.
Tablis. [Flat Gem]
Tabor.
Taco machace. Tr. VIII. 7. A.
Tachygraphy. [Swift writing
(art.)
Tact. [Hook]
Tact. [Loop]
Tact. [Adj. Silence
— understood. (adj. DIII. 8.0.
Tack.
— to. [Falten]
fp. with pin (dim.)
— Turn.
Tact of ship. RM. IV. 7.
Tackling. [Armament]
Tacts. [Of ship. (Rigging]
Tactic. [War (art.)
fp. of Ordering. RM. IV.
Taktir. [Adj. Feeling]
— Quality. Q. V.
Tadpole. [Tad. young
Tadpole. AS. V. 1. O.
Tania major. Fi. VI. 3.

— minors. Fi. VI. 3. A.
Taffy. [Silk adj. Sound (sight.)
in p. motion]
Tag. [Pin of firing]
to — tag. [Rattle]
Tall. [Adj. P. 6. A.
to — Tie by the tail]
Tailer. [Adj. Clothing. (mech.)
Tamer.
— Contagation
— Adj. Botanicals (make)
— Defile
Tale. Cause ‘g out of another's
— to be & in ones own
— poftification

Proper.
without content. TA. I. 4.
Judicially.
Peron or Goods. (a. Arti-
Part for Whole. (a. Seifin)
Injuriously. [Uurp]
Military.
Peron. (Captivate)
Place. RM. II. 4. E.
Goods. (a. Boomy)
with content.
— Receive
— Accept
Improper.
— Undertake
— Think
— Efect
— Find
— To
— Introduction
— Observe
— by service
— Have
— Use
— account. [Reckon (make)
—the art. [Go into the open
Air]
— Breath. (a. Breath)
— Exception. (adj. Dispri-
cence)
— fire. (adj. v. fire (inc.)
— adj. p. Power
— Head. (adj. Disobe-
— dience
— Heart. (adj. p. Encourage-
ment)
— Heathly. (adj. a. Grief for
—an. (a. Heelfoots
— Head. [Adj. Observe]
— his beels. [Fly]
— the heir. [Measure the h.]
— held. (a. Hand (inc.)
— hoists.
—as a man. (up-ction upon
his h.
—as mate. (V. Cotion
— ill. (v. Disprince
— Efect no. adj. friend
— Leave. (a. Valediction
— Notice. (Observe
— Oath. (Spy
— paint. (a. Disprince

place.
Tenacity.

[Keeping (apt.)
[Perseverance
[Tenacious]]

Tennant, [Hirer of House]
Land]

Tem., Fl. IX. 7, A.
Land]

Tender.

Soft]
[Bristle]
[adp., Hurt (apt.)
Gentle]
[Nice]

[Compaisionate]

Mercurial (augm.)

[Compassion]

[Courteous (augm.)

Gentle]

[Fond]

[Adj., Average - Hurting on from Offending]

- Tender

Offer

Tendid, PG. II. 2, A.

Tendrel. PP. II. 7, A.

Temenes, [Farm]

Tenent, [adp., Affirmant]

(thing)

Tenner, [Ballling with adp., net (fig.) striking (infra.)]

Tennant, [Protractance (dim.) in the end of beam]

Teard.

Constrained (thing)

Sum]

[Meaning]

-in mulick, [next (part) abov the Eate]

Tent.

Tabernacle, Po. II. 1, A.

- work, [White Maiden hair]

HL. 1, 1

[Pin of Down, (like) for stopping wound]

Tenter, [Hooked Pin]

Teeth, [Adj., Ten]

Tenacity, [Thinnes]

Tension, [Right (kind)]

Tens. Q, V. 1. 1

Tereo, vid. Terc.

Fermentation.

[Deny]

[Forfic]

[Cowardly]

[fp. (Unfaithfully)]

[Demur]

Trim

[Limit]

[Time]

[fp. limited]

[Adj., A, (time)]

[Word]

[Name]

[Conditions]

- State]


Comming up upon equal——

RM. II. 1.

Terms g Deffit.]

- End]

Termination, [Ending (part)]

Termary, [Three]

Teres, Terestral, [Adj., Earth]

Terror, [Adj., a, Fear (make)]

Herb. Sh. VI. 3.

Terrier.

[Catalogue of lands]

[Dog for hunting beasts out of holes in the earth]

Terror, [Adj., a, Fear (make)]

Territory, [Adj., authority place]

Teese.

Wipped]

[Clean]

[Smooth]

Tercian, [Returning every second day]

Tens.

[Trial]

[Vehil (dim.) for trial by melting]

Tepitaeus, [Adj., Shell. PP. III. 2.

Tepiment.

[Adj., Bequeathing writing]

[Scripture] RE. VI. 1.

Tepitaur, [Adj., Bequeathing person]

Toji, [Morose]

Tephilis, PG. VII. 8, A.

Tephilis, [Adj., Witness]

Tephtoa, [Adj., Writheing (thing)]

Tephtoaas, [Adj., Writheing (thing)]

Tephtoas.

[fp. Writing]

Tephtoas.

[Adj., Covering (jng.) of bed]

[Bed]

[Halk filling]

Tet, vid. Tetr.

Tether, [Adj., tying (thing for the leg)

Tethra, [Adj., Tethering]

Tethra, E. IX. 6.

Tether, S. III. 2, A.

Tew, [Pull (augm.)]

Tew.

[Adj., Subject writing]

[Adj., Scripture enunce]

Texture, [Weaving]

wp. (manner)

Thanks, [Adj., Gratitute]

Tubifer, [Gratitute]

Thanksgiving, [Adj., Gratitute]

to God, RE. IV. 3.

That.

[the] Art. II.

[be]. Prom. I. 3.

[that. Prom. II. 1, O.

-Same, (Same)

[Which] Prom. II. 2, A.

[that, Con. III. 1.

[that, Adj., Straw roof]

to-a [A, Roof with straw]

Thaumaturgic, [operation (art)]

of things adp. p. admiration (aptn.)

Throwing.
Treaty, [a. Treat]  
Treaty, [Written]  
Treaty, [Disfavour]  
Trebbe.  
[Threefold]  
—of Asia, Q. III. 1. E.  
Redde, [Navel of fat, Chick in egg]  
Tree.  
—of life, Tr. V. 6. A.  
—of saddle, [Adj. wood (part) of f.]  
Treful.  
—been—Sh. IV. 3.  
Hedgehog—HS. III. 15. A.  
Shrub—Sh. IV. 5. A.  
Snaill—HS. III. 15.  
Starhead—HP. VII. 5. A.  
Trey, Fr. V. 4. A.  
Three  
—Trebling. AC. IV. 5. E.  
Trench, [Ditch]  
Trencher, Pr. v. 9.  
—friend, [Plasterer for victuals]  
—man, [Eater]  
Trifan.  
—adj. boring (infr.) for headbone  
—to—allure [Hurt]  
into p. 2. Danger  
Trigitation, [Trembling]  
Tp. through fear]  
Preface.  
[a. Excess]  
—Dilobey]  
Violets]  
—a. Sin]  
—[Injury]  
Tris.  
—Lock of hair]  
Taffel [like]  
Tretele, Mag. V. 5.  
Tretor, [Stool with three legs]  
[like]  
Try.  
—a. Confides]  
—a. Examine TA. II. 5. A.  
—at law, RC. II. 4. A.  
Prove. TA. II. 5. A.  
—a. Eify]  
—a. Experience]  
—out, [Try the umpire]  
Refine, [Separate the course]  
[parts]  
Triangle, Mag. V. 1.  
Tribe, [Society]  
fp. from one progenitor]  
Trubula, [Adversity]  
Tims, Miliary  
Triball, [Seat of judge]  
Tribune, [Adj. Regiment (Off)]  
Tribute, RC. V. 9.  
Trick, [Infancy]  
—a. Craft  
[a. Profligates]  
—a. Action [dim]  
—a. Thing [corr]  
—an [Ensue]  
Trelly, [Drop]  
(fp. adv. Series]  
Trider, [Halbert with three teeth]  
Trife.  
—a. Vain (thing)  
[Thing of no value]  
(Wantonness)  
—a. Sloth  
—a. Lightness  
—a. Caudination  
Trigger.  
—adj.  
—Staying [infr.]  
—Impediment of vertigation]  
[Sign of standing (place)]  
Trill, [Tremble (like) with voice]  
Trim, [Adj. Orectane]  
—ing a boat, [a. Balancing]  
—ing a ship—RN. VI. 4. A.  
Trine, [Distance of a great Circle]  
—major, Bi. VII. 5.  
—minor, Bi. VII. 5. A.  
Trinity, [Three (absf.)]  
[Instrumenta]  
Trinkets, [Sorry]  
[Things (tremend)  
Trip.  
—a. Slide (make]  
—Stumble (dim)  
—Salute, [Walk nimbly]  
—Trips, [Pressed stomach of beast]  
Tripartite, [Three (kind)]  
Triple, [Threefold]  
—Triumph, [Adj. Ante]  
—a. Ordinary]  
—Common]  
—a. Sorry]  
—Fain]  
Triumph, RM. II. 8.  
—Triumnu—Government, [of rati, Magistracy]  
—other-three (permia)  
Trable, [Bound lamn (dim)]  
Trable, Ex. VII. 6.  
—a. adj. a. pret. [Trend]  
—a. Try weight, [w. of 15 ounces in a pound]  
Troll, [Tison adv. Smooth]  
—[Hunt fish with adj. vertigina- 
—ting (mach)  
Troy.  
—Company, RM. IV. 3.  
—[Aggregate]  
—Trooper, [Horsem] RM. I. I. A.  
—Trope, [A. Traltritious]  
—Trooper, RM. II. 8. A.  
Tropic.  
—of Capricorn, W. VI. 6. A.  
Trat.  
—a. adj. Decrepit (Gem)  
—to—Mo. II. 2. A.  
Trater, [Foot]  
—fp. of Sheep]  
Trouble.  
—Moleft, TA. V. 9. O.  
in—Adj. p. TA. V. 9. O.]  
—Adversity]  
—in [Miliary]  
Grief
[Grief]

[Anxiety]

—water, [In-a-quiet]

Trouble-adj: a. Trouble [esp.]

fam — Contentions]

Trench [Long Trenchy]

Trench, f. IX. 5

Trench, adj: spreading (infr.)

of Mortar

Trench, vid. Trench

Trust, adj: of Genuine

Truant.

—Wanderer

—Stoical (person)

Tude. Ill. 1. 2

—Tranquility peace

Truce, —Between-space of qui-

er-

Truchman, [Interpreter]

Truck, [Exchange]

Truckle, [Wheel of pully]

to

under [Ly]

Submit

Truce, adj: Fierce [augm.]

len. —Cruel [augm.]

Truffs, Trubbs. III. 1. 2

Truly, Adv. I. 2. 9

Trull, [Common adj: fornication (fem.)

Tump.

[Trumper]

[adj: Victory (kind) of Cards]

Trumps —Sorry things
ty. 2. Worth part

—tag (aggr.)

Trumper, [adj: Trumpeter

—infr.]

Trumperer. RM. Ill. 3. A

Fith. FI. IV. 10

Trunches —[Short thick flock

on] 1 adj: Cudgelling

Trundling —Up on wheels

[motion & adv: Vortizing]

Trunk.

Eody.


—of animal, PF. IV.

[cox]

Chef (f. with crown adj: covering thing)

[Tube]

Snoort. PP. V. 4. A

Trus.

—Togethern—

[Tie]

[a-aggregate by tying]

—to bay, [adj: p. bound

[aggr.] of]

Truly.

[Believe]

v. Confidence AS. Ill. 4

—with, [Deposit]

—fer, [Lend]

Truly, [Faithful]

Truth, T. III. 1

—in-Adv. I. 2. O

Th. Pr. V. 3. A

—fifth FI. IV. 5.

Tubol Round—Mag. V. 9.

Square—Mag. V. 9.

Turbulent, [adj: Protruberance

[fract.]

Tyrer, [Long adj: pricking (esp.

of a flag BN. II. 9.

—[Fasten the extremity

Twelfth, [Third day of the

week

Tuft Tartare, [Tufted Tartara]

Tuft.

Taffel. Mag. IV. 6.

—of flower, PP. II. 6.

[Aggregates]

Tug. [Augm.]

[Full (imp.)]

Tuition, [Guardian

[2. 9 Teacher]

Tulip. HL. IV. 9.

Tumbling, Mo. II. 6. A

Tumbler, [Dog hunting letfer

beasts by agility

[Practitioner by tumbling

[Tartar, Carc.]

Tumor. S. Ill.

Tumoral, [Sedation]

[Confined multitude

Tumularly, [Sediments fudden

Tumoral.

Tun.

[Barrel [augm.]

[Meatfare]


Tone. Q. III. 6.

—[Prepare (perf.)

—able, [adj: Music

Tunbe. [Ground-IV] HL.

VI. 11.

Tunicle, [Membrane

Tunnage, [Tribute]

Tunel, [Concave Cone

—of chimney, [Concave (part)

of ch.

Tunny. FI. III. 4.

Tussent, [adj: head (veft)

Turbulated, [About (spiridial

Conic

Turbish, Tr. VI. 11. A

Turbish.

Tuske. EX. VII. 5. A

y. —yasidous

len. —Contentious

Tuske. FI. VII. 3.

Tusks. St. III. 5.

Tusks. FI. V. 9.

Turf, [Grass cloke

Turgid, [Tumor

[adj: 2 Protruberance

[Full (augm.]

Turke Cap. [Martargon] HL. IV.

2, A.

Turky. Bl. II. 2. A.

Trouble

Tursmill, [Operation (augm.]

[Business (augm.)

Turn.

op. to proceed. TA. VI.

2. O.

—head, [Refill]

Gefurre. AC. VI. 8.

—inside out.

—and slide down.

Fold.

—down.

—up.

Dig.

—up the ground.

Bend

Curve

Helical

 Spiral

Volute

Vertigation

Spin.

with a Lave, O. IV. 7.

r. [adj:—ing (mech.)

Change

—into

Become

v. Converer

v. Ageface

[Tranilip]

—away, [from —

—back, [Back—

—over

—out, [Efjet

—in

— Turning

[Alteration

at every

—Off that

— a good— [s. Benefactor]

—an ill—[Mischief]

Courte. T. VI. 7.

—by—, [Adv. Courte]

Turnament, [Game of horsemens

mutually assailing with

spear

Turnep. HS. IV. 4.

Tunep. RM. VI. 9.

Tuneparte, [Larch

[tree

Liquid (Tunepante cure

refin of [Pine drawn

by incision

—tree. Tr. III. 5. A.

Tunipide. [Indecency (augm.)

Turnible, [adj: p. Vortizing

[aggr. transverse cross

Turnes.

[Tower (dim.)

fig. Mag. VI. 3. A.

Turnk.

Bird. Bl. III. 2. A.

Beast. Be. V. 1. A.

Tug. [I. 9.

Int. 2. 3. A.

Turn. [Long Tenth

Tur, vid. Typh.

Tulipa. [Pallination

[Promotion

Tully.

Vaur, [Guardian

v. Teacher

Vulgar. HS. V. 8.

Vasty, [Flowers (aggr.)

together-tied

Twophalde, HL. VII. 5.

Twain, [Two.

Twang, [Ring

Tweer, [Box of instrumens

[dim.

Twelve
VA

Validi: Sufficiency  
(sap.)
Valley, W. III. 1. D.  
Value.
Word, Mex. IV.  
Fortitude.
Value.
Word, Mex. IV.

Vamp, [Mend & Adding]
by (Renewing part)

Van.
[Forepart]
[f.p. of army]
[Winnowing (fig.)
[Flag for the destroying value of the wind]
[Un-appear]

Vanity,
[Frivolousness. T. IV. 5. O.]
[Not-profitableness]
[Frustrating (abstr.)
[Conceitness]
[Conceit]

Vantage, T. VI. 2. A.
Victor,
[Forepart of army]

Vapor.
[Exhalation] El. II. 2. A. (Glorifying)

Vaporingale.

V.

V-Acent.
 [Empty]
[Furnished]
[Not-7 Ufed]
[Ad. Leisure]

Vacation;
[Ad. Leisure]
[Not-adj.A.C. 3.time]

Vaeillation, [Staggering] Mo.11.

Vagacity, [Empinies]

Vagabond, [adj. Wandering (person)

Vagary
[Ad. Wandering (person)

Vagil, vid. Veil.

→ [adj. Van- & Profit

tage Revenuer

Vain.
[adj. Vanity

-gory, [Glorifying (corr.)

vid. Vein.

Vallens, [About-adj. hanging (veft) of the upper Margin of the Bedfell]

Vale, Valley, W. III. 1. D.

Valdivision, Av. C. V. 8. A.

Valorian, Hf. IV. 8.

Valler, [adj. Waiting (Off.)

Vallions, [Ad. Fortitude]

Veer.
[Turn]
[Out-go]
[more]


Vegetative.
[adj. p. Vegetative soul (make)

[8. Vigor.

Vegetative.

[Soul. W. 1. 4.

its Adjions. AC. 1.

Vegetous, [Vigor]

Vehemence.

[Intenience]

Fierceness, Ha. III. 4. D.

Vehicle, [adj. Carrying (thing)

Veil.

→-adj. Covering thing

[Cover]

[cover] (fig.]

Vern.

-of animal. PG. II. 4.

opening a (a. Bleeding)

Mo. IV. 8.

[Miracle Vein (like) any

of a Stone line of - LS in the earth

[Temper] NP. IV.

[Diposition]

[Style]

Veilum, [Paper of Calveskin]

Veiletty, AS. IV. 2.

Vellication.

[Pulling (frep.)

[Twitting] AC. II. 9.

[Silk adj. p. surface with short tufts

Vena, 2 adj. p. 3 (pot.)

Vendible & Sell & (ape)

Vending, [Selling]

Veneration.

[Reverence]

[Worthip]

Vemery.

[Coiion]

[Hunting]

Venitude.

[a. Revenge]

[Punishment]

Venials, [adj. p. (pot.)

Forgive (ape)

Venifion, [Fleth of hunted beasts]

Vennum, [Poison]

Ven.

[Wind]

[Exhalation]

[hole for Wind]

out-a. [thak]

[Sent] Q. IV. A.

→ vid.

[a. Vent]

in-ition out-

(2. mak.

[p. Air]

Sell.

Venidos, [adj. f. (mag.)

a. wind, tube

Ventilation, [Winnowing]
Unanswerable,
[Not-ad.] p. lutter
(pot.)

Unanswerable,
[Not-ad.] a. Disinclination

Unanswerable.
[Not-ad.] p. motion
(aptr.)

Unanswerable.
[Not-ad.] a. fickleness
(aptr.)

Unanswerable.
[Not-ad.] p. Coaction

Unanswerable.
[Not-ad.] Lin-ind

Unanswerable.
[Not-ad.] Aversion

Unanswerable.
[Not-ad.] Ignorat

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Worf.</td>
<td>[Hurt by violently extending]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Conception]</td>
<td>[fp. by writing]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Interpret (corr.)]</td>
<td>[from]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[From-take by wrestling]</td>
<td>[Extort]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Vorple</em></td>
<td>[Mo. V. 6]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Vrestch</em></td>
<td>[adj. wretchedness]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(person)</td>
<td>[misery]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Penitentiaries (augm.)]</td>
<td>[Sorrows]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Vrff</em></td>
<td>[Oblique]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Crocked]</td>
<td>[neck (Woodpecker kind) adj. holding (freq.) his head adv. oblique]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Go</em></td>
<td>[Foot adv. wriggling]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Get</em></td>
<td>[Selling]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Vrin</em>, <em>Vring</em></td>
<td>[id. <em>Vrjgle</em>]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[a. Compression]</td>
<td>[fp. adv. Twifling]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[from one]</td>
<td>[from take violently]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[fp. by wringing]</td>
<td>[Extor]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[p. as if by wringing]</td>
<td>[p. as if by wringing]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Vrf</em></td>
<td>[FG. V. 3 A.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Commission for arresting]</td>
<td>[habit—scripture]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Vrhing</em></td>
<td>[AC III. 7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[a. (Written thing)]</td>
<td>[Reed. RC. VI. 5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vrithing</em>, <em>Vrithing</em></td>
<td>[Wrong. vid. <em>Vrithing</em>.]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Irregular</em></td>
<td>[Evil]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Evil (kind)]</td>
<td>[a. Ignorance]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[A Injury]</td>
<td>[in the—adj. erring]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Vruth</em>, vid. <em>Vrith</em></td>
<td>[Wrong. vid. <em>Vrith</em>]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[adj. a. pret. 2 work]</td>
<td>[adj. a. pret. 2 wrong]</td>
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<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Worsh.</td>
<td>[Dignify]</td>
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<td>[a. Reverence]</td>
<td>[Gentlemen (kind)]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Worship</em></td>
<td>[adj. Dignity]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[ad.]</td>
<td>[Gentleman (kind)]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Wor</em></td>
<td>[f. moat evil]</td>
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<td>—part. TM. VI. 1. O. rend.</td>
<td>[Overthrow]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Worshed</em></td>
<td>[Fine threads of Wool]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Wort</em></td>
<td>[Herb]</td>
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<tr>
<td>ale</td>
<td>[Not yet fermented]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Wourth</em></td>
<td>[The Worthiness]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Worlthinefs</em></td>
<td>[Excellence]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Value]</td>
<td>[Price]</td>
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| [Riches] | [Worthinesses, TM. IV. 6.]

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<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Worlthfs</em></td>
<td>[TM. IV. 6.]</td>
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<td><em>Worlthfs</em></td>
<td>[Sorry]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Wart</em></td>
<td>[Know]</td>
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<td><em>Wewn</em>, [adj.] p. Weave</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Woul</em></td>
<td>[ing (Yellesey)]</td>
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<td>[god, I with]</td>
<td>[I have it]</td>
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<td>[Blood conditional III.]</td>
<td>[Wound]</td>
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<td>[hurt. S. I. 2.]</td>
<td>adj. a. pret. [Wind]</td>
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<td>adj. p.</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Wreak</em></td>
<td>[Spoil]</td>
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<td><em>Raine</em></td>
<td>[f. of Ship]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>go</em></td>
<td>[Wrapped (inc.)]</td>
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<td><em>Herb. Hl. I. 14. 6</em></td>
<td>[a. Contention]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[fp. in words]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Fold</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Warp</em></td>
<td>[Cover by folding]</td>
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<td>—abed, [About fold]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>[up. Together-fold]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Cover by folding]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Tangle</em></td>
<td>[a. Obscure]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Wrah</em></td>
<td></td>
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<td><em>Anger (augm.)</em></td>
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<td><em>Wraith</em></td>
<td>[Twit]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[Cylinder about—spirals]</td>
<td>[Perform]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Week</em></td>
<td>[Execute]</td>
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<td><em>Wren. Bk. VI. 3. 6</em></td>
<td>[Violent] extend</td>
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<td>[ly open]</td>
<td>[fp. by latching]</td>
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<td><em>Ye</em></td>
<td>[Yard]</td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Salt</em></td>
<td>[RM. III. 2.]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[3 foot]</td>
<td>[Land]</td>
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<td>[Court] Po. III. 3.</td>
<td>[FG. VI. 6. (mole)]</td>
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<td><em>Torn</em></td>
<td>[Thread adj. p. weave]</td>
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<td><em>Terre</em></td>
<td>[Mulfoil]</td>
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<td><em>Tann. Mo. III. 6.</em></td>
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| *Tear* | [f. of Tear. Adv. 1. 2.]
| *Tear* | [Rather Adv. III. 1.]
| *Tee, Prom. I. 2. A.* | |
| *Tied* | [Submit] |
| as Prieston. RM. II. 6. D. | [as Conquerd RM. II. 7-D.]
| [the Gulf, [D)d] | |
| § Diminish | |
| *Remit* | as in moist weather, [v. moistness] |
| as to the touch, [v. Yielding] | |

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<td><em>Treading</em></td>
<td>[Yield (apt.)]</td>
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<td><em>Yield</em></td>
<td>[Scripture]</td>
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<td>[Sotnefis Q. VI. 1.]</td>
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<td><em>Teeth</em></td>
<td>[adj. ferment-y Ale]</td>
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<td>ing (thing) of [Beer]</td>
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<td><em>Tell</em></td>
<td>[Exclaim]</td>
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<td><em>Tellam. Q. II. 2. A.</em></td>
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<td>—hammer. Bi. IV. 2.</td>
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<td><em>Tell</em></td>
<td>[a. voice as dog (young)]</td>
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<td><em>Teeman. RC. I. 6. A.</em></td>
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<td>—of the Larder, Rec. [Officer of the L ard]</td>
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<td><em>Terk</em></td>
<td>[Caf]</td>
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<td><em>Serk</em></td>
<td>[Strake] [imp.]</td>
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<td><em>Tern</em></td>
<td>[adj. p. Notion]</td>
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<td>[fp. with] <em>Defere</em></td>
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<td><em>Ter. Adv. I. 4.</em></td>
<td>[Yesterday] [adj. preceding day]</td>
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<td><em>Tet</em></td>
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<td><em>Tere. Nevertheles Con. II. 2. O.</em></td>
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<td>Before</td>
<td>[This time]</td>
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<td>YE</td>
<td>ZE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yeow, [Sheep Rk. II. 2. (fem.)]</td>
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<td>—-tree, Tr. V. 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeze, [Hicough]</td>
<td>Zenith, [Upper Pole of the Horizon]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—-together-two.</td>
<td>Zoas, [Zenifer (corr.)]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeke, [Yellow (part) within the Egg]</td>
<td>Zone, [Girdle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yong, vid. Yong</td>
<td>[Space of earth, &amp;c.]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonger, [Young (person)]</td>
<td>frigid—[Space of earth between pole and polar Circle]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—of SP. RN. V. 8. A.</td>
<td>temperate—[Space of earth between Polar Circle and Tropic]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Your, [Old] Sp. I. 3. O.</td>
<td>torrid—[Space of earth between the two Tropics]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You, { Thou }</td>
<td>Zoophyte, [Plant-Animal]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yee }</td>
<td>Zyr.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Young</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>—of age, [adj. youth]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>——son, [Children]</td>
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<tr>
<td>[New]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>—begin—&amp; Learner</td>
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<tr>
<td>—er, [Beginner]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Your, [adj. You]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Youth</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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FINIS.