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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1800-1800

A COMMON WRITING

(A Collection of Facsimile Manuscripts)

Edited and Printed by



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

ENGLISH LINGUISTICS
1500—1800

(A Collection of Facsimile Reprints)

Selected and Edited by
R. C. ALSTON

No. 147

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
MENSTON, ENGLAND
1969

FRANCIS LODOWYCK

A COMMON WRITING
1647



A Scholar Press Facsimile

THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
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THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED
20 Main Street, Menston, Yorkshire, England

PM 8008
.L59
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ABe 23 Apr 69



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Printed in Great Britain by
The Scholar Press Limited
Menston, Yorkshire, England

NOTE

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Francis Lodowick's *Common Writing*, although brief, is nevertheless an important contribution to the study of language in the seventeenth century, in so far as it "hath no reference to letters, or their Conjunctions in words, according to the severall Languages, but, being rather a kind of hieroglyphical representation of words".

Although the imprint bears the date 1647, Thomason's copy (here reproduced) is marked "March: 2d. 1646". The initials "F.L.W." at the end of the preface stand for "Francis Lodowick Well-willer".

For further notes on Lodowick see the companion work *The Ground-work of a new perfect language*, 1652, reproduced as no. 103 in this series.

Five copies of the original are known: British Museum (E. 378 (16) and 63.1.19); Bodleian Library (Ashm. 1070/7); New York Public Library; Huntington Library; Leiden University.

References: Wing L2814; Alston, VII, 280.

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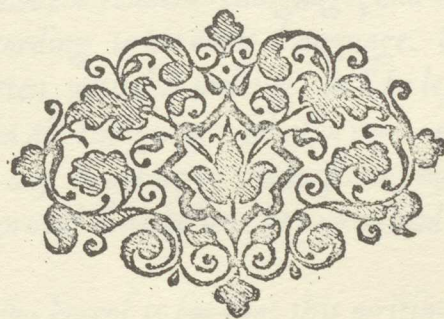
6

A Common Writing: ¹⁶

VWhereby two, although not understanding one the others Language, yet by the helpe thereof, may communicate their minds one to another.

Composed by a Well-willer to Learning.

M^r: Sam: Hartlib



Printed for the Author,

marth: 2^d

clō lōc XLVII. 1646

London



To the Reader.

Courteous Reader, Thou hast here presented to thy view and censure, an Essay of a Common Writing, invented, that may be common to all Languages, that is, that one skilled in the same, shall have no need, for what is written with this writing, to learne any other Language then his mother Tongue, which he already hath; although the writing were written by one, who understood not the readers Language, and writ the said writing according to his owne Language. So that what is once written with this writing, will be legible and intelligible, in all Languages whatsoever, although the reader in any Language, understood but his owne Language, provided as before, he understood this manner of writing.

The reason hereof is, for that this writing hath no reference to letters, or their Conjunctions in words, according to the severall Languages, but, being rather a kind of hieroglyphical representation of words, by so many severall Characters, for each word a Character, and that not at Random, but as each word is either Radical, or derivative, the Radical, have their radicall Cha-

To the Reader.

raçters, the derivatives beare the Character of the Radix of their descent, with some differentall addition, whereby they may be differenced, from other derivatives, proceeding from the said Radix.

The feasibility I shall illustrate by two familiar instances. The first is of the Arithmeticians, whose numericall characters are still the same, although described by those of differentall Languages, as the figure of five (5) is still alike described, whether written by a Dutchman, Englishman, Frenchman; &c. the second instance is of the Physitians, whose medicinall weights are alike characterised, whether in French, English, or Latin Authors. Thus much for the intent of the work.

The manner of handling thereof is this; it is divided in three parts.

The first containes the ground-work of the fabrick, wherein is made use of the Grammaticall distinctions (so farre as they serve our purposes) for a help to shew where the Radix remaines simple, and where it requireth distinctionall additions, in respect of verb or noune.

The second containes the Charactericall description of the distinctionall additions with their manner of application, also a charactericall description, of the undeclined parts of Grammer.

The third containeth a practicall application of the whole work, in an exemplary demonstration of writing,
with

To the Reader.

with notes referring to the two first parts, which parts are so divided, as that they Answer one the other in number of Sections, and in their order.

The harshnesse of the stile, I hope, will be Corrected by the readers ingenuity, who may be pleased to accept this for my apologie in that regard, that this work cometh not from a Scholar, but a mechanick, who notwithstanding, is willing to Contribute of his thoughts, which may in the least tend to the advancement of knowledge, I doubt not this subject might have beene better handled, by some more learned pen. Yet hoping the meannesse of the Attire, will take none off from the perusal thereof, I have adventured it to the common light and censure, thereby to allure a more abler wit and Pen, to a compleate attyring and perfecting of the Subject, that so some benefit may accrue unto the Common-wealth of Learning. Which is the desire of, &c.

F.L.W.

A 3

A



A Common VVriting, &c.

The first Part, and first Section.

Language, the expression or outward representation of the mind, is considerable
 in the } Radixes.
 } Derivatives.

The Radixes are those } Action.
 which signifie } No Action.

Those which signifie Action, are the Verball Radixes, as *to write, to stand, &c.*

Those which signifie no Action, are comprehended under foure sorts:

1. Nounes Substantives, as *hand, foot, &c.*
2. Pronounes, as *I, thou, we, &c.*
3. Nounes Adjectives, as *good, bad, &c.*
4. The foure undeclined parts of Grammar, as *Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, and Conjunction.*

Of the Nounes Substantives and Adjectives, are to be framed Verbes, and the said to be looked on as Radicall, as hereafter will be said. These with the rest being collected, (which will be the subject of a *Lexicon* intended) the number of them may be contracted, thus:

Many



(2)

Many Radixes have an affinity or relation in their signification, one to the other, and that foure-fold:

1. Analogicall, as *to see*, and *to know*.
2. Synonimicall, as *to lament*, *bewaile*, *bemoane*, &c.
3. Contradictionall, as *to curse*, *to blesse*, &c.
4. In respect of the substance wherewith it is acted, as *to moisten*, *to wet*, *to wash*, *to dip*, *to besprinkle*, *to baptize*; the substance wherewith all these is acted, is *moisture*.

These three sorts of affinities, namely, the first, third, and fourth, are to be sub-distinguished, one of each sort to be assumed as the Radix, having its designed character, which the rest are to beare likewise, but with distinctionall additions, which distinctions are to be so contrived, (for each of these three sorts one) as that it may be augmented to signifie the order of descent, as the first from the Radix, the second, &c.

The second sort, being onely various sounds of one and the same action, may all be comprehended in one Radix, namely, all which agree in one action.

There are certain augmentations of the significations of Verbs, whether primitives or derivatives, out of which we will select five, as the most observable.

1. Signifying a Custome of the action, for which the Latines have a particular domination, as *Minor*. i. *Frequenter minor*, which in English we would expresse, *to threaten often*.

2. A Similation or imitation, as to *Grecize*, that is, either in speech or otherwise, to imitate the Grecians: so to *Platonize*, that is, to imitate *Plato* either in his opinion, or style in writing, or otherwise.

3. An *Inchoation*, as in *senesco*, that is, I begin to be old.

4. A desire to the action, as likewise in the Latine Tongue

(3)

tongue is expressed, in *Esurio*, that is, I long or desire to eatc.

5. A diminution, as in Latine, *Cantillo*, I sing low, or little.

The second Section.

The Derivatives from the Radixes are

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|--------------|
| { | Verb. | { | Substantive. |
| | Noune | | Adjective. |
| | Pronoune. | { | Adverbe. |
| | Adverbe. | | |

| | |
|---|----------|
| { | Active. |
| | Passive. |

The Verbes are

Under the Verbe Active, I comprehend those other sorts of Verbs according to the Latines, as *Neuter*, *Dependent*, and the Active signification of the Verb *Common*, for that all these denote an action done, although some of them without a subject Passive, as *to laugh*.

Under the Verbe Passive, I comprehend the passive signification of the Verb *Common*.

The Verbe Passive is to have a specificall distinction, added unto the Radix, for differencing the same, from the Active signification.

The third Section.

The Verbe both in the Active and Passive, is observable in the

| | |
|---|----------|
| { | Moods. |
| | Tenses. |
| | Persons. |
| | Number. |

B

The

The Moods or manners of the Verbs are

| | |
|---|-------------|
| } | Indicative. |
| | Imperative. |
| | Infinitive. |

The Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moods, I comprehend under the Indicative Mood, and will be sufficiently distinguished by the signes of these said Moods, by posed, unto the Indicative Mood, as is usuall in our English Tongue, as

| | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| <i>I love,</i> | Indicative mood. |
| <i>That I love;</i> | Optative mood. |
| <i>When I love,</i> | Subjunctive mood, &c. |

The Imperative mood will be known from the Indicative mood, without distinctionall addition, by a postponing of the person, which in the Indicative mood is preponed, as

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>Goe thou,</i> | Imperative mood. |
| <i>Thou goest,</i> | Indicative mood. |

The Infinitive mood may also be knowne without distinctionall addition, by adding the signe of the Infinitive mood [*to*] to the Verb in the Indicative mood, without an immediate fore-going of a person. We have an instance hereof in our English Tongue.

| | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>To moisten,</i> | Infinitive mood. |
| <i>It moisten,</i> | Indicative mood. |

The verb *moisten* remaining still the same in forme, and onely differenced by the preposeds.

It may also be differenced from the Indicative mood, without the preposed signe [*to*] by this rule, *When two Verbs follow immediately each other, without an intervening person belonging to the last verb, then the last to be the infinitive mood.* We have an instance hereof in the Low-Dutch.

Ik

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Ik salu leren | verstaen |
| Indicat. | Infinit. mood. |
| Ik lære u | verstaen |

The fourth Section.

The times are principally three :

| | |
|---|----------|
| } | Present. |
| | Past. |
| | To come. |

The present tense or time, is the first position of the Verb, whether Active or Passive, and therefore needeth no temporall distinction.

The perfect tense or past time, and thereunder comprised the preterimperfect and preterplusperfect tenses, (in respect they are but nicer distinctions of the said time past, and what thereby is expressed, may as sufficiently be expressed with the other tenses, onely by change of phrase, for in the hebrew Tongue, there is neither of these two past tenses in use, but they Express the meaning thereof with the other tenses, by change of phrase, as for instance,

They killed them not, for they had Sworne :

This is according to our English phrase, and containing the preterimperfect and plusperfect tenses, which converted according to the hebrew phrase, will have two verbes in the perfect-tense, thus,

They have not killed them, for they have Sworne :

A second instance,

He permitted the people to depart, and they departed.
which according to the hebrew phrase will sound thus,
He hath permitted the people to depart, and they have departed.
The change in this, is two verbes in the perfect tense, for one in the present-tense, and one in the imperfect tense.

B 2

So

So it appears the said imperfect and plusperfect tenses, may sufficiently be understood by the other tenses, and so may remaine without proper distinctions, being comprehended under the other tenses, yet in respect this may not for the first so easily be comprehended, we will admit of two particular distinctions for the said two tenses. So the perfect tense with the two subtenses, are to have three distinct temporal distinctions.

The future tense is to have a temporall distinction.

Note that the imperative moode hath but only the present tense, the other tenses which some Languages allow the imperative moode, may be referred to the said tenses of the indicative moode. The infinitive moode hath tenses as the indicative mood, the distinctions for the one serving the other.

The 5. Section:

| | | | |
|----------------------------|------|--------|------------|
| | | | Number. |
| The persons are three, the | } in | first | } Singular |
| | | second | |
| | | third | |

Of which personall nounes more shall be spoken in their due place. This onely serveth for present, that what personall or numericall difference befalleth, shall only be distinguished in the personall pronounes, the verb to remaine without distinction in respect of person or number. An instance hereof we have in our English tongue.

| | | | |
|------|--------|------------|-----------|
| I | } have | } singular | } number. |
| we | | | |
| they | | | |

Note that the imperative mood hath but one person, in the singular, and one in the plurall number, the second in both, as thou, ye, the rest of the persons by some

some Languages thereto allowed, as the third person singular, the first and third plurall, may all be referred to the said persons in the future tense.

The infinitive mood hath neither person nor number.

The sixt Section.

The Gramer next unto the verb, taketh notice of the participles Active and passive, these for our use may be converted into the verb, as

converted. I (*walking*) found this.
 I (*have walked*) and have found this. Or
 I (*walked*) and found this.

Another instance.

I (*being beloved*) lived with him.
 converted (*because I was beloved*) I lived with him.

Or else they may be brought under the nounes adjective. As

A man (*walking*) would see it.
 A (*walking man*) would see it. converted.
 Another.

A Boy (*beaten*) will cry.
 A (*beaten Boy*) will cry. converted.

Of the participles under this notion, shall be touched in their due place.

Next the verbes, follow in order the nounes substantives, of which there are two sorts.

Appellative.

proper.

Appellative I thus distinguish. To be a name by which a thing is named and distinguished, but not continually, only for the present, in relation to some action done or suffered, as for instance, Speech being of a

murder committed; he that committed the same, will, from the act, be called a murderer, and the party on whom the act is committed, the murdered, these names thus given in reference to the action done, continues no longer with the party, then thought is had of the action done, but on the contrary the specificall proper name, remaineth continually with the denominated, as the specificall name of man, beast, so also the individuall denomination of any particular man, as *Peter*, *Thomas*, &c.

A proper name is that, by which any thing is constantly denominated, specifically, as *Man*, *dog*, *horse*.

Individually, as *Paul*, *Fohn*, &c.

Nounes Appellative are }
 Substantive.
 Adjective.

Under the nounes Substantive we will likewise take in the Radicall Nounes Substantives, as *hand*, *foot*, *land*, &c. of which are framed Verbs, as *to hand*, and *to handle*, *to foot it*, *to land*, &c. These Verbs derivative we will suppose to be Radicall. and so refer them to what hath been said of the Verbs Radicall; and their Nounes Radicall we shall here take notice of, as Nounes Substantive derivative, and so rank them, according as they require, under the underwritten sorts of Nounes Substantives.

Nounes Substantives Appellative are of six sorts.

1. The Actor. Masc.
Drinker. {
Fem.
2. That wherein, or wherewith is acted. *Drink*.
3. The Inclination. *A Drunkard*.
4. The abstract of the denominative adject. *Drunkennes*.
5. The act, *The drinking*.

6. The

6. The plate customary to the action. *A drink-house*.

This in the Low-Dutch hath a particular termination in *ye*, as *Drinkerye*, that is, a drinking house. In Latine they have also *Oratorium*, and from thence in English, an Oratorie.

These six sorts of Nounes Substantives Appellatives are to have for each sort his distinctionall marke, which added unto the Radicall Character, will distinguish the Nounes, whose signe it is.

Note. Although all Verbs have not under them in use, all these sorts of Nounes, yet in this our art they may be framed and used, to avoid either a circumlocution, or improper expression, as if you would expresse in any one an inclination to laugh, you might expresse it a *Laughard*, as well as of drinking, a *Drunkard*, which would be a properer expression, then to say a *Laugher*, which denotes not the inclination, but onely the person, in respect to his proper acting.

The seventh Section.

Next in order follow the Nounes Substantives proper, according to the definition in the fore-going Chapter, and the same we shall distinguish in

Lesse proper, or specificall.

More proper, or numericall, or individuall.

Lesse proper or specificall; as *dog*, *horse*, *tree*, *man*.

More proper, or individuall, as *Peter*, *Fohn*, &c.

The specificall names, whose etimologie is knowne in any language, may from the said etimologie be characterized, whether of one or more radixes together gained, according to the portent and composition of the said etimologie of the said word.

But

But in case the etimologie of the name be unknowne, or lost, as many of them are at present, by reason of the great corruption and mixture of most Languages at this day. Then is the thing named, to be characterized, from some quality or adjunct most noted in the thing to be described, that so the new charactericall nounce, may sufficiently make knowne the thing named, unto those who know or have seen the same things before.

The same direction may serve likewise for the individuall names, and unto either of these a particular distinction may be added, whereby these proper names may be distinguished from the appellative.

But if this way of characterizing of more proper names, be thought for the first somewhat too tedious, then may the said names be written in the ordinary character, (for that these sort of names more proper, continue the same in all Languages without any materiall change) untill by length of time this art may attaine a farther perfection.

In these two sorts of proper names lyeth all the difficulty which can be objected against this Art, which time with experience may facilitate.

There are of the first sort of Names proper, which in severall Languages are derived from different radices, as the name *King* written anciently *Cynning*, from the radix *to kan*, which signifieth both to *know*, and to have *power to act*. The same name in the Greek is *Basileus*, derived from *Basis*, a foundation, *to lead* of the people, according to the skillfull in that language, and in the Latine it is *Rex*, or rather *Rege*, from the radix *regere*, to rule. In these like, a generall consent will be required, for the derivation of the radicall character, to be given from some radix, the most significant to the expression of the thing
cha-

characterized, as in the fore-mentioned instance, to derive the charactericall name for that office, or dignity, from the Radix to Rule; And in respect the Kings or cheife Rulers of Coun-ryes, claime some honour amongst themselves, the one above the other for some particular respect, and so beare in that regard different names, in one and the said Language, as

The Emperour of Germanie.

King of England.

Earle of Flanders.

States of the united provinces.

These and the like may be characterized with one and the same character, derived from the Radix to rule, and the addition of the name of the Country over which their rule is, will sufficiently distinguish the respect of superiority in honour among themselves, as to say

The Ruler of Germanie, &c. The Emperour,

The Ruler of England, &c. The King,

for that there is no other head Ruler in *Germanie* save the Emperour, nor in *England* save the King, and the Emperour the cheife ruler in *Germanie* is in honour, a degree above the King, or cheife ruler in *England*, in respect of one to the other.

Againe, there are under one, or many Cheife Rulers in a Land, some Under or Deputie Rulers, and those in degree of power one above the other, these may be distinguished by adding of the words ordinall, *first*, *second*, *third*, as the first Ruler, to wit, in dignity under the cheife ruler or rulers, so the *second*, *third*, &c. and so descending lower and lower.

For an ayde to this observation, will be requisite a collection, and ordination of all the under-dignities,

whether by Sea or Land, of a Country, or Army, each in their proper degree of descent, which will be a part of the Lexicon intended. In the specificall names of things, there is a sub-specificall distinction to be made between the male and female, of the said nominated, the female *sup specie*, is to have a distinctionall addition. Another subdistinction is needful, to distinguish the young ones, of those creatures, nominated, as *Child, Calfe, Puppy, Chickin*, &c. Which is to have a distinctionall additionall Character.

The 8. Section.

The Nounes Substantives are farther considerable in their { Number, Case.

The Number is { Singular, Plurall.

The Plurall number is to have a numerical distinction:

The Cases which are the { Nominative, Possessive, Dative, Passive, Ablative, } Whose sign is { of. To. From.

The Nominative nor Passive have any signe, but the latter is distinguishable from the former, by a following the Verb with a fore-going nominative, or else following the said nominative before the Verb. The rest of the Cases will be distinguished by their by posed signes.

There is a diminution belonging to these said nounes, as *Wilkin, Tomkin*, that is, *Little Will*, the contract of *William*; *Little Tom*, the contract of *Thomas*, &c. This diminution is to have a distinctionall addition.

The

The ninth Section.

Next in order would follow the Pronounes, as being Substantives, yet in respect they are all radical, and have no Verbs descending from them, we will leave them last to be handled, and proceed to the Nounes Appellative Adjective, which are

{ Active, } Commonly called Participles.
{ Passive, }
{ Denominative.

Active, as a loving } man,
Passive, as a beloved }
Denominative, as a lovely }

These three sorts, are to have their adjectivall distinctions.

Under the third sort belong the Patriall, Gentile, and Patronimicall names,

Also the Nounes Ordinall, as the second, third, &c. and therefore that distinction is to be added to their numerick figures, with us in use.

The Cardinall numerick Nounes are to have their ordinary character, as was said, namely, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

Unto the third sort, belong also the nounes possessive, as *mine, thine*, &c.

Note, the nounes adjective need neither casual, nor numerick distinctions, in respect they have the same in the noun substantive, unto which they doe relate, and are adjoynd. As for instance, in the English tongue,

A good man,
good men,
A good woman, &c.

C 2

Under

Under the third sort of Nounes Adjectives, we will also take in the Radicall Adjectives, as *good, naught, &c.* and from these, as from the Radicall Nounes Substantives, we will derive Verbs, and suppose them Radicall, and so rank them under the Radicall Verbs, and the Radicall Adjectives we will suppose Derivative, and so, as is said, bring them under these third sort of Nounes Adjectives.

Of these thus constituted verball Radixes, there will fall a sub-distinction to be taken notice of, and distinguished, and that as proper to these sort of Verbs, which is a declaring of any one to be such, as

I declare or proclaime such a man to be good.

The tenth Section.

These Adjectives are againe considerable in their

Position, Comparison, — in the Privation, Comparative Superlative } degr.

And the Comparative degrees in the Increase, Decrease.

Increase, as { Beloveder, Belovedest. } The Comparative deg. in both are to have for each a distinctionall addition, and the superl. of each to be sub-distinguished.

Decrease, as { Lesse beloved, Least beloved. } This Comparison may be likewise applyed to nouns substantives, as to say, A greater, or more drinker, The greatest drinker.

So in the Decrease, A lesse drinker, The least drinker.

The

The 11. Section.

The last in descent from the Radix, is the case or manner of being of any thing, and is commonly called an Adverbe, and is applyable both to Nounes Substantive and Adjective.

To Nounes Substantive, as *Kingly, Lordly, &c.*

To Nounes Adjective, as *Wisely, Lovely, &c.*

Here we shall take in the Adverbs Radicall, as *well, ill, &c.* of which we will collect the greatest number, and place them under severall heads as under, and if among the number of them, be found any which are Prepositi- ons, Conjunctions, &c. or among those (to follow) be found which are Adverbs, and so misplaced, this may be ascribed to our want of skill in Grammar, and will be no materiall defect.

The Adverbs derivative are to have their distinctionall addition, The Radicall are to be each, radically chara- cterized.

| Of time. | Of place. | Of the manner. |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| when | where | how |
| then | there | thus |
| now | here | — |
| presently | yonder | Denying. |
| early | farre | no |
| late | neere | — |
| — | — | Doubting. |
| Of asking. | Affirming. | if. |
| whether | yea | |
| why | | |

C 3

The

The 12. Section.

The Pronounes Radicall are } Personall.
 } Demonstrative.
 } Relative.

| <i>Personall.</i> | <i>Demonstrative.</i> | <i>Relative.</i> |
|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| I | that | speaketh |
| thou | to whom | spoken. |
| he | of whom | spoken. |
| | this | who or |
| | that | which. |

These are all to be characterized, and the plurall number, in them distinguished.

The Pronounes Possessive touched before, in the 9. Section, come under the personall Pronounes, as their Adjectives.

The personall may serve instead of these possessives, with this direction, if the said be joyned to a nounce substantive, then it is a possessive, but if joyned to a Verb, then to beare its owne signification. As for instance, in both.

| <i>A nounce possessive.</i> | <i>personall.</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| My goodnesse, | I loved, |
| not | not |
| I goodnesse. | My loved. |

The 13. Section.

The second sort of undeclined radices, are in order the prepositions, most of which follow hereunder, and are to be radically characterized.

| | | | |
|-------|--------|---------|------|
| above | before | amids | from |
| under | behind | against | in |
| about | beside | after | out |
| | | | nigh |

| | | | |
|------|--------|---------|--------------------|
| nigh | by | with | some |
| of | to | all | none |
| at | untill | without | same or self-same. |

The third sort are the Interjections.
 woe oh

The fourth sort are the Conjunctions.

| | | | |
|------|-----|---------|----|
| but | and | unlesse | as |
| also | or | not | |
| for | yet | both | |

These two last sorts are likewise radically to be characterized.

The compounds of these are to have their composed characters.

The end of the first part.

The Second Part :

CONTAINING

The formes of those distinctional marks, with the manner of their application. Also the characters of those undeclined parts of Grammer. The Sections of this part answer the former, in order and number.

The first Section.

The signes of the foure abreviatures of the Radixes are these :

Analogicall, whose signe is
Synonimicall,
Contradictionall,
Relativall,

| \ |
| / |
| 1 |
| L |

The Augmentation of them is

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---|------|---|------|---|
| For the first | \ | thus | V | more | V |
| second | / | thus | ^ | | ^ |
| third | 1 | thus | n | | n |
| fourth | L | thus | u | | u |

Their place is on the head of the Radix, thus :

| | | | |
|----|----|----|----|
| 18 | 28 | 38 | 48 |
| 58 | 68 | 78 | 88 |

The

The five augmentall signes of the significations of the Verbs, are these.

1. A custome of the action, whose signe is
2. An Imitation.
3. An Inchoation.
4. A desire to the action.
5. A diminution.

| 1 |
| u |
| u |
| u |
| 10 |

Their place, under the character, and as the former dis-joyned, thus.

| | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|
| 18 | 28 | 38 | 48 | 58 |
| 1 | u | u | u | 10 |

The 2. Section.

The specificall distinction for the pasive signification, is a prick in the body of the Radix, thus :

(8) to make. (8) to be made.

The 3. Section.

Nothing to Characterize.

The 4. Section.

The distinction of the foure Tenses, is this. (8)

For the imperfect tense, thus.

perfect tense, thus.

plusperfect tense, thus.

future tense, thus.

| 8 |
| 8 |
| 8 |
| 8 |

D

The

The 5. Section.
Nothing to characterize.

The 6. Section.

The signe of the six sorts of Nounes Substantive Appellative, is this, (→) augmented, as under.

| | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|----|-----------------|
| For the 1. thus. | → | And apply- ed to the right side of the Ra- dix, thus. | D→ | the drinker. |
| 2. thus. | → | | D→ | drink. |
| 3. thus. | → | | D→ | the drinking. |
| 4. thus. | → | | D→ | drunkard. |
| 5. thus. | → | | D→ | drunkenesse. |
| 6. thus. | → | | D→ | drinking house. |

The 7. Section.

The distinctionall signe for the proper names shall be this, (↵) joyned to the left side of the Radix, toward the head thereof, thus. (↵→)

The signe of the feminine gender shall be this, (↵) placed as following. (↵→)

The subordinall signe for the young ones shall be this, (↵) placed as following. (↵→)

The 8. Section.

The numericall signe for the plurall number of the nounes, shall be a prick in the body of the nounce, (which if it were in the verb would signifie the passive signification thereof) as following.

(↵) drinke: (↵) drinkers.

The

The diminutive signe is this stroke, (|) drawn through the nominall signe thus, (≠) as following, (D≠) a small drinking house.

The 9. Section.

The signe of the three sorts of nounes adjective, is this, (↵) thus varied

| | | |
|------------------|----|--------------|
| ↵ applied thus, | ↵↵ | the loving. |
| | ↵↵ | the beloved. |
| | ↵↵ | the lovely. |

The subdistinctionall signe for the declaration, this, (↵) subscribed thus, (↵) to declare any thing klean.

The 10. Section.

The comparative encreasing signe is this, (↵) and For the superlative, the same doubled, thus, (↵↵) The comparative decreasing signe is the former, turned thus, (↵) and for the superlative, the same doubled thus, (↵↵) applyed as under,

| | | | |
|----|------------|----|---------------|
| ↵↵ | lovelyer, | ↵↵ | lesse lovely, |
| ↵↵ | lovelyeft. | ↵↵ | least lovely. |

| | | | |
|----|-------------------|----|----------------|
| ↵↵ | greater drinker, | ↵↵ | lesse drinker, |
| ↵↵ | greatest drinker, | ↵↵ | least drinker. |

D 2

The

The privative signe this, (o) and applyed thus,
| 0 | lesse lovely.

The 11. Section.

The adverbiall signe is this, (i) applyed thus,
| i | drinkingly.

Both Comparisons are hereto applyed thus:

| i | drinkinglyer;
| o | lesse drinkingly, &c.

The privative thus:

| o | undrinkingly.

The Radicall Adverbs Characterized, as followethi.

| <i>Of time.</i> | | <i>Of place.</i> | | <i>Of the manner.</i> |
|-------------------|---|------------------|---|-----------------------|
| when | a | where | S | how h |
| then | b | there | 3 | thus h |
| now | c | here | E | <i>Of liking.</i> |
| presently | | far | D | whether u |
| or anon | d | neere | 2 | why m |
| early | d | yonder | 2 | |
| late | e | | 3 | |
| <i>Affirming.</i> | | <i>Denying.</i> | | <i>Doubting.</i> |
| yea (y) | | no (n) | | if (p) |

The 12. Section.

The sign of the personall pronounes, is this (i) For

For the first, I | / | we | + |
 | // | Sing. ye | # | plur.
 | /// | they | ### |

Their place in conjunction with a Verb or Noun, is on the left side thereof, as

I drink | 0 | we drink | +0 | my | 0 |
thou drinkest, | //0 | ye drink | #0 | thy | //0 |
he drinketh, | ///0 | they drink | ###0 | their | ###0 |

But joyned with either Advers, Prepositions, or Conjunctions, their place is on the right hand, as

| W | from me,
| W// | from thee,
| W/// | from them.

The demonstrative Characters are these,

| 2 | this, | 2 | these,
| 3 | that, | 3 | those.

Their place joyned before either Verb or Noun, is on the left hand, but with the other undeclined parts, is on the right hand, as

| 0 | this } drink. | W | from this
| 0 | that } | W// | from that

The Relative character is (8) who or which.

D 3

The

The 13. Section.

The Prepositional characters are these following:

| | | | | | | | |
|--------|---|---------|---|-------|---|---------|---|
| above | α | amids | 3 | nigh | α | some | α |
| under | β | against | γ | of | β | none | β |
| about | γ | after | δ | at | γ | same | γ |
| before | δ | from | ε | by | δ | with | δ |
| behind | ε | in | ζ | to | ε | all | ε |
| beside | ζ | out | η | until | ζ | without | ζ |

The Interjectionall characters.

woe (ω) ô (ϑ)

The Conjunctionall Characters.

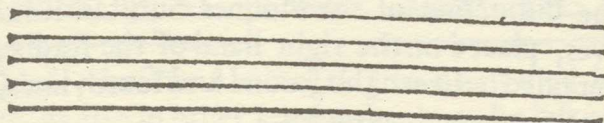
| | | | | | |
|------|-----|---|---------|---|--------|
| but | and | δ | unlesse | α | as (α) |
| also | or | β | not | β | |
| for | yet | γ | both | γ | |

The end of the second part.

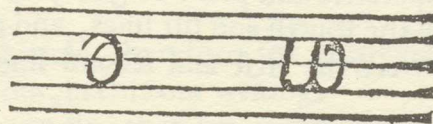
The Third Part.

It will be necessary, before I come to exemplifie the former doctrine, to premise something concerning the manner of joyning the aforesaid characters with their proportion one to the other, for the more comlynesse of the writing.

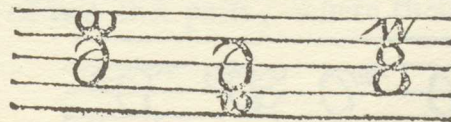
Suppose five lines drawne one under the other, at a convenient distance, as here under.



1. The Radix with its dependance, is not to exceed neither the upper nor under line.
2. The Radix is to be contained betweene the second and fourth lines, and not to exceed either, neither to be lesser, then that distance allowes, as

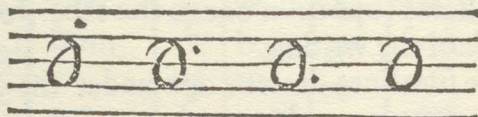


3. The distinctionall signes; which are to be superscribed above the Radix, are not in bignesse to exceed the distance between the first and second line.
4. The augmentive signes, which are to be subscribed under the Radix, are not in bignesse to exceed the distance between the fourth and fifth line.



5. The

5. The foure distinctions of the tenses, are thus to stand on the right side of the Radix; the first betweene the first and second line; the second between the second and third line; the third between the third and fourth line; the fourth between the fourth and fift line, as under.



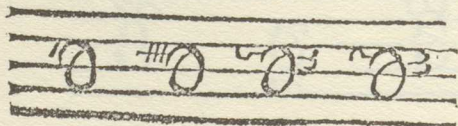
6. The distinction of the Nounes Substantives and Adjectives, placed on the right hand of the Radix, are to be contained between the second and fourth lines, and to begin at the second, as under.



7. The comparative and private signes, are to be contained between the fourth and fift lines, and the adverbiall signe, between the first and second lines, as here under.

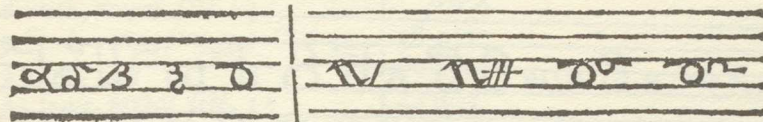


8. The personall and demonstrative pronominal signes being placed on the right hand of the verb or noune, are to be contained between the second and third line.



9. The Radicall Adverbs, Prepositions, Interjections, and Conjunctions, with the relative Pronounes, are to be contained between the 3 and 4 lines, in regard they are but to be half so big as the verball Radixes.

And the personall, and demonstrative Pronounes, adjoynd to any of these on the right hand, the same are likewise, with these, to be comprehended between the 3. and 4. lines, as under.



Note, that the Article [*the*] so often used in the English, as also in other Languages, may be left out, without marring the sense, as will appeare in the Latine, where it is not used, as

In principio creavit Deus caelum & terram.

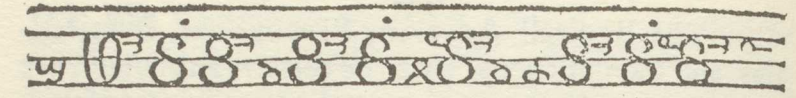
In English,

In *the* beginning God created *the* heavens and *the* earth, &c.

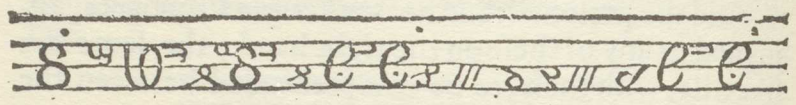
This Article therefore for abbreviations sake, we have left out, in this our writing.

And secondly, that we might therein the better agree with those that use not the said, or not so often. Now for the applying of the aforesaid to practice, wee shall give you an example thereof, and that in the eight first verses of the first Chapter of Saint *Johns* Gospel: and after that, the signification of each character with reference thereof for the distinctionall appendixes, to the Sections of two first parts, where their formation is handled.

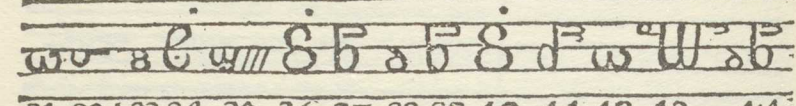
E



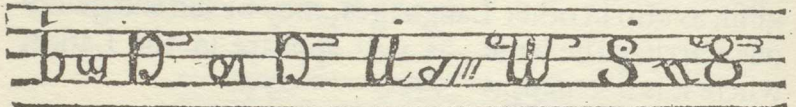
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15



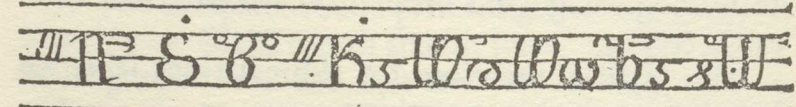
 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30



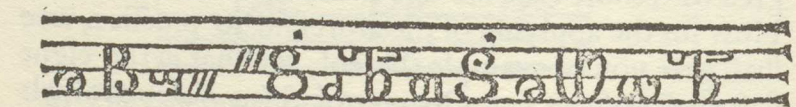
 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44



 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54



 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66



 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 In Preposition, sect. 13 | 29 thing |
| 2 beginning, <i>noune subst. 3. sort,</i> sect. 6 | 30 was made |
| 3 was, <i>verb in the imperf. tense,</i> sect. 4 | 31 of, <i>prepos. sect. 13</i> |
| 4 word, <i>noun subst. 3. sort, sect. 6</i> | 32 that, <i>pron. demonst, sect. 12</i> |
| 5 and, <i>Conjunction, sect. 13</i> | 33 which, <i>pron. relative, sect. 12</i> |
| 6 word, <i>sect. 6</i> | 34 was made |
| 7 was. | 35 in him |
| 8 with, <i>prepos. sect. 13</i> | 36 was |
| 9 God, <i>noune proper, sect. 6 7</i> | 37 light, <i>noune substan. 2. sort;</i> sect. 6 |
| 10 and. | 38 and |
| 11 same, <i>prepos. sect. 13</i> | 39 light |
| 12 word | 40 was |
| 13 was | 41 life, <i>noune sub. 3. sort, sect. 6</i> |
| 14 God | 42 of |
| 15 this, <i>pronoune person. sect. 12</i> | 43 man, <i>noune proper, sect. 6, 7</i> |
| 16 was | 44 and light |
| 17 in | 45 thineth, <i>verb derivat. 4 sort,</i> sect. 1 |
| 18 beginning | 46 in |
| 19 with | 47 darknesse, <i>noune substant.</i> 2 sort, <i>sect. 6.</i> |
| 20 God | 48 but, <i>Conjunction, sect. 13</i> |
| 21 all | 49 darknesse |
| 22 things, or creatures, <i>noune</i> <i>subst. 2. sort, plural number,</i> <i>sect. 6, 8</i> | 50 comprehended, <i>verb in the</i> <i>imperf. tense, sect. 4</i> |
| 23 were made, <i>verb in the pas-</i> <i>sive signif. the imperf. tense,</i> <i>sect. 2, 4</i> | 51 not it |
| 24 by, <i>prepos. sect. 13</i> | 52 man |
| 25 him, or it, <i>pronoune personal,</i> <i>sect. 12</i> | 53 was sent, <i>verb in the passive</i> <i>signif. imperf. tense, sect. 2, 4</i> |
| 26 and | 54 from God, <i>prepos. sect. 13</i> |
| 27 without, him. without, a <i>preposition, sect. 13</i> | 55 his name, <i>noune subst. 3 sort,</i> <i>sect. 6</i> |
| 28 no, <i>Conjunction, sect. 13</i> | 56 was |
| | 57 John, <i>noune proper indivi-</i> <i>duall, framed of a noune ad-</i> <i>ject.</i> |

(30)

58 he came, *ver imperf. tense.*
 59 for, *Conjunct. sect. 13*
 60 witnesser, *noun sub. 1 sort,*
sect. 6
 61 to, *prepos. sect. 13*
 62 witnessa
 63 of
 64 that light
 65 for all
 66 men

67 to beleeve
 68 in him
 69 he was
 70 not
 71 that light
 72 but
 73 was sent
 74 to witnessa
 75 of
 76 that light.

Here

(31)

*Here under follow all the Radical
 Characters of Verbs and
 Nounes, made use of
 in this Work.*

| | |
|---|---------------|
| 8 | to be |
| 8 | to make |
| 8 | to speake |
| o | to drinke |
| e | to love |
| k | to kleanse |
| k | to come |
| v | to begin |
| c | to create |
| b | to light |
| b | to shine |
| d | to live |
| h | to darken |
| u | to comprehend |
| s | to send |
| n | to name |



T H E E N D.

Post-script.

HAVING mentioned, in the fore going Work, of a Lexicon which is intended, God permitting, I have thought good to propose here (as a fore-runner thereof) the Contents and forme of the said that so in short a survey of the whole worke may be presented, to the end the judicious Reader may the better give his censure thereon, and his advice towards the perfecting thereof.

1. A collection being made of all the words extant in the English Tongue, alphabetically, the same to serve as an Index as hereafter.

2. To range these words, namely, the Verball Radixes thus: First, for all the Primitive Radixes alphabetically, and under each Primitive Radix to set in order, first, all the nounes substantives therefrom derived in their order, as they are of the first, second, third, &c. sorts.

Next, all the nounes adjectives residing under the said Radix, in their order, in relation to the first, second, or third sort.

Lastly, the Adverbs.

The Radix having its designed character, placed right against the Radix, the same to be placed against all the derivatives with adjunction of the different all signes.

As for the moods and tenises of the verb, the number, comparison, diminution, and privation of verb or noune, those the fore going rules will sufficiently demonstrate.

Under the said Radix Primitive is also to come the derivative Radixes each in their order, and under each, his derived nounes and adverbs, as under the Primitive.

3. To range all the pronounes, Radicall Adverbs, Prepositions, Interjections, and Conjunctions, each by themselves, alphabetically, and under each his derivative, with their characters, placed against each of them.

4. All the specificall proper names of things, with each his character by posed, and under each, all the numericall names there under residing.

Each Columnne is to be numbred, 1, 2, 3, &c. and every first line of the said Columnne, as 5. 10. &c.

The Index before specified is to refer each word, by these numbers, to the Lexicon, to find the same words, with their characters, as suppose the Index direct you to the 6. Columnne, the 23. line, for the finding the character of such a word you look for.

5. Another Index will be required, with referent all numbers as before. And to contain all the Radicall characters, with their signification annexed, whereby you may find the signification of any character you desire belonging to this art: for having to find the signification of any character, take notice of the Radix, and finding the same in your Index, look by the direction thereof in the Lexicon, and under the same Radix you will find your word desired.

F I N I S.

*The following blank pages in this copy have been
inserted to allow for a better binding.*

