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# MEMORIA TECHNICA, //

OR

A NEW METHOD

OF

## ARTIFICIAL MEMORY,

Applied to and Exemplified in

CHRONOLOGY || GEOGRAPHY  
HISTORY || ASTRONOMY,

ALSO

JEWISH, GRECIAN and ROMAN COINS,  
WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

WITH

### T A B L E S

Proper to the respective SCIENCES

AND

### M E M O R I A L L I N E S

Adapted to each TABLE.

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By RICHARD GREY, D.D.

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# THE P R E F A C E.

*I* may be proper to acquaint the Reader with what Improvements have been made in this and the former Editions. In the Tables of the Patriarchs and antient Kings, care has been taken to signify, with the utmost Brevity, the Relation which every Person bore to his immediate Predecessor. In the Geographical Part, besides the adding of many remarkable Places both in antient and present Geography, the Memorial Lines, for the general and particular Divisions, have many of them been formed a-new, with particular Regard to the Situation of the respective Kingdoms, Provinces, or Countries, into which those Divisions have been made; so that every Line is in some Measure the Epitome of a Map. The Tables of antient Coins, Weights and Measures have been carefully reviewed, and very much augmented; and Decimal Tables subjoined, of great Use for the more speedy and exact Reduction of them. There is likewise added an Index of the Historical, Chronological and Geographical Words; of the Usefulness of which I have given an Account in its proper Place. Besides these there are several Alterations and Additions of less Moment, interspersed throughout the whole; such as either my own Experience or the Judgment of my Friends had suggested to me; in order to render the Design more useful. I shall not trouble the Reader with the Reasons of them, which, if he compares the Editions, he will very probably find out himself: Nor do I think it necessary to apologize for having made them, since it could not be expected that an Invention of this Kind should be so perfect at first, as not to be capable of being considerably improved. And I was the more willing to bestow some Care and Pains upon it, and

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to give it what Improvement I was able, in Return for the favourable Reception it has met with from the Public, beyond what was expected by myself or others. An Art of Memory has by many been looked upon as a Thing either in itself impracticable, or, at least, in the common Methods of it, usefess and trifling. And I was sensible that the following Method would lie under the additional Disadvantage of a whimsical and out of the way Appearance; besides that, the seeming Difficulty of it at first Sight would, I foresaw, deter many from so much as attempting to make themselves Masters of it. Notwithstanding these Discouragements, it has had the good Fortune to give some Satisfaction, and to meet with some Success; and will, I hope, continue to be looked upon as an useful Help to those who delight in Reading, and would retain what they had read with Faithfulness and Accuracy, particularly in such Points wherein their Memories are most likely to fail them.

The Objections which have been made to it from the Difficulty of remembering the Memorial Lines would most effectually be removed by habituating young Minds to them betimes, by the frequent transcribing and Repetition of them. The Technical Words would by this Means become natural and familiar, and of no small Advantage to them in the Course of their future Studies; they would be easily received and long retained. But I shall say no more upon this Point, having already touch'd upon it in the Introduction; to which also I refer the Reader for what might further be expected by Way of Preface.

## I N T R O D U C T I O N .

IT is a general Complaint amongst Men of Reading, and to many a Discouragement from it, that they find themselves not able to *Retain* what they read with any Certainty or Exactness. And in no Part of Literature is there greater Room for this Complaint than in *History*: To the studying of which with Pleasure and Improvement, as nothing contributes more, so nothing has been thought more difficult to be *retained*, than a distinct and accurate Knowledge of *Chronology* and *Geography*. Upon this Account several Attempts have been made to remedy, in some Measure, the Defects of the Memory, by Chronological and Geographical Tables, Cuts and Maps, and by reducing the principal Parts of History to certain Epochas or *Æras*, so disposed and contrived, as may be most likely to affect the Imagination, and make the deeper Impression upon the Mind. Thus Mr. *Hearne*, in his *Ductor Historicus*, has reduced the whole Compass of Chronology to thirteen Grand Epochas, all beginning with the Letter C. Mr. *Prideaux*, in his *Introduction to History*, has made Use of the Number *Seven*, throughout his whole Book; “not out of Affectation (as he tells us) but Experience, as most easy for the Memory;” with others of the like Nature, which serve at least to shew that the Memory wants Assistance, and that small Helps are better than none. But of all the Inventions made



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Use of for this End, none has been found to contribute more to the Assistance of the Memory than that of *Technical Verses*; both as they generally contain a great deal in a little Compass, and also because being once learned, they are seldom or never forgot. For the Truth of which I may venture to appeal to the weakest Memories, whether they have not to the last found themselves in Possession of that ever memorable Line:

*Barbara Celarent Darii Ferio Baralip-ton.*

Of this Nature is the following Method; the Design of which is not to make the *Memory better*, but *Things more easy to be remembered*; so that by the Help of it an ordinary, or even a weak Memory, shall be able to retain what the strongest and most extraordinary Memory could not retain without it. For as he, who first contrived to assist the Eye with a Telescope, did not by that pretend to give Sight to the Blind, or make any Alteration in the Eye itself; but only to bring the Objects nearer, that they might be viewed more accurately and distinctly; so neither is it pretended\* by this Art to teach those to remember every Thing, who never could remember any Thing; or to make Men in an Instant skilful in Sciences, which before they were utterly unacquainted with, but only to enable them to retain, with *Certainty* and *Exactness*, what they have already a general and com-

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\* Hæc ars tota habet hanc vim non ut totum aliquid, cujus in ingeniis nostris pars nulla sit, pariat & procreet, verum ut ea, quæ sunt orta jam in nobis & procreata, educat atque confirmet. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. II. Edit. C. Steph. p. 182.*

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petent Knowledge of; that they may not be obliged upon every Occasion to have fresh Recourse to their Books or Maps, or be under the tiresome Necessity of reading the same Things again and again, still forgetting them as fast as they read them.

To those who may object, of what Use is it to be thus exact, and content themselves with an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, it might be answered, that such as think it of no Use, need not, as I presume they will not, trouble themselves about it; this being designed for the Benefit of those only, who think it is of Use; and who, even at the Expence of a little Pains, would remember if they could: But besides this, I believe it will be agreed on all Hands, that, to instance in History only, a Man who *has* an exact Notion of Time and Place, finds incomparably more Pleasure, and makes a speedier Progress in that Study, than he who *has not*.

I shall here beg Leave to transcribe a Passage from ADDISON'S *Dialogues, upon the Usefulness of Antient Medals*: "There is one Advantage, says *Eugenius*, that seems to me *very considerable*, which is the great Help to Memory one finds in Medals: For my own Part I am very much embarrassed in the Names and Ranks of the several Roman Emperors, and find it difficult to recollect upon Occasion the different Parts of their History; but your Medallists, upon the first naming of an Emperor, will immediately tell you his Age, Family and Life. To remember where he enters in the Succession, they only consider in what Part of the Cabinet he lies, and by running over in their Thoughts such a particular Drawer, will give you an Account of all the remarkable Parts of his Reign."

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If this be such a *considerable Advantage* in Medals, I hope it will be allowed that the following Method is of some Use, since by it a Man may be enabled to remember when any Emperor from *Julius Caesar* to *Constantine* began his Reign, and that as readily as you can name him, by the Help of no more than *six Memorial Lines*. The like he may do with the same Ease and Readiness by the Kings of *England*, and so proportionably for any other Part of Sacred or Profane History. For, how impracticable soever it may seem at first View, I have Reason to believe, that any Reader of a common Capacity may, by a regular Proceeding, and ordinary Application, be able readily and exactly to answer *most, if not all* the Questions that can be proposed from the following Tables.

The Manner in which I would advise him to proceed (after having premised that he must not be too hasty at first, but make himself\* Master of one Thing before he proceeds to another, beginning with such Particulars as he has most Occasion or Inclination to retain) is this. First, let him learn to *explain* the several *Memorial Lines*, according to the Method hereafter to be laid down, by consulting the Tables to which they belong. 2. This done, let him by looking upon the Tables learn to *make out* the Lines; and 3. Let him charge his Memory with them, by *frequent Repetition*. By this Means the Words will become *familiar*, how

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\* Assumendus Usus paulatim, ut pauca primum contemplamur Animo quæ reddi fideliter possint: mox per incrementa tam modica ut onerari se labor ille non sentiat, augenda usu & exercitatione multa continenda est, quæ quidem maxima ex parte memoria constat. *Quintil. Lib. X. Edit. Sibf. Ox. p. 534.*

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harsh and uncouth soever they may appear at first; and he will find it as easy to know the Diameter, Distance, and Magnitude of any Planet; the particular Time or Age of any remarkable Person or Thing; the Longitude and Latitude of any Place, and the like, as it is to remember their *Names*: The whole Art being in Effect nothing more than this; *To make such a Change in the Ending of the Name of a Place, Person, Planet, Coin, &c. without altering the Beginning of it, as shall readily suggest the Thing sought, at the same Time that the Beginning of the Word, being preserved, shall be a leading or prompting Syllable to the Ending of it so changed.*

I would willingly here let the Reader a little more into my Meaning, which he may not otherwise so readily apprehend, lest he should think there is more Difficulty in the Matter than there really is. I would ask him then if he thinks he could remember to call *CYRUS, Cyruts*; or *ALEXANDER the Great, Aléxita*; or *JULIUS Cæsar, Julios Cæsar*; or *MAHOMET, Mahomaudd*; if he can but do this, he has nothing else to do (when he is once Master of the general Key, and knows what Letters of the Alphabet stand for what Figures) in Order to remember, without any Possibility of being mistaken, that the Years in which *Cyrus, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar*, founded their respective Monarchies, were as follow:

	<i>Bef. Christ.</i>
CYRUS [Cyruts]	536
ALEXANDER [Alexita]	331
JULIUS Cæsar. [Julios]	46

And that the *Mahometan Æra*, or Flight of *Mahomet*, was *A. D. 622*. In like Manner for Geo-

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graphy; does he think he could remember to call MADRID Madroy-t or JERUSALEM Jeruta-ts, or BLENHEIM Blenhebau, or THESSALY Thefsjan? This is all that is required to remember that the Degree of Latitude of *Madrid* is about 40, and the \* Longitude about 3. The Latitude of *Jerusalem* about 31, and the Longitude 36; that *Blenheim* is in *Bavaria*, and that what was the antient *Thessaly* is the present *Janna*. Thus the Reader will observe, that all that he has to do, is for one Word to remember another, which only † varies from it a little in the *Termination*. And to make even this easier to be remembered, the *Technical* Words are thrown into the Form of common *Latin* Verse, or at least of something like it. For as there was no Necessity to confine myself to any Rules of *Quantity* or *Position*, I hope I need make no Apology for the Liberty I have taken in having, without Regard to either, and perhaps now and then without so much as a Regard to the just Number of Feet, only placed the Words in such Order as to make them run most easily off the Tongue, and succeed each other in the most natural Manner. But this by the Way for the Reader's Encouragement.

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\* The Reader is presumed to be so far acquainted with Geography, as to be able to tell which is Eastern and which is Western Longitude, when he is informed that the first Meridian is fixed at *London*.

† In many Words the Variation is very small; as K. John K. *Jann*, INACHUS *Inachus*, SOLON *Solon*, HERODOTUS *Herodofus*, PLATO *Platok*, TRAJAN *Trajan*, CLEOPATRA *Cleopatra*, GORDIAN Imp. *Gordin*, the Battle of MARATHON *Marathon*, ATTILA *Attifla*, CROESUS *Croesuse*, AUSTIN *Austins*, &c. Those which appear more difficult will be full as easy, when familiarized by Use.

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In the mean Time, till he can repeat the *Memorial Lines*, and to those who are not willing to give themselves any Trouble, at all in charging their *Memory* with them, the *Tables* themselves will not be without their Use: Of which it may be expected that I should give some Account.

For the Chronology and History I have chiefly consulted \* Archbishop *Usher's* Annals, *Marshall's* Chronological Tables, *Petavius's* *Rationarium*, Mr. *Hearne's* *Ductor Historicus*, and Bishop *Beverege's* *Institutiones Chronologicae*. The Succession of the *Assyrian* and *Babylonian* Monarchs, the Kings of *Persia*, *Media*, *Syria*, *Egypt*, &c. is taken from Dr. *Prideaux's* Chronological Tables at the End of his *Connexion*; the Times of the Flourishing of the Fathers, Hereticks, Councils, &c. from Dr. *Cave's* *Historia Literaria*. The *Roman* Emperors, and the Time of Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament from Mr. *Eachard's* Roman and Ecclesiastical Histories. The Legatin and Provincial Constitutions from Bishop *Gibson's* *Codex Juris Ecclesiastici*. The Astronomical Calculations are from Dr. *Derham's* *Astro-Theology*. I have also added Mr. *Whiston's* from his Theory of the Earth. In the Geographical Part my chief Guide has been Dr. *Wells's* Treatise of ancient and present Geography, whose Maps may be consulted by the Learner. For the Coins, Weights and Measures I have chiefly been obliged

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\* It may be some Satisfaction to the Reader; to know that Mr. *Bedford*, (as he tells us in the *Preface* to his *Scripture Chronology*.) never differs from Dr. *Prideaux*; and even from the Creation of the World to the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, never above five Years from Archbishop *Usher*, the late Bishop of *Worcester*, or Mr. *Marshall*.

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to Dr. *Arbuthnot's* Books and Tables, not without consulting Bishop *Cumberland*, Dr. *Bernard*, and Bishop *Hooper*, and other Writers upon that Subject, of whom I have made what Use I thought convenient. If any prefer other Authors, who differ from these, they may easily apply the Art to their favourite Author, by a Change of the Words according to the Method laid down. And indeed when the Reader is perfectly Master of it, he would do well to form Words for his own Use, which perhaps he will sooner remember than those which I had formed for mine; my Design being rather to give a Specimen of what might be done by it, than a Set of *Compleat* Tables in the respective Sciences. If some think I have been deficient in leaving out what they think worthy of remembering, others perhaps will think I have been too Full. To both these I answer, that I impose no Task upon my Readers, nor desire to prevent their own Improvements; they may add what they please, and pass by what they please. Nor do I think it at all necessary that they should be able to answer *every* Particular in the following Tables; only this I may venture to affirm, that if they once charge their Memory with them, they will find them no Burden, and that it is not only practicable, but easy to be done.

It is not to be expected that Gentlemen, who have gone through the Course of their Studies, will trouble themselves to begin again anew, and go regularly through the *whole*: But it is submitted to those who have the Education of young Students in the Universities and public Schools, whether it would not be of some Service towards facilitating the Progress of their Pupils and Scholars in useful Knowledge, to have them early and tho-

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roughly acquainted with this small Treatise. It is the Advice of *Quintilian*, that Boys should be used to repeat, as fast as possible, harsh and crabbed Words and Verses, purposely made difficult, in order to give them a more full and articulate Pronunciation. His words are these: \* *Non alienum fuerit exigere ab his aetatibus, quo sit absolutius os & expressior sermo, ut nomina quaedam versusque affectatae difficultatis, ex pluribus asperrime coeuntibus inter se syllabis catenatos & veluti confragosos quam citatissime volvant.* The frequent Repetition of the following *Memorial Lines* would certainly answer this End, and at the same Time a much better; and if I might also recommend, as he does, the *Writing* of them too, in order to make the deeper Impression, it would doubtless have a good Effect, and Boys would be treasuring up Learning even before they were aware of it. † *Illud non pœnitebit curasse cum Scribere nomina puer (quemadmodum moris est) cœperit, ne hanc operam in vocabulis vulgaribus & forte occurrentibus perdat. Protinus enim potest Interpretationem linguæ secretioris quam Græci γλώσσης vocant, dum aliud agitur, ediscere, & inter primâ Elementa consequi rem postea proprium tempus desideraturam.* It may be sufficient to have just hinted these Things to those whose more immediate Province it is, and who are best qualified to judge what Methods may most effectually contribute to the Improvement of those under their Care.

From the Account I have given of it, the Reader will observe, that the Method here proposed is per-

\* *Inst. Orat. Edit. Gibson. Oxon, p. 12.*

† *Ibid.*



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fectly different from that of *Simonides the Cean*, so famous among the Antients for being the first In-venter of an Art of Memory, † of whom both *Tully* and *Quintilian* speak with Respect; and of whose Method of || *Places* and *Images* (i. e. of having a Repository of Ideas, a large House or the like, divided into several Apartments, in each of which you are to place in Order a symbolical Re-

\* Σιμωνίδης ὁ Διωπρίσιος, ὁ Κῆος, Ὁ ΤΟ ΜΝΗΜΟΝΙ-  
ΚΟΝ ΕΥΡΩΝ, ἐνίκησεν Ἀθηναίῳ διδάσκων, καὶ αἱ εἰκόνας  
ἰσαθροῦν Ἀρμόδιον καὶ Ἀριστογύιστον, ἴτη ΗΗ — *Marm.*  
*Arund. I. l. 70.*

De Simonide hoc vide *Joannem Tractatem*, Chiliade I. cap. 24. Ubi victorias reportasse ait quinquaginta sex. Consule etiam *Valerium Maximum*, Lib. IV. cap. 7.

† Non sum tanto ego, inquit, ingenio quanto Themistocles fuit ut Oblivionis artem quam Memorix malim; gratiamque habeo Simonidi illi Cæio quem primum ferunt artem memorix protulisse. *Cic. de Orat. Lib. 2.*

|| Constat Artificiofa memoria locis & imaginibus, &c. *Cicero ad Herennium*, Lib. III. Edit. *Car. Steph.* p. 30.

Loca discunt quæ maxime spatiosa, multa varietate signata, domum forte magnam, & in multos diductam recessus. In ea quicquid notabile est animo diligenter affigitur, ut sine cunctatione ac mora partes ejus omnes cogitatio possit percurrere. —

— Tum quæ scripserunt, vel cogitatione complectuntur, & alio signo quo moneantur, notant. Quod esse vel ex re tota potest, ut de navigatione, militia: vel ex verbo aliquo. Nam etiam excidentes, unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur; sit autem signum navigationis, ut anchora; militiae, ut aliquid ex armis. Hæc itaque digerunt: primum sensum vel locum vestibulo quasi assignant, secundum atrio, tum impluvia circumeunt, nec cubiculis modo aut exedris, sed stratis etiam similibusque per ordinem committunt. Hæc facta, cum est repetenda memoria, incipiunt ab initio loca hæc recensere, & quod cuique crediderunt, reposcunt, & eorum imagine admonentur, &c. *Quint. Inst. Orat. Lib. XI.* Edit. *Gibf.* 551.

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presentation of the Things which you would remember) they have given us a very full and particular Account, as also of the Occasion which first gave Rise to it. What Improvements have been made of this Method by some modern Authors, or in what Manner, or with what Success others have set up to teach privately the Art of Memory, I am altogether ignorant. Having found my own Method sufficient for myself, I had no Inclination to look after any other. What Use it may be of to the Public must be left to Experience. The Novelty of it may perhaps recommend it to the Inquisitive and Curious; and I desire nothing more than that into whose Hands soever it may fall, he would not be prejudiced against it upon the Account of its *seeming Difficulty*, before he has made *Trial* of it, being inclined to think that to any one, who is at all acquainted with it, it will be found to be so far from being *really* difficult, that nothing can be more *easy*, or more obvious. The Representation of Numbers by Letters of the Alphabet hath been a Thing in Practice, more or less, almost in every Language. The only Thing wanting was to make that Representation further useful, by substituting Vowels as well as Consonants for the numerical Figures, in such Manner and Proportion, that any Number might be formed into a Word capable of being articulately pronounced, and consequently more perfectly remembered. Amongst the *Jews* indeed, of whose Alphabet the Vowels are no Part, it was a Practice, not only to abbreviate Sentences and Names of many Words, by putting together the Initial Letters of those Words, and making out of them an \* *Artificial Word* to express the whole;

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\* As *Rambam* for R-abbi M-oses B-en M-aimon; *Ralbag* for R-abbi L-evi B-en G-erson; *Maccabees*, from the Ab-

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but also to make use of *Natural Words*, to represent Numbers, when they could meet with such as happened to answer the Number they wanted to express. We have several Pieces of Ingenuity of this Kind in the Frontispieces of their Bibles, where they give us the *Year* of the Edition in some Word or Sentence of Scripture, the Letters of which according to their numerical Value make up the Date. † I have subjoined some of them for the Entertain-

breivation of the Words in the Standard of *Judas Maccabæus*, M-i C-amoka B-aelim J-ehovah, i. e. *who is like unto thee amongst the Gods, O Lord.* Vile Prileaux Connest. Part. II. Book 3. Of this Nature is what the Reader will meet with in the Beginning of the Geographical Part of this Method, page 48, &c.

† Sed non omittendum est, Judæos in librorum præcipue titulis, ad annum quo impressi sunt indigitandum, literas numerales alio atque quem tradimus ordine Collocare. Enimvero vocem unam vel plures, easque vel seorsim, vel in Sententia aliqua Biblica comprehensas excogitant, quarum literæ utut dispositæ numerum propositum valeant. Ex gr. In Bibliis sacris a Josepho Athia Amstelodami editis, tria occurrunt frontispicia, unum ad Pentateuchum, ad Prophetas alterum, tertium ad Hagiographa. Primum impressum dicitur **שנת לשני עט ספר מהיר לפק** Anno computi minoris *lingua mea est stylus scribæ prompti, Ps. xlv.* Ubi voces **עט ספר** ut virgulis superne notatæ annum indigitant quo Pentateuchus impressus fuit. Quotus autem fuit annus computi Judaici minoris statim inveniatur, si omnes vocum istarum literæ una cum numerico earum valore ita disponantur **ע 70 ט 9 ד 60 פ 40 ר 200. 419.** Ergo annus erat 419 juxta computum Judæorum minorem, de quo videlicet Chronologicas nostras Institutiones. Sic & Prophetæ impressi dicuntur **כשנת משה גי חויז לפק** Anno *Onus vallis visionis* computi minoris. *Is. xxii.* Ubi literæ **חויז משה גי** valent 420. Frontispicium autem ad **באעבע** Hagiographa impressum est Anno **כתובים אלהים כתובים** scripta Digito Dei, ubi primæ duæ literæ vocis **כתובים** annum eundem 420 significant.

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ment of the Learned Reader from Bishop *Beverge's Arithmetice Chronologica*. And indeed I am not certain whether I owe not to Observations of this Kind the first Hint of this Method, which I have carried so far, and which doubtless, like all other Inventions, is still capable of further Improvements.

What is added of the Miscellany Kind, is a small Part of what I had drawn up for my own Use, and shews how easily this Art may be applied to almost every Part of Learning. If upon the whole this Attempt shall be found to contribute to the more speedy Attainment of useful Knowledge, and to give Men of Reading, instead of an imperfect and confused Remembrance of what they read, a satisfactory Certainty and Exactness, as I cannot think the little Time I have spent upon it ill bestowed in Respect of my own Improvement, so I shall be glad that it proves of as much Benefit to others as I have found it to myself.

Nam  $\text{ת}$  valet 400, &  $\text{ב}$  20. Hunc etiam in modum Talmud Baileæ impressum dicitur **שנת פדות שלה לעמו** Anno redemptionem misit populo suo, Ps. cxi. Ubi literæ vocis **שלה** valent 338. Denique Seder Tephilloth Hispaniensis sive Judæorum Hispanorum liturgia ingeniosissime impressa dicitur **שנת הוואת** Hoc Anno, i. e. Anno 413, quem literæ **הוואת** indigitant. Lib. I. c. 6.

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## E R R A T A .

- Page 8, Line 27, instead of *Apépni* read *Abpépni*,  
 38, 33, for 54 read 547.  
 42, 30, for *Bef. Christ* read *A. D.*  
 43, 1, for *Bef. Christ* read *A. D.*  
 58, 22, for *Chocmo* read *Choczimo*.  
 64, 13, for *Agrik-eit* read *Agrek-oit*.  
 113, 3 in the Note, for *Troy* read *Aver-*  
*dupois*.

Some trivial Errors of the Press have been observed but are not particularized, as they seem only to be such as cannot mislead the Reader; for Instance, *King* for *King*, at Page 29, Line 27.

## MEMORIA TECHNICA.

## SECTION I.

**T**HE principal Part of this Method is briefly this: To remember any Thing in History, Chronology, Geography, &c. a Word is formed, the Beginning whereof being the first Syllable or Syllables of the Thing sought, does, by frequent Repetition, of Course draw after it the latter Part, which is so contrived as to give the Answer. Thus, in History, the Deluge happened in the Year before *Cbrist* two thousand three hundred forty-eight; this is signified by the Word *Deletok*: *Del* standing for *DELUGE*, and *etok* for 2348. In Astronomy, the Diameter of the Sun (*SOLIS* Diameter) is eight hundred twenty-two thousand one hundred and forty-eight *English* Miles; this is signified by *Soldi-ked-áfei*, *Soldi* standing for the Diameter of the Sun, *ked-áfei*, for 822,148; and so of the rest, as will be shewn more fully in the proper Place. How these Words come to signify these Things, or contribute to the remembering them, is now to be shewn.

The first Thing to be done is to learn exactly the following Series of Vowels and Consonants, which are to represent the numerical Figures, so as to be able, at Pleasure, to form a *Technical* Word, which shall stand for any Number, or to resolve a Word already formed into the Number which it stands for

<i>a</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>o</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>au</i>	<i>oi</i>	<i>ei</i>	<i>ou</i>	<i>y</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
<i>b</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>z</i>

Here *a* and *b* stand for 1, *e* and *d* for 2, *i* and *t* for 3, and so on.

B

These Letters are assigned arbitrarily to the respective Figures, and may very easily be remembered. The first five Vowels in order naturally represent 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The Diphthong *au*, being composed of *a* 1 and *u* 5, stands for 6; *oi* for 7, being composed of *o* 4 and *i* 3; *ou* for 9, being composed of *o* 4 and *u* 5. The Diphthong *ei* will easily be remembered for eight, being the Initials of the Word. In like Manner for the *Consonants*, where the Initials could conveniently be retained, they are made use of to signify the Number, as *t* for three, *f* for four, *s* for six, and *n* for nine. The rest were assigned without any particular Reason, unless that possibly *p* may be more easily remembered for 7 or *Septem*, *k* for 8 or *ὀκτώ*, *d* for 2 or *duo*, *b* for 1, as being the first Consonant, and *l* for 5, being the Roman Letter for 50, than any others that could have been put in their Places.

The Reasons here given, as trifling as they are, may contribute to make the Series more readily remembered; and if there was no Reason at all assigned, I believe it will be granted that the Representation of nine or ten numerical Figures by so many Letters of the Alphabet, can be no great Burthen to the Memory.

The Series therefore being perfectly learned, let the Reader proceed to exercise himself in the Formation and Resolution of Words in this Manner:

10	325	381	1921	1491	1012	536	7967
<i>ax</i>	<i>tel</i>	<i>teib</i>	<i>aneb</i>	<i>afua</i>	<i>bybe</i>	<i>uts</i>	<i>poufoi</i>
431	553	680	&c.				
<i>fib</i>	<i>lut</i>	<i>seiz</i>	&c.				

And as in Numeration of larger Sums, it is usual to point the Figures at their proper Periods of Thousands, Millions, Billions, &c. for the more easy Reading of them, as 172.102,795. one hundred seventy-two Millions, one hundred two thousand, seven hundred ninety-five; so, in forming a Word for a Number consisting of many Figures, the Syl-

lables may be so conveniently divided, as exactly to answer the End of Pointing. Thus in the Instance before us, which is the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth in *English Miles*: The *Technical Word* is *Dorbterboïd-axe-poul*; the Beginning of the Word *Dorbter*, standing for the Diameter of the Orbit of the Earth, (*D*-iameter *ORBITÆ TERRÆ*) and the remaining Part of it *boïd-axe-poul* for the Number 172.102,795.

*N. B.* Always remember that the Diphthongs are to be considered but as *one Letter*, or rather, as representing only *one Figure*. Note also, that *y* is to be pronounced as *w* for the more easily distinguishing it from *i*, as *fyd* = 602, pronounce *fwid*, *yp* = 307 pronounce *twip*.

The Reader will observe that the same Date or Number may be signified by different Words, according as Vowels or Consonants are made Choice of, to represent the Figures, or to begin the Words with, as,

325 *tel*, or *idu*, 154 *buf*, or *blo*, or *alf*, or *alo*.  
93.451 *ni-ola*, or *out-fub*, or *ni-fla*, or *out-olb*, &c.

This Variety gives great Room for Choice, in the Formation of Words, of such Terminations as by their *Uncommonness* are most likely to be remembered, or by any *accidental Relation* or *Allusion* they may have to the Thing sought. Thus the Year of the World in which *Aeneas* is supposed to have settled in *Italy* is 2824; but as this may be expressed either by *ekes* or *deiao*, I chuse rather to join *deido* to *Aeneas*, and make the *Technical Word* *Ænedeido* than *Ænekes*, for a Reason which I think is obvious. Thus King *John* began his Reign *A. D.* 199. (one Thousand being understood to be added, as I shall shew hereafter;) but as this may be expressed by *anou*, or *boun*, or *ann*, I make Choice of the last, for then it is but calling him *Jann* instead of *John*, and you have the Time almost in his Name. Thus *Inachus* King of *Argos* began his Reign in the Year before *Christ* 1856; with a very small Variation in the Spell-

ing, it is his Name *Inakus*. More Instances of this kind, see in the *Introduction*.

To go on with our Art; it is further to be observed, that *x* and *y* being made use of to represent the Cypher, where many Cyphers meet together, as in 1000, 1000000, &c. instead of a Repetition of *axyzyzy*, which could neither be easily pronounced nor remembered, *g* stands for Hundred, *tb* for Thousand, and *m* for Million. Thus *ag* will be 100, *ig* 300, *oug* 900, &c. *ath* 1000, *otb* 4000, *otbo* or *otbf* 4004, *peg* 7200, *dig* 2300, *latb* 51000, *am* 1000000, *azmotb* 10.004.000, *sumus* 65.000.056, *loum* 59.000.000, &c. The solid Content of the Earth (*TERRÆ MAGNITUDO*) is two Hundred sixty-four Thousand, eight Hundred fifty-six Millions of Cubick Miles; this is expressed by the Word *Ter-magnit-éso-klaum*; *Termagnit* standing for *Terræ Magnitudo*; *éso-klaum* for 264,856.000,000 the Number of Cubick Miles.

It will be sometimes also of use to be able to set down a Fraction, which may be done in the following Manner: Let *r* be the Separatrix between the Numerator and the Denominator, the first coming *before*, the other *after* it; as *iro*  $\frac{3}{4}$  *urp*  $\frac{5}{7}$  *pourag*  $\frac{29}{100}$  or ,79 *north*  $\frac{91}{100}$  or ,91 &c. Where the Numerator is 1, or Unit, it need not be expressed, but begin the Fraction with *r*, as  $\frac{1}{2}$  *re*,  $\frac{1}{3}$  *ri*,  $\frac{1}{4}$  *ro*, &c. So in Decimals, ,01 or  $\frac{1}{100}$  *rag* ,001 or  $\frac{1}{1000}$  *ratb*.

Thus I have given the Reader a general View of what is the principal Part of this Method. I shall now proceed to shew how I have applied it to History, Geography, Astronomy, and other Parts of useful Learning; and having explained a Line or two in each, leave the rest to his own Industry and Sagacity.

SECTION

## SECTION II.

*The Application of this Art to Chronology and History.*

THE Ages of the World before our Saviour's Time are by Chronologers generally divided into Six: The first, from the Creation to the Deluge; the Second, from the Deluge to the Call of Abraham, &c. according to the following Periods:

	Bef. Christ.
1. The Creation of the World	4004
2. The universal DELuge	2348
3. The Call of ABRAHAM	1921
4. EXodus, or the Departure of the <i>Israelites</i> } from <i>Egypt</i>	1491
5. The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i>	1012
6. CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity } The Birth of <i>Christ</i> .	536

All this is expressed in one Line belonging to TAB. I. as follows:

*Crotbf Deletok Abaneb Exafna Tembybe Cyruts.*

Cr denotes the Creation, *otbf* 4004, Del the Deluge, Ab the Calling of Abraham, Ex Exodus, Tem the Temple, and Cyr Cyrus. The Technical Endings of each represent the respective Year according to the Rules already laid down.

I shall explain two Lines more.

*Nicfilcon áritel, Codathé-mateib, Ephcethe-nésfib.*  
*Chállemar-eudíola, Covijúst-Olut, C-ágcopo-monseix.*

These two Lines are a short History of the first Six General Councils; and every Syllable has its distinct Signification. The *first* represents the Place where it was held; the *second* shews who was Pope at that Time; the *third* under what Emperor; the *fourth* against what Heretick; the *fifth*, in what Year of our Lord. Thus the first Word is *Nicfilcon áritel*:



Nic denotes the Council of Nice, fil Pope SILVester, con the Emperor Constantine, ari the Heretick ARIUS, tel the Year 325. The second Word is Codathé-mateib; Co denotes the Council of Constantinople, da Pope Damasus, the the Emperor THEODOFUS, ma the MACEDONIANS, teib 381. The third is Ephcethe-nesfib; Eph the Council of EPHEsus, ce Pope CELESTINE, the the Emperor THEODOFUS, junior, nes the NESTORIANS, fib the Year 431. The fourth is Chállemar-eudíola; Chal the Council of CHALCEDON, le Pope LEO, mar the Emperor MARCIAN, eudi the Errors of EUTYCHES and DIOSCORUS, ola the Year 451. The fifth is Covijúst-Olut; Co stands for CONSTANTINOPLE, vi Pope VIGILIUS, just the Emperor JUSTINIAN, O the Errors of ORIGEN, lut the Year 553. The sixth is C-ágcopo-monseiz; C stands again for Constantinople, ag for Pope AGATHO, copo the Emperor CONSTANTINE POGONATUS, mon the MONOTHELITES, seiz the Year 680.

By this Specimen the Reader will be able to judge what he is to expect from the following Essay, and what it will cost him to make himself Master of it. I would by no Means have him discouraged at the Difficulty which, at first View, he may apprehend there is, in charging his Memory with so many harsh and barbarous Lines. For though they may appear to be so to a Person unacquainted with them, and as such difficult to be remembered; yet when frequent Repetition has made them familiar, what can be more easy than to supply the remaining Part of a Word, which you are prompted with the Beginning of? As, for Instance, to complete Cr—Del—Ab—Ex—Tem—Cyr—with their Technical Endings, and make them up into the following Line already explained,

*Crotbf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.*

I have only further to desire the Reader to take Notice, that for his greater Ease, that Part of the Memorial Words, which represents the Numbers or

Dates, is distinguished by *Italick* Characters; that Part, which is *Roman*, answers to the small Capitals in the Tables.

T A B L E I.

*General Epochas and Æras Ecclesiastical and Civil.*

	B: f. Christ.
The Creation of the World [ <i>Crothf</i> ]	4004
The universal DELUGE [ <i>Déletok</i> ]	2348
The Call of ABRAHAM [ <i>Abaneb</i> ]	1921
EXodus of the <i>Israelites</i> [ <i>Exáfna</i> ]	1491
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's Temple</i> [ <i>Témbybe</i> ]	1012
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity [ <i>Cyruts</i> ]	536
The Birth of <i>Christ</i>	
The Destruction of TROY [ <i>Tróyabeit</i> ]	1183
The First OLYMPIAD [ <i>Olympois</i> ]	776
The Building of ROME [ <i>Rompus</i> ]	753
Æra of NABONASAR [ <i>Ærnabonáspos</i> ]	747
The PHILIPPICK Æra, or the Death of <i>Alexander</i> [ <i>Phílido</i> ]	} 324
The Æra of CONTRACTS, or of the <i>Seleucida</i> , called in the Book of <i>Maccabees</i> the Æra of the Kingdom of the <i>Greeks</i> [ <i>Contractad</i> ]	} 312
A. D.	
The DIOCLESIAN Æra, or the Æra of Martyrs [ <i>Diocléseko</i> ]	} 284
The Æra of the <i>Hegira</i> , or Flight of MAHOMET [ <i>Máhomaud</i> ]	} 622
The Æra of Yezdegird, or the <i>Persian Æra</i> [ <i>Yézfíd</i> ]	} 632

3. *The Memorial Lines.*

*Crothf Déletok Abaneb Exáfna Témbybe Cyruts.*  
*Tróyabeit Olympois Rompus & Ærnabonáspos.*  
*Phílido Contractad + Diocléseko Máhomaud Yézfíd.*

**T**HOUGH I have no where (except in the Ages of the Patriarchs before *Abraham*) made use of any other *Æra* than that of the Years before and after *Christ*, because, those being known, it is easy to find the correspondent Year of any other *Æra*, according to the common Rules laid down in Books of Chronology, which I shall suppose the Reader to be acquainted with; yet in the more eminent Epochs, that he may be able, at first Glance, to have a Notion of the Time of any Thing or Person which he may meet with in Authors, making use of the *Julian* Period, and the *Æra* of the Creation of the World, I have also added them in the following Table.

TABLE II.

	<i>Jul. Period.</i>	<i>An. M.</i>
The CREATION of the World	710	1
The universal DELUGE	2366	1656
The Call of ABRAHAM	2793	2083
EXODUS of the <i>Israelites</i>	3223	2513
The Foundation of <i>Solomon's</i> TEMPLE	3702	2992
CYRUS, or the End of the Captivity	4178	3468
The Destruction of TROY	3531	2821
The First OLYMPIAD	3938	3228
The Building of ROME	3961	3251
The Birth of CHRIST	4714	4004

## The Memorial Lines.

Créppax Delpêtsau Démasus Abmeski Apépni.  
 Expidet Exmélat Tempipze Temménne Cymúntosk.  
 Cyrpoboik Troypíla Trómekeb Olympinik Olmatéek.  
 Rompinsa Rómmidub Chrismúndotbs (Chrisperisoibos) 4714.

## EXPLANATION.

The first Syllable points out the Epocha as before; the Addition of *p* or *peri* denotes that it is the Year of the *Julian* Period. The Addition of *m* or *mund*, that it is the Year of the World.

\* If *J. P.* < 4714, then 4714 - *J. P.* = year B. C.  
 if *J. P.* > 4714, then *J. P.* - 4714 = year A. D.

T A B L E III.

*Chronological and Historical Miscellanies before Christ.*

	Bef. Christ.
Building of the Tower of BABEL [ <i>Bábedit</i> ]	2233
MIZRAIM settles in <i>Egypt</i> [ <i>Mizdakk</i> ]	2188
DESTRUCTION of SODOM and <i>Gomorrab</i> [ <i>Sódakoup</i> ]	1897
DEATH of JOSEPH [ <i>Joséphafil</i> ]	1635
ANNUS Sabbaticus, or the first Sabbatical Year } [ <i>AnSafff</i> ]	1444
SAUL first King of <i>Israel</i> [ <i>Sauláznu</i> ]	1095
JEROBOAM, or the Defection of the Ten } Tribes [ <i>Jéronoil</i> ]	975
SALMANESER King of <i>Affyria</i> takes <i>Samaria</i> , } and extinguishes the Kingdom of <i>Israel</i> , } [ <i>Salmpeb</i> ]	721
HOLOFERNES invadeth <i>Judæa</i> , and is slain by } <i>Judith</i> [ <i>Holoféflu</i> ]	655
NINEVEH destroyed by the <i>Medes</i> and <i>Baby-</i> } <i>lonians</i> [ <i>Ninevsad</i> ]	612
JEHOIAKIM taken Prisoner by <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> , } from whence began the 70 Years Cap- } tivity of the <i>Jews</i> [ <i>Jehoíafys</i> ]	606
ZEDEKIAH sent in Chains to <i>Babylon</i> , and <i>Je-</i> } <i>rusalem</i> utterly destroyed by <i>Nebuzaradan</i> , } Captain of the Guard to <i>Nebuchadnezzar</i> ; } the End of the Kingdom of <i>Judab</i> [ <i>Zedleik</i> ]	588
[N. B. The Kingdom of } <i>Israel</i> [ <i>Israél</i> ] } The Kingdom of } <i>JUDAH</i> [ <i>Judea</i> ]	} lasted } } 254 } } Years. } } 468 }
THE <i>BABYLONIANS</i> having revolted from <i>DA-</i> } <i>rius Hystaspes</i> , are besieged by him, and } <i>Babylon</i> taken, after a Siege of 20 Months, by } the Stratagem of <i>Zopyrus</i> [ <i>Babdárhylas</i> ]	516
SARDIS burnt by the <i>Athenians</i> ; in Confede- } racy with the <i>Ionians</i> , which gave the first } Rise to the <i>Persian War</i> against the <i>Greeks</i> } [ <i>Sardug</i> ]	500

	Bef. Christ.
ZOROASTRES appears at the <i>Perſian</i> Court [Zoroafne]	492
ESTHER made Concubine to <i>Abafuerus</i> [Eſthofa]	461
The Feaſt of PURIM inſtituted in Memory of the Deſeat of <i>Haman's</i> Plot for the Deſtruc- tion of the <i>Jews</i> [Purolt]	453
EZRA ſent to be Governour of <i>Judæa</i> [Ezrolk]	458
NEHEMIAH ſent Governour to <i>Judæa</i> , rebuilds the Walls of <i>Jeruſalem</i> [Nehemiſſu]	445
The Temple on Mount GERIZIM began to be built by <i>Manaſſeb</i> [Gerizózei]	408
The Tranſlation of the SEPTUAGINT [Septepoi]	277
Judas Maccabæus [Jumaſ]	166

#### 4 The Memorial Lines.

Bábedit & Mizdákk Sódakoup Joſéphafil Anſaff.  
 Sauláznu Jéronoil Salmpeb. Holoféſſu Ninivſad.  
 Jehoiaſſys Zedlaik. [duravit Iſrelo, Judofk.]  
 Bábdárhylas Sardug Zoroafne. Eſthofa Purolt.  
 Ezrolk Nehemiſſu Gerizózei Septepoi Jumaſ.

### TABLE IV.

#### Chronological and Historical Miscellanies after Christ.

	After Christ.
Diſperſio JUDÆORUM, or the Deſtruction of <i>Jeruſalem</i> by <i>Titus</i> [Diſ-judpa]	71
LUCIUS of <i>Britain</i> , the firſt Chriſtian King [Lúciſup]	157
ZENOBIA Queen of <i>Palmira</i> led in Triumph to <i>Rome</i> by <i>Aurelian</i> [Zenobdoid]	272
ECCLESIAE PAX, or the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſ- tianity by <i>Conſtantine</i> [Eccleſi-paxtad]	312
St. ALBAN the <i>Britiſh</i> Protomartyr [Albantys]	303
CLOVIS the firſt Chriſtian King of <i>France</i> [Clóvcka]	481
LINGUA LATINA, or the Latin Tongue ceases to be vulgarly ſpoken in <i>Italy</i> [Ling-laticip]	587

	Aft. Christ.
AUGUSTINE the Monk, sent by <i>Gregory the Great</i> } from <i>Rome</i> , converts <i>ETHELBERT King of</i> } <i>Kent</i> [ <i>Aug-ethelúnau</i> ]	596
CHARLEMAGNE declared Emperor of the West } [ <i>Charlmeig</i> ]	800
THE CROISADE, or Holy War [ <i>Croisáznu</i> ]	1095
HYBERNIA, or the Conquest of <i>Ireland</i> [ <i>Hybaboid</i> ]	1172
OTTOMAN the Founder of the present <i>Turkish</i> } Empire [ <i>Ottadoup</i> ]	1297
THE MARINER'S COMPASS found out [ <i>Compatze</i> ]	1302
THE PAPAL SEAT remov'd to <i>AVIGNON</i> [ <i>Pap-avatyl</i> ]	1305
WALTER LOLLARD with many of his Followers } burnt in <i>Austria</i> , for opposing the <i>Romish</i> } Superstitions [ <i>Lolatub</i> ]	1351
GUNPOWDER invented in <i>Germany</i> by a Monk } [ <i>Gunpátso</i> ]	1344
TAMERLANE the <i>Tartar</i> overcomes <i>BAJAZET</i> } the <i>Turk</i> , and puts him, in an Iron Cage. } (The Great Mogul is descended from him.) } [ <i>Tambajátoun Mog.</i> ]	1399
SCANDERBERG Prince of <i>Epirus</i> famous for his } Victories over the <i>Turks</i> [ <i>Scanderbofi</i> ]	1443
THE INVENTION OF PRINTING [ <i>Prinafon</i> ]	1449
CONSTANTINOPLE taken by the <i>Turks</i> , and an } End put to that Empire [ <i>Constantinobóli</i> ]	1453
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a Native of <i>Genoa</i> , } discovers <i>Cuba</i> and <i>Hispaniola</i> [ <i>Columbont</i> ]	1493
N. B. The Southern Continent of <i>America</i> was discovered about four Years after, by <i>Americus Vesputius</i> , from whom it took its Name.	

*J. The Memorial Lines.*

Dis-judpa Lúci-bup Zenobdoid Ecclesi-paxsad.  
 Albantyl Clóvoka Ling-latleip Aug-ethelúnau.  
 Charlmeig Croisáznu Hybaboid Ottadoup Compatze.  
 Pap-avatyl Lolatub Gunpátso Tambajátoun [*Mog.*],  
 Scanderbofi Prinafon Constantinobóli Columbont.

## TABLE V.

*The Regal Table of England since the Conquest, and some of the most remarkable Princes before it.*

	Ref. Christ.
CASIBELAUNUS chosen chief Commander by the Britains against the Invasion of Julius Cæsar [Casibelud]	} 52
Queen BOADICEA, the British Heroine, being abused by the Romans, raises an Army and kills 7000 [Bóadaup]	} 67
VORTIGERN invited the Saxons to the Assistance of the Britains against the Scots and Picts [Vortigof]	} 446
HENGIST the Saxon, erected the Kingdom of Kent, the first of the Heptarchy [Hengful]	} 455
King ARTHUR famous for his powerful Resistance and Victories over the Saxons [Arthlaf]	} 514
EGBERT who reduced the Heptarchy, and was first crowned sole Monarch of England [Egbekek]	} 828
ALFRED, who founded the University of Oxford [Alfrékpe]	} 872
CANUTE the Dane [Canbau]	1016
Edward the CONFESSOR [Confésse]	1042
WILLIAM the CONQ. [Wil-consau]	OÆ. 14. 1066
William RUFUS [Rufkoi]	Sept. 9. 1087
HENRY I. [Henrag]	Aug. 2. 1100
STEPHEN [Stephbil]	Dec. 2. 1135
HENRY the SECOND [Hensécbus]	OÆ. 25. 1154
Richard I. [Ricbein]	July 6. 1189
John [Jann]	April 6. 1199
HENRY the THIRD [Hethdas]	OÆ. 19. 1216
Edward I. [Eddoid]	Nov. 16. 1272
EDVARDUS SECUNDUS [Edsetyp]	July 7. 1307
EDVARDUS TERTIUS [Edtertes]	Jan. 25. 1326

Richardus secundus [Risetóip]	June 21. 1377
Henry the fourth [Hefotoun]	Sept. 20. 1399
Henry the fifth [Hefíád]	Mar. 20. 1412
Henry the sixth [Hénífed]	Aug. 31. 1422
Edvardus quartus [Edquarfauz]	Mar. 4. 1460
Edward the fifth	} [Efi-Rokt] }
Richard III.	
Henricus septimus [Hénfepfeil]	Aug. 22. 1485
Henricus octavus [Henoclyn]	April 22. 1509
Edvardus sextus [Edfexlos]	Jan. 28. 1546
MARY [Marylut]	July 6. 1553
Elisabeth [Elsluk]	Nov. 17. 1558
JAMES I. [Jamfyd]	March 24. 1602
Carolus primus [Caroprimsel]	March 27. 1625
Carolus secundus [Carfecfok]	Jan. 30. 1648
JAMES II. [Jamfeif]	Feb. 6. 1684
William and Mary [Wilfeik]	Feb. 13. 1688
Anne [Anpyb]	March 8. 1701
George I. [Gööbo]	Aug. 1. 1714
George II. [Gööfecdbi]	June 11. 1727
George III. [Gööthpauz]	Oct. 25. 1760

*The Memorial Lines.*

Caſibelud Bóadaup Vortigfos Hengful & Arthlaf.  
Egbekek Alfréke Canbau Conféſe.

Wil-conſau Rufkoi Henrag. ———

Stephbil & Hénfécbuf Ricbein Jann Hethdas & Eddoid.

Edſetyp Edtertes Riſetoíp Hefotoun Hefíádque:

Hénífed Edquarfauz Efi-Rokt Hénfepfeil Henoclyn.

Edfexlos Marylut Elsluk Jamfyd Caroprimsel,

Carfecfok Jamfeif Wilfeik Anpyb Gööbo — doi — pauz.

N. B. After *Canute* inclusive, One Thousand is to be added to each: It was thought unnecessary to expreſs it, it being a Thing in which it is impossible that any one ſhould miſtake.

If it be deſired to remember in what Month, and Day of the Month, each King began his Reign, it may be done by the following Lines:



Wil-tl6-sou-fat Steph-de Jam-chef-fau Ri-ls-jeb-ed  
 El-nap  
 Hen-gé-tel-an sez-chez gib-ged-ped Geor-ga-jab  
 An-chei  
 Car-chep-rizMa-ls Jo-psEd-nás-loi rél-cho pou-rekque.

## EXPLANATION.

The *Italick* Letters represent the Day of the Month; the Letter immediately preceding represents the Month itself, r standing for January, f for February, ch for March, p for April, m for May, j for June, l for July, g for August, s for September, t for October, n for November, and d for December.

Thus Steph-de, Steph King Stephen, de Dec. 2. El-nap El Elizabeth, nap Nov. 17. In Words of three or more Syllables, the first Syllable stands for all the Kings of the same Name, and the following Syllables in order answer to the first, second, third, &c. of that Name. So Jam-chef-fau; Jam denotes James I. & II. chef (viz. March 24.) belongs to James I. and fau (viz. Feb. 6.) to James II. So Ri-ls-jeb-ed; Ri denotes all the Richards, ls (viz. July 6.) belongs to Richard I. jeb (viz. June 21.) to Richard II. and ed (viz. 22. of the same Month) to Richard III.

If this be thought either too difficult, or too minute, the Reader may pass it over.

## TABLE VI.

*Chronological Miscellanies since the Conquest.*

	Aft. Christ.
Jerusalem regained from the <i>Turks</i> and Godfrey of <i>Bulloigne</i> made King of it [God-bulnou]	1099
The <i>INQUISITION</i> first erected against the <i>Albigenses</i> [Inquidod]	1222
The Confirmation of <i>Magna CHARTA</i> by King Henry III. [Charteel]	1225

Wat TYLER's Rebellion suppress'd [Tylika]	1381
Jack CADE's Rebellion suppress'd [Cadesfy]	1450
MARTIN LUTHER begins to preach in Germany against Indulgences, and other Errors of the Church of Rome [Mar-luthlap]	} 1517
The Name of PROTESTANTS first began on Occasion of the Protestation the Lutherans made against a Decree of the Chamber of Spire against them [Protalen]	
The SMALCALDAN League, or Agreement made between the Protestants of Germany for their mutual Defence at Smalcald [Smalcallox]	} 1540
The Council of TRENT began DEC. 13. [Tren-decat-alfu]	
The MASSACRE of PROTESTANTS at PARIS [Mas-paraloid]	} 1572
The UNITED provinces, under the Protection of William, Prince of Orange, throw off the Spanish Yoke [Un-ploin]	
The SPANISH INVASION [Sp-invukk]	1588.
The GUNPOWDER TREASON [Powdjsyl]	1605.
The famous Rebellion at Naples, on Occasion of the grievous Excises, headed by MASANIELLO [Masanielsop]	} 1647
Oliver CROMWELL usurps the Government of England under the Name of Protector [Cromfsi]	
The Island JAMAICA in America taken by the English [Jamaicaull]	} 1655
CROMWELLI MORS [Crom-morsuk]	
GIBRALTAR taken by the English [Gibrapxo]	1704

*The Memorial Lines.*

God-bulnou Charteel Inquided Tylika Cadesfy.  
 Mar-luthlap Protalen Smalcallox Tren-decat-alfu.  
 Mas-paraloid Un-ploin Sp-invukk Powdjsyl Masanielsop.  
 Cromfsi Jamaicaull Crom-morsuk capta Gibrapxo.

N. B A Thousand is to be added as above, where it is not expressed.

## TABLE VII.

*The PATRIARCHS before and after the  
FLOOD.*

	Anno Mund.	Age.
ADAM [Adnix]	1	930
SETH [Setháty-nad]	130	912
ENOS [Endil-nyl]	235	905
CAINAN [Caitel-nax]	325	910
MAHALALEEL [Mahalatoul-koul]	395	895
JARED [Jarófy-naud]	460	962
ENOCH [Enchéd-isu]	622	365
METHUSELÁH [Methuseíp-naun]	687	969
LAMECH [Lakoif-poip]	874	777
NOAH [Noachazus-nuz]	1056	950
SHEM [Shembulk-aug]	1558	600
ARPHAXAD [Araistéi-fik]	1658	438
SALAH [Salasout-ott]	1693	433
HEBER [Hebaped-ófo]	1722	464
PELEG [Pelapúp-etou]	1757	239
REU [Reuapeíp-din]	1787	239
SERUG [Serakán-dix]	1819	230
NAHOR [Nahorakón-bok]	1849	148
TERAH [Terakoík-dyl]	1878	205
ABRAHAM [Abezyk-boil]	2008	175
ISAAC [Isebyk-beíz]	2108	180
JACOB [Jacobebauk-bop]	2168	147

*The Memorial Lines.*

Adnix Setháty-nad —————

————— Endil-nyl Caitel-nax Mahalatoul-koul.

Jarófy-naud —————

Enchéd-isu Methuseíp-naun Lakoif-poip Noachazus-nuz.

Shembulk-aug Araistéi-fik Salasout-ott Hebaped-ófo.

Pelapúp-etou Reuapeíp-din Serakán-dix Nahorakón-bok.

Terakoík-dyl Abezyk-boil Isebyk-beíz Jacobebauk-bop.

## TABLE VIII.

The PATRIARCHS, &c. according to their  
Years before Christ.

	Bef. Christ.
SETH [Séthikoif]	Born 3874
ENOS s. [Enósipaun]	3769
CAINAN s. [Caitpou]	3679
MAHALALEEL s. [Mahalatſyn]	3609
JARED s. [Jarilof]	3544
ENOCH s. [Enchtike]	3382
METHUSELAH s. [Methusitap]	3317
LAMECH s. [Lamibiz]	3130
NOAH s. [Noenok]	2948
SHEM s. [Sheffs]	2446
ARPHAXAD s. [Arphetos]	2346
SALAH s. [Saldibb]	2311
HEBER s. [Hébdeka]	2281
PELEG s. [Pelegedop]	2247
REU s. [Réuedap]	2217
SERUG s. [Serúgdaku]	2185
NAHOR s. [Nahrdall]	2155
TERAH s. [Terebes]	2126
ABRAHAM s. [Abrámanous]	1996
Isaac s. [Ifakous]	1896
Jacób s. [Jakip]	1837
LEVI s. [Levapus]	1756

The Reader is desired to take Notice, that in this and the following Tables, (where it could be done consistently with the intended Brevity) the Relation which every Person bore to him who immediately goes before, is signified by a single Letter; s standing for Son or Sister, b for Brother, n for Nephew or Niece, u for Uncle, g for Grandson, m for Mother. So the s after ENOS shews that he was the Son of Seth, and so on.

The

## The Memorial Lines.

Séthikoif ———

Enósiþaun Caitþou Mahalaþsyn Jariloþ Enchríke.  
 Methusitap Lamibiz Noenok Sheffs Arphetos Saþdibb.  
 Héþdeka Pelégedop Réuedap Serúgdaku Nahrðall.  
 Terebes Abrámanous Isakous Jakíp Levapursque.

## TABLE IX.

The Judges of Israel from the Death of  
Moses to Samuel.

	Bef. Christ.
Moses moritur [Mof-mola]	1451
JOSHUA [Jóshfol]	1445
• OTHONIEL [Othózu]	1405
EHUD [Ehutel]	1325
DEBORAH [Debodeil]	1285
GIDEON [Gidol]	1245
ABIMELECH [Abmets]	1236
• THOLA [Thlett]	1233
JAIR [Jaídaz]	1210
JEPHTA [Jephtakk]	1188
IBZAN [Ibzáke]	1182
ELON [Eloboil]	1175
ABDON [Abdonaso]	1164
• ELI [Elíþup]	1157
• SAMUEL [Sambap]	1117

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## The Memorial Lines.

Mof-mola Jóshfol Othózu Ehutel Debodeil Gíðol  
 Abmets.

Thlett Jaídaz Jephtakk Ibzáke Eloboil & Elíþup.

Abdonaso Sambap ———

N. B. One Thousand is to be added. The Dates affixed to the Judges before *Abimelech* are supposed to relate not to the Beginning of their presiding over *Israel*, but to the End of the *Rest* given by *Moses*.  
*Vide* the Preface to *Petavii Rationarium*.

TABLE X.

*Kings of all ISRAEL.*

	Bef. Christ.
SAUL [Saulaznu]	1095
DAVID [Davazul]	1055
SOLOMON s. [Solomázal]	1015

*The Defection of the X Tribes 975.*

*Kings of JUDAH.*

	Bef. Christ.
REHOBAM s. [Rehonoil]	975
ABIJAM s. [Abínup]	957
ASA s. [Afanul]	955
JEHOSEPHAT s. [--hcfaphanbo]	914
JEHORAM s. [--horkein]	889
AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikku]	885
ATHALIAH m. [Athlikko]	884
JEHOASH g. [--hoashkoik]	878
AMAZIAH s. [Amazkin]	839
UZZIAH or AZARIAH s. [Uz-azarikby]	810
JOTHAM s. [Jothpak]	758
AHAZ s. [Aházpod]	742
HEZEKIAH s. [Hezepep]	727
MANASSEH s. [Manšout]	693
AMON s. [Amónšor]	643
JOSIAH s. [Jofiašox]	640
JEHOIAKIM s. [--hoiakimšyn]	609
JEHOIAKIN s. [--hoiakaug]	600
ZEDEKIAH ũ. [Zedekilnei]	598

*Kings of ISRAEL.*

	Bef. Christ.
JEROBOAM Son of Nebat [Je-robnoi]	975
N-adab s. [Nnuf]	954
BAASHA [Baanut]	953

Elah s. [Elniz]	930
ZIMRI, TIBNI and Omri [Zim- tibnen]	929
Omri alone [Omnel]	925
AHAB s. [Ahábnak]	918
{ AHAZIAH s. [Ahazikoup]	897
{ JORAM b. [Jorknau]	896
{ JEHU Jehukko	884
{ JEHOAHAZ s. [Jehoahaklau]	856
{ JEHOASH s. [--hoashkin]	839
{ JEROBOAM II. s. [Jerofekdu]	825
ZACHARIAH s. [Zacharappt]	773
SHALLUM Son of Jabeſb [Shal- luppe]	772
• MENAHEM s. of Gadi [Menappe]	772
{ PEKARIAH s [Pekaiſa]	761
{ PEKAH [Pekapun]	759
{ HOSEA s. of Elah [Hoſpiz]	730

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## The Memorial Lines.

Saulaxnu Davaxul Solomázal Reho-jerobnoil.  
 Abínup Aſanul, --hofaphanbo, --horkein Ahazikku.  
 Athlikko --hoaashkoik Amazkin Uz-azrikby.  
 Jothpuk & Aházpod Hezepep Manſout & Amónſot.  
 Joſiaſoz --hoiakimſyn --hoiakaug Zedekilnei.  
 Nnuf Baanut Elniz Zim-tibnen Omnel Ahabnak.  
 Ahazikoup Jorknau Jehukko Jehoahaklau.  
 --hoashkin Jerofekdu Zacharappt Shalluppe Menappe.  
 Pekaipſa Pekapun Hoſpiz. —————

N. B. The Break before ſome of the Words denotes that Je is wanting, as --hofaphanbo for Jeho-  
 faphanbo, --horkein for Jehorkein, &c.

## TABLE XI.

## 10

## The PROPHEETS.

	Bef. Chriſt.
JONAS prophesied againſt Nineveh [Jonkze]	802
JOEL prophesied [Joelig]	800

Bef. Christ.

Amos prophesied against King <i>Jeroboam</i> [ <i>Ampeip</i> ]	787
Hosea prophesies against <i>Israel</i> [ <i>Hosepku</i> ]	785
Isaiah began to prophesy [ <i>Isqaux</i> ]	760
NAHUM prophesies against <i>Nineveh</i> [ <i>Náhupuk</i> ]	758
Micah prophesies against <i>Judah</i> and <i>Jerusalem</i> } [ <i>Micput</i> ]	753
JEREMIAH began to prophesy [ <i>Jersta</i> ]	631
ZEPHANIAH prophesied [ <i>Zephautz</i> ]	630
HABAKUK prophesied [ <i>Habafyn</i> ]	609
EZEKIEL in Captivity had his first Vision [ <i>Ezeloul</i> ]	595
OBADIAH prophesies against the <i>Edomites</i> [ <i>O-</i> } <i>badilkoi</i> ]	587
Daniel had his Vision of the four Empires [ <i>Dull</i> ]	555
HAGGAI prophesied [ <i>Haglez</i> ]	520
ZACHARIAH prophesied [ <i>Zecharúdz</i> ]	520
MALACHI writes his Book, which was the } End of Vision and Prophecy [ <i>Malachinp</i> ]	397

10 *The Memorial Lines.*

*Jonkzé Jozig Ampeip Hosepku Náhupuk Isqaux.*  
*Micput Jersta Zephautz Habafyn Ezeloul Obadilkoi.*  
*Dull Haglez Zecharúdz Malachinp ———*

TABLE XII.

*Kings of Assyria after the Dissolution of the  
 ancient Assyrian Empire upon the Death of  
 Sardanapalus. .. (Times of beginning to reign*

ARBACES [ <i>Arbapop</i> ]	747
SALMANESER s. [ <i>Salmpek</i> ]	728
SENNACHERIB s. [ <i>Sennachoibo</i> ]	714
ESARHADDON third s. [ <i>Efarhadopzau</i> ]	706

*Kings of BABYLON.*

(BELESIS [ <i>Belespop</i> ]	747
(NADIUS [ <i>Nadpis</i> ]	734



	Bef. Christ.
CHINZIRUS	
POrus	
JUGÆUS	
Mardok EMPADUS [Empea]	721
ARKIANUS [Arkpyu]	709
BELIBUS [Belibupze]	702
APRONADIUS [Apronaunn]	699
REGIBILUS [Regibfui]	693
MESEFFIMORDACUS [Mesfoud]	692

After his Death followed an *Inter-regnum* of eight Years, of which *Efarhaddon* King of *Affyria* taking the Advantage seized *Babylon*, and adding it to his former Empire, thenceforth reigned over both for 13 Years.

*Kings of Affyria and Babylon jointly, the Royal Seat sometimes at Nineveh, and sometimes at Babylon.*

	Bef. Christ
Efarhaddon, called in <i>Ptolemy's</i> Canon ASSAR-Addinus [Assarfy]	680
SAOSDUCHINUS s. [Saösaup]	667
CHYNILADANUS [Chynföp]	647

*Chyniladanus* having made himself despicable to his People, *Nabopollasar*, General of his Army, set up for himself; and being a *Babylonian* by Birth, made use of his Interest there to seize that Part of the *Affyrian* Empire, and reigned King of *Babylon* 21 Years. And in the 14th Year of his Reign, having made an Affinity with *Astyages*, the eldest Son of *Cyaxares*, by the Marriage of his Son *Nebuchadnezzar* with *Amyitis* the Daughter of *Astyages*, entered into a Confederacy with him against the *Affyrians*; and thereon joining their Forces together they besieged *Nineveh*; and after having taken the Place, and slain *Saracus* the King (who was either the Successor of *Chyniladanus*, or he himself under another Name) to gratify the *Medes*, they utterly destroyed that great and antient

City, and from that Time *Babylon* became the sole Metropolis of the *Affyrian* Empire. Vide *Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 1.

Kings of *BABYLON*.

	Bef. Christ.
NABOPOLLASAR [Nabopolzel]	625
NEBUCHADNEZZAR s. [Nebfys]	606
EVILMERODOCH s. [Evillaub]	561
NERIGLISSAR b. in law [Neriglun]	559
* LABOROSARCHOD s.	
NABONADIUS s. of <i>Evil-</i> <i>merodoch</i> } [Nabolul] }	555
DARIUS the MEDE, i. e. <i>Cyaxares</i> , uncle of <i>Cyrus</i> , to whom <i>Cyrus</i> allowed the Title of all his Con- quests as long as he lived ( <i>Dar-</i> <i>medlik</i> ) }	538

By his taking of *Babylon* ended the *BABYLONISH* Empire, after it had continued 209 Years. (Reg-Babylexou)

The Memorial Lines.

Arbapop & Salmpek Sennachoibo Efarhadopzau.  
Belespop Nadpif Chi-Po-Jugpes Empea Arkpyn.  
Belibuzze Apronduunn Regibfui Mesfoud Affarfy.  
Saósfap Chinpop Nabopolzel Nebfys Evillaub.  
Neriglun Nabolul Darmedlik Reg-Babylexou.

TABLE XIII.

† Kings of EGYPT.

	Bef. Christ.
SABACON the <i>Æthiopian</i> [Sabacopdoi]	727
SEVECHUS s. [Sevpan]	719

\* For the Reason why *Laborosarchod* is not named in *Ptolemy's* Canon, see *Prideaux Connect.* Part I. Book 2.

† Of the ancient Kings of *Egypt*, from *Mizraim* or *Menes*, we have little else but the Names, or fabulous Accounts.

	Bef. Christ.
TIRHAKAH, last of the <i>Æthiopians</i> } [Tirhapyt]	705
Confederacy of the XII PRINCES } [Prin-bé-skei]	688
PSAMITICHUS [Pfamitpy]	670
NECUS s. [Necusfas]	616
PSAMMIS s. [Pfammaug]	600
APRIES s. [Aprunf]	594
AMASIS [Amaslaun]	569
PSAMMINITUS s. who was con- } quered by <i>Cambyfes</i> , son of <i>Cyrus</i> } [Pfaminitel]	525

*Kings of MEDIA after the Revolt of the  
Medes from Sennacherib.*

DEJOCES [Déjopxou]	709
PHRAORTES s. [Phraflau]	656
CYAXARES s. [Cyaxasif]	634
ASTYAGES s. [Astuno]	594
*CYAXARES II. [Cy-d-lun]	559

*Kings of PERSIA.*

CYRUS [Cyruts]	536
CAMBYSES s. [Cambylen]	529
†[OROPASTES MAGUS]	
DARIUS son of HYSTASPES [Dar- } hyitalda]	521
XERXES s. by <i>Atossa</i> , daughter of } <i>Cyrus</i> [Xerxoku]	485
ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS third s. } [Longfauf]	464

\* *Cyaxares* succeeded *Astyages* in the Civil Government, and *Cyrus*, Grandson of *Astyages* by his Daughter *Mandana*, in the military Government.

† Herodotus calls him *Smerdis*; Ctesias, *Spēdadates*; *Ætchylus*, *Mardus*; and in Scripture he is called *Artaxerxes*.

	Bef. Christ.	
XERXES II. s. slain by Sogdianus base br. slain by Ochus base br. commonly called	}	423
DARIUS NOTHUS [Dar-nothodi]		
ARFACES eldest s. commonly called	}	404
ARTAXERXES MNEMON [Mnoyf]		
OCHUS s. [Ochilk]		358
ARSES youngest s. [Arstip]		337
DARIUS CODOMANNUS, descended from Darius Nothus [Codomattu]	}	335

The Memorial Lines.

Sabacopdoi Sevpan Tārapyl Prin-bé-skei Pfamitšpy.  
Necusfas Pfammaug Aprunf Amasláun Pfaminitlek.  
Dejoprou Phrašlau Cyaxaxif Astuno Cy-d-lun.  
Cambylen [Oro-mag] Dar-hyštalda Xerxoku Long fauf.  
[Xerd-fog] Dar-nothodi Mnoyf Arstip Ochilk Co-  
domattu.

TABLE XIV.

The different Names of the same Persons in  
Scripture and in Profane Authors.

* ARBACES	Tiglath Pileser, 2 Kings xv. 29.	
† BELEFIS	}	BALADAN, Isa. xxxix. 1.
NABONASSAR		
MARDOK EMPADUS	}	MERODACH BALADAN, Isa. <i>ibid.</i>
ASSAR-ADDINUS		
	}	ESARHADDON, 2 Kings xix. 37. ASNAPPER, Ezra iv. 10.
† NABONADIUS		
CYAXARES		BELSHAZZAR, Dan. v. 28.
SABACON		DARIUS the mede, Dan. iii. 31. SO, 2 Kings xvii. 4.

\* Called also by *Castor*, *Ninus*, junior.

|| Also *Thilgamus* and *Thilgath Pileser*.

† Called also by *Nicolas Damascenus*, *Nanibrus*.

‡ Called also by *Berosus*, *Nabonnedus*; by *Megasthenes*, *Nabon-  
nidochus*; by *Herodotus*, *Labyntetus*; and by *Josephus*, *Nabonadius*.

NECHUS	Pharaoh NECHO, 2 Chr. 35. 20.
TARACHUS	TIRHAKAH, Isa. xxxvii. 9.
APRIES	Pharaoh HOPHRAH, Jer. xlii. 30.
DEJOCES	ARPHAXAD, Jud. i. 1.
* ARTAXERXES LONGIMANUS	} AHASUERUS, Esth. ii. 16.
SALMANESER	
SENNACHERIB	SARGON, Isa. xx. 1.
ASTYAGES	AHASUERUS, Dan. ix. 1.
SEVECHUS	SETHON, Herodot. 2.
SAOSDUCHINUS	† NABUCHODONOSOR, Jud. i.
CAMBYSES	AHASUERUS, Ezra iv. 6.
SMERDIS	ARTAXERXES, Ezra iv. 7.

*The Memorial Lines.*

Arb-tig Bel-bala-nab Nabonad-belsh Dar-m-cya Sab-fo.  
 Dej-arphax Apr-hoph Empad-balad Afs-efar-afnap.  
 Sen-farg Salm-ene-shalm Sev-feth Saos-nabu Smerd-art.  
 Art-long-ahas Cam-ahas ——— Afty-ahasque.

TABLE XV.

*Kings of EGYPT and SYRIA, after the  
 Death of ALEXANDER the Great.*

*Kings of EGYPT.*

	Bef. Christ.
Ptolemaus LAGUS or Soter [Lagtyo]	304
Ptol Philadelphus s. [Phadko]	284
Ptol. Evergetes s. [Eudcs]	246
PTOL. Philopator s. [Ptol-phceb]	221
PTOL. EPIPHANES s. [Ptol-epiphexo]	204

\* Archbishop Usher thinks that Darius Hystaspes was the K. Ahasuerus that married Esther; Scaliger, that Xerxes was.

† Nabuchodonosor was a Name among the Babylonians, commonly given to their Kings, as that of Pharaoh was among the Egyptians.

	Bef. Christ.
Ptol. PHILOMETOR s. [Phombeix]	180
Ptol. PHYSCON b. [Physcobfu]	145
Ptol. LATHYRUS s. [Lathyrade]	120-
ALEXANDER n. [Alexanky]	80
Ptol. AULETES bastard s. of <i>Latbyrus</i> [Aulaul]	65
CLEOPATRA d. [Cleopatla]	51

*Kings of SYRIA.*

	Bef. Christ.
SELEUCUS NICANOR Sél-nitad	312
ANTIOCHUS SOTER s. [Antí-sodoín]	279
ANTIOCHUS THEOS s. [A-the-daux]	260
SELEUCUS CALLINICUS s. [Sel-caldfu]	245
SELEUCUS CERAUNUS s. [Cerauneel]	225
ANTIOCHUS MAGNUS b. [Ant-magdee]	222
SELEUCUS PHILOPATOR s. [Sel-phaks]	186
ANTIOCHUS E-PIPHANES b. [An-Eboil]	175
ANTIOCHUS EUPATOR s. [Ant-eúpafo]	164
DEMETRIUS S-OTER s. of <i>Seleucus Philopator</i> } [Dem-Sáse]	162
ALEXANDER BALA [Al-balbuz]	150
DEMETRIUS NICATOR son of <i>Demetrius Soter</i> } [D-nicafu]	145
ANTIOCHUS SIDETES b. [Sidétbox]	140
DEMETRIUS NICATOR [D-nicaty]	130
ZEBINA [Zebbel]	125
ANTIOCHUS GRYPUS son of <i>Demet. Nicat.</i> } [Grypadi]	123
SELEUCUS s. [Seleucuns]	96
PHILIP b. [Philipne]	92
TIGRANES King of <i>Armenia</i> [Tigraneit]	83

*The Memorial Lines.*

Lagtyo Phadko Eudos Ptol-pheeb Ptol-epiphexo Phombeix.  
 Physcobfu Lathyrade Alexanky Aulaul Cleopatla.  
 Sél-nitad Antí-sodoín A-the-daux Sel-caldfu Cerauneel.  
 Ant-magdee Sel-phaks An-Eboil Ant-eúpafo Dem-Sáse.  
 Al-balbuz D-nicafu Sidétbox D-nicaty Zebbel.  
 Grypadi Seleucuns Philipne Tigraneit ———

## TABLE XVI.

JEWISH HIGH PRIESTS, &c. after the  
Return from the Captivity.

	Bef. Christ.
JESHUA son of <i>Jozadack</i> [ <i>Jeshúalis</i> ]	536
JOIAKIM s. [ <i>Joiakokt</i> ]	483
ELIASHIB s. [ <i>Elsholt</i> ]	453
JOIABAH s. [ <i>Joidoat</i> ]	413
* JOHANAN s. [ <i>Johanánipt</i> ]	373
JADdua [ <i>Jadutob</i> ]	341
ONIAS PRIM. s. [ <i>On-prímida</i> ]	321
SIMON the just s. [ <i>Sim-jig</i> ]	300
ELIAZAR b. [ <i>Eleádna</i> ]	291
MANASSEH son of <i>Jaddua</i> , and uncle of } <i>Simon the Just</i> [ <i>Manássep</i> ]	276
† ONIAS II. son of <i>Simon the Just</i> [ <i>On-ldux</i> ]	250
SIMON II. s. [ <i>Sim-secdap</i> ]	217
ONIAS tertius s. [ <i>On-tboul</i> ]	195
JASON b. [ <i>Jasboil</i> ]	175
MENELAUS b. [ <i>Menelápe</i> ]	172
On the Death of <i>Menelaus</i> . <i>Alcimus</i> was made High Priest by <i>Antiochus Eupator</i> . After him <i>Jonathan</i> br. of <i>Judas</i> was made High Priest by <i>Alexander Bala</i> .	
JUDAS MACCABÆUS (s. of <i>Mattathias</i> , descended from <i>Asmonæus</i> ) Captain of the Jews [ <i>Ju-máccabais</i> ]	166
JONATHAN b. [ <i>Jónabauz</i> ]	160
SIMON MACC. b. [ <i>Si-macbot</i> ]	143
HYRCANUS s. [ <i>Hyrcau</i> ]	135
K. ARISTOBULUS s. [ <i>K-Arbys</i> ]	106
Alex. JANNÆUS b. [ <i>Jannaxu</i> ]	105
ALEXANDRA w. [ <i>Alxándroik</i> ]	78

\* Called also *Jonathan*. *Nehem*.† He being an Infant at his Father's Death, *Eleazar* was made High Priest.

	Bef. Christ.
(ARISTOBULUS SECUNDUS younger s. K. [Aristób-secaun])	69
HYRCANUS SECUNDUS elder b. H. P. [Hyrca-secunsi]	63
ANTIGONUS younger son of <i>Aristobulus</i> [Antigonoz]	40
HEROD son of <i>Antipas</i> [Herodik]	38
ARCHELAUS [Archelt]	3

*The Memorial Lines.*

Jeshúalis Joiakokt Elsholt Joiadoat Johanánipt.  
 Jadutob On-primida Sim-jig Eleadna Manasseps.  
 On-sdux Sim-secdap On-tboul; Jasboil Menelaps.  
 Ju-máccabafs Jónabaux Si-macbot Hyrcan K-Arbys.  
 Jannazu Alxandroik Aristób-secaun Hyrca-secunsi.  
 Antigonoz Herodik Archelt.

TABLE XVII.

*Founders, &c. of Antient Monarchies.*

	Bef. Christ.
NINUS Founder of the <i>Affyrian</i> Monarchy [Ninexlou]	2959
SEMIRAMIS Wife of <i>Ninus</i> [Semanaul]	1965
SARDANAPALUS in whom ended the <i>Affyrian</i> Monarchy [Sardanpop or paup]	747 767
ÆGIALEUS, King of <i>Sicyon</i> [Ægialexkou]	2089
INACHUS, first King of <i>Argos</i> [Inakus]	1856
The OGYGIAN Flood under <i>Ogyges</i> Kng of <i>Attica</i> [Ogygapaus]	1766
PROMETHEUS, son of <i>Japetus</i> , brother of <i>Atlas</i> [Praskoi]	1687
CECROPS first King of <i>Athens</i> [Cecblus]	1556
SISYPHUS first King of <i>Corinth</i> [Sisyphálzo]	1504
TEUCER first King of <i>Troy</i> [Teucbuzd]	1502
CADMUS first King of <i>Thebes</i> [Cadmáfno]	1494
SATURN expelled <i>Crete</i> by his Son <i>Jupiter</i> , settles in <i>Italy</i> [Satatty]	1330



	Bef. Christ.
PERSEUS first King of <i>Mycene</i> [ <i>Pérsatas</i> ]	1313
HERCULES, Son of <i>Jupiter</i> by <i>Alcmena</i> [ <i>Herbdoif</i> ]	1274
The ARGONAUTICK Expedition [ <i>Argobdaup</i> ]	1267
OEDIPUS King of <i>Thebes</i> [ <i>Oédibefs</i> ]	1266
THESEUS Son of <i>Ægeus</i> [ <i>Thesbdif</i> ]	1234
*CODRUS the last King of <i>Athens</i> [ <i>Codrâxpa</i> ]	1071
CARANUS first King of <i>Macedon</i> [ <i>Cârankaf</i> ]	814
CANDAULES King of <i>Lydia</i> [ <i>Candauptr</i> ]	735
CROESUS King of <i>Lydia</i> [ <i>Crœsûse</i> ]	562
CYRUS Founder of the <i>Persian</i> Empire [ <i>Cyruts</i> ]	536
ALEXANDER Founder of the <i>Grecian</i> Empire [ <i>Alexita</i> ]	} 331
JULIUS CÆSAR Founder of the <i>Roman</i> Em- pire [ <i>Julus</i> ]	} 46

*The Memorial Lines.*

*Nineklou Semanaul Sardanpop or paup Ægialéskou.  
Inâkus Ogygapaus Praskoi, Cecblus Sifyphâlzo.  
Teuchbuzd Cadmâsno. Satâtty Pérsatat Herbdoif.  
Argobdaup Oédibefs Thesbdif Codrâxpa Carankaf.  
Candauptr Crœsûse Cyruts Alexita Jules.*

TABLE XVIII.

GRECIAN HISTORY.

	Bef. Christ.
The THEBAN War [ <i>Thebadel</i> ]	1225
First MESSENIAN War [ <i>Messpot</i> ]	743
Second MESSENIAN War [ <i>Mesku</i> ]	685
Battle of MARATHON [ <i>Marathonx</i> ]	490

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* After the Death of <i>Codrus</i> the <i>Athenians</i> had perpetual Archons, the first of which was <i>MEDON</i> [ <i>Medazoix</i> ]	} 1070
Then Decennial Archons, the first of which was <i>CHAROPS</i> [ <i>Charoptuo</i> ]	} 754
Then Annual Archons, the first of which was <i>CREON</i> [ <i>Creseiz</i> ]	} 680
————— <i>Medazoix Charops Creseiz.</i>	

	Bef. Christ.
Battle of SALAMIS [ <i>Salamóty</i> ]	480
Battle of EURYMEDON [ <i>Eurymedopæ</i> ]	470
The PÆLOPONNESIAN War [ <i>Pelofib</i> ]	431
Battle of LEUCTRA [ <i>Leuctratpi</i> ]	373
Battle of MANTINEA [ <i>Mantifi</i> ]	363
PHOCÆAN or Sacred War [ <i>Phocilp</i> ]	357
Battle of the R. GRANICUS [ <i>Granitif</i> ]	334
Battle of ISFUS [ <i>Istif</i> ]	333
Battle of ARBELA [ <i>Arbitib</i> ]	331
ALEXANDER the Great succeeds <i>Phillip</i> } [ <i>Alextis</i> ]	336
Philip ARIDÆUS [ <i>Ar'itet</i> ]	323
Alexander ÆGUS [ <i>Ægtas</i> ]	316

*The Memorial Lines.*

Thebadel & Messpot Mes/ku Marathónz Salamóky.  
 Eurymedopæ Pelofib Leuctratpi Mantifi Phocilp.  
 Granitif Istif Arbitib Alextis Aritet Ægtas.

N. B. After the Death of *Alexander*, there arose great Confusions among his Followers about the Succession, each seizing what he could for himself, till by leaguings and making War against each other, they were, after some Years, all destroyed except four. These were *Cassander*, *Lyfimachus*, *Ptolemy*, and *Seleucus*, and they divided the whole Empire between them.

CASSANDER had MACEDON and GREECE.

LYSIMACHUS had THRACE and those Parts of Asia which lay upon the Hellespont and the Bosphorus.

PTOLEMY had ÆGYPT, LIBYA, A-RABIA, PALESTINE, and Cœlo-SYRIA.

SELEUCUS all the rest of Asia, &c.

Cass-magre Lyf-thrachebos Ptol-ælibapalsy Seleuc-as.

## TABLE XIX.

GRECIAN *Lawgivers, Philosophers, and Poets.*

	Ref. Christ.
LYCURGUS born [Lycnes]	926
DRACO [Dráſdo]	624
SOLON died [Solun]	559
PYTHAGORAS died aged 80. [Pytháglys]	506
EUCLID the Geomet. fl. [Euclizau]	306
SOCRATES died [Socrinn]	399
XENOPHON died [Xenophilou]	359
PLATO died [Platok]	348
DIODEGENES died aged 90. [Diotet]	323
ARISTOTLE died aged 63. [Aristéd]	322
EPICURUS died aged 72. [Epicudpa]	271
ARCHIMEDES died [Archidad]	212
LINUS and Orpheus [Linadka]	1281
HOMER died [Homnad]	912
ARCHILOCHUS [Archilochuskau]	686
SAPPHO [Sapphsyd]	602
ANACREON [Anaclood]	592
ÆSCHYLUS born [Æschlel]	525
PINDAR died, aged 80. [Pindföz]	440
SOPHOCLES born [Sophoclozoi]	407
THEOCRITUS fl. [Theócreeku]	285
LYCOPHRON fl. [Lycophrepz]	270

*The Memorial Lines.*

Lycnes Dráſdo Solun Pytháglys Euclizau Socrinn.  
 Xenophilou Platok Diotet Aristéd Epicudpa.  
 Archidad Linadka Homnad & Archilochuskau.  
 Sapphsyd & Anaclood Æschlel Pindföz Sophoclozoi.  
 Theócreeku Lycophrepz. —

## TABLE XX.

## ROMAN HISTORY.

The Foundation of Rome was laid in the 3951  
 Year of the *Julian period* [Rompinſa] *Anno Mundi*

3251 [Rommidub] in the Year before *Cbrist* 753, or as some 752, [Romput] upon the 22 Day of APRIL [Apride] in the fourth Year of the sixth Olympiad [fols]

The REGAL STATE under VII. Kings  
lasted 245 Years [Stat-regdol]

	Ref. <i>Christ.</i>
ROMULUS [Romput]	753
NUMA POMPILIUS [Numpaf]	714
TULLUS HOSTILIUS [Hostilspy]	670
ANCUS MARTIUS [Ancfip]	637
TARQUINIUS PRISCUS [Prisfaf]	614
SERVIUS TULLIUS [Servups]	576
TARQUINIUS SUPERBUS [Superlid]	532

*The Memorial Lines.*

Rompinsa Rommidub Romput fols Apride. Numpaf;  
Höstilspy Ancfip Prfsfaf Servupsque Superlid.

**T A B L E   X X I .**

The CONSULAR STATE from *Brutus* and *Collatinus* the first Consuls, to *Julius Cæsar* being made perpetual Dictator, lasted 464 Years [Stat-consularof]

	Ref. <i>Christ</i>
CONSULS first made [Consulzoi]	507
FIRST Dictator [Diconoi]	497
Creation of the TRIBUNES [Tribfoud]	492
Creation of the DECEMVIRI [Decemvoly]	450
Creation of the MILITARY T-ribunes [Mil-tfoz]	440
INCENDIUM Urbis, or the Burning of the City by the Gauls [Incendikk]	} 388.
War with the SAMNITES [Samnife]	342
War with PYRRHUS King of <i>Epirus</i> [Pyrdoin]	279
FIRST PUNICK War	} 263
SECOND PUNICK War	} [Bel-punest-das-bok] 216
THIRD PUNICK War	} 140

C 5.

	Bef. Christ.
The End of the Sedition of the GRACCHI [Gracchade]	122
The JUGURTHINE War [Jugubxou]	109
War with the CIMBRI [Cimbat]	113
The Social or ITALIAN War [Italein]	89
War begun with MITHRIDATES [Mithridkou]	89
DICTATORSHIP of SYLLA [Syl-dicteiz]	80
CATALINE'S CONSPIRACY [Catalaud]	62
FIRST TRIUMVIRATE [Trun]	59
Battle of PHARSALIA [Pharsop]	47
BATTLE of PHILIPPI [Bat-philob]	41
Battle of ACTIUM [Acta]	31

## 2

## The Memorial Lines.

Consulzoi Diconoi Tribfoud Decemvoly Mil-tfox.  
 Incendikk Samnife Pyrdoin Bel-pukessi-das-bok.  
 Gracchade Jugubxou Cimbat Italein Mithridkou.  
 Syl-dicteiz Catalaud Trun Pharsop Bat-philob Acta.

## TABLE XXII.

## The Twelve CÆSARS.

	Bef. Christ.
I. JULIUS [Julios]	46
II. AUGUSTUS great n. [Augustel]	25
	<i>An. Dom.</i>
III. TIBERIUS step-s. [Tiberbu]	15
IV. CALIGULA great n. [Caligulik]	38
V. CLAUDIUS u. [Clod]	42
VI. NERO step-s. [Nerul]	55
VII. GALBA } [Galb-othofou]	69
VIII. OTHO }	
IX. VITELLIUS } [Vit-vespoix]	70
X. VESPAIAN }	
XI. TITUS s. [Titpou]	79
XII. DOMITIAN b. [Domitka]	81

## O

## The Memorial Lines.

Julios Augustel + Tiberbu Caligulik Clod.  
 Nerul Galb-othofou Vit-vespoix Titpou Domitka.

N. B. The Reign of *Julius Cæsar* is here supposed to commence from the Death of *Pompey*, which made Way for his absolute Power soon after: The Reign of *Augustus* from the full Establishment of his Authority by the Senate and People. Some make it commence from the Death of *Anthony*; and others, yet sooner, from the Death of *Julius Cæsar*.

## TABLE XXIII.

The ROMAN Emperors from NERVA  
to CONSTANTINE.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XIII. NERVA [ <i>Nervous</i> ]	96
XIV. TRAJAN [ <i>Trank</i> ]	98
XV. ADRIAN [ <i>Adraap</i> ]	117
XVI. ANTONINUS PIUS [ <i>Antbip</i> ]	137
XVII. ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS s. [ <i>Antphibsa</i> ]	} 161
XVIII. COMMODUS s. [ <i>Commódbeix</i> ]	180
XIX. PERTINAX	
XX. DIDIUS JULIAN	} Pert-juli-
XXI. SEPTIMIUS S-EVERUS	} sant] 193
XXII. CARACALLA & GETA ss. [ <i>Caradob</i> ]	211
XXIII. MACRINUS & DIA- DUMENUS	} [Mac-he- } 217
XXIV. HELIOGABALUS	} dap-k] } 218
XXV. ALEXANDER S-EVERUS [ <i>Al-sedd</i> ]	222
XXVI. M-AXIMINUS AND M-AXIMUS [ <i>Mmetu</i> ]	235
XXVII. PUPPIENUS & B-ALBINUS [ <i>Pu-baik</i> ]	238
XXVIII. GORDIAN [ <i>Gordin</i> ]	239
XXIX. PHILIP [ <i>Pheff</i> ]	244
XXX. DECIUS [ <i>Decidon</i> ]	249
XXXI. * GALLUS & VOLUSIAN [ <i>Gal-vódlá</i> ]	251

\* GALLUS. Between *Gallus* and *Valerian*, some Writers rank *Æmilian* among the Number of Emperors, but because he was never established in the Empire, nor his Title generally acknowledged, others more justly place him only among the Usurpers.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
XXXII. VALERIAN [Valérel]	253
XXXIII. GALLIENUS [Galndaux]	260
XXXIV. * FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS [Clesk]	268
XXXV. AURELIAN [Aurepx]	270
XXXVI. TACITUS [Tacidoil]	275
XXXVII. PROBUS [Probdois]	276
XXXVIII. CARUS and his Sons CARINUS and Numerian [Carr-nudke]	} 282
XXXIX. DIOCLESIAN and MAXIMIAN [Di- maxdeif]	} 284
XL. CONSTANTIUS CHLORUS and GA- LERIUS [Chlo-galtyt]	} 303
XLI. † CONSTANTINE the Great [Constys]	306
XLII. FILII CONSTANTINI, the three Sons of Constantine, viz. Constantine, Constantius, and Constans [Fil- constip]	} 337
XLIII. JULIAN, Nephew to Constantine the Great [Julisa]	} 361
XLIV. JOVIAN [Jovtauf]	364

### The Memorial Lines.

Nervous Trank Adraap Antbip Ant-phibsa Commód-  
beiz.

Pert-juli-sant Caradab Mac-hedap-k Al-sédd Mmetu  
Pu-bdik.

Gordin Pheff Decidon Gal-vodla Valérel Galndaux.  
Clesk Aurepx Tacidoil Probdois Carr-nudke Di-maxdeif.  
Chlo-galtyt Constys Fil-constip Julisa Jovtauf.

\* FLAVIUS CLAUDIUS. Upon the Death of *Claudius, Aurelian* was unanimously chosen by the Army; and at the same Time *Quintillus*, Brother to *Claudius*, was proclaimed Emperor in *Italy*, and his Election allowed by the Senate; but finding himself unable to support his Cause against *Aurelian*, he dispatched himself, by causing his Veins to be opened, after a short Reign only of 17 Days before he was rightly settled in his Empire; for which Reason he is here omitted.

† CONSTANTINE was saluted Emperor of the *West* upon the Death of his Father *Constantius Chlorus*; but was not sole Monarch till the Defeat and Death of *LICINIUS*, *An. Dom.* 323. [*Liciniter*] He removed the Imperial Seat to *BYZANTIUM* in the Year 330. [*Byzantiz.*]

TABLE XXIV.

The Division of the EMPIRE.

EASTERN.		WESTERN.	
	A. D.		A. D.
VALENS [Valiso]	364	VALENTINIAN	} 364
THEODOSIUS MAG- nus [The-magtoin]	} 379	[Valtinitauf]	
ARCADIUS [Arctoul]		395	GRATIAN [Gratoil]
THEODOS. JUNIOR	} 408	VALENTINIAN the	} 383
[Theo-junoxei]		HONORIUS [Honorni]	
MARCIAN [Marcolz]	450	VALENTINIAN the	} 424
LEO [Leoloi]	457	third [Va-todo]	
ZENO [Zenospo]	474	MAXIMUS AVITUS	} 455
ANASTASIUS [Ana- stafna]	} 491	[Max-aviful]	
IUSTIN [Justlak]		518	MAJORIAN [Majolp]
IUSTINIAN [Justi- nilep]	} 527	* * * * *	
* * * * *			AUGUSTULUS, in
PHOCAS [Phocauxs]	602	whom ended the	
* * * * *		Western Empire	} 800
LEO ISAURICUS [Le- ispap]	} 717	[Augustfoil]	
* * * * *			The Restoration
IRENE [Irenpoup]	797	of the Western	} 800
BASILIUS MACEDO	} 867	Empire by	
[Bas-macekaup]		* * * * *	CHARLEMAGNE
* * * * *		[Charlmeig]	} 936
LEO PHILOSOPHUS	} 886	* * * * *	
[Leo-pheiks]			OTHO MAGNUS
* * * * *		[Oth-magnis]	} 1057
ALEXIUS COMNE- nus [Al-caxka]	} 1081	* * * * *	
* * * * *			HENRICUS QUARTUS
MICHAEL PALÆO- logus [Micha- paladfa]	} 1261	[Hen-quarbzup]	} 1152
* * * * *			
		FREDERICK ÆNO- barbus [Ænbale]	} 1217
		* * * * *	
		FREDERICUS se- cundus [Frebdap]	} 1217
		* * * * *	



CONSTANTINOPLE taken in the Reign of *Constantine Palæologus* the last Emperor of the *East* [*Constantinoboli*] vid. page 11. 1453

*The Memorial Lines.*

EASTERN *Emperors.*

Valiso The-magtoin Arctom Theo-júnoxei Marcolsa.  
Léoloi Zenosfo Anastafna ———  
Justlak Justinilep Phocauze Le-ispap Irenpoup.  
Bas-macekaup Leo-pheiks Al-cazka Micha-paladsa.

WESTERN *Emperors.*

Valtinitauf Gratoil Val-sikt Honotni Va-todo.  
Max-aviful Majolp ——— Augustfoil.  
Charlmeig Oth-magnis Hen-quarbxup Ænbale Frebdap.

It was not agreeable with the Author's Design to give a *complete* Table of all the *Eastern* and *Western* Emperors. The Succession is carried down to the Sixth Century; and after that, only a few are added of such as were most remarkable: To which it may not be improper to subjoin those Persons who were famous for wasting and ravaging the *Roman* Empire.

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
ALARIC, King of the <i>Goths</i> , besieges, takes, and plunders <i>Rome</i> [ <i>Alrobz</i> ]	410
ATTILA, King of the <i>Huns</i> , called the Scourge of God, ravages <i>Italy</i> [ <i>Attifla</i> ]	451
GENSERIC the <i>Vandal</i> sacks <i>Rome</i> [ <i>Gensful</i> ]	455
ODOACER, King of the <i>Heruli</i> , makes himself Master of <i>Italy</i> , and assumes the Name of King [ <i>Odops</i> ]	476
THEODORICK, King of the <i>Ostrogoths</i> , drives <i>Odoacer</i> from <i>Rome</i> , and kills him with his own Sword [ <i>Theódoni</i> ]	493
TORILAS the <i>Ostrogoth</i> takes <i>Rome</i> [ <i>Totlop</i> ]	54
, Alrobz Attifla Gensful Odops Theódoni Totlop. ,	

TABLE XXV.

EASTERN *General Councils*, vid. page 5.

<i>Place.</i>	<i>Pope.</i>	<i>Emperor.</i>	<i>Heretick.</i>	<i>Year</i>
I. Nice	SILVESTER	CONSTANTINE	ARIUS	325
II. CON-stantinople	DAMASUS	THEODOFIUS Magnus	MACEDONIANS	381
III. EPHEsus	CELESTINE	THEOD. JUN.	NESTORIANS	431
IV. CHAL-cedon	LEO	MARCIAN	EUTYCHES & DIOsc.	451
V. CON-stantinople	VIGILIUS	JUSTINIAN	ORIGENISTS	553
VI. CON-stantinople	AGATHO	CONSTANTINE POGONATUS	MONOTHELITES	680

*The Memorial Lines.*

^ Nicfikon-áritel Codathé-maseib Ephcethe-nesfib.  
Challemar-eudiola Covijúst-Olut C-agcopo-mon-feiz.

WESTERN *General Councils.*

I. LATERAN	1122	I. LYONS	1255
H. LATERAN	1139	II. LYONS	1274
III. LATERAN	1175	[Lyodúl-doif]	
IV. LATERAN	1215	VIENNA [Vítáa]	1311
V. LATERAN	1517	CONSTANCE [Constfáf]	1414
[Latbed-in-oil-dal-lap]	.	BASIL [Basfia]	1431
		FLORENCE [Florenfin]	1439
		TRENT [Trenalol]	1545

*The Memorial Lines.*

^ Latbed-in-oil-dal-lap Lyodul-doif Vítáa Constfáf.  
Basfia Florenfin Trenalol ———

N. B. A Thousand is to be added. Note also that the Second and Third *Lateran* being in the same Century with the First, *b* is left out; as *bed-in-oil*, instead of *bed-bin-boil*; the Syllables in Order answering to the Order of the Councils.

## Councils not Œcumenial.

ANCYRA	} [Anc- NEOCÆSAREA } neotal]	} 315	ANTIOCH [Antob]	348
GANGRA [Gangtoz]			340	SARDICA [Sardisp]
			LAODICEA [Laodisa]	361
Anc-neotal Gangtoz Antob Laodisa Sardisp.				

## TABLE XXVI.

## FATHERS, HERETICKS, &amp;c.

	Fl.	An.	Dom.
HERMAS PASTOR [Herm-pastaul]			63
—CLEMENS ROMANUS [Clé-romaul]			65
IGNATIUS [Ignabza]			101
POLYCARP [Polycaraxe]			108
—JUSTIN MARTYR [Jus-marbox]			140
—IRENÆUS [Irasp]			167
• THEOPHILUS ANTIOCHENUS [Thasf]			168
ATHENAGORAS [Athnapp]			177
—CLEMENS ALEXANDRINUS [Cl-éxane]			192
—TERTULLIAN [Tertand]			192
MINUTIUS FELIX [Mi-fdez]			220
—ORIGEN [Oretz]			230
• GREGORY THAUMATURGUS [Thaumelf]			254
• CYPRIAN martyred (Cyprelk)			258
LACTANTIUS [Lactantyt]			303
ARNOBIVS [Arnyt]			303
—EUSEBIUS PAMPHILIUS [Eu-pamta]			315
ATHANASIUS [Athates]			326
• CYRIL OF JERUSALEM [Cyr-jilz]			350
HILARY [Hilarilf]			354
EPIPHANIUS [Epiphánišk]			368
• EPHRAIM SYRUS [Eph-lyrtoiz]			370
BASIL MAGNUS [Baf-magtoiz]			370
• GREGORY NAZIANZEN [Greg-naztoiz]			370
MACARIUS [Macaript]			373
—AMBROSE [Ambrotpo]			374
—JEROM [Jeromtcoik]			378
EVAGRIUS [Evagteiz]			380

	<i>Fl. An. Dom.</i>
RUFIN [Rufinz]	390
AUSTIN or AUGUSTIN [Austins]	396
CHRYSOSTOM [Chryſotouk]	398
CYRIL of ALEXANDRIA [Cyr-alexôbe]	412
PHILO Judæus [Phil-jufy]	40
JOSEPHUS [Joféphauſ]	67
AQUILA [Aquihek]	128
THEODOTIŒ [Theodôtapu]	175
SYMMACHUS [Symchézsb]	201

**H E R E T I C K S.**

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
CERINTHUS [Cerintheiz]	80
PAPIAS [Papaaz]	110
BASILIDES [Baſilibbe]	112
VALENTINIAN [Valentady]	120
MARCIAN [Marcboz]	140
HERMOGENES [Hermogapy]	170
MONTANUS [Montâpe]	172
NOVATIAN [Novdua]	251
PAULUS SAMOFATANUS [Pau-famdaux]	260
MANES [Manep]	277
ARIUS [Aritel] page 6.	325
DONATUS [Dônaten]	329
EUNOMIUS [Eunomitauz]	360
PRISCILLIAN [Prifcitpa]	371
PELAGIUS [Pelagiôzu]	405

**WRITERS against Christianity.**

	<i>An. Dom.</i>
CELSUS [Celsbuz]	150
HIEROCLES [Hieroclêze]	202
PORPHYRY [Porphepy]	270
ZOSIMUS [Zosfel]	425

*The Memorial Lines.*

Herm-paftaul Cle-romaul Ignabza Polycarazei.  
 Juf-marboz Irafſt Thafk Athnapp Cl-exane Tertand.  
 Mi-fdex Oretz Thaumelf Cyprelk Laçantyt & Arntyt.

Eu-pamfal Athates Cyr-jilz Hilarilf Epiphaniſk.  
 Eph-ſyr-Baf-Gregotoim Macaript Ambroſpo Jeromtoik.  
 Evagteiz Rufinz Auſtins Chryſotouk Cyr-alexôbe.

Phil-juſy Joſephauſp Aquibek Theodôtapu Symchezob.

Cerinteiz Papaaz Baſilibbe Valentady Marcbox.  
 Hermogapy Montâpe Pau-ſamdaux Novdua Manepp.  
 Donaten Eunomitaux Priſcitpa Pelagioxu.

Celsux Hieroclêze ——— Porphety Zoſſel.

## T A B L E XXVII.

### Popes, Authors, Famous Men, &c.

	A. D.		Bef. Chriſt.
LIBERIUS [Libertle]	352	HIPPARCHUS [Hip-}	162
ZOSIMUS [Zosoap]	417	parbſe]	
LEO mag. [Leo-moff]	444		A. D.
GELASIUS Gelafone]	492	ONKELOS [Onkelkoi]	87
JOAN [Joankof]	844	TACITUS [Tacitazei]	108
URBIN VI. } Anti-		AULUS GELLIUS [Ge-	112
CLEMENT VII. } Popes..		laad].	
[Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip]	1317	PAUSANIAS [Pauſato]	134
LEO X. [L-az-blat]	1513	GALEN [Galbat]	143
GREGORY XIII. } 1572		DIODEGENES LAERTI-	147
[Gregobi-bupe]		us [Laertbop]	
SIXTUS QUINTUS } 1585		PRUDENTIUS [Prudinp]	397
[S-quin-aleil]		EUTROBIUS [Eu-	428
CLEMENT VIII. } 1592		tropſek]	
[Cle-k-aloud]		MERLIN [Merlopoi]	477
		HESYCHIUS	499
SANCHONIATHON } Bef. Chr.		[Heſchſoun]	
Sanchabout	1193	PROCOPIUS [Procolip]	537
HERODOTUS [He-	456		Bef. Chr.
rodofus]			AGATHIAS [A-
MANETHO [Ma-	280	gathlauf]	
nethcky]			GILDAS [Gilduſp]
BEROSUS [Berodſou]	269	BEDE [Bedſauſ]	666

	Bef. Christ.		Bef. Christ.
ZONARAS [Zona- rabbak]	1118	TYCHO Brahe [Tychblos]	1546
GRATIAN [Gratabla]	1151	GALILÆO [Gali- lasfe]	1642
BALSAMON Bal- about]	1191	ERASMUS obit [Erasmuts]	1536
Petrus Lombard [Lombalk]	1158	ROBERT Stephens ob. [Ro-ftlun]	1559
THOMAS AQUINAS [Thom-aquadfi]	1263	TURNEBUS [Turn- laul]	1565
PETRARCH [Petrattu]	1335	HENRY Stephens ob. [Hen-ftelfs]	1563
PTOL. GEOGRAPH [Ptol-gëografz]	140	THUANUS Histori- cus [Thuanfap]	1617
COPERNICUS [Co- përnicafoit]	1473		

*The Memorial Lines.*

*Libertle Zosoap Leo-moff Gelafone Joankof.  
Urb-s-Cle-p-atoip L-az-blat Squin-aleil Cle-k-aloud  
Gregobi-bupe.  
Sanchabout Herodofus Manetheky Hipparbfe Berodfon.  
Onkelkoi Gelaad Tacitaxeï Paulato Galbot.  
Laertbop Prudinq Eutropfek Merlopoi Hefchfoun.  
Procolip Agathlauf Gildusp Bedfous Zonorabbak.  
Gratabla Balaboub Lombalk Thom-aquadfi Petrattu  
Ptol-gëografz Tychblos Copernicafoit Galilafse.  
Erasmuts Ro-ftlun Turnlaul Hen-ftelfs Thuanfap.*

*The Time when any Author or Famous Man flourished  
may also be known in general, as follows :*

	<i>Flourished under</i>
VITRUVIUS	JULIUS Cæsar
Dionysius HALICARNAS- sensis	AUGUSTUS
STRABO	TIBERIUS
SILIUS ITALICUS	NERO
QUINTUS CURTIUS	VESPASIAN
PLUTARCH	TRAJAN
APPIAN	

ARRIAN	}	<i>Flourished under</i>
ULPIAN		ANTONINUS P-IUS
PROSPER		SEVERUS
OROSIUS		THEODOFIUS JUNIOR
JORNANDES		JUSTINIAN

*The Memorial Lines.*

Vitruv-jul Halic-aug Strab-tib Sil-Ital-nero Curt-vesp  
 Plut-Appi-tra Arri-anr Ulp-sev Pros-Orós-theo Jorn-  
 just.

## TABLE XXVIII.

*The Founders of the Kingdoms of EUROPE.*

		<i>An. Dom.</i>	
The First	Bishop of Rome	St. Peter [Pest]	43
	Pope	HYGINUS Hygalo	154
	Imperii ORIENTIS	GALERIUS [Ori-galyr]	303
	Emperor of CON- stantinople	ARCADIUS [Const- arctout]	395
	TURKISH Emperor	OTTOMAN [Turk- ottomadnoi]	1297
	Emperor of the Ro- mans	JULIUS CÆsar before Chr. [Rom-just]	46
	King of ITALY in the Empire	ODOACER [Ital-odops]	476
	Emperor of GER- many	CHARLEMAGNE [Ger-charlmeig]	800
	King of FRANCE	PHARAMOND [Fran-pharamody]	420
	King of Spain	ATHAULPHUS [Sp-athfaz]	410
	King of PORTUGAL	ALPHONSUS [Port- alabin]	1139
	King of SCOTLAND	FERGUSIUS before Christ [Scot-fergtid]	332
King of ENGLAND	EGBERT [Engtek]	828	
King of POLAND	BOLESLAUS [Pol- bolatb]	1000	

The 1st	{	King of DENMARK	OLAUS [Den-olak- zou]	}	<i>An. Dom.</i>
		King of SWEDEN	Bero [SWE-bkib]		809
					831

*The Memorial Lines.*

Pest Hygalo Ori-galyt Const-arctoul Turk-ottomadnoi.  
 Rom-juf Ital-6dops Ger-charlmeig Fran-pharamody.  
 Sp-athfaz Port-alabin Scot-fergtid Pol-bolatsb Engkek.  
 Den-olakzou SWE-bkib. ———

**T A B L E XXIX.**

*The Times of the Writing of the Canonical Books of the New Testament.*

		A. D.				A. D.
1	THESSAL. } [Thes-	52	TITUS and	}	[Ti-	65.
2	THESSAL. } le-t]	53	1 TIMOTHY	}	timfu]	
1	PETER [Pelf]	54	2 PETER	}	[Sec-pe-	67
	GALATIANS		2 TIMOTHY	}	timaup]	
1 and 2	CORINTHIANS	57	JUDE [Judpa]			71
	ROMANS [Gá-co-rup]		REVELATIONS [Revnau]			96
	PHILIPPIANS		JOHN GOSPEL and			97
	COLLOSSIANS } Phi-	62	EPISTLES [Jonp]	}		
	E-PHESIANS } col-		MATTHEW [Mob or			41
	PHILEMON } E-ph-		MATFA]			
	JAMES } jafe]		MARK [Marot]			43
	HEBREWS [Hebf]	63	LUKE [Laub]			61
			ACTS [Acß]			63

*The Memorial Lines.*

Thes-le-t Pelf Gá-co-rup Phi-col-E-ph-jafe Hebß  
 Ti-timfu.  
 Sec-pe-timaup Judpa Revnau Jonp Mób Marot Acß  
 Laub.



## TABLE XXX.

*The Provincial and Legatine Constitutions, according to the Order in which they were made.*

<i>Constitutions. Editæ A. D.</i>		<i>Editæ A. D.</i>
STEPHANI [Stephede] 1222		R. WINCHELSEY } 1305
RICARDI [Ricardix] 1230		[Winchtyl] }
EDMUNDI [Ed- } 1236		WALTER [Walted] 1322
mundis] }		Si. MEPHAM } 1328
OTHONIS Card. } 1237		[Mephtek] }
Legati [Othdip] }		J. STRATFORD } 1342
BONIFACII [Bonefa] 1261		[Stratfotod] }
OTHOBONI Card. } 1268		S. ISLEPE [Isleptaud] 1362
Leg. [Othobdauk] }		S. LANGHAM } 1367
J. PECCHAM apud } 1279		[Langhisp] }
READING [Pec- } 1279		S. SUDBURY [Sud- } 1378
readdoin] }		butoik] }
Ejusdem, apud } 1281		T. ARUNDEL [A- } 1408
LAMBETH [Pec- } 1281		runfyk] }
lambeka] }		H. CHICHELEY } 1415
		[Chichfal] }

*The Memorial Lines.*

Stephede Ricardix Edmundis Othdip Othobdauk.  
 Bonefa Pec-readdoin Winchtyl Pec-lambeka Walted.  
 Stratfotod Isleptaud Si-mephtek Chichfal Arunfyk.  
 Sudbutoik & Langhisp. ———

## GEOGRAPHICA.

## SECTION III.

*The Application of this Art to Geography.*

**I**N the first Place are laid down the general Divisions of *Europe, Asia, Africa, and America*; then the particular Divisions of the several Kingdoms of *Europe*, into their respective Governments or Provinces. For every Division there is one *Technical Line*, composed of the first Syllables (or sometimes only of the first Letters) of the Parts or Places into which it is subdivided; which Syllables or Letters are distinguished from the rest, in the Tables, by small Capitals, or an *Hyphen* following.

It is further to be observed, that the Beginning, Middle, and Ending of the Line answer, in Order, to the *Northern, Middle, and Southern* Divisions of the Kingdoms or Countries; so that not only the Places themselves, but in some Measure their Situation with Respect to each other, may be remembered at the same Time. Thus, in the *Memorial Line* for *France*, Fra=P Nor-I-cham; Bret-O-BuL; Guí-La-DaP.

P Nor-I-cham denotes the four *Northern* Governments, *viz.* P-icardy. Normandy, I-sle of *France*, and CHAMPagne.

Bret-O-BuL denotes the four *Middle* Governments, *viz.* BREtagne, O-rlenois, Bourgogne, and L-ionnois.

Guí-La-DaP denotes the four *Southern* Governments, *viz.* Guienne with Gascony, Languedock, DAuphiny and P-rovence.

It will be yet some further Help to remember the Situation of Places, to observe, that in the several

Divisions I begin at the *West*, and go on *Eastward*, as far as the Limits of the Country will allow, in a straight Line, unless where the Irregularity of the Position makes this Method inconvenient or impracticable: Where that is the Case, the Reader will supply the Defect by his own Observation, and by comparing with proper Maps.

Observe further, that where the Syllables are connected with an *Hyphen*, the Countries denoted by them are contiguous from West to East; thus,

Nor-I-cham shews that the *Isle of France* joins to *Normandy* on the East, and *Champagne* to the *Isle of France* on the East. Where the Syllables or Letters denoting two or more Countries are joined together without an *Hyphen*, there the Countries are contiguous from North to South. Thus, Gui-La-DaP shews that *Languedock* joins to *Guienne* on the East, *Dauphiny* and *Provence* to *Languedock* on the East; and also that *Provence* is contiguous to, and South of *Dauphiny*. Such Syllables as have an *Hyphen* preceding, but are not by it immediately joined to the foregoing Syllable, signify that the Countries denoted by them lie Eastward, but are not contiguous. Thus Sp-It-Turk shews that *Italy* is East of *Spain*, and *Turkey* East of *Italy*, but not contiguous.

When the Reader is become well acquainted with the *General Divisions*, he may then go on to charge his Memory with the chief Cities, and most remarkable Places of every Country; their Longitude and Latitude; the Correspondence of ancient and present Geography; the Geography of the Old and New Testament; the Proportions of the Kingdoms of *Europe* to *Great Britain*; the Situation of the most noted Islands; with other instructive and entertaining Particulars in Geography: All which he will find himself able to remember with greater Ease than he can possibly imagine, till he is acquainted with the *Memorial Lines* contrived for that Purpose.

## TABLE I.

The General Divisions of EUROPE, ASIA,  
AFRICA, and AMERICA.

I. EUROPE is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing NORway, S-weden, RUFFia; D-enmark; <sup>^ belonging to Denmark</sup>
2. *Middle*; Containing Netherlands, GERMANY, POLand, little T-artary; FRANCE, SWITZERland, HUNGary, TRANsilvânia, MOLDávia, WALáchia.
3. *Southern*; Containing Spain with Portugal, Italy, TURKEY.

Eur = No-S-Kū D; Né-Gē-Pō-L-T, Fran-Switz-Hūn-Trān-Mō-Wā; Sp+It+Turk.

II. ASIA is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing Great TARTary, GEOR-gia.
  2. *Middle*; Containing TURKEY in Asia; PERSia, Empire of the MOGul, CHINA.
  3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, East INDIES.
- As = Ta-Gēo; Tur-Pē-Mō-Chīn; Arab+Ind. ———

III. AFRICA is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing BARbary, BILDulgerid, E-gypt.
  2. *Middle*; Containing ZAara, NEGroland, GUI-nea, N-ubia,
  3. *Southern*; Containing CONgo, ABISSinia, Coast of ABEX, Coast of CAFraria, MONomotopa, ZANGuebar, Coast of AJAN.
- AF = BáBíl-E; ZāNēGūi-N; Con-Ābíff-Ābe, Cāf-Mōno-Zāngū-Āj.

IV. AMERICA is divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing New WALES, New

+ A monarchy. ~~Sp. Norway, actual Transylvania, &c.~~

BRITAIN, LOUISIANA, CANADA, MEXICO, FLORIDA, CAROLINA, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY, NEW ENGLAND, lying from South-West to North-East.

2. *Southern*; Containing Terra FIRMA, PERU, Country of the AMAZONS, BRAZIL, CHILI, PARAGUAY, Terra MAGellanica.

N-AM = Wal-Brit Loui-Can Mex-Flor Car-Vi-Ma  
 P-YorJ Eng. *Gayana*, *Pattagonia*.  
 —S-AM = Firm Per-Amaz-Brã, Chi-ParMag.

## TABLE II.

### *The particular Divisions of Northern EUROPE.*

I. *NORWAY* is divided into five Parts or Governments, *viz.*

WARDhuys (containing F-inmark and Norwegian LAPland,) DRONtheim, BERGEN, ANSLO.

II. *SWEDEN* is divided into four general Parts, *viz.*

Swedish LAPland with B-othnia intermingled, SWEDEN proper, FINLAND, GOTHland.

III. *DENMARK* contains

The Peninsula of JUTland, ZEaland, and the lesser Isles.

IV. *RUSSIA* contains many Provinces; the most considerable of which are,

*Northern*; LAPland, DWina or Archangel.

*Middle*; FINland, ESTHonia, LIVONIA, INGRia, NOVGOROD, MOSCOW.

*Western*; LITHUANIA, POLOtsk, MOHILEV, UKRAINE, BELGOROD.

*Southern*; BUDZIak Tartary, CRIM Tartary or TAURIDA, VARONEZ, DO'n KOZACKS.

*The Memorial Lines.*

NOR = Ward (F-Lāp) DröBērÄns. SWED = Lá (B)

Swept Fin Gö.

DEN = Jut-Zea.

RUSS = Lap-Dwi; FinÉstLiv, Növ-Mōs; Lith-Pōl-  
Mō-Ukr-Bel; Bud-Crīm-Vor-Dōn.

## - TABLE III.

*The particular Divisions of Middle  
EUROPE.*

I. The *NETHERLANDS*, or *Low-Countries*, heretofore were generally distinguished into the *United* or *Dutch Netherlands* lying to the North, frequently called *Holland*, and the former *Spanish Netherlands* to the South, often called *Flanders*, from the most remarkable Province in each.

The *United Netherlands* are usually divided into these Seven Provinces, viz. *FRISLAND*, *GRONINGEN*, *OVERYSSSEL*, *HOLLAND*, *UTRECHT*, *GUELDERLAND* with *Zutphen*, *Zealand*.

The *Spanish Netherlands* were usually divided into these Ten Provinces, viz. *FLANDERS*, *BRABANT*, *MARQUISATE* of the Empire within *Brabant*, *Seignory* of *MALINES* within *Brabant*, Part of *GUELDERLAND*, *LIMBURG*, *ARTOIS*, *HAINAULT*, *NAMUR*, *LUXEMBURG*.

HOLL = Fris-GROV H-Ü-GUE-ZÜ Z; Fla-B (Mar-Ma), GLim Art-Hai-Nā-Lūdem.

II. *GERMANY* is divided into <sup>19</sup> ~~Nine~~ Circles:

Three *Northern*; Circle of *Westphalia*, Circle of *lower Saxony*, Circle of *upper Saxony*.

Three *Middle*; Circle of *lower Rhine*, Circle of *upper Rhine*, Circle of *FRANCONIA*.\*

Three *Southern*; Circle of *Suabia*, Circle of *BAVARIA*, Circle of *Austria*. †

To which may be added ~~the Kingdom of BOHE-~~

\* To which add *Burgundy*.  
† A monarchy. See more.

*ATA* distinguished into four general Parts, viz. Lu-  
 S<sup>a</sup>tia, Silesia, BOHEMIA ~~proper~~, MORAVIA.

*a monarchy*  
 GERM = We-Säl-ū; Rhi-l-ū-Frān; Sua-Bāv-Aus.  
 BOHE = Lufa-Sī Bō-Mōr.

III. POLAND was divided into two general Parts; the Duchy of Lithuania, and the Kingdom of Poland properly so called.

Lithuania contained the Duchy of Courland, Sa-  
 mogitia, LITHUANIA proper.

*a Poland*  
 The Kingdom of Poland contained PRUSSIA, POLA-  
 CHIA, MAZOVIA, Poland magna, Poland parva, lit-  
 tle, RUSIA, VOLHINIA, PODOLIA.

*a or Real*  
 POL = CouSa-Lith; Pru-Pōlach, Maz, Pōlmapa-Rus-  
 VōlhiPōdol.

IV. FRANCE was divided into Twelve Governments:†  
 Four Northern; P-icardy, NORMANDY, I-sle of  
 France, CHAMPAGNE.

Four Middle; BRETAGNE, O-rlannois, BOUR-  
 GOGNE, L-ionnois.

Four Southern; GUIENNE with Gascony, LANGUE-  
 DOC, DAUPHINY, P-rovence.

To which may be added, the other Countries com-  
 prehended within the Compass of Old Gaul, viz.

LORRAIN, East of Champagne.

SAVOY, East of Burgundy and Dauphiny.

SWITZERLAND, East of Franche C-ompte.

FRANCHÉ COMPTÉ, East of B-urgundy.

FRA = P Nor-Ī-Chām; Brét-Ō-Bōū L; Gui-Lā-  
 DAP. LorCh, SavBūDa, SwiC, CoB.

## TABLE IV.

### The particular Divisions of Southern EUROPE.

I. SPAIN (excluding Portugal) may be divided  
 into two general Parts:

~~Spain~~ *a monarchy*  
 1791 divided into 92 departments.

*Northern* ; Containing Eight Provinces, viz GAL-  
licia, A-sturia, Biscay, N-avarre, ARAGON, CATA-  
lonia, LEON, Old CASTILE.

*Southern* ; Containing Five Provinces, viz. New  
CASTILE, VALENCIA, ANDALUSIA, MURCIA, G-ranada.

SPA=Gál-Ā-Bisc-N<sup>o</sup>Arā-Cāt, Lē-Cās<sup>o</sup>vet ; Casno-  
Val, And-MūrG.

II. *ITALY* might formerly be distinguished into  
*Northern*, or Lombardy ; Containing Piedmont,  
MONTserrat, MILAN, G-enoa, VENICE, MANTUA,  
PARMA, MIRANDOLA, MODENA.

*Southern* ; LUCCA, Tuscany, the PAPACY or States  
of the Church, NAPLES.

IT = Lom (= Pi-Mōnt-MilG, VenManPā<sup>o</sup> MiMōd)  
Lu-Tū Pāp-Nāp.

III. *TURKEY* in *EUROPE* may be distinguished into  
*Northern* ; Containing Bessarabia, Croatia, D-al-  
matia, BOSNIA, SERVIA, BULGARIA.

*Southern* ; Containing ALBANIA, MACEDONIA, RO-  
mania, CHIMÆRA, Janna, LIVADIA, MOREA.

TURK = Befs, CrōD : Bō-Sē-Būl ; Alb-Māc-Rōm,  
Chim<sup>o</sup>Cā-Jā LivādMōr. "

*The Memorial Lines for all EUROPE.*

NOR = Ward (F-Lāp) DrōBērĀ<sup>o</sup> B SWED = Lā  
(B) Swept<sup>o</sup> Fin Gō.

DEN = Jut-Zea.

RUSS = Lap-Dwt ; FinĒstLiv<sup>o</sup> Īng-Nōv-Mōs ; Lith-  
Pōl-Mō-Ukr-Bel ; Bud-Crim-Vēr-Dōn.

HOLL = Fris-G<sup>o</sup>Ōv H-Ū-G<sup>o</sup>re-Zū Z ; Fla-B<sub>λ</sub> (Mar-  
Ma) GLim Ārt-Hā-Nā-Lūxēm.

GERM = We-Sāl-<sup>o</sup> ; Rht<sup>o</sup>-<sup>o</sup>Frān ; Sua-Bāv-Aūs,

BOHE = Lufa-St Bō-Mōr.

POL = CouSā-Lith ; Pru-Pōlach<sup>o</sup> Māz ; Polmapa-Rūs-  
VōlhiPōdol.



FRA = P Nor-Ī-Chām ; Brét-Ō-BouĪ L ; Guí-Lā-DāP. LorCb, SavBūDa, SwiC, CoB.  
 SPA = Gál-Ā-Bīfc-NĀra-Cāt, LĒ-Cāsuet ; Casno-Vāi And-MūrG.  
 IT = Lom (= Pi-Mōnt-MīlĠ, VenManPā-MīMōd) Lu-Tū Pāp-Nāp.  
 TURK = Befs CrōD-Bō-Sē-Būl ; Alb-Māc-Rōm, Chim-Jā LivādMōr.

## TABLE V.

ENGLAND, WALES, IRELAND,  
SCOTLAND.

I. ENGLAND may be divided into three general Parts, *Northern*, *Middle*, and *Southern*; which all together contain 40 Counties or Shires.

The *Northern* Part of ENGLAND contains 6 Counties or Shires.

On the <i>West</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> . Cumberland. Westmorland Lancashire [Cum-WeLa]	On the <i>East</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> . Northumberland Durham Yorkshire [NorDūrYōr]
---	---

The *Middle* Part of ENGLAND contains 24 Counties or Shires.

On the <i>West</i> joining to <i>Wales</i> from N. to S. CHEshire } SHropshire } Herefordshire ----- Monmouthshire [CheShHeMon]	On the <i>East</i> Coast from <i>North</i> to <i>South</i> . Lincolnshire { N-orfolk { S-uffolk Essex [Li NSEfs]
---	--

Between <i>Lincolnshire</i> E. and <i>Chesh.</i> and <i>Shropsh.</i> W.	Between <i>Norfolk</i> and <i>Suffolk</i> E. and <i>Herefordshire</i> W.	Between <i>Essex</i> E. and <i>Monmouthshire</i> W.
---	--	---

Derbyshire } Nottinghamshire } N. Staffordshire Leicestershire Rutlandshire [De-Nō Stāf-Lē-R]	Worcestershire Warwickshire Northamptonsh. Bedfordshire Huntingdonshire Cambridgeshire [Wor-Wā-Nō-B-Hūn-C]	Gloucestershire Oxfordshire Buckinghamsh. Hertfordshire Middlesex  [Gl-Ō-Būc-HērM]
--	--	--

The *Southern Part* of *ENGLAND* contains 10 Counties or Shires.

Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Severn</i> Sea.	Between the <i>Channel</i> and the <i>Thames</i> .
---	--

CORNWALL  
DEVONSHIRE  
SOMERSETSHIRE  
DORSETSHIRE

WILTSHIRE  
BERKSHIRE  
HAMPSHIRE  
SURREY  
SUSSEX  
KENT

[Corn-Dēv-SōDō]

Wilt-BērHā-SūrS-Kēn]

*The Memorial Lines.*

Cum-WēLā, NorDūrYōr; CheShHeMon, Li NSĒfs;  
De-Nō Stāf-Lēi-R,  
Wor-Wā-Nō-B<sup>2</sup>Hūn-C, Gl-Ō-Būc-HērM. Corn-Dēv-SōDō, Wilt-BērHā-SūrS-Kēn.

*The Division of ENGLAND according to the Circuits.*

*Western.*

Cor-dé-dor-ham Som-wilt.

*Home.*

Hert-éfs-ken-sur-sus.

*Oxford.*

Bar-O-gloúce-mon  
wórcest-here-shop-staff.

*Midland.*

North-rut-linc Derby-no-leice-war.

*Norfolk.*  
Nórf-fu-cam Hun-béd-  
buck.

*Northern.*  
Yor-dur-nor lánca-we-  
cumber.

II. *WALE*S is divided into Two general Parts:

*North Wales*; Containing *ANGLESEY*, *CARNARVONSHIRE*, *DENBIGHSHIRE*, *FLINTSHIRE*, *MERIONETHSHIRE*, *MONTGOMERYSHIRE*.

*South Wales*; Containing *CARDIGANSHIRE*, *RADNORSHIRE*, *PEMBROKESHIRE*, *CARMARTHENSHIRE*, *BRECKNOCKSHIRE*, *GLAMORGANSHIRE*.

W = Ang-Cá-Dē-Flj-ch., Meri-Mōnt-sh; Card-Rādñ-  
-bere, Pem-Cā-BreGlām-mon.

*N. B.* The *Italick* Letters denote the adjoining Counties of *England*; as *ch. Cheshire*, adjoining to *Flintshire*; *mont-sh, sh. Shropshire*, adjoining to *Montgomeryshire*, &c.

III. *SCOTLAND* is divided into Two general Parts:

*North Scotland*, or *HIGHLANDS*, beyond the River *Tay*, containing 13 Counties; among which are *STRATHNAVERN*, *CAITHNESS*, *SUTHERLAND*, *ROSS*, *LOCHABAR*, *MURRAY*, *BRAIDALBIN*, *P-erth*.

*South Scotland*, on this Side the *Tay*, containing 20 Counties; some of which are *ARGYLE*, *FIFE*, *LOTHIAN*, *AIRE*, *GALLOWAY*.

SCOT = Strath-Cáith SúthRós | Loch + Mur | BraiP ;  
Arg + Fi | Lo-Air | Gál.

IV. *IRELAND* is divided into Four larger Parts or Provinces.

*ULSTER* to the *North*  
*MUNSTER* to the *South*

*LEINSTER* to the *East*.  
*CONNAUGHT* to the *West*.

IREL = Ulst ~~Est~~ Con Munst ———  
Irel = Ulst ~~Con~~ Spéin Munst

## TABLE VI.

## Chief Cities and Remarkable Places.

## In FRANCE.

Amiens ch. T. in <i>Picardy</i>	BOURDEAUX in <i>Guienne</i>
Paris in the <i>Isle</i> of France	THOULOUSE in <i>Languedoc</i>
Rouen in <i>Normandy</i>	GREENOBLE in <i>Dauphiny</i>
TROYES } in <i>Champagne</i>	DIJON in <i>Burgundy</i>
RHEIMS }	AIX
RENNES in <i>Bretagne</i>	MARSEILLES } in <i>Provence.</i>
POICTIERS in <i>Orleanois</i>	ORANGE

*The Memorial Lines.*

Amica Pisse Rounor Troy-rheicham Rénbreta Poictorl.  
 Bourdgui Thola Greedau Dijónburg Aix-mar & Or-  
 prov.

## In the NETHERLANDS.

MIDDLEBURG in <i>Zealand</i>	DUNKIRK } in <i>Flanders</i>
DEVENTER in <i>Overyssel</i>	DOUAY }
LEUWARDEN in <i>Friesland</i>	MONS } in <i>Hanault</i>
BRUSSELS in <i>Brabant</i>	CAMBRAJ }
BRUGES in <i>Flanders</i>	LOO in <i>Gelderland</i>
CHARLEROIY in <i>Namur</i>	ANTWERP in <i>Brabant</i>

Midzea Devóveryfs Leuwárfries Brúsrbraba Brugflan.  
 Charlnam Dunk-dóuafland Mon-cambhan Loogel &  
 Antérab.

## In GERMANY.

HAMBURG } Ch. Town in	FRANCFORT in <i>UP. Rhine</i>
HANOVER } LOW. Saxony	NUREM- } in <i>Franconia</i>
WITTEMBURG } in Upper	burg }
burg } Saxony	MUNSTER in <i>Westphalia</i>
HEIDELBURG } in the Circ.	STRASBOURG in <i>UP. Rhine</i>
COLOGNE } of LO Rhine	CLEVES in <i>Westphalia</i>
MUNICH in <i>Bavaria</i>	VIENNA in <i>Austria</i>
AUGSBURG in <i>Swabia</i>	

Hamb-hanosal Witſup Hei-colrbilo Munbavar Aug-  
*fwab.*  
 Francrbup NurF Munsweſt Strasrbup Clevweſtpba  
 ViennAuſtv

## IN SPAIN.

BILBOA in <i>Biscay</i>	PAMPELUNA in <i>Navarre</i>
COMPOSTELLA in <i>Gallicia</i>	SARAGOSSA in <i>Arragon</i>
SEVILLE in <i>Andaluſia</i>	BURGOS in <i>Caſtile vetus</i>
BARCELONA in <i>Catalonia</i>	MADRID in <i>Caſtile nova</i>
OVIEDO in <i>Aſturia</i>	TORTOSA in <i>Catalonia</i>

Bilbis Compoſgal Sevandal Barcatal Ovaſt.  
 Pampelnav Saragar Burcaſ-vet Mad-ca-no Tortcat.

## IN TURKEY in Europe.

SOPHIA, chief } <i>Bulgaria</i>	TERGOVIſK in <i>Walachia</i>
TOWN in }	HERMAN- } <i>Transylvania</i>
BELGRADE in <i>Servia</i>	ſtadt in }
SERAI0 in <i>Bofnia</i>	CHOCZIM in <i>Moldavia</i>
SPALATRO in <i>Dalmatia</i>	CONSTANTI- } <i>Romania</i>
SALONICHI in <i>Macedonia</i>	nople in }
CARLSTAT in <i>Croatia</i>	

Sophbul Belſerwi Seraibos Spalda Salonmac.  
 Carlſcro Tergówalach Hermtranſyl Chocma Conſtrom.

## TABLE VII.

## Remarkable Places, ſparſim, in Europe.

FONTARABIA in <i>Biscay</i>	CASSEL incir. of UP. Rhine
RATISBON in <i>Bavaria</i>	ARCHANGEL in <i>Dwina</i>
PADUA in <i>Venice</i>	HOCHSTET } in <i>Bavaria</i>
NIMEGUEN in <i>Guelderland</i>	BLLENHEIM }
OLIVA in <i>Pruſia</i>	ST. OMERS in <i>Artois</i>
CONSTANCE in <i>Swabia</i>	VERDEN } in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
AIX LA CHA- } in <i>West-</i>	BREMEN } in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
pelle } <i>phalia</i>	MAGDEBURG in <i>lo. Saxony</i>
MONTPE- } in <i>Longue-</i>	CALAIS in <i>Picardy</i>
LIER } <i>doc</i>	BADEN in <i>Swabia</i>

BENEVENTO in <i>Naples</i>	CORDOVA in <i>Andalusia</i>
BREDA in <i>Brabant</i>	CARTHAGENA in <i>Murcia</i>
CADIZ in <i>Andalusia</i>	BESAN } in <i>Franche Comte</i>
AGINCOURT in <i>Artois</i>	çon }
MITTAW in <i>Courland</i>	LIEGE in <i>Westphalia</i>
MALAGA in <i>Granada</i>	CREMONA in <i>Milan</i>
TRIEBS in cir. of <i>lo. Rhine</i>	BATCHI- } in the <i>Peninsula</i>
MAESTRICH in <i>Limburg</i>	serai } of little <i>Tartary</i>
HAVER- } in <i>Normandy</i>	NANCY in <i>Lorraine</i>
degrace }	LEGHORN } in <i>Tuscany</i>
VALEDOLID in <i>Old Castile</i>	FLORENCE }
TOLEDO in <i>New Castile</i>	GENEVA in <i>Switzerland</i>
MEAUX in <i>Champagne</i>	LISBON in <i>Portugal</i>
SOISSONS in <i>Isle of France</i>	RAGUSA in <i>Dalmatia</i>
AVIGNON in <i>Provence</i>	BRESLAW in <i>Silesia</i>
NASSAW in c. of <i>up. Rhine</i>	PRAGUE in <i>Bohemia</i>
CITIDELLA in <i>Minorca</i>	STEFIN in <i>Pomerania</i>
CAGLIARI in <i>Sardinia</i>	PERPIGNAN in <i>Roussillon</i>
PALERMO in <i>Sicily</i>	TRENT in <i>Tyrol</i>
SLESWICK in <i>Jutland</i>	STRASBURG in <i>Alsace</i>
BASTIA in <i>Corfica</i>	POLA in <i>Istria</i>
CRACOW in <i>Poland parva</i>	POSEGA }
WARSAW in <i>Mazovia</i>	Peterwa- } in <i>Sclavonia</i>
BERGEN in <i>Norway</i>	radin }
COPENHAGEN in <i>Zealand</i>	BERLIN in <i>Brandenburg</i>
NISMES in <i>Languedoc</i>	DRESDEN } in <i>Saxony</i>
CHRISTIANA in <i>Aggerhuys</i>	LEIPSIK }
TURIN in <i>Piedmont</i>	RAVENNA in <i>Romagna</i>
RIGA in <i>Livonia</i>	LORETTO in <i>Ancona</i>
ROCHELLE in <i>Orleannois</i>	
GOTTENBURG in <i>Gothland</i>	
LUNDEN in <i>Sconen</i>	Rousil- } part of <i>Catalo-</i>
CRESSY in <i>Picardy</i>	lon } <i>nia</i>
SALAMANCA in <i>Leon</i>	SCLAVONIA of <i>Hungary</i>
ZELL in <i>Lower Saxony</i>	TYROL of <i>Austria</i>
CHAMBERRY in <i>Savoy</i>	POMERANIA }
DANTZICK in <i>Prussia</i>	BRANDENBURG } of <i>UP.</i>
STOCK- } in <i>Sweden prop</i>	SAXONY } <i>Saxony</i>
holm }	
PRESBURG in <i>up. Hungary</i>	Istria } part of the <i>Rep.</i>
	of <i>Venice</i>

ANCONA	} part of the Pa- pacy or States of the Church	BERRY } of Orleannois ANJOU }
ROMAGNA		
LIMOSIN	part of Guienne	HOLSTEIN } part of LO. Saxony

### The Memorial Lines.

Fontárabisc Ratibav Padven Nimgelder Olivprus.  
 Conitwab Aix-la-charwest Montpellang Casrbup &  
 Archdwin.  
 Hoc-blenhebav Omerart Verdbremfa-lo Magdsa-lo  
 Calpic.  
 Badswab Benvennap Bredbrab Cadandal Agincart.  
 Mitcourland Malagran Trierbi-l Maestlimbur Haverd.  
 norm.  
 Valcdolc Tolnewc Meauxcbam Soiffisse & Avigprov.  
 Nassrb-up Citidelmin Cagfard Palersici Slesjut.  
 Bastcorfic Cracopolp Warsmazow Bergeno Copzeel.  
 Nismlangued Christagg Turinpied Rigali Rochorl.  
 GoG Lundson Cresspic Salamancle Zellfalo Chamfau.  
 Dantzicpru Stockswep Prés-uphung Cordandalu Cart-  
 mur.  
 Besfran-com Liegewest Cremmil Battarta-pe Nanlor.  
 Leg-Flortusc Genfwitz LisP Ragdal Bresfile Pragbo.  
 Stetpcmeran Perprous Trentyr Strasbalsa Polistri.  
 Pof-warafclaw Berlbran Dres-Leipsax Ravro Loretanc.  
 Rouscatalon Sclavhung Tyrolaufst Pom-brand-faSup  
 Istven.  
 Anc-Rompap Limoguienn Berr-Anjorl Holstfalo Cap-  
 nap.

### TABLE VIII.

• Chief Cities and remarkable Places, sparsim,  
 in Asia, Africa, and America.

PEKIN ch. City in China		ISPAHAN in Persia
AGRA in India		ALEPPO ch. City in Syria
CHAMBALU in Tartary		CAIRO in Egypt

FEZ in <i>Barbary</i>	PORTROYAL } in <i>Nova Scotia</i>
DAARA in <i>Bildulgerid</i>	ASTRACHAN in <i>Tartary</i>
TOMBUTE in <i>Negtoland</i>	NICOSIA in <i>Cyprus</i>
MONOMO- } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	MOUSUL } in <i>Diarbec</i>
topa } <i>superior</i>	BAGDAT } in <i>Diarbec</i>
DANGOLA in <i>Nubia</i>	SMYRNA in <i>Natolia</i>
CHAXUMO } in <i>Æthiopia</i>	AZOV in <i>Circaffia</i>
inferior	
S. FE in <i>Granada</i>	NATOLIA } Parts of
S. SALVADOR in <i>Brazil</i>	SYRIA } <i>Turkey</i>
S. JAGO in <i>Chili</i>	DIARBEK } in <i>Asia</i>
ASSUMPTION in <i>Paraguay</i>	TURCOMANIA } in <i>Asia</i>
QUEBEC in <i>Canada</i>	MINGRELIA of <i>Georgia</i>
PHILADEL- } in <i>Pensilva-</i>	CARAMANIA } of <i>Nato-</i>
phia } <i>nia</i>	AMASIA } <i>lia</i>
JAMES TOWN in <i>Virginia</i>	NATOLIA prop. } largely
BALTIMORE in <i>Maryland</i>	ALADULIA } taken

### The Memorial Lines.

Pekchin Agrind Chambart Isppers Alépsyri CairE.  
 Fezbarb Daabildul Tombneg Monomæth-supe Dannub  
 Chaxæth-inf Fégran Salvbras Jagóchili Asspar.  
 Quebcanada Philpens Jamvirgin Baltmary Portno-sc.  
 Astractart Nicocyp Mous-Bagdia Smyrnat Azovcirc.

Nat-Syri-Di-Turctur Minggeorg Car-Amás-Nat  
 Aládnat.

### TABLE IX.

Latitude and Longitude of the most remarkable Places.

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place is added a *Technical Ending*, consisting of three or four Letters, the two first whereof denote the Latitude; the other the Longitude: Thus,

Stocklou-ak, i. e. Stockholm in the 59th Degree



of Latitude, and 18 of Longitude; *lou* standing for 59, according to the general Key, and *ak* for 18. But this is not the *exact* Longitude and Latitude of the Place, because no Minutes are taken notice of, which would perhaps be a Nicety not worth remembering: But that the Latitude is between 59 and 60, and the Longitude between 18 and 19. \* And it is farther to be observed, that if of the two Letters, which signify the Longitude and Latitude, the first is a *Consonant*, as in *lou*; in that Case, though the Longitude, &c. is between 59 and 60, yet it is nearer to 60 than it is to 59, and consequently 59 Degrees 30 Minutes at least, if not more. If the first Letter is a *Vowel*, as in *ak*, though it is between 18 and 19, yet it is nearer to the *lesser* Number, and consequently 18 Degrees and *under* a half: as the true Longitude of *Stockholm* is 18 Deg. 22 Min. the true Latitude 59 Deg. 30 Min.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
†BERGEN [Berfy-l]	60	5	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 41	} 31
STOCKHOLM	} 59	} 18	[Conob-ta]		
[Stocklou-ak]			PRAGUE [Prag-	} 50	} 14
MOSCOW [Mos-	} 55	} 38	ly-bo]		
lu-tei]			DANTZIC	} 54	} 18
COPENHAGEN	} 55	} 12	[Dantzuf-bei]		
[Coplu-be]			BASIL [Bafilfoi-p]	} 47	} 7
PARIS [Parfk-e]	48	2	BRUSSELS		
CRACOW [Cra-	} 50	} 20	[Brusly-o]		
cuz-cz]			†GIBRALTAR	} 36	} 6
VIENNA [Viok-ap]	48	17	[Gibtau-s]		
MADRID [Ma-	} 40	} 3	†SMYRNA	} 38	} 29
droy-t]			[Smik-deu]		
ROME [Romfã-be]	41	12	TROY [Troy-en]	40	29

\* This Accuracy hath not been altogether observed in those Places which have this Mark (†) placed before them: The assigning to them their respective Degrees of Longitude and Latitude being intended only to enable the Learner to remember in what Part of the Globe they lay.

	Lat.	Lon.		Lat.	Lon.
† JERUSALEM [Jeruta-ts]	31	36	† Fort S. George Göobi-sou]	13	69
ALEPPO [Ale- pif-tei]			36		
RHODES [Rhotoi-te]	37	32	ARCHANGEL [Archö-fe]	64	42
† BABYLON [Ba- bit-fo]	33	44	BENGAL [Beng- da-oul]	21	95
ATHENS [Athik-el]			38		
IDA [Idil-doi]	35	27	CAIRO [Caidou-il]	29	35
WARSAW [War- sud-eb]	52	21	LEIPSICK [Leip- sub-ad]	51	12
ALEXANDRIA [Alexib-if]			31		
S. HELENS [Hel- bu-p]	15	7	† NINEVEH [Ninto-fe]	34	42
LISBON [Listei-bz]			38		
NAPLES [Na- plob-bu]	41	15	† PORTO RICO [Ricez-lou]	20	59
MESSINA [Mef- sik-bau]			38		
† CARTHAGE [Carthti-by]	33	10	† J-amaica [Jak-ky]	18	80
NANCY [Nanfei-s]			48		
† ISPAHAN [Isp- e-on]	32	49	[Tercerip-el]	33	22
AGRA [Agrik-oit]			28		
SIAM [Siamaf-ga]	14	100	† BARBADOES [Barbu-la]	28	18
† JANAN [Jap- to-bay]	34	110	FERRO one of the Canary Iſl. [Ferre-ak].		
† FORMOSA [Formdi-g]			23	100	† QUEBEC [Quop-pu]
† ASTRACHAN [Aſtrop-lau]	47	56			
PEKIN [Pekin- ox-bap]	40	117			

*N. B.* The first Meridian is fixed at *London*.

It may be convenient to remember the *Exact* Longitude and Latitude of some particular Places ;

43,

	Lat. deg. min.	Long. deg. min.
LONDON [ <i>Lónla, id</i> ]	51 32	00 00
FERRÓ Isl. [ <i>Ferrék, u-bei, dd</i> ]	28 05	18 22
OXFORD [ <i>Oxla, fs-b, ap</i> ]	51 46	01 17W
ROME [ <i>Rómfa, la-bé, toi</i> ]	41 51	12 37

*The Memorial Lines.*

*Berfy-l Stocklou-ak Moslu-tei Coplu-be Parfk-e.*  
*Cracuz-ex Viok-ap Madroy-t Romfá-be Conob-ta.*  
*Pragly-bo Dantzuf-bei Basilfoi-p Brusly-o Gibtau-s.*  
*Smik-dou Troy-en Jeruta-ts Alepif-tei Rhotoi-te Rabit-fo.*  
*Athik-el Idil-doi Warsud-eb Alexib-if Helbu-p.*  
*Listei-bz Naplob-bu Melsik-bau Carthti-by Nanfei-s.*  
*Ifpte-on Agrek-eit Siamaf-ga Japto-bay Formdi-g*  
*Astrop-lau Pekinox-bap Gëobi-sou Spitpi-sou Archfö-fe.*  
*Bengda-oul Venfl-ad Caydou-il Lipsub-ad Hecfl-at.*  
*Ninro-fe Belba-ku Riccez-lou Bërmra-lou Jak-ky.*  
*Tercerip-el Madit-ed Ferrek-ak Barbu-la Quop-pu.*  
*Lonla, id Ferrék, u-bei, dd Oxla, fs-b, ap Romfa, la-*  
*bé, toi.*

T A B L E X.

*Distance of Chief Cities, &c. from London,  
in English Miles.*

To the Beginning of the Name of the Place: there are two or three Letters added, which are to be supplied with a Cypher at the End; it being thought sufficient to give a round Number, instead of being too exact, especially in a Matter wherein the best Geographers themselves are not agreed; as, [*Madreis*] MADRID distant from London 86 *sc.* 860 Miles. COPENHAGEN [*Copsa*] distant about 61, *sc.* 610. GENEVA [*Genevos*] distant 46, *sc.* 460 Miles; and so of the rest, only PARIS [*Pardel*]: 225.

*Note.* That the Computations are made at the Rate of  $69\frac{1}{2}$  Miles to a Degree, which is certainly nearest the Truth, and are therefore about one part in seven more than in Mr. *Templeman's* Tables, who computes by Geometrical Miles, or 60 to a Degree.

*Distances from London.*

	Eng. Miles.		Eng. Miles.
PARIS [Pardel]	225	PRAGUE [Praul]	650
R-ome [Roul]	950	GIBRALTAR [Gibrabs]	1160
MADRID [Madreis]	860	WARSAW [Warsnu]	950
VIENNA [Vienke]	820	STOCKHOLM [Stoup]	970
COPENHAGEN [Copsa]	610	DANTZICK [Dantziky]	800
GENEVA [Genevos]	460	CONSTANTINOPLE	} 1600
MOSCOW [Moscafz]	1660	[Constafg]	

*Distances from Jerufalem.*

BABYLON [Baboky]	480	DAMASCUS [Dam-}	} 150
NAZARETH [Nazky]	80	buz]	
SAMARIA [Samol]	45	ANTIOCH [Antig]	300
FROM DAN TO BEERSHEBA		[Dan-a-béerdox]	240

*The Memorial Lines.*

Pardel Roul Madreis Vienke Copsa Genevos.  
 Moscafz Praul Gibrabs Warsnu Stoup Dantziky Constafg.  
 Baboky Nazky Samol Dambuz Antig Dan-a-béerdox.

TABLE XI.

*The Proportion of the Kingdoms of Europe to Great Britain, being the Unit.*

Russia	} 10 ,13	POLAND [Polt,in]	3 ,39
[Rusfaz,bi]		TURKEY [Turt,ak]	3 ,18
GERMANY	} 3 ,53	SPAIN [Spa,ka]	1 ,81
Gert,ut		FRANCE [Fra,p]	1 ,7
Sweden [Swi,fs]	3 ,66	*ITALY [Itb,an]	1 ,19

\* With Sicily, Corfica, and Sardinia.

• DENMARK	}	1	,49	United Provin-	}	,11
[Denmbab, on]						
Portugal [Por, ts]	}		,36	SWITZERLAND	}	,17
SPANISH PROVIN-						
ces [Span-pr, ak]	}		,18	Britain		1 ,00

### The Memorial Lines.

Ruffax, bi Gert, ut Swi, fs Polt, in Fra, p Spa, ka Turt, ak.  
 Por, ts Span-pr, ak Un-pr, ab Switzer, boi Dénmab, on  
 Itb, an.

### EXPLANATION.

[Gert, ut] *Germany* is to *Great Britain* as 3 ,53 to 1. *i. e.* three times as big, and a little above half as big. *United Provinces* [Un-pr, ab] as ,11 or very little above a tenth Part; and so of the rest.

*Note.* That a Degree is esteemed equal to 60 Geometrical Miles, 15 GERMAN Miles, 25 Common FRENCH Leagues, 480 GREEK STADIA, 16 PERSIAN PARASANGS, 12 (or according to some 8) *Ægyptian* SCHœni.

Deg = Geomauz = Gerbu = Frel = Stadohy = Perf-  
 parabau = Schad.

## TABLE XI.

### Situation of Islands.

#### I. EUROPEAN Islands.

In the Northern Ocean	}	Iceland West of Norway [Icenor]	}	
In the Baltick	}	ZEALAND	}	E. of Jutland [Fun-Zealjut]
		FUNEN		
In the Mediter-ranean	}	MINORCA	}	[MiMajorc Y-valenci]
		MAJORCA		
		Y-vica		

\* Including Norway and Iceland.

In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	CORFICA	} S. of Genoua [CoSardgen]
		SARDINIA	
		SICILY	South of Naples [Sicina]
		CANDIA	S. of the Archipelago [Candarcbpel]
		CORFU	West of Canina [Corfcan]
		CEPHALONIA	W. } of the Morea { [Cepha-
		ZANTE	W. } zant-
CERIGO	S. } cemo]		
NEGROPONT	East of Livadia [Negliu]		

*The Memorial Lines.*

Ice nor Fun-Zealjus MiMajorcYvalenci CoSardgen.  
Sicina Candarcbpel Corfcan Cepha-zant-cemo Negliu.

II. ASIATICK ISLANDS.

In the <i>Eastern Ocean</i>	{	JAPAN	E. of North China [JapnerCb]
		FORMOSA	E. of South China [Form6souCbin]
		PHILIPPINE ISL.	E. of the } [PhilipEastPen] Eastern Peninsula
		LADRONE ISL.	E. of the Philippine [Ladpbi]
		MOLUCCA ISL.	E. of the } [MolucPEast] Eastern P-eninsula
In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	I. of the SOUND	S. E. of } [SoundPEast] the East. P-eninsula
		MALDIVES	S. } of the Western } [Mal-Céy- P-eninsula } Pwest]
		CEYLON	E. }
In the <i>Arabi- pelago</i>	{	RHODES	} S. of Natolia [Rhod-Cypnato]
		CYPRUS	
In the <i>Arabi- pelago</i>	{	STALIMENE	} W. of Nato- } [StalMeSci- lia N. to S. } Sámnat]
		METELIN	
		SCIO	
		SAMOS	

The Chief of the MOLUCCA Isles are CELEBES or Macassar, GILOLO, CERAM, AMBOYNA.

The Chief of the PHILIPPINES are MANILLA and MINDANAO.

Isles of the SOUND, the chief are SUMATRA, BORNEO, and JAVA.

## The Memorial Lines.

JapnorCb FormósouChin PhilipEastPen Ladphi Mo-  
lucPEast.

SoundPEast Mal-CéyPwest Rhod-Cypnato StálMe  
SciSamnat.

MO L = Cele-GilCér-Amb PHIL = ManMind SOUND  
= Suma-Born Jav.

## III. AFRICAN Islands.

In the <i>Ethio- pick O- cean</i>	{	MADAGASCAR or the Isle of St. Laurence, E. of the South Part of Zanguebar	} [Madgasczang]	
		ZOCOTRA, at the East End of the Coast of <i>Ajan</i>		} [Zocajan]
		St. HELENS West of Congo		
In the <i>Atlan- tick O- cean</i>	{	Isles of Cape VERD W. of <i>Negroland</i>	} [Verdne]	
		CANARY Isles W. of <i>Bildulgerid</i>		[Canárbild]
		MADEIRA Isles W. of <i>Barbary</i>		[Madéirbarb]
In the <i>Mediterranean</i>	{	AZORE Isles W. of Portugal	} [Azport]	
		MALTA S. of Sicily		[Maltfic]
		PHAROS at the Mouth of the Port to <i>Alexandria</i>		[Pharalexan]

The Chief of the CANARY Isles are FERRO, or HI-  
ero, TENERIFFE, CANARY.

The Chief of the AZORES, TERCERA.

The Chief of the MADEIRA Isles, PORTO SANTO  
and MADEIRA.

## The Memorial Lines.

Madgasczang Zocajan HelCongo Verdne Canárbild.  
Maderbarb Azport ——— Maltfic Pharalexan.

CAN = Ferro-TéneCan; AZ = Terce; MADEIRA =  
PoSantMad.

## IV. AMERICAN Islands.

NEW FOUNDLAND East of *Nova Scotia* [NewfnewScot]  
CALIFORNIA West of *New Granada* [Caligran]

CARIBBEE Isles East of the <i>Antilles</i>	[Caribant]
LUCAYOS Isles East of <i>F-lorida</i>	[LuF]
BERMUDAS or Sommers' Isles East of } <i>Carolina</i>	[Bermcar]
ANTILLES Isles South of <i>Lucay</i> Isl.	[Antiluc]

The Chief of the LUCAYOS Islands are BAHAMA, LUCAYONE, PROVIDENCE.

The Chief of the CARIBBEE Islands are BARBADOES and the Læward Isl. viz. St. CHRISTOPHERS, ANTIGUA, TOBAGO, &c.

The Chief of the ANTILLES Islands are CUBA, JAMAICA, HISPANIOLA, PORTO RICO.

*The Memorial Lines.*

NewfowScot Caligran Caribant LuF Bermcar Antilluc.  
 LUC = Ba-lu-prov; Cari = Barb Chr-Antig; Antill  
 = CuJam-hisp-ric.

T A B L E XIII.

*The most remarkable of the lesser British Isles.*

ORKNEY } SHETLAND }	North of Scotland	[Ork-shetno-sc]				
HOLY Island	East of Northumberland	[Holynorthb]				
CANVEY Isl. } SHEPPEY Isl. } THANET Isl. }	near the Mouth of the Thames in	<table> <tr> <td>Essex</td> <td>[Canvefs]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kent</td> <td>[Shep- thanken]</td> </tr> </table>	Essex	[Canvefs]	Kent	[Shep- thanken]
Essex			[Canvefs]			
Kent			[Shep- thanken]			
ANGLESEY	West of Caernarvonshire	[Angcaern]				
MAN	West of Lancashire	[Manlan]				
RAMSEY	over-against St. Davids Point in Pembrokeshire	[Ramdawi-pem]				
WIGHT (Vectis)	S. of Hampshire	[Vecs-bam]				
GUERNSEY } JERSEY }	on the Coast of Normandy	[Guer-jerco-nor]				
WESTERN Isl. (Ebudæ)	West of Scotland	[Ebwe-sc]				



*The Memorial Lines.*

Ork-shetno-sc Holynorth Canvefs Shép-thanken &  
 Angraern.  
 Manlan Ramdavi-pem VecS-bam Guer-jerco-nor Eb-  
 we-sc.

## TABLE XIV.

*Antient EUROPE, ASIA, and AFRICA.*

I. Antient *EUROPE*, by Way of Accommodation to the present Divisions of it, may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCANDINAVIA, FENINGIA, Part of SARMATIA, CIMBRICA Chersonesus, CODANONIA Insula.

2. *Middle*; Containing GERMANIA, the rest of SARMATIA, Gallia Transalpina or Celtogalatia, RHOETIA, Vindelicia, NORICUM, Part of PANNONIA, DACIA.

3. *Southern*; Containing IBERIA, ITALIA, the rest of PANNONIA, ILLYRICUM, MOESIA, GRÆCIA, THRACIA.

EUR = Scá -Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-No-Pa-D; Ib-Ita-Pill-MœG-Th.

II. *ASIA Antiqua* may be divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing SCYTHIA Asiatica, SOGDIANA; COLCHIS, IBERIA, ALBANIA.

2. *Middle*; Containing Asia M-inor, ARMENIA; SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, MEDIA, HYRCANIA, BACTRIANA, ARACHOSIA; BABYLONIA, SUSIANA, PARTHIA, ARIA, DRANGIANA; PERSIS, CARAMANIA, GEDROSIA, North Part of INDIA, SERICA, SINÆ.

3. *Southern*; Containing ARABIA, the two PENINSULAS of INDIA.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Asm-Arm Sy-mes-aff-med-hy -BactArch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind-Se Sin; Ar -P-Ind,

III. *AFRICA* was anciently divided into,

1. *Northern*; Containing *MAURITANIA Tingitania* and *CAESARIENSIS*, *NUMIDIA*, *AFRICA propria*, *LIBYA* (comprehending *CYRENAICA* and *MARMARICA*) *Egypt*; *GÆTULI*, *GARAMANTES*, *NASAMONES*, *PSYLLI*.

2. *Middle*; Containing *LIBYA deserta* or *interior*, comprehending the *ATLANTES*, *PHAUUSII*, *NIGRITÆ*, *NUBIA ÆTHIOPIA*.

3. *Southern*; Containing the *LEUCAETHIOPE*. *EREMBI* or *TROGLODYTÆ*, *BLEMMEYES*.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Afp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E;  
GætGara-NasPfyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub -Æth; Léucæth-Erem  
Blem.

## T A B L E X V.

*Antient ITALY and GREECE, ASIA Minor, SYRIA and PALESTINE.*

I. Antient *ITALY* may be distinguished into two general Parts; *Gallia Cisalpina* to the North, and *Italy*, primarily so called, to the South

The several People of *Gallia Cisalpina* were these:

\**LIGURES*, *TAURINI*, *SEGUSIANI*, *SALASSI*, *LEPONTII*, *EUGANEI*, *RHAETI*, *CARNI*, *ISTRI*, *VENETI*; (South of the P-o these) *A-RANES*, *BOII*, *LINGONES*, *SENONES*; North of the Po these, *LIBICI*, *LAEVI*, *INSUBRES*, *OROBII*, *CENOMANI*.

*Italia*, primarily so called, or the South Parts of *Old Italy*, comprehended these following Countries and People:

†*ETRURIA*, or *Tyrrhenia*, *SABINI*, *LATIVM*, *CAMPANIA*, *PICENTINI*, *G-RÆCIA magna*; †*UMBRIA*, *PICE-*

\* Lying in order along the *Alps*.

† Lying in order on the *Mare Inferum*.

‡ Lying in order on the *Mare Superum*.

num, V-estini, MARUCINI, FRENTANI, APULIA; \* MAR-  
SI, PELIGNI, SAMNIUM, HIRPINI.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)  
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-læv-Ins-óro-cen ———

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap  
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

II. Antient GREECE was usually divided into  
five general Parts, viz. MACEDONIA, THESSALIA, EPI-  
RUS, HELLAS or *Græcia* properly so called, and PE-  
LOPONNESUS.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-Hel-Pel ———

1. PELOPONNESUS was divided into six Parts or  
Regions, viz. † ACHAIA, ELIS, MESSENIA, LACONIA,  
ARGIA or ARGOLIS, † ARCADIA.

—— PELOP = Ach-Eli-Méff-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

2. EPIRUS contained these People and Countries;  
viz. CHAONES, DRYOPES, THESPROTII, CASSIOPÆI,  
AMPHILOCHI, ALMENE, MOLOSSI, ACARNANIA.

EP = Chao-Dry Thesprot-Cass-Amphiloc Al-Mol  
Acarnan.

3. HELLAS, or GRAECIA PROPRIA (called also *Achaia*)  
was divided into eight Parts, viz. DORIS, LOCRIS  
EPICNEMIDIA, ÆTOLIA, LOCRIS OZOLÆA, PHOCIS, BOE-  
OTIA, MEGARIS, ATTICA.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochréz-pho-bœ  
meg-att.

4. THESSALIA contained these several Parts, viz.  
PELAMIOTIS, ESTIOTIS, THESSALIOTIS, PTHIOTIS,  
M-AGNESIA.

THESS = PelasEstThéff-Pthi-M ———

\* In the Inland Parts.

† Lying in order on the *Ionian, Ægean and Cretan Sea.*

‡ In the Inland.

5. Some of the more remarkable People and Countries of MACEDONIA, were TAULANTII, PÆONES, MYÆDONIA, ἘΜΑΤΤΙΑ, AMPHAXITIS, PIERIA.

—MACE = Taul-Pæo-mygd-æmath-AmphPi

Asia *m-inor* comprehended Asia *p-ropria*, BITHYNIA, PONTUS, GALATIA, \* CAPPADOCIA;—LYCIA, PAMPHYLIA, CILICIA.

Asm = Asp-Bith-pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asia *p-ropria* contained PHRYGIA *minor*, MYSIA *minor*, Myfia *m-ajor*, ÆOLIS, IONIA, LYDIA, PHRYGIA *major*, CARIA, DORIS.

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma CarDo.

GALATIA comprehended PONTUS GALATICUS, PAPHLAGONIA, GALATIA *p-ropria*, ISAURIA, and Part of PISIDIA, the other Part of which, with the Regions of *Carbalia*, was contained in *Pamphylia*.

—Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYRIA was divided into four Parts, SYRIA *p-ropria*, PHOENICIA, COELOSYRIA, PALESTINA.

PALESTINE was distinguished into GALILÆA, SAMARIA, JUDAEA, PERÆA or *Judæa* beyond *Jordan*, IDUMÆA.

SYR = SyrpPhoen-CæloPal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ Per Idum.

## TABLE XVI:

*Antient* GALLIA, GERMANIA, IBERIA,  
BRITANNIA.

I. GALLIA was divided by *Augustus* into four Parts or Provinces, *viz.* Gallia BELGICA, Gallia CELTICA

---

\* Among the several Regions of *Cappadocia* was *Lycæonia*.

or *Lugdunenſis*, *Gallia Aquitana*, and *Gallia Narbonenſis*. [Gall = BelCeltAquiNarb]

2. The Inhabitants of antient *GERMANY* were comprehended under four general Denominations, *viz.* *INGÆVONES*, *VANDALI*, *IſTÆVONES*, *HERMIONES*, [GERM = Ing-Vand Iſt-Her]

3. *IBERIA*, or antient *Spain*, was diſtinguiſhed into three general Parts, *viz.* *TARRACONENſIS*, *LUSITANICA*, *B-ÆTICA* [IBERI = TarLuB]

4. *BRITANNIA*, according to the laſt Diſiſion by the *Romans*, was diſtinguiſhed into five Parts, *viz.* *VALENCIA*, *MAXIMA CÆSARIENſIS*, *BRITANNIA ſECUNDA*, *FLAVIA CÆSARIENſIS*, *BRITANNIA PRIMA* [BRIT = Val-Max Britſe-Fla Britprim]

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb    GERM = Ing-Vand Iſt-Her    I = TarLuB.

————BRIT = ValMax Britſe-Fla Britprim.

*The Memorial Lines for all the Antient Geography.*

EUR = Scá -Fe Sarm Cimb -Cod; Ger-S G-Rhæ-V-  
No-Pa-D; Ib -Ita -Pill-MœG-Th.

AS = ScythiSogd Col-ib-alb; Aſm-Arm Sy-mes-aſſ-  
med-hy -Ba&Arch.

Bab-Sus-parth-AriDran Pers-Car -Gedro N.Ind -Se  
Sin; Ar-P -Ind.

AF = MauT-Cæs-Numid-Aſp-Liby-(Cyr-mar)-E;  
GætGara -NasPſyl.

Libydes AtlántPhauNig-Nub-Æth; Léucæth -Erem  
Blem.

CIS = Lig-Tau-Sé-Sa-lep-Eug-Rhæt-Car-Is Vén (P)  
A-Bo-Ling-Sen.

Lib-lau-Ins-ôro-cen————

IT = Etru-Sab-Lá-Ca-Pi-G Um-Pí-V-Ma-Fr-Ap  
Mars-PeliSamn-Hirp.

GRAE = MáTh Epir-HelPel. PELOP = Ach-Eli-  
Méſs-Lac-Ar-Arcad.

EP = Chæo-Dry Tæſprot-Cæſ-Amphiloc Al-Mol  
Acarnan.

GRAE-PROPRI = Dó-Locep Æto-Lochróz-pho-bœ  
inég-att.

THESS = PelasEstThéfs -Pthi-M. MACE = Taul-  
Pæo-mygd-æmath -AmphPi.

Asm = Asp-Bith-Pó-Ga-Capp. Lyci-pamphy-cil —

Asp = Phrygimin-MyfimiM Æol Ioni-Lyd-phryma  
CarDo.

----- Gal = PongalaPaphGalap Is-pis.

SYR = SyrpPhœen-Cœlo-Pal. PAL = GálSamaJudæ-  
PerIdum.

GALL = BelCeltAquiNarb GERM = Ing-Vand Ist-  
Her I = TarLuB.

-----BRIT = ValMax Britse-Fla Britprim.

## TABLE XVII.

### *Remarkable Places in Antient Geography.*

ABDERA in <i>Thracia</i>	THESSALONICA in <i>An-</i>
BERYTUS in <i>Phœnicia</i>	<i>phaxitis</i>
HELICON in <i>Phocis</i>	NICOMEDIA in <i>Bithynia</i>
HALICARNASSUS in <i>Doris</i>	NYSSA in <i>Megarís</i>
in <i>A-sia minor</i>	ACROCERAUNIA M. in <i>E-</i>
CHERONÆA in <i>Bœotia</i>	<i>pirus</i>
CANNÆ in <i>Peucetia</i>	CITHÆRON M. in <i>Bœotia</i>
ARBELA in <i>Affyria</i>	HYMETTUS M. in <i>Attica</i>
GRANICUS R. of <i>Phrygia</i>	ATHO M. in <i>Macedonia</i>
MAEANDER Riv. of <i>Lydia</i>	OLYMPUS } M. in <i>Thef-</i>
TAGUS Riv. of <i>Lusitania</i>	PELION } <i>salia</i>
ISFUS Promont. of <i>Cilicia</i>	O-ssa }
PATMOS one of the <i>Spo-</i>	MANTINEA in <i>Arcadia</i>
<i>rades</i> Islands	EPIDAVRUS in <i>Laconia</i>
OLYMPIA in <i>Elis</i>	PELLA in <i>Æmatbia</i>
PYLUS in <i>Messene</i>	ACTIUM } in <i>Acarnania</i>
MARATHÓN in <i>Attica</i>	AMBRACIA }
DELPHOS in <i>Phocis</i>	SMYRNA } in <i>Ionia</i>
SAMOSATA in <i>Comagene</i>	EPHESUS }
DYRRACHIUM in <i>Mace-</i>	PERGAMUS in <i>Mysia</i>
<i>donia</i>	LAODICEA in <i>Garia</i>

SARDIS	} in <i>Lydia</i>	CORINTH	} in <i>Achaia</i>
THYATIRA		CENCHRÆ	
PHILADELPHIA		ELEUSIS	in <i>Megaris</i>
SARDICA	in <i>Thracia</i>	ACERRÆ	in <i>Campania</i>
CHALCEDON	in <i>B-ithynia</i>	CHALCIS	in <i>Ætolia</i>
CIRTIVM	in <i>Numidia</i>	CORFINIVM	} of the <i>Pe-</i> <i>SULMO</i> } <i>ligni</i>
ILLIBERIS	in <i>Hisp. Bætica</i>	MEMPHIS	
ANCYRA	in <i>Galatia</i>	THEBAIS	in <i>Super. E-gypt</i>
GANGRA	in <i>Papblagonia</i>	MYCENZÆ	in <i>Argia</i>
SIRMIUM	in <i>Pannonia</i>	PATARA	in <i>Lycia</i>
NEOCAESAREA	in <i>Cappadocia</i>	CHALYBES	a People of <i>Galatia</i>
PHARSALIA	in <i>Thessalia</i>	NEMEA	in <i>Argia</i>
* PHILIPPI	in <i>Thracia</i>	ADRAMYTTIVM	in <i>Mysia</i>
LEUCTRA	in <i>Bæotia</i>	CNIDUS	in <i>Doris</i> in <i>A-sia</i>
CLUSIVM	in <i>Etruria</i>	MEDIOLANUM	of the <i>In-</i> <i>subres</i>
BAIÆ	in <i>Campania</i>	SYRACUSÆ	in <i>Sicily</i>
TUSCULUM	in <i>Latium</i>	PATAVIA	of the <i>Veneti</i>
AQUILEIA	of the <i>Carni</i>	ILLIVM	in <i>Phrygia</i> minor
EDESSA	in <i>Mesopotamia</i>	CARBALIA	in <i>Pamphylia</i>
RHEGIUM	in <i>Calabria</i>	LYCAONIA	in <i>Cappadocia</i>
TOMI	in <i>Mæsia</i>	CYZICUM	in <i>Mysia</i>
DAMASCUS	in <i>Cæle S-yrria</i>	CUMA	in <i>Æolis</i>
COLOSSÆ	in <i>Phrygia</i>	PISIDIA	part in <i>Pamphylia</i> , part in <i>G-alatia</i>
SAGUNTUM	in <i>Hisp. Tar-</i> <i>raconensis</i>	CURES	of the <i>Sabini</i>
BRUNDISIUM	in <i>Cal-</i> <i>abria</i>	LAVINIUM	in <i>Latium</i>
COMAGENE	a Region of <i>S-yrria</i> propria	ARDEA	of the <i>Rutulii</i>
DODONE	a Town of the <i>Molossi</i>	PORTUS LIBURNUS	in <i>E-</i> <i>truria</i>
SPARTA	in <i>Laconia</i>	TEGÆA	in <i>Arcadia</i>
ANTIOCHIA	in <i>Pisidia</i>	LUCANI	} in <i>Oenotria</i>
ANTIUM	of the <i>Volsci</i>	BRUTII	
AMYCLÆ	in <i>Laconia</i>	OENOTRIA	part of <i>Græcia</i>
ARIMINUM	in <i>Umbria</i>	M-agna	

\* Why *Philippi* is said to be in *Macedonia*, Act. xvi. 12. Vid. *Wells's Geog. Cap. 15.* And *Pearce* on the *Epistles*,

MESSAPIA part of Græcia	SABÆI	} in Arabia
M-agna	SARACENI	} Felix
DAUNIA } Parts of A-	NABATHÆI in Arabia	
PEUCETIA } pulia	Petræa	
ÆQUI } In Latium nov.	NOMADES } in Arabia	
HERNI }	SCENITÆ } Deferta	
MUTINA of the Boii	TYRUS }	
RAVENNA in Umbria	SIDON. }	in Phœnicia
CALABRI }	HIPPO in Numidia	
SALENTINI }	PALMYRA in Cœle S-yria	
VOLSCI }	NOLA in Campania	
AUSONES } N-ovum	TARENTUM of the Sa-	
	lentini	

## The Memorial Lines.

Abderthra Beryphæn Helicoph Halicardor-A Chertæ  
 Canpeucet Arbafæ Granph Mælydi Tâglufit Ifcil.  
 Pâfporad Olymelis Pylmæs Marathattica Delfho.  
 Samófacom Dyrrmac Theffalampbox Nicbitby Nyffmeg.  
 Acrócepîr Cithbæ Hymat Athmac Ol-pel-Otbeffal.  
 Mantarc Epidaulac Pellæmath Act-amacarnan.  
 Smyrn-ephion Pergmys Laodcar Sard-thya-phillyd.  
 Sardthraci ChalB Cirtnum Illibhis-bæt Ancgala Gang-  
 paph.  
 Sirmpan Neocæfcap Pharstheffa Philipthraci Leucbæ.  
 Clufetru Baicampa Tusclat Aquileicar Edeffines.  
 Rhegcalabri Tomæs Damcæl-S Colófpbrygi Sagtar.  
 Brundcala ComS Dodmol Spartlac Antôchpifid Antwols.  
 Amyclac Arimumb Cori-cenchrach Eleutmeg Acerr-  
 camp.  
 Chalcat Corfinipel Sulmpel MemphinferE ThebjûpE.  
 Mycenarg Patalyc Chalygal Nemarg Adrymitmys.  
 CnidorA Medioliins Syracufici Patvenet Ilpbryn.  
 Carbálipamph Lycacap Cyzimys Cumæoli PispamG.  
 Cursab Lavinilat Ardrut Liburnetru Tegarc.  
 Luc-Brutoenot OenogræM MeffapgræM Dauni-  
 Peucetap.  
 Æqu-hernlaN Mutiboi Ravnumb Cala-Salme Vol-  
 AuslaN.



Sab-Sáracenára-fel Nabathpet Nom-Scenarab-des.  
 Tyr-Sidphœn Hipponum PalmCælis Nolcampa Tæ-  
 rentfal.

## TABLE XVIII.

The Correspondence of Antient and Present  
Geography.

## REGIONS and PROVINCES.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
SARMATIA [Sarmop- ta-mu-L]	Poland	DACIA	Moldavia
	Great Tartary		Walachia
	South Part, of		Transilv.
	Muscovy		
	Livonia	LIBURNIA	Croatia
CIMBRICA Cher- sonesus	Jutland	ILLYRICUM	Croatia
			Dalmatia
*Insula CODA- NONIA	Zeland	NORICUM	Bavaria
SCANDINAVIA } or B-altia }	Norway	VINDILICIA	Austria
	and Part of Sweden		Swabia
SCYTHIA Af. } and SOGDIANA }	Great	RHAETIA	Bavaria
	Tartary		Grisons
ACHAÏA or HELLAS	Livadia	HELVETII	Tyrol and p. of Italy
EPIRUS	Chimæra	ALLOBROGES	Switzerland
THESSALY	Janna	COLCHIS	Savoy
MOESIA sup.	Servia	IBERIA	Mingrelia
MOESIA inf.	Bulgaria	ALBANIA	Georgia
PELOPONNESUS	Morea	GAETULIA	Bildulgerid
THRACIA	Romania	AFRICA	Tripoli and
PANNONIA	Hungary	proper	Tunis
		MAURITANIA	Fex and Morocœ

\* Zeland, Funen, and the adjoining Isles had the common Name of *Insula Æmodes*, and were esteemed Isles of antient Germany, being inhabited by the *Teutoni*, called also *Codani*.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
LIBYA pr.	<i>Barca</i>	NUMIDIA nova	<i>Bildulgerid</i>
NUMIDIA	<i>Algiers</i>	SOGDIA	} <i>Zagatay or</i> <i>Ubec</i>
LIBYA DE- serta	} <i>Zaara</i>		
NIGRITÆ	<i>Negroland</i>	IBERIA	<i>Spain</i>
TAURICA	} <i>The Penin- sula of little</i>	CANTABRIA	<i>Biscay</i>
CHERSO- nesus		} <i>Tartary</i>	ALBION
GARA- mantes	} <i>The Defarts of Zaara</i>	LIGURES	<i>Genoa</i>
			ARMENIA maj.
		ARMENIA min.	<i>Adadulia</i>
		MESOPOTAMIA	<i>Diarbec</i>

*The Memorial Lines.*

*Sarm-po-ta-mu-L* Cimbjuz Codanzeel Sca-Bfive-no  
*Scyth-fog-T.*  
*Achliwad Epichim* Thesjøn Moesjër-B Pelomor Throm.  
*Panbung Dacimol-wa-T* Liburcro Illyricro-dal.  
*Norbavar-aus* Vindfwa-B Rhætgrif-tyr-it Helvfwit  
*Allóbsaw.*  
*Colchmeng* Iber-albgeor Gætulbild Africatrip-tun.  
*Mausex-mor* Libybarc Numidalg Lib-deszara Nigneg.  
*Taur-cherstart* Garazaar Numi-novbil Sogdxagab  
*Ihsa.*  
*Cantabis & Albbrit* Ligugen Armturc-ala Mespdi.

**T A B L E X I X.**

*Seas, Straits, Gulfs, Islands, Rivers, Towns.*

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
Mare Hyrcanum, or } CASPIUM	Sea of <i>Sala</i> or <i>Backu</i>
PONTUS EUXINUS	<i>Black</i> or <i>Euxine</i> Sea
ÆGEAN SEA	<i>Archipelago</i>
PROPONTIS	Sea of <i>Marmora</i>
PALUS MAEOTIS	Sea of <i>Azov</i>
FRETUM GADITANUM	Strait of <i>Gibraltar</i>
BOSPHORUS CIMMERIUS	Strait of <i>Cassa</i>
BOSPHORUS THRACICUS	Strait of <i>Constantinople</i>

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
HELLESPONTUS	Strait of the <i>Dardanells</i>
SINUS ADRIATICUS	Gulf of <i>Venice</i>
SINUS SALAMINIUS	Gulf of <i>Engia</i>
SINUS GANGETICUS	Bay of <i>Bengal</i>
SINUS PERSICUS	Gulf of <i>Balsora</i>
SINUS CORINTHIAEUS	Gulf of <i>Lepanto</i>
SINUS ARABICUS	<i>Red Sea</i>
FRETUM SICULUM	Straits of <i>Messina</i>
SINUS AMBRACICUS	Gulf of <i>Larta</i>
MARE LIGUSTICUM	Sea of <i>Genoa</i>
SINUS MAGNUS	Bay of <i>Siam</i>
MARE TYRRHENUM	Sea of <i>Tuscany</i>

### *Islands, Rivers, and Towns.*

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
THULE	<i>Iceland</i>	PATMOS	<i>Palmosa</i>
EBUSUS	<i>Tyica</i>	DIOSCORIDES	<i>Zocotra</i>
BALESRES	} <i>Majorca</i>	LEMNOS	<i>Stalimene</i>
		} <i>Minorca</i>	GADES
Isl. ÆOLIÆ	<i>Lipari Isl.</i>		CYRNUM
I. FORTUNATÆ	<i>Canary Isl.</i>	SALAMIS	<i>Coluri</i>
*HESPERIDES	<i>I. C. Verd</i>	CARPATHUS	<i>Scarpanto</i>
TAPROBANA	<i>Ceylon</i>	TRINACRIA	<i>Sicily</i>
COS	<i>Lango</i>	CYTHERON	<i>Cerigo</i>
CRETE	<i>Candy</i>	M. ÆTNA	<i>Gibel</i>
CASSITERIDES	<i>Scilly Isl.</i>	M. VESUVIUS	<i>Soma</i>
EUBŒEA vel	} <i>Negropont</i>	LACUS TRA-	} <i>Lake of</i>
CHALCIS		simenus	
ITHACA	<i>Ile di Compare</i>	RUBICON fl.	<i>Fiumecino</i>
ÆGINA	<i>Engia</i>	PADUS or E-	} <i>Po</i>
CERNE	† <i>Madagascar</i>	RIDANUS	
LEUCAS	<i>S. Maura</i>		
LESBUS	<i>Metelin</i>	ISTER	<i>Danube</i>

\* Called also *Gorgades*.

† *Madagascar* is supposed by some to be the *Menuthias* of the Antients.

<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>	<i>Antient.</i>	<i>Present.</i>
BAETIS	{ Guadal- quiver	ROTHOMAGIA	Rouen
TANAIS		TIGURUM	Zurich
RHA	Don	SAGUNTUM	Morvedro
BORYSTHENES	Volga	CALPE	Gibraltar
	Nieper	COLOGNIA AL-	} Cologne
		GRIPPINA	
ARGENTORA-	} Strasburg	LUGDUNUM	Lyons
tum			LUGDUNUM
MOGUNTIIUM	Mentz	B-ATAVORUM	
COLOGNIA AL-	} Geneva		
LOBROGUM			

*The Memorial Lines.*

*Caspala-bach Euxblack Ægarch Propmármo Mæotzab.  
Fret-gádigib Cimneaff Thraciconst Helléspdar A-  
dratven.*

*Sin-salameng Ganbeng Persbals Si-corinthlep Arábred-S.  
Fret-ficumeßi Amblart Ligugen Sin-magfia Tyrntusc.*

*Thulice Ebusyv Balema-M Æokipari Fortcan.  
Hespverd Taprobceyl Coslang Cretcandi Cassiscill.  
Chalc-eubneg Ithacomp Ægineng Cernmada Leucmau.  
Lesbmetelin Patpalm Dioscórzoc Lemstali Gadcad.  
Cyrncorfic Salacol Carpscarp Trinacfici Cythcer.  
Ætnagi Vesuvjom Trasiper Rubisium Pad-Eridpo.  
Istdanu Bætguadal Tanadon Rhavolga Boryskniep.  
Argentstras Mogmentz Col-allgen Róthorou Tigzur.  
Sagmorved Calpgib Col-agripcol Luglyo Lug-Bleyd.*

*N. B.* It was thought needless to give more Ex-  
amples, especially of such as have any Likeness or  
Affinity in their Names; as *Tagus* Taio, *Sequanus*  
*Seyne*, *Rhenus* Rhine, *Garumna* Garonne, *Zacynthus*  
*Zante*, *Melita* Malta, &c.

## GEOGRAPHIA SACRA.

## TABLE XX.

*The Plantation of the Earth after the Flood.*

And First, The several Countries mentioned in Holy Scripture, and denominated from some of the Posterity of *SHEM*, viz.

*OPHIR*, conjectured to be Part of the *East Indies*, viz. *Aurea Chersonesus* of the Antients [*Ophchers*]

*HAVILAH*, Part of *Susiana* and *Caramania* [*Havifus-car*]

*ELAM*, Part of *Susiana* and *Persis* [*Elaſus-pers*]

*ASSHUR*, or *Aſſyria* properly ſo called, into which *Nimrod* is ſaid to come and build *Nineweb*, &c. [*Aſhur*]

*ARAM*, Part of *Syria* and *Meſopotamia* [*Arâmſy-mes*]

Land of *Uz*, *Judæa peræa* and the adjoining Parts of *ARABIA deſerta* and *Petræa*. [*Uzjúp-arad*]

*LUD*, or *Lydia*, in *Aſia minor* [*Ludlyd*]

*Ophchers Havifus-car Elaſus-pers Arâmſy-mes Aſhur. Uzjúp-arad Ludlyd* —————

Countries mentioned in the Scripture, and denominated from the Posterity of *JAPHET*, (eldest Son of *Noah*) whose Family is supposed to have peopled, besides a considerable Part of *Aſia*, all *Europe*.

*MADAI*, called by Heathen Writers *Media* [*Mad*]

*GOMER*, thought to be *Albania*, on the *Euxine Sea* [*Gomeralb*]

*TOGARMAH*, *Cappadocia* [*Togacap*]

*ASHKENAZ*, *Pbrygia* [*Aſhkepb*]

*TUBAL*, *Iberia* in *Aſia* [*Tubiberi*]

*MESHECH*, the Country lying about the *Montes*

*Mafcbici*, between Colchis and Armenia major.  
[*Mefhéchmofcb*]

MAGog, the Parts of *Scythia* adjoining to the Plantations of *Mefbech*, Tubal and Gomer [*Magfcythi-mefb*]

JAVAN, antient Greece [*Javgree*]

ELISHAH, or the Isles of Elisha, the Isles of the *Archipelago* [*Elifharchb*]

KITTIM understood of *Italy*, Dan. xi. 30. and of Macedonia in the Book of Maccabees [*Kittita*]

TARSHISH, by *Josephus* understood to be *Cilicia*, by others Old Spain, by others Carthage [*Tarfheil*]

Mad Gomer alb Togacap Afhkeph Tubibéri Mefhéchmofcb.

*Magfcythi-mefb Javgree Elifharch Kittita Tarfheil.*

Countries mentioned in Scripture, denominated from the Posterity of *HAM* (youngest Son of *Noah*) whose Family peopled *Africa*, with the adjoining Parts of *Asia*.

Land of CUSH, (commonly rendered *Æthiopia*) under which Name seems to have been contained most of Arabia, distinguished into several Parts, denominated from the Posterity of Cush, as,

SHEBA, *Arabia Felix* [*Shebara-F*]

HAVILAH, Part of *Arabia deferta*, next to *Babylonia* [*Havara-d*]

RAAMATH and DEDAN, Parts on the *Persian Gulf* [*Ra-dédpe-gu*]

MIZRAIM, or *Ægypt* [*MizrÆ*]

LUB or Lybim, that is, *Libya* properly so called [*Lub*]

PHUT, the more remote Parts of *Libya* largely taken [*Phutlib*]

Land of CANAAN lying between the River *Jordan* and the *Mediterranean* [*Cánajor-M*]

Land of HAMATH, North Part of *Pœnicia*, and adjoining Parts of *Syria propria* [*Hamáthpœn-S*]

ARVAD, or Arpad, or the Isle *Aradus*, lying over-against *Hamath* [*Arvbama*]

Land of the PHILISTINES, *Palestine* proper [Philpal]  
 Cushæthiop [Shebara-F Havara-d Ra-dédpe-gu]  
 MizrÆ.  
 Lub Phutlib Cánajor-M Hamáthphæn-S Arvhama  
 Philpal.

## T A B L E XXI.

### *Division of the Holy Land*

The Kingdom of *JUDAH* contained the Tribes of Judah and B-enjamin [Ju-B]

The Kingdom of *ISRAEL* contained the Tribes of

A-sher, Nephtali, ZEBulon, Issachar, Half of MANasseh, DAN, E-phraim, Simeon REUBEN, G-ad, the other Half of M-anasseh	}	West of Jordan
REUBEN, G-ad, the other Half of M-anasseh	}	East of Jordan

The seven Nations were the CANaanites, the GIRgashites, the HIRtites, the Hivites, the AMOrites, the Jæbusites, and the P-erizzites.

ISR = A-NeZe -M IsMa -G Dan-E -Réub Si:  
 Ca-Girg-hit-hiv Am-Je-P.

### *The Division of the Holy Land in the New Testament, compared with the Divisions thereof among the Twelve Tribes in the Old Testament*

GALLilee contained A-sher, Nephtali, Z-abulon and Issachar [GALL = A-NeZIs]

SAMaria contained EPHraim, with the Half of MANasseh [SAM = ManEph]

Judæa contained DAN, Parts of Simeon and Judah with B-enjamin [JU = Dán Si-Ju-B]

IDumæa contained the South Parts of Simeon and Judah, and some Part of the Land of E-dom [ID = Si-JE]

PERZA contained R-euben, GAD, and the other Half of M-anasseh [PER = MGaR]

GALL = A-NeZifs. SAM = ManEph. JU = Dán Si-Ju-B. ID = Si-J E. PER = MGaR.

The Land of EDOM bordered on the South of Judæa [EdómSjud]

The Land of the MOABITES lay on the N. E. of Edom [MóaNEed]

The Land of the AMMONITES lay on the N. E. of Moab [AmNEmoab]

The ISHMAELITES, MADIANITES, and AMALEKITES, lived promiscuously together, and therefore seem to be denoted by the common Name of the Mingled People, or *Arabians*, from *מִשְׁכַּת* *miscuit*, from whence the Greek Appellation of *Ἀραβ*, or *Ἀραβίς*. [Ish-mad-amarab]

EdómSjud MóaNEed AmNEmoab Ish-mad-amarab.

## TABLE XXII.

*The most remarkable Rivers, with the Places where they rise, and the Seas into which they fall.*

### In EUROPE.

The VOLGA, the greatest River in Europe, rises in Russia, and falls into the Caspian Sea [Volrus-ca]

The DANUBE rises in Swabia, and falls into the Euxine Sea [Dan/swab-eux]

The RHINE rises in the Country of the Grifons, and falls into the German Ocean [Rhingrif-gerO]

The VISTULA, or *Wesel*, rises in Poland, and falls into the Baltick [Vistpo-ba]

The NIEPER rises in Poland, and falls into the Euxine Sea [NieP-eux]

The DWINA rises in Russia, and falls into the Gulf of the Northern Ocean, called the *White Sea* [Dwinrus-wbi]



The TAIŌ in Spain, falls into the Atlantick Ocean [Taisp-atl-oc]

The IBERUS, or Ebro, in Spain }  
The RHODANUS, or Rhone, in } fall into the  
France [Ib-Rhodmed] } Mediterranean

The ELBE in Germany falls into the German Ocean [Elbger-oc]

The ODER in Germany falls into the Baltick. [Odbalt]

### IN ASIA.

T-igris and EUPHRATES rise in Armenia major, and having joined Streams on the South East of Mesopotamia, fall into the Sinus Persicus [T-Eupharm-siP]

JORDAN rising in the border of Nephtali, and passing through the Lake of Gennesaret, falls into the Salt Sea [Jordneph-salt]

GANGES in India falls into the Bay of Bengal. [Gán-I-beng]

### IN AFRICA.

The NILE, running through the Middle of Egypt falls into the Mediterranean [Nilmedi]

The SENEGAL runs through Negroland into the Atlantick Ocean [Senat]

### *The Memorial Lines.*

Volrus-ca Danswab-eux Rhingrif-gerO Vistpo-bia Niec  
P-eux.

Dwinrus-wbi Taisp-atl-oc Ib-Rhodmed Elbger-oc Od-  
balt.

T-Eupharm-siP Gán-I-beng Jordneph-salt Nilmedi.  
Senat.

ASTRO-

# ASTRONOMICA.

## SECTION IV.

*The Application of this Art to Astronomy and Chronology.*

**T**HE *Technical* Endings affixed to the Beginnings of the Names of the Planets represent the Number of Miles of their Diameters, Distances, Magnitudes, &c. according to the general Key. Where the Beginning of the Word is *Technical*, it is composed of the Syllables or Letters distinguished in the Tables by Small Capitals.

### TABLE I.

*The Diameters, &c. of the Planets in English Miles, according to Dr. Derham's Astro-theology.*

	<i>Engl. Miles.</i>
Luna [LuDdapu]	2175
MERCURY [MercúDepok]	2748
MARS [MarDokpu]	4875
VENUS [VeDoneip]	4987
TERRE DIAM. [TerDiapoufoi,k]	7967,8
SATURN [SaDní-ola]	93,451
Jupiter [JuDaty-sli]	130,653
SOLIS DIAM. [SolDiked-áfei]	822,148

*The Diameters of their ORBITS.*

SATURN [D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis] 1641.5<sup>26</sup>,386

Jupiter [JuRBkoúl-atotb]	895.134,000
MARS [MaRBese-deid-nax]	262.282,910
TERÆ [D-orb-Terboïd-axe-poul]	172.102,795
MERCURY [MeRBsau-sebth]	66.621,000
VENUS [VeRBbef-okoi-baf]	124.487,114
LUNA [Dorb-lunopou-nyl]	479,905
SATURNI ANNULI DIAM. or the Diameter of Saturn's Ring [Sat-anu-didáz-daul]	} 210,265
—Ejusdem LATITUDO, or the Breadth of Saturn's Ring [—latidou-eg]	
TERÆ SUPERFICIES, or the su- perficial Content of the Earth [Ter-superann-fof-exau]	} 199.444,206
—Ejusdem DIAMETER [Dia- poufoi,k]	
—Ejusdem ORBITÆ PERIMETER [Permufty-skau-del]	} 540.686,225

*The Magnitudes or Solid Contents in Cubick  
Miles of the larger Planets.*

MAGNITUDO	Cubick Miles.
TERÆ [Ter-magnitéfo-klaum]	264,856.000,000
SOLIS [Mag-sóliseöax- noia-mil-mil]	} 290,971.000,000,000,000
Jovis [Mag-jovnez- xáb-exym]	
SATURNI [Sat-magnit- oép-dak & izym]	} 427.218,300.000,000

*The Ambit or Circumference.*

	English Miles
Jovis [Am-jovisipou-xot]	379,043
TERRÆ [Am-Tel-yib]	25,031
SOLIS [Am-sola-leid-koit]	2.582,873

*The Memorial Lines.*

\* LuDdapu MercúDepok MarDokpu TerDiapoufoi,k.  
 JuDaty-sli VeDoneip SaDni-ola SolDiked-áfei.  
 D-orb-Sátasob-les-teis JuRBkoúl-atotb MaRBese-deid-  
 naz.  
 D-orb-Terbooid-áze-poul · MeRBSau-sebtb VerBbef-  
 okoi-baf.  
 Sat-anu-didáz-daul — latidóu-eg D-orb-lunopóu-nyl.  
 Ter-superann-fof-exau — diapoufoi,k — Permusfy-skau-  
 det.  
 Ter-magnitéfo-klaum Mag-fólis-éouú-noia-mil-mil.  
 Mag-Jovnez-záb-exym Sat-magnitoép-dak & izym.  
 Am-jovisipóu-rot Am-Tel-yib Am-fole-leid-koit. ✕

TABLE II.

*The Diameters, &c. of the Planets, according to Mr. Whiston\*.*

LUNA [LuDdedi]	2223	} Engl. Miles
MERCURY [MércúDepap]	2717	
MARS [MarDekbau]	2816	} of 5000
TERRA [Ter-Diakéze]	8202	
JUPITER [JuDle-led]	52,522	} Paris Feet.
VENUS [VeDonob]	4941	
SATURN [SaDot-nel]	43,925	
SOL [Sol-Difouf-ázy]	494,100	

2. † *Their Distances from the Sun.*

	<i>English Miles.</i>
SATURN [Dist-Satlái-laxtb]	513,540,000
MARS [Dist-Márke-dodtb]	82,242,000

\* Theory of the Earth, p. 31, &c.

† The Distances of the Planets from the Sun, according to Dr. Derham, are as follow :

SATURN [Dist-Satkez-palit-ani]	820,763,193
MARS [Dist-Marbib-bob-olu]	131,141,455

MERCURY [Dist-Merex-oulesb]	20.952,000
JUPITER [Dist-Jupideix-uketh]	280.582,000
TERRA [Dis-Terlom]	54.000,000
VENUS [Dist-Vetou-znantb]	39.096,000

3. *The QUANTITY of Matter in the Heavenly Bodies is in the Proportions following.*

TERRA [Quan-tera]	00001
LUNA [Quan-Lun, res]	0000 $\frac{1}{18}$
JUPITER [Quan-Jupfy]	0 060
SATURN [Quan-Saturek, ro]	00028 $\frac{1}{4}$
SOL [Quan-Solisau-fny]	66,690

4. *The Weight (PONDUS) of Bodies on the Surface of*

SATURN [Pon-Saturus]	536
LUNA [P-Lunfx]	630
JUPITER [Pon-Jukzo, re]	804 $\frac{1}{2}$
TERRA [Pon-Teraduk, re]	1258 $\frac{1}{2}$
SOL [Pon-Solaxtb]	10,000

5. *The DENSITIES of the same.*

SOL [Den-Solag]	100
LUNA [Den-Lunoig]	700
TERRA [Den-Terteip]	387
SATURN [Den-Safy]	60
JUPITER [Den-Jups]	76

N. B. Mr. *Whiston* supposes the *Sun's* Parallax to be 32". Dr. *Derham* (with *Cassini*) 9 Sec. and half.

*The Memorial Lines.*

1. LuDdedi MercúDepap MarDekbau Ter-Diakéxe.  
JuDle-led VeDonob SaDot-nel Sol-Difouf-ázy.

MERCURY [Dist-Merit-ibz-ug]	33.310,500.
JUPITER [Dis-Jupifoh-ufoith]	447.567,000.
TERRA [Dis-Terkau-zub-tonk].	86.051,398.
VENUS [Dist-Veje-dat-luz]	62.243,557

2. Distat-Satlái-lozth Dist-Märke-dodth Dist-merex-ouletb.  
Dist-Jupideix-uketh Dis-Terlom Dist-Veton-znauth.
3. Quan-Tera Quan-Lun, *res* Quan-Jupfy Quan-Saturek, *ro*.  
Quan-Solisau-fny.
4. Pon-Saturuts P-Lunfex Pon-Jukzo, *re* Pon-teraduk, *re*.  
Pon-Solazth.
5. Dén-Solag Den-Lunoig Den-Terteip Den-Safy  
Den-Jups.

## TABLE III.

The Periodical Times of the R-evolutions of each Planet about the Sun, are as follow :

MERCURY	in	88	} Days or about }	3 Months
VENUS		224		7 Months $\frac{1}{2}$
MARS		687		2 Years
JUPITER		4333		12 Years
SATURN		10759		30 Years

MercReik SatRazpur MarsRaukoi VenRedo JupRottt.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRan-d JupRanb SatRanty.

N. B. Men *vel* me *Meisibus*, an Annis, *b* half.

The DISTANCE of the Earth from the Sun being divided into 10 Parts, or DECIMALS, the Distance of MERCURY from the Sun will be as 4 of them, of VENUS as 6, of MARS as 15, of JUPITER as 52, of SATURN as 95.

Ter-Distax Méro Venus Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.

The Sun is distant from the Earth 21600 SEMI-diameters of the Earth = 86.051,398 Miles.

The Moon  $60\frac{1}{2}$  Semidiameters = 239,952 Miles.  
Dit-Sol-semida-fyx = *kau-zub-touk* — — —

— — — Distat-Lun-semfy,ro = *din-nud*.

The Motion of the Sun round its AXIS is performed in 25 Days 6 Hours [SólXdu,ro] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis is performed in 9 Hours 56 Minutes [JuXn,us] that of the Earth in 24 Hours; so that the Motion of the Sun round its Axis is at the Rate of 4262 Miles an Hour [SolMfefe] The Motion of Jupiter round its Axis 38159 Miles an Hour [JuMteibun] The Motion of the Earth round its Axis is 1043 Miles an Hour [TerMáxfi]

Solmfefe JuMteibun TerMáxfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.

The apparent Diameter of the Sun in Summer (ÆSTATE SOLIS Diameter) is 31 M-inutes 40 S-conds [Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox]

In Winter (HYEME) 32 M-inutes 47 S-conds [—Hye-mid-sop]

If the Sun is supposed to go round the Earth, its diurnal Motion will be 22.528,366 Miles in an Hour [Sol-m-hode-lek-taus]

(Æstat-So-Di-mib-sox — Hye-mid-sop) Sol-m-hode-lek-taus.

The Three COMETS whose Periods are thought to be discovered. Derh. Astr. p. 56.

That	{	1682	}	performs	{	75	}	and will	{	1758
which		1661		its Revo-		129		appear		1789
appeared		1680		lution in		575		again		2225

Comske-pu saúb-adou sky-loil: puk pein & eítu.

### The Memorial Lines.

MercReik SatRaxpun MarsRaukoi VenRedo Jup-  
Rett.

Merc-Revo-ment VeR-mep-b MarsRand JupRanbe  
 Sat-Ranty.  
 Ter-Distaz Méro Vens Marsal Jupiterle Saturnoul.  
 Dist-Sol-semida-fyz = kau-zub-touk Lunfy,ro = din-  
 nud.  
 SolMfefe JuMteibun TerMáxfi SólXdu,ro JuXn,us.  
 (Æstat-So-Di-míb-sox — Hye-míd-sop Sol-m-hode-  
 lek-taus.  
 Comske-pu saúb-adon sky-loil : puk pein & eölu.)

T A B L E I V.

*Chronological Notes.*

	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
Solar Month (MENſis SOLARIS) } consists of [Men-Solarty-by-dou] }	30	10	29	00	0
Lunar SYNODAL Month [Synod- én-be-ff-t] }	29	12	44	03	0
Lunar PERIODICAL Month [Men- peridoi-p-ot] }	27	07	43	00	0
The Cycle of the Moon leſs } (CYCLUS LUNARIS MINOR) than } 19 Julian Years [Cyc-Lu-min- ha-doi-ta-ll] }	00	01	27	31	55
(This Difference arifes to a whole Day, and conſequently throws the New Moons back a whole Day, in 312 Years (ANNIS) [Anntad])					
The Tropical or Natural Solar } Year leſs than the Julian (An- nus TROPICUS MINOR JULIANO) eleven M-inutes; [Trop-min- juli-mab] and conſequently the Equinoxes happen a day ſooner in 130 Years) [bix] }	00	00	11	00	0
The Lunar Year (LUNARIS ANNUS) } [Lun-anſto-hei-mok] }	354	08	48	00	0



	d.	h.	m.	s.	th.
The EPACT [Epacax-da-b]	10	21	01	00	0
The Solar Year [SOLARIS ANNUS] [Sol-anifu-l-on]	} 365	05	49	00	0
Between the VERNAL and AU- TUMNAL EQUINOX [Vern-autaks- hax-mix]					
Between the AUTUMNAL and VERNAL EQUINOX [Autum- vernboik-ab-an]	} 178	11	19	00	0

The METONICK Period was invented by *Meto*, in the Year before *Christ* 430, consisting of 19 Years [Metfix-bou]

The CALIPPICK Period was invented by *Calippus*, in the Year before *Christ* 330, consisting of 76 Years [Calipitz-ois]

The DIONYSIAN Period was invented by *Dionysius Exiguus*, Ann. Dom. 527, consisting of 532 Years [Diolap-lid]

The JULIAN Period was invented by *Joseph Scaliger*, consisting of 7980 Years [Júl-scalipouky]

The Vulgar Year of *Christ* was in the fourth of the Indiction, the tenth of the Cycle of the Sun, the second of the Cycle of the Moon.

*Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.*

*To find the Year of the Julian Period, the Years of the other Cycles being given.*

Multiply the Cycle of the *Sun* into 4845 [Sol in okol]

----- The Cycle of the *Moon* into 4200 [Lunfeg]

----- The *INDICTION* into 6946 [Indicinas]

Divide the *PRODUCT* by 7980 [Div-produpouky]

The Remainder is the Year.

The Sunday Letters which begin every Month are generally known by the two *English* Verses,

At Dover Dwells George Brown, &c.

But perhaps they may be more readily remembered by the following Line, which lays the Reader under no Necessity of counting the Order of the Words, before he can tell which Month they answer to, every Month ending with the Letter which belongs to the first Day of it.

*Ja Ed Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Oéta  
Novéd Def.*

MARCH, MAY, JULY, October, have Nones on the 7 Day, and the Ides on 15. [Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal] The rest (CAETERI) on the 5 and 13. [Cætl-at]

April, JUNE, September and NOVEMBER have thirty (TRIGINTA) Days [Ap-jún-fe-nø = trigint]

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cætl-at : Ap-jún-fe-no = trigint.

In a Year (ANNO) are 365 Days, 8765 HOURS, 525,949 MINUTES, 31,556,937 SECONDS.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-outoi.

The Motion of the Firmament, or fixed Stars, is 50'' in a Year, or a Degree in 72 Years. According to which Rate the Motion (called the PLATONICK Year) is accomplished in 25,920 Years [An-Plato = dunez]

The twelve Signs: ARIES, TAURUS, GEMINI, CANCER, LEO, VIRGO, LIBRA, SCORPIO, SAGITTARIUS, CAPRICORN, AQUARIUS, PISCES.

Ar-ta-ge Can-leo-vir Lib-scór-fagi Capric suár-pis.

### *The Memorial Lines.*

Mèn-Solarly-by-dou Synodén-be-ff-t Men-peridoi-p-or  
Cyc-Lu-min-ha-doi-ta-ll (Anntad) Trop-min-julimab. (biz)

Lun-ánilo-hei-mok, Epacax-da-b, Sól-anisú-l-on.

Vern-autaks-hak-mix Autum-vernoík-ab-an. ———

Metfix-bou Calipitz-ois Diolép-lid Júl-scalipóuky.

*Indic. erat quarto, decimo Sol. Luna secundo.*

Sol in okol Lunseg Indicfnas Div-produpouky.

Ja Fd Mád Aprig Mayb June Julg Aúc Sef Očta  
Novéd Def.

Mar-má-jul-oc = Nop-Idal Cxtl-at: Ap-jún-se-no  
= trigint.

An = ditaul = Horeipaul = Minlel-non = Secta-lus-  
outoi.

**PONDERA,**

# PONDERA, NUMMI, MENSURÆ.

## SECTION V.

*The Application of this Art to Coins,  
Weights, and Measures.*

**T**HE Beginning of the Words is composed of the Initial Letters; thus At-ta stands for A-ttick Talent, HET for HEBREW T-alent; AD for A-ttick D-rachm, ALD for ALEXANDRIAN D-rachm; HETO for Hebrew Talent of Gold; (HET standing for HEBREW T-alent as before, and O for Or, or Gold) RoL for ROMAN L-ibra, Den for DENARIUS, Shek for SHEKEL, GrE for GRÆCIAN F-oot, HeC for HEBREW C-ubit, RoF for ROMAN F-oot Square, &c.

The *Italick* Endings of the Words represent the Number of Pounds, Shillings, and Pence, which are separated from each other by *Hyphens*, or else signified by the *Roman* Letters l. s. d. The double Lines denote Equality. Thus AM = drag = t-ei-n, signifies that an A-ttick M-ina, which is equal to 100 Drachms, was 3 Pounds 8 Shillings and 9 Pence. The Letters, though separated, are to be pronounced together; as t-ei-n tein. The Reader is to be reminded here that re signifies  $\frac{1}{2}$ , ro  $\frac{1}{4}$ , &c. according to the general Rule, page 4. But *Note*, that instead of the Fraction re, the Letter b is sometimes used for half, as sikbe-b = 7812  $\frac{1}{2}$  sc. 7812 Pounds 10 Shillings.

## TABLE I.

• Hebrew, Attick, Babylonish, Alexandrian,  
and Roman Money.

	l. s. d.
An Attick Talent = 60 M-inas [At- ta = <i>maux</i> = <i>exáu-su</i> ]	206 05 0
An Attick M-ina = 100 Drachms [AM = <i>drag</i> = <i>t-ei-n</i> ]	03 08 9
An Hebrew Talent = 50 Minas = 3000 Shekels [Hér = <i>mily</i> = <i>shítb</i> = <i>fuz</i> ]	450 00 0
An Hebrew M-ina = 60 Shekels [Hem = <i>shaux</i> = <i>lou</i> ]	09 00 0
A Babylonian Talent [Bar = <i>éox-be-s</i> ]	240 12 6
A Babylonian Talent of Gold [Ba- T Oteikz]	3850 00 0
An Attick Talent of Gold [AT O = <i>tig</i> ]	3300 00 0
An Hebrew Talent of Gold [Her O = <i>peg</i> ]	7200 00 0
An Attick D-rachm [Ad = <i>dei,ro</i> ]	00 00 8½
An Hebrew D-rachm [Hed = <i>dou</i> ]	00 00 9
A Roman Libra = 96 D-enarii [ROL = <i>dous</i> = <i>li</i> ]	03 00 0
† A Roman Talent = 72 Libras = [Róm-ta = <i>liboid</i> = <i>das</i> ]	216 00 0
An Alexandrian Drachm. [Al- drach = <i>sa-ds</i> ]	01 6
An Italic Mina [Ita-mí = <i>li</i> ]	3 00 0
A Shekel = 2 Bekas [Shek = <i>Béd</i> = <i>si</i> ]	03 0
A Roman D-enarius = 4 Sesterces [Ród = <i>feso</i> = <i>doi, re</i> ]	00 7½

\* Vide the Preface to Dr. Prideaux's *Connection*.

† Others make a Roman Talent = 6000 D-enarii = 24 Sester-  
tertiums = 187l. 10s. [Tal = *dauth* = *feso* = *lacijs-h*].

A Sesterce, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Denarius, <i>sc.</i>	} 00 14
LLS. ( <i>vulgo HS.</i> ) duo <i>Asses cum semisse</i> [Ses = da-f i, re] a Penny three Farthings and half Farthing	
Sestertium, or 1000 S-esterces	
* [Sath = p-as-t]	} 7 16 8
Decem Sestertium, 10000 Sesterces [Sesbyth = pei-d-s]	
Decies Sestertium, or 1,000,000 SESTERCES [Sesteram = oikbe-h]	} 78 02 6
	} 7812 10 0

DENARIUS (7d $\frac{1}{2}$ ) =	}	2 VICTORIATI [= Vid]
		4 SESTERTII [= Sef]
		6 OBOLI [= Obs]
		10 LIBELLÆ [= Libax]
		20 SEMBELLÆ [= Semdy]
		40 TERUNCII [= Terunfy]

Den (*doi, re*) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libax = Semdy = Terunfy.

*The Memorial Lines.*

Atta = mauz = exáu-su AM = drag = t-ei-n HÉR = mily = shítb = fuz.

HEM = shauz = lou BAR = éoz-be-s BARO = teitx ATO = tig HETO = pegque.

AD *dei, ro* HED = dou ROL = dous = li Róm-tz = liboid = das.

Al-drach = sa-ds Ita-mí = lt Shek = Béd = si Rón = Seso = doi, re.

Ses = da-fi, re Sath = p-as-t Sesbyth = pei-d-s Sesteram = oikbe-h.

Den (*doi, re*) = Vid = Sef = Obs = Libax = Semdy = Terunfy.

† Dr. *Arbutnot* makes the Sesterce a Penny three Farthings, and three Fourths of a Farthing; [Ses = da-f i, tro] according to which a Sestertium will be 8l. 1s. 5d.  $\frac{1}{2}$  [Sath = k-a-l-h] Decies SESTERTIUM, or 1,000,000 of Sesterces = 8072l. 18s. 4d. [Sesteram = kype-sak-do]

Tal = dautk = Sédo = laeip-k. Sath = k-a-l-h Sesteram = kype-sak-do.

## TABLE II.

## Measures of Length.

The Method observed in the following Tables, is first to give the antient Measures, Weights, &c. in the Proportions which they bear to each other; and then the Proportion which they bear to those of our own Country. To which I subjoin some Tables, by which the Reader will be enabled to make any Calculations of this Kind with the utmost Ease and Readiness.

## English Measures of Length.

English Mile =	}	8 Furlongs	[ = Furk ]
		320 P-oles	[ = Pidx ]
		1760 Yards	[ = Yarapaux ]
		5280 F-eet	[ = Fudeix ]
		63360 Inches	[ = Inautify ]
		190080 B-arl. Corns	[ Banzyeiz ]
Mil = Furk = Pidx = Yarapaux = Fudeix = Inautify = Banzyeiz.			

		F-eet	
Mile [ = 8 Furlongs ]	=	5280	} Mil = Fudeix Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re Fad = Fau
Furlong [ = 40 Pole ]	=	660	
Pole [ = 5 ½ Yards ]	=	16 ½	
Cubit [ = 2 Spans ]	=	1 ½	
Faddom [ = 2 Yards ]	=	6	
Mil = Fudeix Fur = Ffauz Pol = Fas, re Cub = Fa, re Fad = Fau.			

## Grecian Measures of Length.

Μίλιον =	}	8 Στα-δια	[ = Στακ ]
		800 Ορ-γυιαί	[ = Ορσιγ ]
		4800 Πόδι-ς	[ = Πόδσιγ ]
Πήχυς = 2 Σπιθαμ-αί.			
Πῦς = 4 Δῦρ-α = 16 Δάκτυ-λοι.			

Πῶλ = Σταδ = Ορειγ = Πόδfeig. Πῆχ = Σπιθαμα-  
Πῆς = Δῶρο = Δάκλιας.

Μίλ-ιον (= 8 Σταδία)	Πόδ-εις	Μίχ = Πόδfeig Σταδι = Παυγ 'Οργ = Παυ
* Σταδι-ον (= 100 Οργυιαί)	4800	
Οργ-υιαί (= 4 Πήχαις)	600	

	† Δάκ-τυλον	
Πῆχ-υς (= 2 Σπιθαμαί)	=	24 Πῆχ = Def
Πυγών (= 2 Δίχαι)	=	20 Πυγών = Δεκ
Πυγ-μη (= 1½ Σπιθαμη)	=	18 Πυγ = Δακ
‡ Πῆς (= 4 Δῶρα)	=	16 Πῆς = Δάκλιας
Σπιθα-μη (= 3 Δῶρα)	=	12 Σπιθα = Δαδ
Οργ-όδωρον	=	11 Οργ = Δαβ
Δίχ-αις	=	10 Δίχ = Δακby
§ Δῶ-ρον	=	4 Δῶ = Δακιο

Σταδι = Παυγ & Οργ = Παυ Πηχ = Def Πυγ =  
Δακque Πυγών = Δεκ.

Πῆς = Δάκλιας Σπιθα = Δαδ Οργ = Δαβ Δίχ =  
Δακby Δῶ = Δακιο.

\* Called also 'Αυλῆς, from whence came Δίαυλ, a Space of two Stadia.

† The Grecian Measures, from which the Romans borrowed theirs, were commonly taken from the Members of a human Body. Δάκτυλον, a Finger's Breadth; Δῶτρον, a Hand's Breadth, or four Fingers; Δίχαις, from the Thumb to the middle Finger; 'Οργόδωρον, the Length of the Hand, from the upper Part to the Extremity of the longest Finger; Σπιθαμη, the Length of the Hand extended, between the Thumb and the little Finger; Πῆς, the Foot = 4 Hands Breadth; Πῆχυς, from the Elbow to the Extremity of the Fingers; Πυγών, from the Elbow to the second Joint of the Fingers, or a Cubit with the Fingers inflected; Πυγμη, from the Elbow, with the Fingers quite clasp'd; 'Οργυιαί, from the Extremity of one middle Finger to the Extremity of the other, the Arms being extended.

‡ The Grecian Foot was also, like the Roman, divided into 12 'Ουγγίαι or Inches.

§ Δῶτρον, the Palm, so called, because Gifts are made with the Hand: Called also Δοχημή, from δέχομαι to receive, Δακτυλοδόχημει & Παλαιστή.



## Roman Measures of Length.

Milliare =	{	8 STADIA	[ = Stak ]
		1000 P-ASSUS	[ = Patb ]
		4000 PALMIPEDES	[ = Palmipotb ]
		5000 P-EDES	[ = Putb ]
PES =	{	4 PALMI MINORES	[ = Pal-mino ]
		12 UNCIAE	[ = Uncad ]
		16 DIGITI	[ = Digitas ]

Mil = Stak = Putb = Palmipotb.    Pes = Pal-mino = Digitas = Uncad.

Milliare (= 8 Stadia)	=	5000	P-EDES		Mil-rom = Putb
STADIUM (= 125 Passus)	=	625			Stadi = Psel
PASSUS (= 4 Palmipedes)	=	5			Pafs = Pu

			* DIGITI		
† CUBITUS (= 1½ Pes)	=	24			Cub-dígitaf
PALMIPES (= 5 Palmi)	=	20			Palmíp = Dex
§ PES (= 4 Palmi)	=	16			Pes = Das
‡ PALMUS (= 3 Unciæ)	=	4			Palm = Do
** UNCIA	=	1½			Un = Da, re

## Jewish Measures of Length.

MILE =	{	2 SAB. Days Journies	[ = Sabate ]
		10 STADIA	[ = Staz ]
		4000 CUBITS	[ = Cubitob ]

\* Some divide the *Digitus* into 4 *Grana*.

† Some use *Ulna* for *Cubitus*. *Pliny* takes them for different Measures; his *Ulna* answers to the Greek *ὀφθαλμια*.

§ *Pes* was divided, as the *As*, into 12 Parts; hence *Dextans* = 10 Inches, *Dodrans* = 9 Inches, &c.

‡ Called *Palmus minor*, to distinguish it from a greater, which some Authors make equal to 12 Digits.

\*\* Called sometimes *Pollex*.

Cubit = { 2 SPANS the greater } [= Span*ī*-i]  
 { 3 SPANS the less }  
 { 6 PALMS } [= *Palmau*]  
 { 24 DIGITS } [= *Digitif*]

Cub = Span*ī*-i = *Palmau* = *Digitif*. Mil = *Sábate*  
 = *Stax* = *Coib*.

	CUBITS	
Eastern MILE (=10 Stadia)	4000	Mil = <i>Coib</i>
STADIUM =	400	Stad = <i>Cubitog</i>
* SCHOENUS or <i>Cbebal</i> =	80	Schœn = <i>eiz</i>
ARABIAN POLE =	8	Ara-Pol = <i>k</i>
EZEKIEL'S REED, or <i>Kaneb</i> , =	6	Eze-Ree = <i>s</i>
FATHOM =	4	Fath = <i>o</i>

	DIGITS	
CUBIT, or <i>Ammab</i> =	24	Cub = <i>Digitif</i>
† SPAN, or <i>Zeretb</i> =	12	Spin = <i>Dad</i>
PALM, or <i>Tophach</i> =	4	Palm = <i>Do</i>

*N. B.* The PARASANG is a Persian Measure, consisting of 30 Stadia = 3 MILE [*Para* = *milit*]

A Day's Journey is an uncertain Measure, but amongst the Jews is generally reckoned 24 Miles.

### The Memorial Lines.

Mil = *Furk* = *Pidz* = *Yarapaux* = *Fudeix* = *Inautif* = *Banzyeiz*.

Mil = *Fudeix* Fur = *Ffauz* Pol = *Fas, re* Cub = *Fa, re* Fad = *Fau.*

Μίλι = *Στάκ* = *Ορεγ* = *Πόδfeig*. Πήχ = *Σπιθαμ.*  
 Πῶς = *Δώρο* = *Δάκλας*.

Στάδι = *Παυ* & *Ορυ* = *Παυ-Πηχ* = *Δof* Πυγ = *Δαkque* Πυγών = *Δ.α.*

Πῶς = *Δάκλας* *Σπιθα* = *Δαδ* *Ορθ* = *Δαb* *Λίχ* = *Δαxby* *Δω* = *Δάκλο*.

\* Called also *Pathil*.

† There is likewise another Word, *Gomed*, which the LXX. render *Σπιθαμή*.

Cub = Span*ē*-i = Palman = Digitef. Mil = Sábato  
 = Staz = Corb.  
 Stad = Cubitog Schoen = eiz Ara-Pol = & Eze-  
 Ree = s Fath = o Span = Dad.

## TABLE III.

The Proportion of the foregoing Measures  
 to English Measures.

	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN D-igit [GréD = , <i>fulo</i> ]	0	,75546875
ROMAN D-igit [RoD = , <i>peldu</i> ]	0	,72525
* JEWISH D-igit [JewD = , <i>nad</i> ]	0	,912
	Feet.	Decimals.
GRECIAN F-oot [GreF = , <i>xydou</i> ]	1	,00729 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROMAN F-oot [RoF = , <i>naup</i> ]	0	,967
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = , <i>kef</i> ]	1	,824
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = , <i>laxnil</i> ]	1	,510935
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = , <i>olxu</i> ]	1	,4505
	Inches.	Decimals.
GRECIAN FOOT [GreC-Fo = , <i>keipu</i> ]	12	,0875
ROMAN F-oot [RomF = , <i>fyf</i> ]	11	,604
HEBREW C-ubit [HeC = , <i>da,keik</i> ]	21	,888
GRECIAN C-ubit [GreC = , <i>bci,bib</i> ]	18	,13125
ROMAN C-ubit [RoC = , <i>boi,fys</i> ]	17	,406
	Eng. Miles.	decim.
† GRECIAN M-ile [GreM = , <i>pautzoun</i> ]	0	,763099

\* In reducing the Jewish Measures, I have followed Bishop Cumberland, who makes the Cubit = 21,888 Inches. Dr. Arbuthnot thinks it plain that there were two Sorts of Cubits, the Sacred One, and the Profane or Common One; the former exceeding the latter by a Hand's-Breadth or three Inches. The Profane Cubit he makes equal to 17,82 Inches; the Sacred One = 20,79 Inches.

† Dr. Arbuthnot makes the Grecian Mile equal to 805,8 $\frac{1}{2}$  English Paces; which, agreeably to my own Method, I have here reduced to 0,763099 of a Mile. Yet, according to his own Com-

	<i>Eng. Miles. decim.</i>
ROMAN M-ile [RomM = ,nalpan]	0 ,915719
HEBREW MILE [Heb-mil = a,teiboi]	1 ,3817
GRECIAN STADIUM [Gre-St = ,zoutleip]	0 ,093587 $\frac{1}{2}$
ROMAN STADIUM [Ro-St = ,basfos]	,114465
HEBREW STADIUM [He-St = ,bik]	,13817

*The Memorial Lines.*

GréD = ,pulo RoD = ,peldu JewD = ,nad RoF = ,naup GreF = a,xydou.  
 RoC = b,olxu HeC = a,kef Grec = a,laznil Gre-Fo = be,zeipu.  
 RomF = ab,fyf GreM = ,paut RomM = ,nalpan: Heb-mil = a,teiboi.  
 HeC = da,keik RoC = boi,fys GreC = bei,bid Ro-St = ,basfos He-St = bik.  
 Gre-St = ,zoutleip ———

TABLE IV.

*Superficial Measures.*

English ACre [Ac = sFotlaux]	<i>Sq. Feet. decim</i> 43560 ,00
R-ood (= 40 Pole) [R = azkouz]	10890 ,00
Pole [Pol = doid,el.]	272 ,25
ACre = [Ac = Yarokoz]	<i>Sq. Yards.</i> 4840
ROMAN Square F-oot [RoFq = nil.]	<i>Sq. Feet. decim.</i> 0 ,935089
GRECIAN Sq. F-oot [GreFq = á,xafauts]	1 ,0146365
HEBREW Squ. C-ubit [HeCq = i,tesnois]	3 ,326976
JUGERUM = R-oods 2. P-oles 18. F-ect 250 ,05. [Jug = Re-Pak-Fely, xu]	
Πλάθ-ρον = P-oles 36. F-ect. 245. [Πλάθ = Píi-Fdol]	

putation, which makes 'Oγγυια = 6 Feet 0,525 Inches, or, which is the same, 6,04375 Feet, Σταδιον (= 100 'Oγγυιαι) will be 604,375 Feet, and Μίλιον (= 8 Σταδία) will be 4835 Feet, exactly equal to the Number of English Feet in a Roman Mile = 0,915719 Mile.

\* Egyptian "Αρε-ρα = R-oods 3. P-oles 2. F-eeet 55½  
 ["Αρε = Ri-Pe-Ful,ro]

Eng. Acre. decim.

Juggerum [Jug = ,sakdo] 0,618240

Πλίθρον [Πλίθ = ,etyft] 0,230632

Egyptian "Αρε-α ["Αρε = ,oift] 0,763768

Greek Sq. Feet.

Eng. Sq. F. decim.

Πλίθρον = 10000 = 10146,3650

"Αρερα ½ Πλίθρον 5000 = 5073,1825

Egyptian "Αρερα = 10000 Squ. Cub. = 33269,7600

Rom. Squ. Feet. Sq. F. decim.

† Actus minimus 120 + 20 = 4800 = 4488,4272

Actus Quadratus 120 + 120 = 14400 = 13465,2816

Clima 60 + 60 = 3600 = 3366,3204

Versus 100 + 100 = 10000 = 9350,8900

‡ Juggerum = 2 Actus Quad. = 28800 = 26930,5632

Uncia 1/12 of the Juggerum = 2400 = 2244,2136

### The Memorial Lines.

/ Ac = sFotloux R = azkoux Pol = doid ,el Ac = Yar-  
 okozque.

GreFq = á ,zafauts RoFq = ,nil HeCq = i ,tésnois —

Jug = Ré-Pak-Fely ,zu. Πλίθ = Pís-Fdol "Αρε = Ri-  
 Pe-Ful,ro. ,

Jug = ,sakdo Πλίθ = ,etyft "Αρε = ,oift — — /

## T A B L E V.

### Measures of Capacity.

#### English Wine Measure.

TUN = { 2 B-uts [= Be]  
 3 PUNCHIONS [= Pur]

\* The Grecian "Αρερα was ½ of the Πλίθρον.

† Actus is the Length of one Furrow, so far as a Plough goes  
 before it turns, in Length 120 Feet.

‡ The Juggerum, was divided, like the A, into 12 Parts.

TUN	{	4 HOGHEADS	[ = Hof ]
		6 TIERCES	[ = Tiers ]
		8 BARRELS	[ = Bark ]
		14 R-undlets	[ = Raf ]
		252 GALLONS	[ = Galdud ]
		2016 PINTS	[ = Pidzas ]
		58212 Solid INCHES	[ = Inukdad ]

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =  
Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.

*English Corn Measure.*

QUARTER = Bushels 8. [Quar = Busk]

BUSHEL =	{	4 PECKS	[ = Peco ]
		8 GALLONS	[ = Galk ]
		64 PINTS	[ = Pinso ]

Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso : Quar = Busk.

GALLON of W-ine	[ GállW = eta ]	<i>Cubick Inches</i>	231
*GALLON of C-orn	[ GalC = doid , ro ]		272 $\frac{1}{4}$
PINT DRY Measure	[ Pin-dr = if , rid ]		34 $\frac{1}{12}$
PINT LIQUID Measure	[ Pin-liquid = ek , prei ]		28 $\frac{1}{8}$
HOGHEAD =	{	63 GALLONS	[ = Galfi ]
		504 PINTS	[ = Pinúzo ]

GállW = eta GalC = doid , ro Pin-dr = if , rid Pin-liquid = ek , prei.

*Grecian Measures of Capacity.*

Met-ρηής =	{	12 X-όες	[ = Xád ]
		72 Η-ίσα	[ = Zoid ]
		144 Κοτυλ-αι	[ = Κοτυλαff ]
Mid-μυρ =	{	48 Χοιρ-ικες	[ Χοιροκ ]
		72 Η-ίσα	[ Ηιςρε ]
		144 Κοτυλ-αι	[ Κοτυλαff ]

\* This is the common received Content of a Corn Gallon ; and according to which the following Computations are made : But strictly, by Act of Parliament, the Corn Gallon contains but 268 , 8 Cubick Inches. By Experiment it appears also, that the Standard Wine Gallon doth contain but 224 Cubic Inches. Vid. *Ward's Mathem. Guide.* Part I. Chap. 3;

Μετ = Κάδ = Ηοιδ = Κοτυλαff Μίδ = Χοινok =  
 Ηερεque = Κοτλαff.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Είς-ης} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ Κοτυλ-αι} \\ 8 \text{ 'Οξύ-βαφα} \\ 12 \text{ Κύαθ-οι} \\ 48 \text{ Μυρε-α} \\ 120 \text{ Κοχλ-ιάρια} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} [= \text{Κοτυλε}] \\ [= \text{'Οξύκ}] \\ [= \text{Κύαθβε}] \\ [= \text{Μυρεok}] \\ [= \text{Κοχλαδκ}] \end{array} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Είς} = \text{Κοτυλε} = \text{Κοχλαδκ} = \text{'Οξύκ} = \text{Κυαθβεque} \\ \text{Μυρεok} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} * \text{Μετ-ρήτης l. (= 12 Χόις)} = 72 \\ \text{Χῶς l. (= 12 Κότυλαι)} = 6 \\ \text{Μίδιμ-ν d.} = 72 \\ \text{Χοῖν-ιξ d.} = 1\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{Είς-αι} \\ \text{Μετ} = \text{Ηεροιδ} \\ \text{Χῶς} = \text{Ἡαυ} \\ \text{Μίδιμ} = \text{Ηοιδ} \\ \text{Χοῖν} = \text{Ἡα,ρε} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Είς-ης (= 12 Κύαθοι)} = 48 \\ \text{Κοτύ-λη (= 6 Κύαθοι)} = 24 \\ \text{Οξύβ-αφον (= 3 Κόγγαι)} = 6 \\ \text{Κύα-θ d. (= 5 Χῆμαι)} = 4 \\ \text{Κόγγ-η (= 5 Κοχλιάρια)} = 2 \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \text{Μύρα} \\ \text{Είς} = \text{Μύρεok} \\ \text{Κοτύ} = \text{Μεφ} \\ \text{Οξύβ} = \text{Μαυ} \\ \text{Κύα} = \text{Μο} \\ \text{Κόγγ} = \text{Με} \end{array}$$

$$\text{Μετ} = \text{Ηεροιδ} = \text{Χῶς} = \text{Ἡαυ} = \text{Μίδιμ} = \text{Ηοιδ} = \text{Χοῖν} = \text{Ἡα,ρε.}$$

$$\text{Είς} = \text{Μύρεok} = \text{Κοτύ} = \text{Μεφ} = \text{Οξύβ} = \text{Μαυ} = \text{Κύα} = \text{Μο} \\ \text{Κόγγ} = \text{Με.}$$

### Roman Measures of Capacity.

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{CULEUS} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 20 \text{ AMPHORÆ} \\ 40 \text{ URNÆ} \\ 160 \text{ CONGII} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} [= \text{Amphex}] \\ [= \text{Urnox}] \\ [= \text{Congbauκ}] \end{array} \\ \text{SEXTARIUS} = \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \text{ HEMINÆ} \\ 4 \text{ QUARTARII} \\ 8 \text{ ACETABULA} \\ 12 \text{ CYATHI} \\ 48 \text{ LIGULÆ} \end{array} \right. \begin{array}{l} [= \text{Hemine}] \\ [= \text{Quartarf}] \\ [= \text{Acetak}] \\ [= \text{Cyathbe}] \\ [= \text{Liglok}] \end{array} \end{array}$$

\* Called also 'Αμφορέις, and Κάδ d.

N. B. l. denotes Measures for liquid Things, d. Measures for dry Things; the rest are used as Measures for both.

Cul = Amphex = Urnox = Congbauz ———  
 Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque  
 = Liglok.

	SEXTARII	
CULEUS l. (= 20 Amphoræ)	= 960	Cul = Sexnauz.
AMPHORA l. (= 2 Urnæ)	= 48	Amph = Sok
URNA l. (= 4 Congii)	= 24	Urn = Sextef
CONGIUS l.	= 6	Congi = Sau
MODIUS d. (= 2 Semi-Modii)	= 16	Mod = Sas

	LIGULÆ	
SEXTARIUS (= 2 Heminae)	= 48	Sext = Ligulok
HEMINA (= 2 Quartarii)	= 24	Hemi = Lef
QUARTARIUS (= 2 Acetabula)	= 12	Quart = Lad
ACETABULUM (= 1½ Cyathus)	= 6	Acetab = Lau
CYATHUS	= 4	Cyath = Lo

*Jewish Measures of Capacity.*

BATH =	}	3 SEAHs	[=Seah]
		6 HINS	[=Hins]
		10 OMERS	[=Omeraz]
		18 C-abs	[=Cak]
		72 LOGS	[=Logpe]
		96 CAPHs	[=Caphnau]
		330 GACHALS	[=Gachaltiz]

Bath = Seah = Hins = Omeraz = Cak = Logpe =  
 Caphnau = Gachaltiz.

	Baths or Ephahs	
CHOMER. or <i>Coron</i>	= 10	Chom = Bath-Ephaz
LETECH d.	= 5	Let = Ephu

	CABS	
BATH OR EPHA	= 18	Bath-Eph = Cabak
HIN l. ½ of Seah	= 3	Hin = Cabi
SEAH	= 6	Se = Cabr

The HIN was = 12 L-ogs = 16 C-aphs l. [Hin  
 = Lad = Cas]

CAB = 20 G-achals d [Cab = Gez]

Omer or Gomer was a dry Measure.



## The Memorial Lines.

Tun = Be = Put = Hof = Tiers = Bark = Raf =  
 Galdud = Pidzas = Inukdad.  
 Bush = Peco = Galk = Pinso: Quar = Busk. Hog  
 = Galfi = Pinuzo.  
 GállW = eia GalC = doid ,ro Pin-dr = if ,rid Pin-  
 liquid = ek ,prei.  
 Μετ = Xád = Ξοιδ = Κοτυλαff = Μιδ = Χοιοκ =  
 Ξερεque = Κοτλαff.  
 Ξετ = Κοτυλε = Κοχλαdx = 'ὀξύκ = Κυαθbeque =  
 Μυρεok.  
 Μετ = Ξεσοιδ = Χῆς = Ξαυ = Μιδιμ = Ξοιδ = Χοϊν =  
 Ξα,ρε.  
 Ξετ = Μυρεok = Κοτύ = Μεφ = Οξύβ = Μαυ = Κύα =  
 Μο Κίλχ = Με.  
 Cul = Amphex = Urnox = Congbauz —————  
 Sext = Hemine = Quartarf = Acetak = Cyathbeque  
 = Liglok.  
 Cul = Sexnauz Amph = Sok Urn = Sextef Congi  
 = Sau Mod = Sas.  
 Sext = Ligulok Hemi = Lef Quart = Lad Acetab  
 = Lau Cyath = Lo.  
 Bath = Seat = Hins = Omerax = Cak = Logpe =  
 Caphnau = Gachaltiz.  
 Chom = Bath-Ephax Let = Ephu Bath-Eph =  
 Cabak Hín = Cabi Se = Cabs.

## TABLE VI.

Measures of Capacity reduced to English  
Measures.

A PINT DRY	=	34 ,0312	} Cubick Inches.
A PINT LIQUID	=	28 ,875	

/ ——— Pin-dr = if ,xibe Pin-liquid = ek ,koil. /

## D R Y.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
* Μέδιον [Médiou = oix-t]	70	03	,501
MODIUS [Modi = bau-p]	16	07	,68
ΕΡΗΑΗ [Eph = ub-ad]	51	12	,107
Ξέρας [Ξέρ = x-it]	00	33	,158
SEXTARIUS [Sextar = a]	01	00	,48
CAB [Cab = d-ek]	02	28	,432

## L I Q U I D.

	Pints	Inches	decim.
† Μετρα-νης [Μετρ = eid-an]	82	19	,626
AMPHORA [Am = up-az]	57	10	,66
‡ BATH [Bath = sy-bu]	60	15	,2
Ξέρας [Ξέρ = a f]	01	04	,283
SEXTARIUS [Sext = a-u]	01	05	,636
‡ LOG [Log = x-do]	00	24	,2735

  

	Bushels	decim.
MEDIMN [Méd = a, xous]	1	,09612
MODIUS [Mod = ,elild]	0	,253525
ΕΡΗΑΗ } [Eph = ,kydoti]	0	,802433
Chomer }		

  

	Gallons	decim.
METRETES [Metr = az, til]	10	,335
AMPHORA [Amph = oi, apad]	7	,1712
BATH [Bath = p, laul]	7	,5658
CONGIUS [Con = ,kousteil]	0	,896385

\* Besides the Attick Medimn, there was a *Medimnus Geographicus*, equal to 6 Roman Modii.

† The Metretes of Syria was equal to the Roman Congius = 7, 171 Pints.

‡ The Jewish Measures are here, according to Bishop Cumberland, from the Rabbin: But Bishop Hooper, from Josephus, makes the Jewish Bath equal to the Attick Μετρα-νης, and consequently the Log equal to the Ξέρας. Dr. Arbutnot has given us Tables according to both, but seems to prefer Bishop Hooper's Account to the other.

	Pints decim.
Ξίς-ης liquid [Ξίς = a ,bok]	1 ,1483
Ξίς-ης dry [Ξίς = x ,noif]	0 ,97447
SEXTARIUS liquid [Sext=á ,boulak]	1 ,19518
SEXTARIUS dry [Sext=a ,xafei]	1 ,0148
CAB liquid [Cab=t ,isd]	3 ,36257
CAB dry [Cab=e ,kop]	2 ,84731
LOG [Log=x ,eif]	0 ,84065

*The Memorial Lines.*

/ Medimn = oiz-t Modi = bau-p. Eph = ub-ad Ξ = ir  
 Sextar = a Cab = d-ek.  
 Bath = fy-bu Metr = eid-an Am = up-az Ξ = a-f  
 Sext = a-u Log = x-do.  
 Eph = ,kydoti Mod = ,elild Méd = a ,zous Ξ =  
 x ,noif Cab = e ,kópque.  
 Amph = oi ,apad Bath = p ,laul Metr = ax ,til Ξίς  
 = a ,bok Cab = t ,isd.

TABLE VII.

WEIGHTS.

N. B. L or Li stands for LIBRA or Pound, Oz for Ounce, Lit Pound T-roy, L-aver Pound AVERDupois.

A Pound Troy = 12 Ounces [Lit = Ozad]  
 An Ounce Troy = { 8 DRAMS [=Drák]  
 24 SCRUPLES [=Scraf]  
 20 P-enny Weights [=Pex]  
 480 GRAINS [=Grasky]  
 \*A Pound Averdupois = { 16 Ounces [=Ozas]  
 256 DRAMS [=Drels]

---

\* According to the Proportion laid down by Mr. Greaves, viz. that the Averdupois Pound is to the Troy Pound as 175 to 144. In Dr. Arbuthnot's Tables it is as 17 to 14, which is a very inconsiderable Difference, being but  $4\frac{2}{7}$  Grains less in the Pound.

LIT = Ozad Oz = Drák = Scref = Pen = Grafky  
 Láv = Ozas Láv = Drels]

	Grains	Troy.
Pound T-roy [Lit = Grupaux]		5760
Ounce Troy [Oz = oky]		480
Dram [Dr = aux]		60
Penny Weight [Pen = gref]		24
Scruple [Scrup = dy]		20
* Pound Averdupois [Láv = oitb]		7000
Ounce Averdupois [OzAv = otoi, l]		437.5
Lit = Grupaux Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref Scrup = dy Láv = oitbque.		

*Antient WEIGHTS.*

Attick Talent =	{	60 M-inas [ = Mauz ]
		6000 Drachms [ = Drauth ]
Hebrew Talent =	{	3000 Shekels [ = Shitb ]
		60 M-anehs [ = Mauz ]
Shekel =	{	2 Bekahs [ = Beke ]
		4 Zuzas [ = Zuf ]
		20 Gerahs [ = Gez ]

AT = Mauz = Drauth : Her = Shitb : Her-pond = Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

*Roman and Grecian lesser Weights.*

LIBRA = 12 UNCIÆ [Lib = Unad]

UNCIA =	{	3 DUELÆ [ = Duels ]
		4 SICILICI [ = Sicila ]
		6 SEXTULÆ [ = Ses ]
DRACHMA =	{	8 DRACHMÆ [ = Drak ]
		3 SCRIPTULA [ = Script ]
		6 OBOLI [ = Obs ]
		18 SILIQUÆ [ = Silak ]
		72 GRANA vel LENTES [ = Groid ]

\* Mr. Ward says, that by a very nice Experiment, he found, that one Pound Troy is equal to 14 Ounces 11 Penny-Weight and 15½ Grains Troy, which is 6999½ Grains; differing but half a Grain in the Pound from Mr. Greaves. Math, Guide, Part I. C. 3.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script  
= Silak = Obs = Groid.

	GRANA Σιτάριον
LIBRA Λίτρα [LIB = grafnad]	6912
UNCIA Ουγγία [Unc = lois]	576
*DRACHMA Δραχμη [Drachm = oid]	72
SCRUPULUM Γράμμα [Scrupul = ef]	24
OBOLUS † Ὄβολος [Obol = ad]	12
SILIGUA Κεράτιον [Sil = f]	4

### Divisio Assis.

	Unc.		Unc.
AS	12	SEMIS	6
DEUNX	11	QUINCUNX	5
DEXTANS	10	TRIENS	4
DODRANS	9	QUADRANS	3
BES	8	SEXTANS	2
SEPTUNX	7	UNCIA	1

### The Memorial Lines.

Λίτ = Ozad Oz = Drak = Scref = Pex = Grafky  
Láv = ozas Lav = drels.

Lit = γραμμα Oz = oky Dr = aux Pen = gref  
Scrup = dy Lav = oitbque.

Ατ = Mauz = Drautb AM = Drag Her = Shitb =  
Mauz Shek = Beke = Zuf = Gez.

Un = Duelt = Sicilo = Ses = Drak : Drach = Script  
= Silak = Obs = Groid.

Lib = grafnad Unc = lois Drachm = oid Scrupul = ef  
Obol = ad Sil = f.

As = deü-dex = dod-bes = septún-femi = quin-tri-qua  
fext-unc.

\* N. B. The Romans divided their Ounce into 7 Denarii as well as 8 Drachms; and since they reckoned their Denarius equal to the Attick Drachm, this will make the Attick Weights  $\frac{1}{8}$  heavier than the correspondent Roman Weights.

† The Ὄβολος was divided into 6 Καλλοί or *Areoli*, and the Καλλός into 7 λεπτά or *Minuta*. [Ob = Καλς Καλλ = Ασπτοι.]

The Ημίωβελον, Ημιδραχμον, Διδραχμον, &c. are evident from their Names.

## TABLE VIII.

## Ancient Weights reduced to English Troy Weights.

	Troy Grains, <i>decim</i>
ROMAN Ounce [Rom-oz = <i>fk</i> ]	438 ,00
SHEKEL [Shek = <i>ebou</i> ]	219 ,00
• ROMAN D-rachm [ROD = <i>uf ,pu</i> ]	54 ,75
DENARIUS [Den = <i>se ,loi</i> ]	62 ,57
† A-ttick D-rachm [AD = <i>sei ,f</i> ]	68 ,4
	<i>lib. oz. p.w. gr.</i>
ROMAN L-libra [ROL = <i>ax-an</i> ]	10 19 00
HEBREW M-aneh [HEM = <i>e-t-oi-be</i> ]	02 03 07 12
HEBREW T-alent [HER = <i>báf-yx-al</i> ]	114 00 15 00
† ANCIENT ATTICK M-ina [ATM = <i>a-d-u</i> ]	01 02 05 00
ANCIENT ATTICK T-alent [ATR = <i>pa-t</i> ]	71 03 00 00

## The Memorial Lines.

Rom-oz = *fk* Shek = *ebou* ROD = *uf ,pu* Den = *se ,loi*  
 AD = *sei ,f*  
 HER = *báf-yx-al* ROL = *ax-an* HEM = *e-t-oi-be*  
 ATM = *a-d-u* ATR = *pa-t*.

\* So Bishop Cumberland from the Rabbinical Accounts. But Bishop Hooper, from Philo and Josephus, makes it equal to the Attick Stater or Tetradrachm = 68 ,4 + 4, or 67 + 4 Grains.

† According to the Weight of the Standard Mina of Solon. Bishop Hooper supposes, that whilst the Money Drachm fell gradually from 68 ,4 to 62 ,57 Grains, the Ponderal Drachm continued still the same, which I have therefore here retained. Dr. Bernard lays the middle Sort of Attick Drachms at 66 Grains, which (Table I.) are accordingly valued at 8*d*  $\frac{1}{2}$ . But the Weight of the Attick Drachm, under the first Roman Emperors, and for some considerable Time before, was about 62 ,57 Grains; and upon this Drachm, and the Equality of it with the Roman Denarius, most of the Computations in Claffick Authors are founded.

‡ The Common Attick Mina was supposed equal to 12  $\frac{1}{2}$  Roman Ounces. The Mina Medica was 16 Roman Ounces, and exactly the Weight of our Averdupois Pound.

## TABLE IX.

Jewish and Roman Money, according to  
Bishop Cumberland.

	l.	s.	d.
HEBREW M-ina [Hem= <i>p-a-l</i> ]	7	01	05
HEBREW T-alent [Her= <i>tút-ab-ax-b</i> ]	353	11	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
GOLDEN DARICK= <i>12</i> G-erahs [Dar = <i>Gad=la-do</i> ]	1	00	04
HEBREW T-alent of Gold [He- rO= <i>ufoil ba-p-b</i> ]	5475	11	07 $\frac{1}{2}$
SHEKEL [Shek= <i>sé-do,ro</i> ]		02	04 $\frac{1}{4}$
SILVER DENARIUS [Den= <i>doi-t</i> ]		00	07 $\frac{1}{4}$
ASSARIUM F-arthing and half [Assar= <i>Fab</i> ]			
A QUADRANT $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Farthing [Quád= <i>iro</i> ]			
A MITE $\frac{1}{2}$ of a F-arthing [Mit= <i>rif</i> ]			

## The Memorial Lines.

Hem=*p-a-l* Her=*tút-ab-ax-b* Dar=*Gád=la-do*  
HebrO=*ufoil-ba-p-b*  
Shek=*sé-do,ro* Den=*doi-t* Assar=*Fab* Quád=*iro*  
Mit=*rif*.

Decimal

*Decimal Tables for the more easy Reduction of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Those who understand Decimal Arithmetick will, I hope, excuse me, if, for the Sake of such as are unacquainted with it, I lay down two or three Observations; in order to make the following Tables more generally useful:

First, That the Denominator of every Decimal Fraction is an Unit, with as many Cyphers as there are Places of Numbers in the Fraction; thus ,5 signifies  $\frac{5}{10}$ , 05 signifies  $\frac{5}{100}$ , 005 signifies  $\frac{5}{1000}$ , &c.

Secondly, That the nine Figures at the left Hand of each of the Tables may stand either for Units, or, by the supposed Addition of one, two, three, or more Cyphers, for Tens, Hundreds, Thousands, &c.

Thirdly, That if the said nine Figures are supposed to stand for one, two, three, four, &c. then the Decimals stand as in the Table: If for ten, twenty, thirty, forty, &c. or for one Hundred, two Hundred, &c. then for every such supposed Addition of a Cypher, one Figure in the Place of Decimals is to be added to the Place of Integers.

Thus, a *Jewish* Cubit is equal to 1 *English* Foot, and 824 Thousandth Parts of a Foot.

		Feet	decim.
1 Cubit	=	1	,824
10 Cubits	=	18	,24
100 Cubits	=	182	,4
1000 Cubits	=	1824	

If there are not Places enough of Decimals to answer, they must be supplied with Cyphers:

		lib.	decim
Thus,	1 Attick Talent	=	206 ,25
	10 Attick Talents	=	2062 ,5
	100 Attick Talents	=	20625
	1000 Attick Talents	=	206250 &c.



But as the common Computation in Claffick Authors is by Sesterces and Drachms, I shall exemplify more particularly the foregoing Observations in the two Tables drawn up for them.

Sesterce = 1d. 3f.  $\frac{1}{4}$   
 in Decimal Fractions  
 of a Pound Sterling  
 = ,00807291667  
 [Sest = *xykypenaffoi*]

A-ttick D-rachm, or  
 Roman Denarius,  
 = 7d. 3f. in Deci-  
 mal Fractions of a  
 Pound Sterling  
 = ,032291667  
 [Ad = *xidenaffoi*]

1 Sesterce

Decem Sesterce or Muzani.

Centum Sesterce.

Sesterce or 1000 Sesterce.

Decem Sesterce or 10000 HS.

Centum Sesterce or 100000 HS.

Decies Sesterce or 1 Million HS.

Centies Sesterce or 10 Millions HS.

Millies Sesterce or 100 Millions HS.

Decies Millies or 1000 Millions HS.

Centies Millies or 10000 Millions HS.

Millies Millies or 100000 Millions.

1	,00807291667
2	,01614583333
3	,02421875000
4	,03229166667
5	,04036458333
6	,04843750000
7	,05651041667
8	,06458333333
9	,07265625000

1 Drachm.

10 Drachms.

100 Drachms or 1 Mina.

1000 Drachms or 10 Minae.

1 Myriad = (10000 Dr.) or 100 Minae.

10 Myriads = (100000 Dr.) or 1000 Minae.

100 Myriads = (1 Million Dr.) or 10000 Minae.

1000 Myriad = (10 Mill. Dr.) or 100000 Min.

10000 Myriads of Drachms, or Myr. of Myriads.

10 Myriads of Myriads of Drachms.

1	,032291667
2	,064583333
3	,096875000
4	,129166667
5	,161458333
6	,193750000
7	,226041667
8	,258333333
9	,290625000

According to the Observations before laid down, it is evident, that,

- 1 Sestertium, or 1000 HS.
- 2 Sestertia, or 2000 HS.
- 3 Sestertia, or 3000 HS.

lib.

008 ,07291667  
 016 ,14583333  
 024 ,21875

And so down to 9 Sestertia; the three first Figures of the Table being Integers, the rest Decimals. So,

	<i>lib.</i>
•Decies Sestertium, or 1 Mill. HS.	= 8072 ,91667
Vicies, or 2 Million HS.	= 16145 ,83333
Tricies, or 3 Million HS.	= 24218 ,75 &c.

Hence it appears, that the Value of most of the Sums mentioned in Claffick Authors may be discovered from the Tables at first Sight; the rest by the Help only of Addition. Thus,

*What is the Value of the Centies Quinquagies H S?*

	<i>lib.</i>	<i>decim.</i>
Centies HS.	= 80729	,1667
Quinquagies	= 40364	,5833
Centies Quinquagies	121093	,75

*What is the Value of 375 Attick Drachms?*

300 Drachms	9	,6875
70 Drachms	2	,26041667
5 Drachms	0	,16145833
375 Drachms	= 12	,109375

*What is the Value of 51 Myriads of Drachms?*

50 Myriads	= 16145	,83333
1 Myriad	= 322	,91667
51 Myriads	= 16468	,75

*Note.* That the Table for Drachms or Denarii, will also serve for Minæ and for *Affes*, remembering that a Denarius is equal to 10 *Affes*, and a Mina to 100 Drachms. Thus,

---

\* With the numeral Adverb *Centena Millia* is always understood.

	<i>lib.    decim.</i>
Æris (sc. Affium) Millia X = 1000 } Denarii =	32 ,291667
Æris Millia XXV = 2500 Denarii = 80	,72916
Æris Millia LXXV = 7500 Denarii = 242	,1875

I beg the Reader's Pardon if I have been too particular, but was willing to have the Tables perfectly understood: what has been already said will easily be applied to those which follow.

\* Attick Drachm = 8 d.  $\frac{1}{4}$       \* Attick Talent = 206 l. 5 s.      † Attick Talent = 193 l. 15 s.

<i>l.    decim.</i>		<i>l.    decim.</i>		<i>l.    decim.</i>	
1	,034375	1	206 ,25	1	193 ,75
2	,068750	2	412 ,50	2	387 ,50
3	,103125	3	618 ,75	3	581 ,25
4	,375000	4	825 ,00	4	775 ,00
5	,171875	5	1031 ,25	5	968 ,75
6	,206250	6	1237 ,50	6	1162 ,50
7	,240625	7	1443 ,75	7	1356 ,25
8	,275000	8	1650 ,00	8	1550 ,00
9	,309375	9	1856 ,25	9	1743 ,75

‡ Shekel = 2 s. 7 d.  
*decim.*

‡ Hebrew Tal. = 387 l. 10 s.  
*l.    decim.*

Heb. Tal. Gold = 16 Tal. Silver  
*l.*

1	,129166667	1	387 ,5	1	6200
2	,258333333	2	775 ,0	2	12400
3	,387500000	3	1162 ,5	3	18600
4	,516666666	4	1550 ,0	4	24800
5	,645833333	5	1937 ,5	5	31000
6	,775000000	6	2325 ,0	6	37200
7	,904166666	7	2712 ,5	7	43400
8	1 ,033333333	8	3100 ,0	8	49600
9	1 ,162500000	9	3487 ,5	9	55800

\* According to Dr. Bernard.      † According to Dr. Arbuthnot.

‡ The Shekel is here valued equal to 4 Attick Drachms, according to Josephus; and this Valuation Dr. Arbuthnot has followed in his Dissertations, though his Tables are according to Bp. Cumberland. The Talent = 3000 Shekels.

**Grecian Digit**

*Inch decim.*

1	0	,75546875
2	1	,51093750
3	2	,26640625
4	3	,02187500
5	3	,77734375
6	4	,53281250
7	5	,28828125
8	6	,04375000
9	6	,79921875

**Roman Digit**

*Inch decim.*

1	0	,72525
2	1	,45050
3	2	,17575
4	2	,90100
5	3	,62625
6	4	,35150
7	5	,07675
8	5	,80200
9	6	,52725

**Jewish Digit**

*Inch decim.*

1	0	,912
2	1	,824
3	2	,736
4	3	,648
5	4	,560
6	5	,472
7	6	,384
8	7	,296
9	8	,208

**Grecian Foot**

*Feet decim.*

1	1	,00729
2	2	,01458
3	3	,02187
4	4	,02916
5	5	,03645
6	6	,04375
7	7	,05104
8	8	,05833
9	9	,06562

**Roman Foot**

*Feet decim.*

1	0	,967
2	1	,934
3	2	,901
4	3	,868
5	4	,835
6	5	,802
7	6	,769
8	7	,736
9	8	,703

**Jewish Cubit**

*Feet decim.*

1	1	,824
2	3	,648
3	5	,472
4	7	,296
5	9	,120
6	11	,944
7	12	,768
8	14	,592
9	16	,416

**Roman Mile**

*Mile decim.*

1	0	,915719
2	1	,831438
3	2	,747157
4	3	,662876
5	4	,578595
6	5	,494314
7	6	,410033
8	7	,325752
9	8	,241471

**Jewish Mile**

*Mile decim.*

1	1	,3817
2	2	,7634
3	4	,1451
4	5	,5268
5	6	,9085
6	8	,2902
7	9	,6719
8	11	,0536
9	12	,4353

**Roman Sq. Foot**

*Sq. Feet decim.*

1	0	,935089
2	1	,870178
3	2	,805267
4	3	,740356
5	4	,675445
6	5	,610534
7	6	,545623
8	7	,480712
9	8	,415801

G

Grecian Squ. Foot

Sq. Feet *decim.*

1	1	,0146365
2	2	,0292730
3	3	,0439095
4	4	,0585460
5	5	,0731825
6	6	,0878190
7	7	,1024555
8	8	,1170920
9	9	,1317285

Παδ<sup>2</sup> πορ

Acre *decim.*

1	0	,230632
2	0	,461264
3	0	,691896
4	0	,922528
5	1	,153160
6	1	,383792
7	1	,614424
8	1	,845056
9	2	,075688

Jugerum

Acre *decim.*

1	0	,61824
2	1	,23648
3	1	,85472
4	2	,47296
5	3	,09120
6	3	,71944
7	4	,32768
8	4	,94592
9	5	,56416

Egyptian "Arypa

Acre *decim.*

1	0	,763768
2	1	,527536
3	2	,291304
4	3	,055072
5	3	,818840
6	4	,582608
7	5	,346376
8	6	,110144
9	6	,873912

Ξίςης dry

Pint *decim.*

1	0	,97447
2	1	,94894
3	2	,92341
4	3	,89788
5	4	,87235
6	5	,84682
7	6	,82129
8	7	,79576
9	8	,77023

Sextarius dry

Pint *decim.*

1	1	,0148
2	2	,0296
3	3	,0444
4	4	,0592
5	5	,0740
6	6	,0888
7	7	,1036
8	8	,1184
9	9	,1332

Cab dry

Pint *decim.*

1	3	,84731
2	7	,69462
3	11	,54193
4	15	,38924
5	19	,23655
6	23	,08386
7	26	,93117
8	30	,77848
9	34	,62579

Medimn

Bushel *decim.*

1	1	,09612
2	2	,19224
3	3	,28836
4	4	,38448
5	5	,48060
6	6	,57672
7	7	,67284
8	8	,76896
9	9	,86508

Modius

Bushel *decim.*

1	0	,253525
2	0	,507050
3	0	,760575
4	1	,014100
5	1	,267625
6	1	,521150
7	1	,774675
8	2	,028200
9	2	,281725

Ephah		Sicrus liquid		Sextarius liquid	
Bufhel	decim.	Pints	decim.	Pints	decim.
1	0,802433*	1	1,1483	1	1,19518
2	1,604867	2	2,2966	2	2,39036
3	2,407300	3	3,4449	3	3,58554
4	3,209734	4	4,5932	4	4,78072
5	4,012168	5	5,7415	5	5,97590
6	4,814601	6	6,8898	6	7,17108
7	5,617035	7	8,0381	7	8,36626
8	6,419469	8	9,1864	8	9,56144
9	7,221902	9	10,3347	9	10,75662

  

Cab liquid		Log		Amphora	
Pints	decim.	Pints	decim.	Hogsheads	decim.
1	3,36257	1	0,84064	1	0,113821
2	6,72514	2	1,68128	2	0,227642
3	10,08771	3	2,52192	3	0,341463
4	13,45028	4	3,36256	4	0,455284
5	16,81285	5	4,20320	5	0,569105
6	20,17542	6	5,04384	6	0,682926
7	23,53799	7	5,88448	7	0,796747
8	26,90056	8	6,72512	8	0,910568
9	30,26313	9	7,56576	9	1,024389

  

Metretes		Bath		† Congius	
Hogsheads	decim.	Hogsh.	decim.	Gall.	decim.
1	0,16404	1	0,114858	1	0,896385
2	0,32808	2	0,229716	2	1,792770
3	0,49212	3	0,344574	3	2,689155
4	0,65616	4	0,459432	4	3,585540
5	0,82020	5	0,574290	5	4,481925
6	0,98424	6	0,689148	6	5,378310
7	1,14828	7	0,804006	7	6,274695
8	1,31232	8	0,918864	8	7,171080
9	1,47636	9	1,033722	9	8,067465

\* The exact Fraction is  $\frac{1}{125}$ . In the Jewish Measures I have followed Bishop Cumberland. The Ephah, according to Josephus, = 1,0961 Bushel, and the Cab = 3,874 Pints; the Cab liquid = 4,5933 Pints, the Log equal to the Attick Sicrus, and the Bath equal to the Metretes.

† Equal to the Metretes of Syria.

Attick Drachm = 62,57 gr.		Shekel = 4 At. Drachms		Attick Drachm = 62,57 gr.	
<i>oz. decim.</i>		<i>oz. decim.</i>		<i>Pound Troy decim.</i>	
1	0,130215	1	0,52086	1	0,01085125
2	0,260430	2	1,04172	2	0,02170250
3	0,390645	3	1,56258	3	0,03255375
4	0,520860	4	2,08344	4	0,04340500
5	0,651075	5	2,60430	5	0,05425625
6	0,781290	6	3,12516	6	0,06510750
7	0,911505	7	3,64602	7	0,07595875
8	1,041720	8	4,16688	8	0,08681000
9	1,171935	9	4,68774	9	0,09766125

Shekel = 219 gr. Troy		Shekel = 4 Att. Drachm		Roman Libra	
<i>Po. Troy decim.</i>		<i>Po. Troy decim.</i>		<i>Po. Troy decim.</i>	
1	0,0380208 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0,043405	1	0,9125
2	0,0760416 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	0,086810	2	1,8250
3	0,1140625	3	0,130215	3	2,7375
4	0,1520833 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	0,173620	4	3,6500
5	0,1901041 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0,217025	5	4,5625
6	0,2281250	6	0,260430	6	5,4750
7	0,2661458 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	0,303835	7	6,3875
8	0,3041666 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	0,347240	8	7,3000
9	0,3421875	9	0,390645	9	8,2125

MIS-

## MISCELLANEA.

## SECTION VI.

*The Proportion of the Diameter to the Circumference of a Circle; The Area of a Circle and Ellipsis; The Surface and Solidity of a Sphere.*

Diameter : PERIPHERY :: 7 : 22. [Di : peri :: p : ed]  
 or :: 113 : 355. or more exactly the DIAMETER  
 : PERIPHERY :: 10,000,000 : 31,415,929.

Di : peri :: p : ed :: bat : ilu : Dia : priph :: azmíl :  
 ta-fal-oydou.

According to *Van Ceulen*, who carried the Proportion to six and thirty Figures, which, in Memory of so laborious a Work, were engraven upon his Tomb at *St. Peter's* in *Leyden*; the Diameter : Pèriphery :: 2 :

Quintil.	Quadr.	Tril.	Bil.	Mil.	Un
6,	28,318.	530,717.	958,647.	692,528.	676,655.930,576.
s,	ektak	uiz-pap	nuk-sóp	sne-lek.	aups-sul ouiz-lois.

The Diameter multiplied by 3,1416 gives the PERIPHERY [Diperi, bobs dat priph], consequently the Periphery divided by 3,1416 gives the Diameter.

The AREA of a Circle is given by multiplying the SQUARE of the D-iameter into 0,7854.

Datur Area SquAD per y,peilo.

The AREA likewise is given by multiplying the fourth Part of the Diameter into the Periphery.  
 [Ar =  $\frac{1}{4}$  rodi  $\frac{1}{2}$  pe]



The AREA of an ELLIPSIS is given by multiplying the Rectangle of the TRANSVERSE and CONJUGATE DIAMETERS into 0,7854.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

The SURFACE of a SPHERE is given by multiplying the PERIPHERY into the DIAMETER [ $\text{Surf} = \text{pe} + \text{D}$ ]

The SURFACE of a SPHERE is also given by multiplying the AREA of its largest Circle into 4. [ $\text{Surf} = \text{Are} + 0$ ]

The SOLIDITY of a SPHERE is given by multiplying  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the RADIUS into the SURFACE. [ $\text{Sol-sphe} = \frac{1}{3} \text{rad} + \text{Sur}$ ]

### The Memorial Lines.

Di : peri : : p : ed : : bat : ilu. Dia : priph : : azmíl :  
*ta-sal-oudou.*

: s,ektak uix-pap nuk-söp sne-lek aúp-sul ouix-lois.

Diperi, bobs dat Priph. datur Area squan per *y,peilo*.

Area fit Ellips. Dia-tran-con duct. in *y,peilo*.

Ar =  $\frac{1}{2} \text{rod} + \text{pe}$  Surf =  $\text{pe} + \text{D}$  Surf =  $\text{Are} + 0$  Sol-sphe  
=  $\frac{1}{3} \text{rad} + \text{Sur}$ .

### The Quantity of Vapours raised out of the Sea, estimated by Dr. Halley. Vide Miscellanea Curiosa, Vol. I.

The MEDITERRANEAN, supposed to be equal to 160 Square DEGREES, is computed to yield in Vapour, per Diem, 5280 MILLIONS of T-ONS [ $\text{Med} = \text{degbaux} = \text{lékymilT}$ ]

The THAMES is computed to carry down in a Day, sc. 24 Hours, into the Sea 20.300,000 TONS [ $\text{Tham} = \text{ex-igtbtton}$ ]

The RIVERS (FLUVII) which run into the MEDITERRANEAN, are computed to carry 1827.000,000 TONS, which is little more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of what is raised in Vapour [ $\text{Fluv-med} = \text{aképmilT}$ ]

*The Computations are made thus :*

By Experiment it appears, that each SQUARE FOOT of the Surface of Water yields in Vapour, *per Diems*, HALF a PINT (SQUAF = ha-pin).

Each Space of four Foot Square (=16 SQUARE Feet) yields a GALLON [asquaf = gal]

A MILE Square 6914 TONS [Mil/snafion]

A SQUARE DEGREE (of 69 English Miles) 33,000,000 TONS [Dég (misou) timton].

The Mediterranean = 160 Degrees = 5280.000,000 Tons as above

SQUAF = ha-pin asquaf = gal Mil = snafion Dég (misou) timton.

*The Quantity of Water the Mediterranean receives from the Rivers that fall into it, is estimated thus :*

The most considerable Rivers that run into the Mediterranean are the EBRO, the RHONE, the TIBER, the PO, the NILE, the DON or Tanais, the NIBSTER, the NIEPER or Borysthenes. Each of these is supposed to carry down ten Times as much Water as the Thames: Not that any of them is so great, but so to allow for the small Rivers that run into that Sea. Now the Water of the THAMES being computed at about 20.300,000 Tons as above, the nine Rivers aforesaid each will amount to 203.000,000; in all, 1827.000,000 TONS.

Thám = ex-igbt Ib-rho-ti-po Nil-don Nieft-nieper-akepmilr.

*The Water of the Thames is computed thus :*

It is supposed to run at Kingston Bridge, where the Tide reaches not, at the rate of two Miles an Hour, which is 48 Miles in 24 Hours; 48 Miles are equal to 84,480 Yards. [Misk = Yako-feiz], which being multiplied by 300 Yards, (the Profile of Water at

KINGSTON Bridge, where it is supposed to be 100 Yards broad and 3 deep) produces 25,344,000 Cubick Y-ards of Water [Yako-feix per ig=Yél-tfoth], which are equal to 20,300,000 TONS [=ex-igtbton].  
Misk=Yako-feix (Kin-prig) Yako-feix per ig=Yél-tfoth=ex-igtbton.

### The Velocity of Sound, Light, &c.

A Cannon Bullet. (GLOBUS tormento bellico emiffus) in a SECOND, moves 204 YARDS [In-sec Glob-yarezo]

Light (LUMEN) in a Second moves 200,000 MILES [Lu-milegtb]

Sound (SONUS) moves in a Second 1142 Feet (PEDES) [Son-ped-movetabfe]

A Cannon Bullet moves a M-ile in 17 HALF SE-conds [Glob-M-ápha-sec]

SOUND moves a Mile in 9 half Seconds  $\frac{1}{2}$ . [Sonn,ro]

A Cannon Bullet would be in moving to the Sun (AD SOLEM) 32 Years  $\frac{1}{2}$ . [Ad-sol-glob=án-te,re]

SOUND would be in moving to the Sun 17 Years. [Sonap]

The Descent of heavy Bodies [DESCENSUS GRAVIUM] is 16 F-ect  $\frac{1}{12}$ , or an Inch, in a SECOND [Def-gravi-sec=Fas,rad] And in more Seconds as the Squares of those Times.

A PENDULUM of 39 Inches, 2 Tenths (Pendulum Intou,d) OSCILLATES or VIBRATES SECONDS. [Of-cil-sec Pendulum Intou,d]

In-sec Glob-yarezo Lu-milegtb Son-ped-movetabfe.  
Glob-M-ápha-sec Sonn,ro Ad-sol-glob=án-te,re Sonap.  
Des-g avi-sec=Fas,rad Of-cil-sec Pendulum Intou,d,

### The JEWISH Months.

Nisan or ABIB

\*March

---

\* i. e. Part of March and Part of April, and so of the rest.

ZIF or J-air	April
SIVAN	May
THAMUX	June
AB	July
ELUL	August
TIZRI or ETHEMIM	September
BUL or M-erchesvan	October
CHISLEU	November
THEBETH	December
SHÉBETH	January
ADAR or Veadar	February

Nis-Abimar Zif-jap Sima Thámjun Abjul Elúlaug.  
Tizr-Ethesep Bul-moc ChisleuN Thede Shebjan &  
Adfeb.

### The GRECIAN Months.

ΕΚΑΤΟΜΒΑΙΩΝ	June
ΜΕΤΑΓΕΙΤΝΙΩΝ	July
ΒΟΗΔΡΟΜΙΩΝ	August
ΜΑΙΜΑΚΤΗΡΙΩΝ	September
ΠΥΑΝΕΨΙΩΝ	October
ΠΟΣΙΔΕΙΩΝ	November
ΓΑΜΗΛΙΩΝ	December
ΑΝΘΕΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ	January
ΕΛΑΦΗΒΟΛΙΩΝ	February
ΜΟΥΥΧΙΩΝ	March
ΘΑΡΓΗΛΙΩΝ	April
ΣΚΙΡΕΦΟΡΕΙΩΝ	May

Hecju Metageíjul Boedraug MaiS PúanO Pofnov.  
Gamdecem Anthesjan Elaseb MouM ThargelA  
Skirma.

*Note.* That the Athenians began their Year from the New Moon, whose full was next after the Summer Solstice, which was at first reckoned to be upon the 8th of July, after on the 27th of June. *Vid. Bev. Chron. Instit. Lib. I. Cap. 12.*

### Jewish and Christian *Æra* of the Creation.

Both *Jewish* and *Christian* Writers make Use of the *Æra* of the Creation of the World; but there is great Variety of Opinions concerning the Number of Years between that and the Birth of *Christ*. That which is most generally received is, that the first Year of the *Vulgar Christian Æra* commences from the Day of his Circumcision, *viz.* the First of *January*, in the Year of the World 4004, and of the *Julian Period* 4714. The *Jews* place the Creation of the World *later* by about 243 Years, and the *Greek Historians*, upon the Authority of the *Septuagint*, *sooner* by about 1490 or 1500 Years; so that,

O <sup>r</sup> . 7.	}	of the First Year of the <i>Christian</i> <i>Æra</i>	}	began	{	the 3762 Year of the <i>Jewish Æra</i>
Aug. 27.						the 5494 of the <i>Greek</i> <i>Ecclesiastical Æra</i>
Sept. 1.						the 5509 of the <i>Greek</i> <i>Civil Æra</i> .

Christ = mundotbf    Jud = ipaud    Grec-Ecc = lonf  
Grec-Civil = ulkou.

### The \*Days of the Month on which the other noted Epochas began.

		Bef. Chr.
The Destruction of TROY	June 16.	1183
† The First OLYMPIAD	June 19.	776.
The Building of ROME	April 21.	753
‡ <i>Æra</i> of NABONASSAR	Feb. 26.	747

\* For the Years, *Vide* Page 7.

† The last Day of the Olympick Games was upon the Full Moon immediately after the Summer Solstice.

‡ The *Nabonassarean* Years, not admitting any Intercalary Day, began, after every four Years, a Day sooner, and in 1461 Years (*bofa*) went back throughout the whole *Julian Year*, and began on the same Day again.

The PHILIPPICK Æra	Nov. 12.	324
Æra of CONTRACTS	Oct. 1.	312
		<i>An. Dom.</i>
• The Dioclesian Æra	Aug. 29.	284
The MAHOMETAN Æra	July 16.	622
The Æra of YEZDEGIRD	June 16.	632

Mund = Octoi Oly-jan Phil-nad Nab-fis (bofa)  
 Ro-pda.  
 Yez-Troy-jas Maho-las Dio-gen Vict-Acta-se Con-ta.

† *The specifick Gravities of some Metals, and other Bodies.*

		Ounces Troy decim.
A Cubick Inch of	† Fine Gold [Aur= <i>ax, iloud</i> ]	= 10,359273
	Fine Silver [Arg= <i>l, cil</i> ]	5,850035
		<i>Ounce Averd. decim.</i>
	Lead [Plumb= <i>s, lutkul</i> ]	6,553855
	Common Iron [Fer= <i>f, oden</i> ]	4,422979
	Fine Marble [Mar= <i>b, laukk</i> ]	1,568859
	Common Glafs [Vitru= <i>b, oniz</i> ]	1,493037
	Com. clear Water [Aqua= <i>loikfoup</i> ]	1,578697
	Sound dry Oak [Robo= <i>liffaun</i> ]	,536569
	Oil Olive [Ol-Ole= <i>lektuz</i> ]	,528350

Aur = *ax, iloud* Arg = *l, cil* Plum = *s, lutkul* Fer = *f, oden*  
 Mar = *b, laukk*  
 Vitru = *b, oniz* Aqua = *loiks* Robo = *liffaun* Ol-Ole = *lektuz*.

*Numerus Dignitatum, &c. Tempore Camdeni.*

|| Sunt in Anglia DECANATUS 26, ARCHIDIACONATUS 60, DIGNITATES & PRÆBENDÆ 544, ECCLESIAE

\* Before this, there was in use the Æra of the Actium Victory, from the Conquest of Egypt, and the Reduction of Alexandria by Octavianus. Ant. Chr. 31. Sept 2. [Vict-Acta-Se]

† Vid. Ward's Math. Guide, Part I. Cap. 10.

‡ The Beginning of the Technical Words is from the Latin Word for each.

|| Camdeni Britannia. Edit. Jans. p. 67.

PAROCHIALES 9284 e quibus 3845 sunt APPROPRIATÆ. In Libro tamen Thomæ Wolfæi Cardinalis descripto 1520, per Comitatus numerantur Ecclesiæ 9407.

Sunt Decanæ Archdiaux Præblos Parochoudeif Appriksfu.

*The Temple of the Eight Winds, mentioned in Dr. Potter's Archæologia.*

Εὐρ☉	EURUS	SOUTH E-AST.
Αἰθλιώτης	SUBSOLANUS	E-AST.
Καικίας	CAECIAS	N-ORTH E-AST.
Βορέας	BOREAS	N-ORTH.
ΣΚΙϞον	CORUS	N-ORTH W-EST.
Ζέφυρ☉	OCCIDENS	W-EST.
Νότ☉	NOTUS	S-OUTH.
Αἰψ	AFRICUS	SOUTH W-EST.

✓ Cæci = NE Σκι-Cor = NoW. Eû = SE. Α-Af = SoW.  
Bór = N. Απ = E. Not; Z = Oc.,

*According to Aulus Gellius, the Winds are thus distinguished.*

Septentrio	Ἀπαρκτίας	NORTH.
Eurus	Subsolanus	EAST.
Auster	Notus	SOUTH.
Favonius	Zephyrus	WEST.
Boreas	Aquilo	NORTH WEST.
Vulturnus	Euronotus	SOUTH EAST.
Caurus	Ἀργεῆης	NORTH WEST.
Africus	Libs	SOUTH WEST.

ROMAN MILITIA.

A LEGION	=	10 COHORTS.
A COHORT	=	3 MANIPULI.
A MANIPULUS	=	2 ORDINES.
A TURMA	=	3 DECURIOS.

10 Turmæ were the *Justus Equitatus*, or Horse belonging to a Legion.

Legi = coaz Coho = mans Manip = ord Turm =  
décuri Tax-le.

## ROMAN LAW.

Primus fundus Jurisprudentiæ Romanæ, LEGUM REGIARUM fragmenta, (quæ a Sexto PAPIRIO olim in unum corpus collecta fuerant) sc. trium Regum ROMULI, NUMÆ & SERVII TULLII; Secundus, leges 12 TABULARUM; Tertius, EDICTUM PERPETUUM quod (ADRIANI Imp. Autoritate) a SALVIO JULIANO conditum atque in titulos digestum.

Codex Justinianus compositus ex Codicibus Gregoriano, Hermogeniano atque Theodosiano, novellisque post eos positis constitutionibus.

GREGORIANUS & HERMOGENIANUS nominantur ab Authore. Prior Codex ab ADRIANO ad VALERIUM latas leges continebat, secundus a CLAUDIO ad DIOCLETIANUM; THEODOSIANUS leges CONSTANTINI ad THEODOSIUM. Novellæ a THEODOSII temporibus ad JUSTINIANUM.

Leg-reg (Pap) Ró-nu-serv: Tabulad: Ed-perp  
(Adri) Salv-Jul.

Greg = A-Val Herm = Clau-Di Theo = Const-The  
Nov = Theo-Justin.

The first CODE of *Justinian* was published Anno 529, the DIGESTS Anno 531, the INSTITUTE An. 533, the SECOND CODE Anno 534, the NOVELLS from the Year 535 to 558.

Cod-prilen Diglib Inslit Co-selil Novelil-luk.

The



*The BISHOPS \* who refused their Assent to  
the Ὁμολογίον.*

EUSEBIUS, Bishop of NICOMEDIA.

THEOGNIS, Bishop of NICE.

MARIS, Bishop of CHALCEDON.

THEONAS, Bishop of MARMARICA.

SECUNDUS, Bishop of PTOLEMAIS.

Eu-Nico Theog-Ni Mar-Chal Sec-Ptol Theo-  
Marmar.

*The Ten PERSECUTIONS under*

NERO, DOMITIAN, NERVA, ANTONINUS PIUS,  
SEVERUS, MAXIMIN, DECIUS, VALERIAN, AURE-  
LIAN, DIOCLESIAN.

PERS = Ne-Do-Nerv Ant-Pi Sev-Max-De-Val Aure-  
Diocles.

*The Electors of GERMANY.*

The Archbishops of MENTZ, TRIERS and COLOGN,  
Elector Palatine of the RHINE, the King of BO-  
HEMIA, the Electors of BAVARIA, SAXONY, BRAN-  
DENBURG: The Elector of HANOVER was ADDED,  
*Anno Dom.* 1693.

Men-Tri-Co-Rhin Bohe-Bav Sax-Branden. Hano-  
ver ad *sout*.

*The Quinquarticular Controversy, concerning,*

1. PREDESTINATION. 2. Free-Will (LIBERUM  
ARBITRIUM.) 3. The Force of Divine Assistance

---

\* Ταύτην τὴν πρὶν τριακόσιαι μὲν πρὸς τὰς δέκαουαί, ἔγνωσαν τε  
καὶ ἔσχεσαν καὶ ὡς φησὶν ὁ Εὐσέβιος, ὁμοφωνήσαντες καὶ ὁμοδοξήσαντες  
ἔγραψον· ὡς δὲ μόνου ἔπρεσε δὲξαίηλο, τῆς λίξεως τῶ ὁμοσίου  
ἐπιλασόμενοι. Εὐσέβιος ὁ νικομηδείας, &c. Socrat. Hist. Eccl. Lib.  
I. Cap. 8.

(AUXILIUM.) 4. PERSEVERANCE. 5. The Extent of REDEMPTION.

The *Calvinian Doctrine* upon these Points, handed from *Geneva* by the *English Refugees*, and propagated by *CARTWRIGHT* in the *Margaret Professor's Chair* at *Cambridge*, was, at a Consultation of several Prelates and Divines at *Lambeth*, digested into nine Articles, commonly called the *LAMBETH ARTICLES*, and agreed upon N-ov. 10, 1595. [*Nax-aloul*] but by Order of Queen *Elizabeth* were immediately recalled and suppressed.

Lamb-Art = Cart Nax-aloul Predés-Liber-Auxili-Pers-Red.

*The seven Precepts of the Sons of Noah are recorded by the Jewish Doctors under the following Titles.*

- I. To worship the true God. [*CULTUS divinus*]
- II. To renounce IDOLATRY.
- III. To commit no Murder. [*CAEDES*]
- IV. Not to be defiled with Fornication, &c. [*STUPRUM*]
- V. To avoid all Rapine, Theft, &c. [*FURTUM*]
- VI. To administer Justice [*JUSTITIA*]
- VII. Not to eat [the Flesh with the Blood [*SANGUIS*]

Such Gentiles as were admitted to the Worship of the God of *Israel*, and the Hope of a Future Life, but were not circumcised, nor yet conformed to the Mosaical Rites, being only obliged to the Observation of the foregoing Precepts, were called Profelytes of the Gates, in Opposition to the Profelytes of Righteousness, or of the Covenant, who differed nothing from the *Jews*, but that they were of *Gentile Race*. *Vid. Lewis Heb. Antiq.*

Sept-Præcept = Cul-Idol-Cæd-Stup-Furt-Jústiti-Sanguis.

## MISNAH, GEMARAH, TALMUD.

The MISNAH in 6 B-ooks [Misna-Bs] contained 63 TRACTS [Traut] into which the Traditions or Oral Law of the Jews were methodically digested by Rabbi Judah HAKKADOsh in the Time of Antoninus P-ius [Hakad-AnP] As soon as it was published, it became the Subject of the Study of all their learned Men, and the chiefest of them both in Judæa and Babylonia employed themselves to make Comments upon it; and these, with the *Misnab*, make up both their *Talmuds*, i. e. the *Jerusalem Talmud*, and the *Babylonish Talmud*. These Comments are called the GEMARAH or Complement, the MISNAH the Text; both together the TALMUD [Tal=Mis-Gema] The JERUSALEM TALMUD was completed about A. D. 300. [Tál-Jerig] The B-ABYLONISH TALMUD about 500, or in the Beginning of the Sixth Century [Tal-Bug] This latter is only in Esteem amongst the Jews. Vid. prid. Connec. p. 328.

Misna-Bs Traut Hakad-AnP Tal=Mis-Gema Tál-  
jerig Tal-Bug.

Charactères Arithmetici GRÆCI &  
HEBRAICI.

Ab-βé-γi-δο u-εau ζoi-ηκ-δου-ια κέx-λι-μο u-ξau.

Op-wei του εά-σε-τι υf-φu-χau ψoi-ωμει ταιου.

ab-βé-γi-γο nu-γau ioi ηκ uqu ia δεx-λι-δο u-δau.

υp-δei von pa-τε-σι ηf-γu-δau ioique ηει γου.

The Decads and Hundreds will be easily distinguished from each other, and therefore only the first figure is added, as *li* sc. *β* = 3 i. e. 30. *ve* sc. *γ* = 2 i. e. 200. Pronounce του κορου, ταιου Sanrou, ηf Thauf, γου tladou.

*The Ages of Christianity as distinguished by Dr. Cave, according to what was most remarkable in each Century.*

Cent.	I.	Sæculum	APostolicum
Cent.	II.	Sæculum	G-nofticum
Cent.	III.	Sæculum	Novatianum
Cent.	IV.	Sæculum	ARIANUM
Cent.	V.	Sæculum	NESTORIANUM
Cent.	VI.	Sæculum	EUTYCHICUM
Cent.	VII.	Sæculum	MONOTHELITICUM
Cent.	VIII.	Sæculum	EICONICLASSICUM
Cent.	IX.	Sæculum	PHOTIANUM
Cent.	X.	Sæculum	OBSCURUM
Cent.	XI.	Sæculum	HILDEBRANDINUM
Cent.	XII.	Sæculum	WALDENSE
Cent.	XIII.	Sæculum	SCHOLASTICUM
Cent.	XIV.	Sæculum	WICKLEVIANUM
Cent.	XV.	Sæculum	SYNOdale
Cent.	XVI.	Sæculum	R-eformatum

Ap-G-Nov Ari-Nest-Eut Monoth-Eic-Phot-Ob Híl-  
Wa-Scho Wick-Sy-R.

*The Division of the ROMAN Empire out of the Book called Notitia Imperii, said to be written about the Time of Arcadius and Honorius.*

The whole Empire was divided into 13 Dioceses under 4 PRAEFECTI PRÆTORIO, and about 120 PROVINCES contained in them. [Præf=dibi=præx]

1. The *Præfectus Prætorio Orientis*, and under him five Dioceses, viz. the ORIENTAL, E-gyptian, A-fiatick, PONTICK, and THRACIAN Dioceses. [Q  
E-As-Po-Th]

2. The *Præfectus Prætorio* of ILLYRICUM, and

under him two Diocesēs, viz. Macedonia and Dacia. [Ill=Ma-D]

3. The *Præfētus Prætorio* of Italy, and under him three Diocesēs, viz. Italy, Illyricum, and Africa. [It=It-Il-Af]

4. The *Præfētus Prætorio G-alliarum*, and under him three Diocesēs, viz. Hispania, Gallia, and Britannia. [G=His-Ga-B]

Præf = Dibi = Prædæ Ill = Ma-D Or = E-As  
Po-Th It=It-Il-Af G=His-Ga-B.

### The Dimensions of the Ark and Temple.

The Length (LONGitudo) of the ARK 300 Cubits. [Ark-lo-cubig] The Breadth 50 Cubits. The Height (ALtitudo) 30 Cubits. [Brux-Alis]

The Length of the House which K. Solomon built for the Lord was 60 Cubits: The Breadth thereof 20 Cubits, and the Height thereof 30 Cubits, 1 Kings vi. 2. [Tem-Lónfy-Brex-Alty] The Length of the PORch 20 Cubits, the Height thereof 120 Cubits, 2 Chron. iii. 4. [Porex-bex]

Ark-Lo-cubig-BruX-Alis. Tem-Lónfy-Brex-Alty.  
Porex-bex.

### Computation of the Cost, Vessels, Vestments &c. of Solomon's Temple.

By *Villalpandus*' Computation of the Number of TALENTS of Gold, Silver and Brass, laid out upon the Temple, the Sum amounts to 6904.822,500-l. Sterling. [Tal-tem = souxo-ked-ug] And the Jewels are reckoned to exceed this Sum.

Vessels of Gold (VASA AUREA) consecrated to the Use of the Temple, are reckoned by *Joséphus* 140,000. [Vas-aureabóxtb]. Which, according to *Capel's* Reduction of the Tables contained in them, amounts to 545.296,203 Pounds Sterling. [lat-enáu-dyt]

The Vessels of Silver (Vasa Argentea) 1.340,000 [Vas-áratotb] are computed at 439.344,000. [fin-toftb]

Priests Vestments of Silk (Vestēs Sericæ) 10000. [Vest-sericaxtb]

Purple Vestments for Singers 2.000,000. [Pem] Trumpets 200,000 [Tregtb] Other Musical Instruments 40,000. [Instroz]

Besides these Charges there was that of the other Materials, and of 10,000 Men per Month in Lebanon to hew down Timber (Sylvicidæ) [Sylvicidax] To carry Burthens (Vectores) 70,000. [Vectoiz] To hew Stones (Lapidinæ) 80,000. [Lapiky] and 3300 Overseers (Episcopi) [Episcoptig] who were all employed for 7 Years (Annis Septem) To whom, besides their Wages and Diet, Solomon gave a free Gift 6.733,977 Pounds. (Donum Solomonis) [s-paut-noip] The Treasure left by David towards carrying on this Work (Reliquit David) 911.416,207. [nab-oás-dyp]

N. B. tb is left out, as Sylvicidax for Sylvicidaxtb, &c. it being impossible to mistake 10,000 for 10.

Tal-tem = souxo-ked-ug Vas-aureabóxtb = lol-enau-dyt.

Vas-aratotb = fin-toftb Treg Instroz Vest-sericax Pem.

An-sept Sylvicidax Lapiky Vectoiz Episcoptig.

Don Solomo s-paut-noip reliquit Dav-nab-oás-dyp.

The Number of those that returned (Reduces) from the Captivity were 42,360 Redúse-taux] besides PROSELYTES 7337. [Profeloitip]

The particular Sums in EZRA'S Catalogue amount to 29,828. [Cat-ézdou-kek]

The particular Sums in NEHEMIAH'S Catalogue 31,031. [Cat-nehetaxib] How these Accounts are reconciled, Vide the Index to the Bible.

Redúse-taux Profeloitip Cat-ézdou-kek Cat-nehetaxib.

The SILVER of them that were numbered of the CONGREGATIONS was a Hundred TALENTS and a Thousand seven Hundred and threescore and fifteen SHEKELS after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, a BEKAH for every Man, that is, half a Shekel after the Shekel of the Sanctuary, for every one that went to be numbered from twenty Years old and upwards for six Hundred Thousand and three Thousand and five Hundred and fifty Men. *Exod. xxviii. 25, 26.*

Sil-Con = Talg-Shékapoil Bekfyt-luz = Shekelizappu.

### Difference of Talents.

	<i>Attick Minas.</i>	<i>At. Drachms</i>
A SYRIAN TALENT contained	15	1500
A PTOLEMAIC Talent	20	2000
† An EUBOICK Talent	60	6000
AN ALEXANDRIAN Talent	120	12000
AN ANTIQCHIAN Talent	60	6000
A larger ATTICK Talent	80	8000
A BABYLONISH Talent	70	7000
AN ÆGINEAN Talent	100	10000
† A RHODIAN Talent	100	10000
A TYRIAN Talent	80	8000
AN ÆGYPTIAN Talent	80	8000

Tal-Sal = Mal Ptolem = ex Eub = aux Alexan = bes  
& Ant = aux.

Att-Maj = eiz Babyl = oiz Ægin = ag Rh = ag Tyr-  
Ægypt = eiz.

I shall conclude with two Lines, just to shew how by this Method may be remembered the Year and Chapter of any particular Statute. Those to whom a Hint of this Nature may perhaps be thought useful,

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† According to some, the Rhodian Talent contained but 4500 Attick Drachms, and the 'Euboick but 4000. *Vid. Brewerwood de Ponderibus & Pretiis. Cap. 9*

are best capable of applying and improving it as they shall see Occasion.

An Act for Prevention of FRAUDS and Perjuries. 29 CAROL. II. c. 3. [Fraud-Carolen-t]

An Act against Abuses in Presentation to Benefices (SIMONY) 31 ELIZ. c. 6. [Sim-Elib-s]

The Bill for First Fruits (PRIMITIÆ) 26 H-en. VIII. c. 3. [Primit-Hes-t]

An Act for the Dissolution of the MONASTERIES. The lesser 27 H. VIII. c. 28. } [Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba]  
The greater 31 H. VIII. c. 11. }

Fraud-Carolen-t Sim-Elib-s Primit-Hes-t Monast-Hep-ek.ib-ba.

To remember the several Statutes relating to the same Subject must needs be more difficult, as there is but one leading Syllable for the whole Line; but may be done in the following Manner.

Some of the principal Acts which relate to the Poor (PAUPERES) are 43 ELIZ. c. 2. 13, 14 CAR. II. c. 12. 3, 4 WILLIAM and M-ary, c. 81. 8, 9 WILL. III. c. 30. 9, 10 WILL. III. c. 11. 12 ANN. c. 18.

Paup-Elot.e Carat,ad Wi-Mt,sib Wilk,ix.n,ab. An ad-bei.

F I N I S.



I have marked all that appears to me most important in the Memorial lines under Grey's 5 General Heads; viz;

Under Chronology and History I have marked 138 lines. Under Geography, 121. Weights, Monies, & Measures, 34. Astronomy, 21. & Miscellany, 19.

Under Chronology & History, what is marked with double parentheses, appears less important than ordinary, & may therefore at first be omitted.

Under the Astronomical part I have omitted what relates to the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies, as not conformable to the most modern calculations.

Of Ancient Geography no more is marked than its conformity to modern.

Under Weights, Monies, & Measures, no more is marked than those parts which are expressed by their equivalents in the English denominations.

Note that there is a disagreement between tables 1. & 9. under "Pondera" &c.

Thus, according to table 1. a Hebrew Talent of Gold is equal to £. 7200; but, according to table 9. its value is but £. 5475. 11. 7½.

J. March 29. 1811.

THE  
U S E  
OF THE  
I N D E X.

*THE following Index may be useful in two Respects: either as it will serve to try the Proficiency of the Learner, who may exercise himself in Resolving and Explaining the Memorial Words, thus separated from their proper Classes, and intermingled with each other; (which will, at the same Time, be a Means to fix them the better in his Memory:) or, as it may be to those who are a little acquainted with the Art, but have not charged their Memories with the Technical Lines, a ready Help to answer many Questions in Chronology, Geography, History, &c. without the Trouble of searching for them in the Tablet. To make which the easier in the Historical and Chronological Part, it was thought proper to add a Letter or two at the End of each Word; by the Help of which, and the Beginning of the Words together, any one, who is but tolerably acquainted with History, and is Master of the General Key, will readily know what the Words stand for. The Abbreviations are as follow.*

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| AB. Archbishop of Canterbury.                     | Ev. Evangelist.               |
| Ær. Æra or Epocha.                                | E R Emperor of Rome.          |
| B. Battle.  | E E Emp. of the East.         |
| C. Council.                                       | E W. Emp. of the West.        |
| Ep. Epistle, <i>i. e.</i> the Time of Writing it. | F. Father.                    |
|   | H. Heretick, Schismatick, &c. |

## The USE of the INDEX.

<p>H P. High Priest.          J. Judge of <i>Israel</i>.          K. King.          K Aff. King of <i>Affyria</i>.          K B. King of <i>Babylon</i>.          K E. King of <i>England</i>.          K Eg. King of <i>Egypt</i>.          K Ju. King of <i>Judah</i>.          K Is. King of <i>Israel</i>.          K M. King of <i>Media</i>.          K Ma. King of <i>Macedon</i>.          K P. King of <i>Persia</i>.          K R. King of <i>Rome</i>.</p>	<p>K S. King of <i>Syria</i>.          L. Learned Man, Au-          thor, &amp;c.          Leg. Legate.          Mart. Martyr.          P. Pope.          Pa. Patriarch.          Po. Poet.          Pr. Prophet.          Q. Queen.          W. War.          = different Names of the          same Person.</p>
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*Those Words which have no Letter at the End of them, denote some Fact in History; as Abaneb, the Calling of Abraham.*

*The Italick Letters represent the Year before or after Christ. The Small Capitals M and V in the middle of a Word, denote the Year of the World, or of the Julian Period, as Troypilta, &c.*

*Be careful to give the right Pronunciation; and note, that the Accent, unless where otherwise marked, or when the Penultima is long by Position, is always on the Antepenultima.*

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\* This and some other Words in the *Memorial Lines* are more contracted, as *Abimess*,

† *Anno Mundi*,

H

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\* Constantine, Constantius and Constante.

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## The Construction and Use of the GEOGRAPHICAL WORDS.

**O**F Words consisting of two Parts in the same Character, joined with an Hyphen, the first Part denotes a City, Town, &c. in a Kingdom, Region, or Province denoted by the latter: The Words in Italic Letters signifying Places in Antient Geography; the Words in Roman Letters, Places in Modern Geography. Thus, *Abdér-ibra.* *Abdera*, a Town in ancient Thrace. *Aginc-art.* *Agincourt* in Artois.

Words in a Parenthesis denote that the Place represented by the first Syllable, or Syllables, is one of those represented by the latter, as (*Antig-lee*) *Antigua*, one of the Leeward Islands, (*Cub-ant*) *Cuba*, one of the Antilles.

The Letters N. E. S. W. following a Word denote the Situation of a Place; as, *Antill-luc S.* the Antilles Islands, South of the *Lucayos*; *Madéir-barb W.* *Madeira Isles*, West of *Barbary*.

The Letters G. S. denote Sacred Geography.

Italicks joined with an Hyphen denote the Latitude and Longitude of a Place; as, *Agrek-oit*, the Latitude of *Agra* 28 Deg. the Longitude 73.

Italicks joined with a Comma denote the Proportion of the Kingdom, &c. to Great Britain; as, *Germt,ut*. *Germany* to Great Britain as 3, 53. to 1.

Italicks joined without an Hyphen denote the Distance from London or Jerusalem; as, *Pardel sc.* *Paris* from London about 225 Miles. *Antiochig*, *Antioch* from Jerusalem about 300 Miles.

Syllables joined with this Mark = denote correspondent Places of Antient and Present Geography; as, *Acb = livad*, the antient *Achaisq* the present *Livadia*.

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