Diagraph of Metaphysic or Ontology

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1 Introduction

This is translation of Book 8 of Jacob Lorhard's *Ogdoas scholastica*, published in Sangalli in 1606. The *Ogdoas* is a grammar school textbook, written in Latin, whose interest stems from Lorhard's use of diagrammatic trees throughout the entire book.

Lorhard used Greek text primarily in two different ways. In one way, the Greek text is given as a gloss of the Latin text; here, the Greek says nearly exactly what the Latin says. In the other way, Greek words are used as if they were Latin (with all of the required inflection for case, number, and gender). This usage is a bit puzzling: Sometimes he does so when there is a Greek word for which there is no natural Latin synonym, but sometimes he uses a somewhat arcane Greek word instead of the expected, usual Latin term.

Because of the first way, as a gloss upon the Latin, one cannot just translate the Greek and Latin directly without giving any information about which language the English translation is being created from, because it would give nonsensical sentences. I have adopted the convention of putting translations from Greek **in bold**, with one exception. The exception is the word $\lambda \delta \gamma \varsigma \varsigma$ 'word', which Lorhard uses in the general sense of 'note'. To keep the broader meaning of the Greek word, I have opted to simply transliterate it.

A final version will have the 1606 Latin text with the translation on facing pages.

A number of acknowledgments need to be made: Brian M. Scott, Amy Selman, and Ursula Whitcher for discussions on some of the tricky Latin, Stefan Bold for his help with the German, Ulrik Petersen for his help with the Greek, and Tikitu de Jager and Joel Uckelman for creating the LATEX package with which this text is produced.

Further information on Lorhard's conception of ontology and how this is represented in his diagrammatic trees can be found in the following sources:

- Øhrstrøm, P., Andersen, J., & H. Schärfe. 2005. "What has happened to ontology" in F. Dau, M.-L. Mugnier, & G. Stumme, eds., *Conceptual* structures: common semantics for sharing knowledge LNAI 3596, pp. 425– 438.
- Øhrstrøm, P., Uckelman, S.L., & H. Schärfe. 2007. "Historical and con-

ceptual foundations of diagrammatical ontology", in S. Polovina, R. Hill, & U. Priss, *Conceptual structures: knowledge architectures for smart applications* LNAI 4604, pp. 374–386.

• Øhrstrøm, P., Schärfe, H., & S.L. Uckelman. *in preparation*. "Jacob Lorhard's ontology: a 17th century hypertext on the reality and temporality of the world of intelligibles".

		о <i>с</i>	e is said to be anything rehended by the intelle	••
The parts of meta- physic (which is knowledge of an intelligible by which it is intel- ligible ^a , because it is intelligible by man through the natural light of reason without any conception of matter.) are two; Either according and beings. Particular. See EE.	(By most general of distributions. However it should be noted of an Intelligible. (By most common at the state of the state o	Distribution: An Intelligible is either of tributes. See C.	<i>Nothing</i> : This is sim <i>Something</i> : What- ever is simply not nothing. It is either of	ply not something. $\begin{cases} Positive, & because \\ it fixes or affirms \\ something. It is \\ either \\ Negative. See RRR.a \\ \hline a^{a}This cross-reference} is a printer's error; the final section is \\ NNN, not RRR. The errata for the chapter say that NNN on p. 58 should be changed to RRR, but it is rather the other way around, since the immediately preceding section is MMM, not QQQ.$

^aLorhard's original text misspells the first word as $\varepsilon \pi_i \sigma \eta \mu \eta$.

1

by the word *Entity* or quidditas.

A. Of this it should be observed	Distribution. For example essence is either a	<i>Real</i> ; which is an actu- ality of a real being, because it is of such a kind.	\rightarrow Both are \langle	$\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{pmatrix}$	Simple, which belongs to a simple $Composite$, which belongs to a con $Absolute$, which is of an absolute $Respective$, which is of a respective	nposite being. being.
		Imaginary; which is an actuality of an rational being, be- cause it is of such a kind.		3	Universal, which is of a universal being. It is either Singular, which belongs to any singular and individual being.	Generic, in so far as a being, by its own genus, has [things] com- mon with other species. Specific, through which a being is placed in a certain species.

(lá	ógos: Being is	something pro	ductive, essence	[something] endow	ved.			
			through its own	Being is a being, n essence, and furth jitation of the mind	er is suited to ex			
	Distribution	<i>Real</i> of this (it should be observed	Distribution in being is either	(First, or be- cause the same is uncreated. On the one hand, a first Being exists, because it exists from itself. Second, or sprung from the first [being], or created. On the other hand, a second being exists because it exists from another.	Of these two varied are the species, which in five classes are distributed	 Being either Being either Being either Being either 	is {	 <i>Uncomplex</i>, which is able to be comprehend through itself by one simple conception. <i>Complex</i>, which is not able to be comprehended through itself by one simple conception. <i>Absolute</i>, which has no respect to something. <i>Respective</i>, which exists in respect to something. <i>Universal</i>, which is suited to exist in many things through essential communion. <i>Singular</i>, which has an individual essence, in other words according to nature not in fellowship with anything. Without matter <i>Immaterial</i>, which is free from all compacting of matter either sensibile or intelligible In matter <i>Material</i>, which is composed of some compacting of matter.
		touched by the mode of a real	e cogitation of a	a Being of reason, single mind accord art from this it is n <i>Imaginary</i> .	ing to the	5. Being either	is	<i>Permanent</i> , which possesses its whole essence simultaneously, without change and addition of essential parts.
				3				Successive, whose essence con- sists in continual change and ad- dition of essential parts.

			(lógos. For example Existence is a from its own essence.	n actuality, w	hereby a Being exists, pending
C. Most common attributes of intel- ligibles and Beings are either	Simple [attributes], which combine absolutes of every Being without disjunction of op- posites, are either Conjunctive. See E.	<i>Existence.</i> Of this of this of the other other of the other	There are as many <i>species</i> as there are the species of general Beings and Essences.	1. One is 2. Another 3. Another 4. Another 5. Another	Real Imaginary Uncreated Created Absolute Respective Universal Singular Substantial Accidental

	lógos: For exa	mple <i>duration</i> is the a	biding of a being in ac	ctual existen	ce.			
D. Duration. Of this it should be noted	bistribution, It is for example either	mple duration is the a Eternity, which is a tion by which a beinamed eternal. It is a Time which is duration finite simpliciter and of a mutable, created being, by which it is named temporal. It is either	dura- ng is eitherAbsolute, which uncreated Bein Limited, which which has for it tion, either indura- ng is eitherMomentary, which which has for it tion, either infor eitherSuccessive, which admits a succession of parts accord- ing to prior and posterior.Successive, which admits a succession of parts accord- ing to prior and posterior. Of this 	ch is duration ng. n is duration instance an o	n infinite secure origin and a suc or in our regard	<i>Intrinsic</i> , which is duration, by which a created Being in truth endures in its own existence. It is either <i>Extrinsic</i> , which and determinate, council, partly owise men, for meak known intrinsic ti this are	ted being, ut depriva- <i>Substantial</i> , which is in substantial creatures. And either <i>Accidental</i> , wh cidents. is duration certa fixed by will a of God, partly asuring and making ime. The species	ain (Hour. nd Day. of Month. ng Year.
			present, past, and future.			nd, and without it		(Tan. ac.

		(1. Classes are	$\begin{cases} Perfection. See F.\\ Imperfection. See f.\\ C. $
		2. Classes are	Simplicity. See G. Composition. See g.
		3. Classes are	Unity. See H. Multiplicity. See h.
		4. Classes are	Infinity. See I. Finity. See i.
	Absolute, which in itself is able to be considered to be without respect to	5. Classes are	{ <i>Illocality.</i> See K. <i>Locality.</i> See k.
E. Conjunctive [at- tributes] are what, of	anything. The species of this can be distributed in classes. I coin these:	6. Classes are	$\begin{cases} Necessity. See L. \\ Contingency. See l. \end{cases}$
all Beings, are not ex- isting simply but which		7. Classes are	<i>Possibility.</i> See M. <i>Impossibility.</i> See m.
combine opposites with disjunction. Of these		8. Classes are	{ Truth. See N. Falsity. See n.
some are:	Respective. See V.	9. Classes are	$\begin{cases} Goodness. See O.\\ Badness. See o. \end{cases}$

Uncreated which is in the sole first Being, excluding every imperfection and limitation. Whence it is also called, *independent perfection*, whole and unlimited.

F.Perfection is an ac- tuality of perfection, because it is perfect. It is either	<i>Created</i> , which is a a Being sprung rom the first being, lways including ome imperfection and limitation. Whence it is also alled, <i>dependent</i> <i>erfection</i> par- accipated in and mited. It is either	Simple; through which some created Be- ing in its own genus or species is perfect. Comparative; through which a cre- ated Being, either by itself or with some other connection, is called greater or smaller perfection.	In each this is either	Substantiality, wh cerned clearly or whit tuted by an essential attended necessarily rably by a constitute a being. It is Accidentality, which is in a being contingently and separably. It is either	hich is dis- lis consti- Being, or is and insepa- d essence of $\begin{cases} Innate, \\ which is in a \\ Being from a \\ first origination of itself \\ It is called \\ by otherse \\ Natural \\ perfection. \\ Acquired, \\ which be \\ gins to be \\ in a Being \\ after its \\ origination. \\ \end{cases}$	with another bein Specific, which w species is properly a a a E E a a E a a a a a a a a a a a a a	Extensive, through which a Being according to quantity is perfect. Intensive, through which a Being according to quality is perfect.
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f. Imperfection is [that] by which a Being is denominated imperfect. It *Privative*, which is a defect of perfection, of some being by nature possible to be in or withheld. Negative, which is a defect of perfection, of some being not adequate by Nature.

7

	Absolute, which is the immunity of a Being uncre-
	ated by any thoroughly real [thing] from diversities
G. Simplicity is an actuality of simplicity, be-	in composition.
cause it is simple. It is either	-
-	Comparative, which is the immunity of a Being cre-

ated by a certain composition of a real species.

	$\left(1. \text{ One out of }\right)$	$\begin{cases} Being \\ \& \\ Essence \end{cases}$
(<i>Real</i> , which	General, which comes together in every cre- ated being in reality. The species of2. Another out of 3. The third is out of 4. The fourth is ou	$\begin{cases} Genus univocal & & \\ & & \\ Difference specified & \\ & Subject & \\ & & \\ & Adjunct inhering & \\ & &$
g. Composite is an actuality of composition be- cause it is com- posite. It is ei- ther	this are Special, which coincides in not ever created being, but only in that, whi sustains the whole of reason. T species of this are foremost	ry

not be in reality.

		<i>Essentiality</i> , through which a Being in itself is one, without re-	$\begin{array}{l} \label{eq:constraint} First, \mbox{ through which a Being uncreated by a mode} \\ \mbox{nost simple and most perfect is one. This unity prin-iple is not only of every inferior unity; but indeed of} \\ \mbox{very multitude, which is discerned in created things.} \\ \mbox{Uprung from the first or second,} \\ \mbox{hrough which every being created in} \\ \mbox{self is one. This is attributed of Be-} \begin{cases} \mbox{by a Universal.} \\ \mbox{by a $Singular, and called $null ically one or individual.} \end{cases}$	umer-
H. Unity is actual- ity of a single thing, because it is one. It is either	<i>Real</i> , through which a Being really is one. It is either	manner and respect is one. Many are the species of this, which are reduced	$ \text{is Unity} \begin{cases} Generic, \text{through which a being with some genus or universe of a cal or analogy, either proximate or remote, is one. \\ Specific, through which a Being with some species is on as in a single man with a man is a species. \\ Causal, through which a Being with some cause or other is one, whether this is efficient, or material, or formal, or limiting. \\ Effectival, through which a Being with some effect or an advantage of the specific or an advantage. \\ \text{Effectival, through which a Being with some effect or an advantage of the specific or an advantage. \\ \text{Effectival, through which a Being with some effect or an advantage of the specific or advantage. } \end{cases} $	e: er or
<i>Rational</i> , through	<i>Rational</i> , through wl	3 is nich a being by reason is o		is
h. <i>Multiplicity</i> is an a it is multiplex. It is e	ctuality of a multiples either	x, because whether	gh which a real Being is manifold, fin Essence. in Cause. in Effect. in Subject. in Adjunct. in Parts. in some other manner. rough which a rational Being is manifold.	

(Absolute, through which a Being simply is infinite. 1 It separates from a being, cui inest, as much
by passive potentiality as by every actuality of limitation, termination, and dimension. 2 And it
does not consist in some unbounded extension of a Being according to quantity, or in negation of
a consumation of perfection: but capable in excellence of highest perfection.
<i>Restricted</i> , through which a Being <i>secundum quid</i> is infinite. It is a single actuality of limitation,
termination, and dimension, ab Ente, cui inest excludit, not in fact in itself, but in respect of our
observation, or perception, or other circumstances.

i. *Finity* is an actuality of finiteness, because it is finite. It limits simply as much by passive potentiality as by an actuality of limitation, termination, and dimension.

K. *Illocality*, is the immunity of the Being first and uncreated by anything of a place absolutely really and properly called, in which it must exist, by need and necessity. It is also called by the name *Ubiquity & Omnipresence*, because through this the first Being is ubiquitous and omnipresent.

		<i>Spiritual</i> in which a finite incorporeal substance exists.
	<i>Substantial</i> , which is a receptacle of	
k. Locality is through which a		<i>Corporeal</i> in which a corporal
created Being is not only suited (<i>Real</i> which apart f		substance exists.
to be placed: but further in of the mind is disc	l in fact in	
actuality always and necessarily \langle Nature. It is either	<i>Accidental</i> , which is a receptacle of	of an accident.
exists in one spot somewhere.		
However the <i>spot</i> is located in a <i>Imaginary</i> , which	uched by our mind, and is attributed to some	being.
receptacle of a genus. It is either		-

L. Necessity is an actuality of necessariness, because it is necessary: or, as I may say more clearly, it is a quality, through which a Being is not able to be constituted in another fashion; excluding every contingency. This depends on either Hypothetical or conditional, through which a Being on the supposition of a certain condition is not able to be constituted in another fashion, always including something contingent. This depends on either This depends on either the supposition of a certain condition is not able to be constituted in another fashion, always including something contingent. This depends on either the supposition of a certain condition is not able to be constituted in another fashion, always including something contingent. This depends on either the supposition of a certain condition of contradiction, which follows from a contrary affirmation or negation.	er. 1.
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1	(1. the essence itself of a Being.
l. Contingency is an actuality of contingentness, be-	2. some intrinsic cause of a Being $\begin{cases} Matter \\ Form \end{cases}$
it is a quality through which a Being is able to be	3. some essential property.
constituted in another fashion. This depends on ei-	
ther	4. an indifference and indetermination of an extrinsic
	principle according to being a cause.

M. *Possibility* is an actuality of possibleness, because it is possible: or it is that through which something is possible, that is, such a thing as is able to be in an act, without contradiction and implication in a contradictory fashion.

	<i>Absolute</i> , through which something is simply impossible, that is, such a thing as may be able to be pos-
cause it is impossible, or it is that through which	sible in no mode and respect.
something is impossible; that is, such a thing as is a not able to be an act, without contradiction and im-	<i>Limited</i> , through which something, which is posssible
plication in a contradictory fashion. It is either	per se, nevertheless is said to be impossible secundum
	quid.

			<i>First</i> which exists from eternity in the Creator.	
N. <i>Truth</i> is the conformity of a being with its Archetype. It is either	<i>Of a thing</i> , which is congruence of that with its Nature. It is either	which an incomplex Being is called true. It	ists in creatures themselves.	Each is either nec- essary or contin- gent.
	Of a Sign, which is Congruence of that with a thing signi- fied. The species of this are truth either	<i>Of conception</i> , which is consolid so far as it represents. <i>Of speech</i> , which is consolid so that with a thing if ar as it signifies: it is either the second seco	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{gru-}\\ n \text{ so} \end{array} \begin{pmatrix} Of a sermon, \\ \text{which } a sermon \\ \text{true.} \end{pmatrix} $	through is called through
n. <i>Falsity</i> is incongruity of a Being with its Archetype. It is either	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 0 \text{f a thing} \\ 0 \text{f a sign} \\ 1 \text{Incomplex} \\ 2 \\ 0 \text{Complex} \\ 3 \\ 0 \text{Contingent} \end{cases}$			

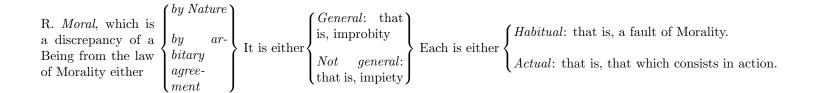
O. Goodness is an actual- ity of good, because it is good; or it is a quality, through which a Being is denominated	<i>True</i> , which is a real quality, through	Absolute, through which a Be-	<i>Finite</i> or secondary, which is in a created Be- ing, [which is good] as much as the same things are	Mary which is in the solution of a generating Nature.	<i>(Essential</i> , which is ated necessarily a It is either	in a Being cre- nd immutably.	Being in [its] a Being. Particular, v Being in [its] some such B] genus, because it is which is in a created species because it is
good. It is either	which a Be- ing is good in reality, when it is seen [to be good]. It is either	ing in truth is good in it- self without respect to anything. It	impressed in the im- age of the first good through par- ticipation. It is either e P.	It is either Moral which is an agree- ment of a Being with moral law: 15 Artificial which is an ing with the rule of a	arbi-ar-ar-art It is either (indeed is fou in pagans, & called <i>probity</i> Special, which found in Chr tians, & and called <i>piety</i> sanctity.	is is Each is either k h is in a percent is in the action k h is in the set in the set is in the set is in the set in the set is in the s	 Habitual, or permanent, which is in the perceiving creature itself, and which executes and disposes itself according to what must be done well. Actual, or transient, which is in the moral actions of a perceiving creature, and renders them laudible. eiving creature. ions or works of a

(Apparent, which is an imaginary quality, through which a Being is seen to be good, but in truth is not good.

	<i>Honor</i> , through which some Being is honorable.
P. Respective goodness is that through which some Being or other is truly good. It is either	Utility through which some Being is useful and suitable.
	Jocundity through which some being is jocund & delightful.

	Apparent, through which a Being		
	is seen to be bad, but in truth is		
o. <i>Malice</i> is a defect of goodness through which a Being is called bad. It s			Natural. See Q.
is either	True through which a Being truly is bad in itself and without		Moral. See R.
	respect to anything. It is either	spect to anything. It is either $Respective$. See T.	Artificial. See S.

Q. Natural, which is a discrepancy of a Being from the rules of Creation, or of natural generation.



S. Artificial, which is a discrepancy of a Being from the rules of art.

T. Respective, through which some Being is base, or indecorous. T. Respective, through which some Being is truly fullity, through which some Being is useless, or injurious. Bad. It is either

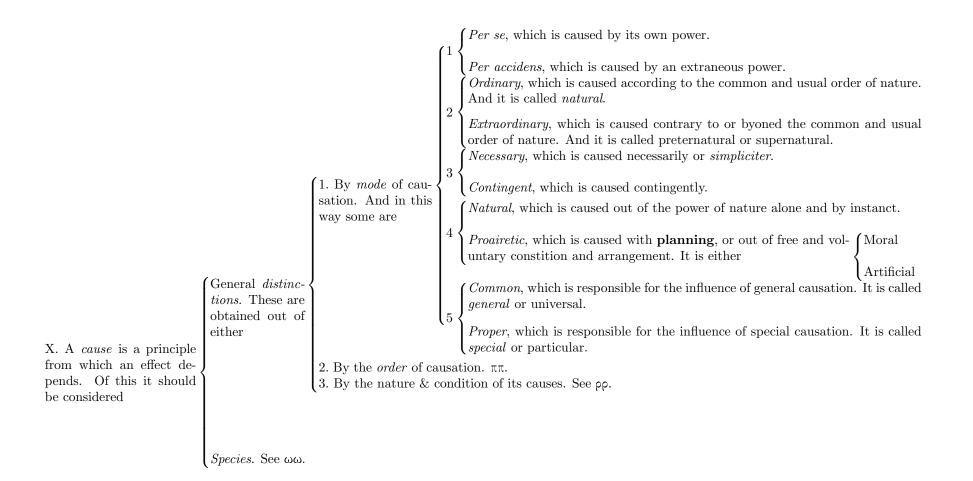
Unpleasantness, through which some Being is unpleasant, or grievous.

		Principle. See VV.
	(1. Every being is either <	
		Principiate. See vv.
		Cause. See X.
	2. Every being is either \langle	
		Of causes. See x.
		Subject. See Y.
	3. Every Being is either a	
		Adjunct. See y.
		Signifier. See Z.
V. Conjunctive attributes are respective,	4. Every Being is either	
which consist in relation \mathbf{it} has & in habit con-	J	Signified. See z.
cerning something. The classes of this genus		Whole. See AA.
of species are:	5. Every Being is either	
		Part. See aa.
		(<i>The same.</i> See BB.
	6. Every Being is either	
		<i>Diverse</i> . See bb.
		Ordered. See CC.
	7. Every Being is either	
		<i>Disordered.</i> See cc.
		Prior. See DD.
	8. Every Being is either <	
		Posterior. See dd.

VV. <i>Principle</i> is that, from which a principiate de- pends. It is either	to our conception.	<i>Through itself</i> , which by its own characteristic virtue & nature is assigned to a principiate. It is either	g except according $\begin{pmatrix} Of & being; & from \\ which a principiate \\ has an origin. It is either \\ & A principle of examin$	subordinated by t	First simpliciter, which has in itself no other prior principle. First secundum quid, which has in itself another prior principle. a first, is that which the first.	Each $\begin{cases} 1\\ is\\ either \end{cases}$	{ Intrinsic. Extrinsic. { Transient. Permanent.
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(*Through an accident*, which is assigned to a principiate through a certain extrinsic and accidental respect.

	<i>Incomplex</i> , evidently a simplex	ble term not discharging a whole sentence.		
$\xi\xi$. Principle of examin- ing, is that from which a principiate is learned. It is either	<i>Complex</i> , without a doubt a sound proposition, from which a conclusion is de- duced and proved. It is ei- ther	<i>Immediate</i> , which does not have something in the middle or first, through which à priori it is able to be demonstrated perspicuously . Of such a kind is this single thing: It is impossible that something both be and not be simultaneously, by all preserved principles contradictorially . <i>Mediate</i> , which has something in the middle or first, through which à priori it is able to be demonstrated perspicuously .	> Each is either •	Common, of which great use the sciences claim for themselves. Proper, the use of which pertains to one thing, namely art.
vv. A <i>principiate</i> is that w	hich depends on a principle.	It is either $\begin{cases} 1 \\ Real. \\ 2 \\ Complex. \\ Complex. \end{cases}$		



	(1. either <	<i>First</i> , which obtains in the first causa- tion and highest place. The first is ei- ther <i>Second</i> , which depends from a first in ca	Simpliciter, which entirely has no other cause prior and superior to itself: or, which is completely inde- pendent in having to be caused by something. Secundum quid, which is really independent of cause from genus and order merely in consideration or in fact.		
		Second, which depends from a first in ca	usation.		
	(Im	emediate or proximate			
ππ. Of the order of	$\left \begin{array}{c} 2. \text{ or } \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	ediate the same either $\begin{cases} Remote, which can be called a constraint of the same either \\ Near, which cause of the same either \\ Near, w$	usation. uses by intervention of many things. es without many things, or of one cause alone. e of the same genus or order. <i>Through itself</i>		
causing. And thus a	{ So	<i>litary</i> , which is caused without some cause of the same genus or order.			
cause is	3. or $\begin{cases} S_{l} \\ S_{l} \\ th \end{cases}$	<i>haring</i> , which is caused with some cause as a genus or order. It is either	e of the same genus or order. of $\left\{\begin{array}{c} Coordinated\\ Subordinated\end{array}\right\}$ either $\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ Contingently\\ 2\\ Contingently\\ \end{array}\right\}$		
	(To	tal, which is sufficient for causing without	t the help of another.		
	$4. \text{ or } \begin{cases} Pa \end{cases}$	<i>tal</i> , which is sufficient for causing without <i>artial</i> , which is insufficient for causing with	hout the help of another.		

		ich holds in the first o	cause.			
pp. By nature	either $\left\{ Not \ principal \right\}$, which holds in a seco	ond cause.			
$\begin{pmatrix} \& & condition \\ of the cause \\ \end{pmatrix}_{2}$	<i>Univocal</i> , which is of the same species as the cause.					
$\left.\begin{array}{c} \text{itself. In this} \\ \text{way a cause} \end{array}\right ^{2}$		nich is not of the same which according to its			2.	
is (3.	either {	hich is an accident.		(-		nich has no other limit to which it is
	·	A <i>limit</i> is an extrin-	<i>Ultimate</i> , to which the of the limits are refuted in the limits are refuted by the second se	the rest $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} c \\ c$		d, which is such only in a certain re-
		sic cause, of which,		•		
		for example, some- thing is finite. It is either	Subordinated by an	ultimate,	whereby an in	termediate is referred to an ultimate.
ωω. <i>Species</i> . In- deed it is some cause	{ <i>Extrinsic</i> , which exists beyond the essence of its own causing. It is either Intrinsic, which coessence. See δδ.	An <i>efficient cause</i> is an extrinsic cause, from which an effect is. It is either	Not principal, it being either	comes and ciple [and effect. It i <i>Instrumer</i> attached causes, [a up from	, which over- efficient prin- results in an is either <i>ntal</i> , which is to principal and] is taken the same to It is either	 <i>External</i>, fully sufficient in advance which exists apart from the principal effect. <i>Internal</i>, inducing which exists within a principal effect. <i>Active</i>, which moves by itself in causation, and it is called in assistance working together. <i>Passive</i>, which in causation it is moved or considered by itself only: a cause exemplar pertains to this.

δδ. Moreover it is either	<i>Matter</i> , which is an intrinsic cause from which a material embodiment exists. It is either	$\begin{cases} Sensitive & corpo-\\ real & corporeal\\ material & embodi-\\ ment. It & either\\ Intelligible & incorporeal & composed from an incorpo-real material embodi-\\ ment. It & composed & compose$
	Form is an intrinsic cause, through which a formation is. It is either.	<i>Generic</i> , which a formation has from its own genus. <i>Specific</i> , through which a formation is established in a certain species, & is distinguished essentially from another.
x. <i>Effect</i> is a principiate deriving from a cause.	$\begin{cases} Of efficien \\ Of mattee \\ embodimer \\ Of form, F \\ Of finality \end{cases}$	$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ Through itself. \\ Through an accident. \\ 2 \\ Ordinary. \\ Extraordinary. \\ 3 \\ Contingent. \\ 4 \\ \mathbf{By \ choice.} \\ 5 \\ Artificial. \end{array} \right\} $ It is either $ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ Through itself. \\ Through an accident. \\ 2 \\ Contingent. \\ 4 \\ \mathbf{By \ choice.} \\ 5 \\ Artificial. \end{array} \right\} $

		(<i>Universal</i> , which is equal) to its adjunct and reciprocates with the same.		(Absolute, by which an adjunct belongs with- out any limitation.
<i>Receiving</i> , which re-	<i>Of inherence</i> , which re- ceives an adjunct in it- self, or in what an adjunct proves to be. It is either	Particular which is con- fined to its adjunct or is beyond what the adjunct extends.	\rangle Each is either \langle	Limited, by which an adjunct belongs not simply but secundum quid.
Y. Subject is what is attached to some- thing other than an essence: or what is subjected to an ad- junct. It is either	<i>Of adherence</i> , which receives an adjunct to itself or near itself. It is either	<i>Of a connection</i> , which rece <i>Of a circumstance</i> , which re		•
$Occupying.$ See $\psi\psi$.				

		<i>Common</i> , which dwells simultane- ously near many adjuncts.		(1. either	$\begin{cases} First, which is primarily \\ opposed to its adjunct. \\ Second, which is secondarily opposed to its adjunct. \end{cases}$
$\psi\psi$. Occupying, which is occupied near an adjunct. It is called <i>object</i> . It is ei- ther	Per se, which of dwells near the adjunct through itself. It is either Through an accident,	Proper, which dwells near no more than one adjunct.	Each is a content of the second secon	$\begin{bmatrix} 2. \text{ or } \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ $	<i>nmediate</i> , which is oposed to its adjunct with- ut a medium. <i>Mediate</i> , which is opposed to its adjunct by means of pomething. accident.

	Inherent, which is received by a sub- ject in itself, or what exists in a subject. It is either	$\begin{cases} Simpliciter, which essentially & unend-ingly in obligation connects with its subject. It is called adjunct substantial or indivisible. Secundum quid, which is in its subject im-Recessary See \Phi\Phi.$
y. An <i>adjunct</i> is something subjected to something, or	Adherent which is received by a sub- ject or near it or	<i>Contingent</i> , which is in its own subject contingently or mutably, or which is able to be in and to not be in. It is called <i>separable accident</i> , divisible .
what is adjoined to a sub- ject beyond the essence. It is either	*	A connection, which is conjoined externally with the receiving. Circumstance, which externally surrounds the receiving subject.

Being occupied, which is occupied or dwells all around an object.

	$ \begin{cases} Proper, which is in only one sub-ject & beyond that is not suffi-cient for any other. It is called \end{cases} \begin{cases} Simpliciter, which through nature is thus in one thing, that is able to be com-mon in many subjects in no mode or respect. \\ Secundum quid, which in truth it belongs, in a respect, to only one subject andnot to many. \end{cases}$
1. either	an idiom or property. A prop- erty is either
$\Phi\Phi$. Each is $\left\{ \right.$	<i>Common</i> , which by nature is able to be in many subjects.
	(<i>Native</i> , which is in the subject itself from the first origination.
$ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2. \text{ either } \\ Adventive, \text{ wh} \end{array} \right. $	$\begin{cases} Native, which is in the subject itself from the first origination. \\ Adventive, which begins to be in the subject itself only after origination. \end{cases}$

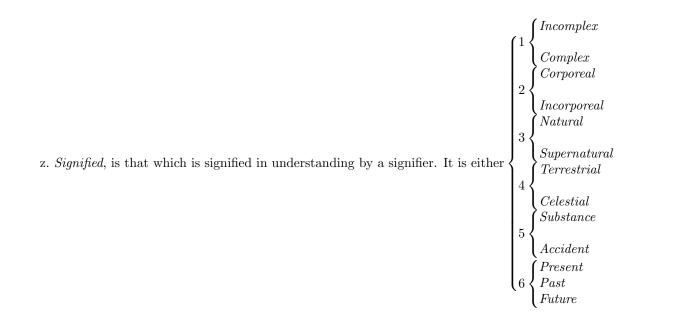
			A phantasm , which is a likeness through itself an object of fantasy	· · · ·
Z. A <i>sign</i> is a sensitive being, signifying a sign through acquaintaince. It is either.	<i>Natural</i> , which by reason of the order of nature has the ability of signifying something. This signifies the same thing in the presence of all people. It is either	$\begin{cases} Internal, which designates some-thing internal through acquain-tance, & is called a concept. It iseitherExternal, which signifies somethin\beta\beta.$	Nó $\eta\mu\alpha$ is a likeness of an intelli- gible thing, through itself an ob- ject for the intellect. It is called in Latin <i>knowledge</i> . It is either and external to the awareness. See	 <i>First</i>, which is outside of the soul [and] represents a thing to the understanding immediately and foremost. <i>Second</i>, which is outside the soul [and] represents a thing to the understanding secondarily & of a mediating first intelligible.
	Arbitrary. See $\gamma\gamma$.			

00 H	<i>Necessary</i> which signifies something certain: as in, smoke fire, a sole foot, an image in a mirror a face, it is called positive proof in Greek.		$\left(1. \text{ It signifies a thing either } \right)$	Present. Past. Future.
ββ It is either \langle	<i>Contingent</i> , which signifies something uncertain: as in milk in breasts birth: redness of the evening heavens, the fair weather following day: laughter happi- ness.	Each is	2. It signifies a <i>thing</i> as eithe	r

		1. By reason	tution, which types are	$\begin{cases} Typilegales.^{1} \\ The sacred testaments \\ \begin{cases} Old. \\ New. \end{cases} \end{cases}$
		of effect, and ei- ther	<i>Profane</i> or political, which sig- nifies something from human or	stylus insciaterio ^a , &c.
$\begin{array}{l} \gamma\gamma. \ Arbitrary, \text{ is what,} \\ \text{by reason of volun-} \\ \text{tary institution, has} \\ \text{the ability to signify} \\ \text{something.} \ \text{And for} \end{array} \begin{cases} Real, \text{ which} \\ \text{is found in} \\ \text{things. And} \\ \text{it is diverse,} \\ \text{either} \end{array}$	Į	diabolic institution. It is either	^a I also cannot identify <i>insciaterio</i> . <i>Inartificial</i> , which has the power of signifying with- out art and from only habit and common usage: such	
			as, ivy in a respect [signifies] marketable wine, fasces in some respect [signifies] command etc.	
			(1. <i>Making known</i> , which leads us	in notice of a thing, things made known, Judgment,
	$\begin{array}{c} 2. By \ reason \ of \\ goal, \ it \ is \ either \end{array}$	sennzeichen, merckzeichen, merckinal. 2. Remembering, which renews in us the memory of some thing: it is called somethin		
this reason it does not signify the same thing		<i>(goai</i> , it is either v	remembered , memorial , advice 3. <i>Sealing</i> which certifies and con	e, dencêzeichen, dencêmal. firms to us concerning something. seal or seals, seal,
in the presence of all			Waarzeichen.	
people. It is either	Verbal. See λλ			

	(Spoken, which sig- nifies a thing by an- nouncing a concept in the intellect. It is called produced word: by Aristotle a symbol of an		(1. <i>a thing signified</i> , & it is either	ization of without It is eith A synca calizatio	tegoreme, which is a vo- n of some thing cor- while signifying some-
λλ. Verbal is what of is founded in words. It is either	affectation of the soul. Written, which signifies a thing through writing a concept in the intellect. It called written word: by Aristotle a symbol of an affectation in speech.	The distribu- tions of either are selected either out of	2. In <i>mode</i> of signification & are	1. either of 2. either of 3. either 0. either 0	 Abstract, signifying a single thing separately as in, candor, whiteness, humanity. Concrete, signifying a thing with some conjunction: as in candid, human. Proper, signifying a thing without a trope. Improper, signifying a thing with a trope. Certain, signifying a single thing fixedly and distinctly. Ambiguous, signifying many and diverse things indistinctly and confusedly. It is called equivocal. See μμ.

	<i>By chance</i> , whereby a thing by Nature in all things signifies diverse things by chance & without a certain rationale, of which kind is the speech of the French, the law, the evil people, &c.				
μ μ. Ambiguity is either of $ {\boldsymbol{\epsilon}}$	<i>Counsel</i> , which a thing signifies diverse things by Nature because of a certain reason, without doubt be-	<i>Indigence</i> of designations for earlier things.			
	cause of either				
		Things <i>lent</i> mutually between analogy, association or affection.			



<i>Universal</i> , which has parts adjacent to themselves, in all of which its essence is shared.	he . It is either <i>fect</i> , which unequally, that is according to prior and posterior, imparts to its species. It is called a genus in relation to one or of one , or
(Through) whole. It is either. It is ei	which imparts itself to its individuals unequally. rts. rts. It is $\begin{cases} Homogeneous \& similar, which is constituted out of homo- geneous parts. Heterogeneous \& dissimilar, which is constituted out of het- erogeneous parts. 1. Effects, by reason of causes. 2. Causes by reason of causes.$

		Species, which part subjected by genus.
$\int Of \ a \ subject$, which is	s subordinated by a Univ	versal whole. It is either <i>Individual</i> , which is a part subjected by species.
		$\int 1 \begin{cases} Matter \end{cases}$
Feeential which cons	titutos an oscontial who	lo It is oithor
Essential, which cons Integral, which con- stitutes an integral whole. It is either t, which is ascribed to ccident, of which kind a	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Interlogeneous } & \text{c} \\ \text{dissimilar, of di-} \\ \text{verse name and} \\ \text{ousia from a} \\ \text{Whole.} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 & \begin{cases} Genus. \\ Difference \end{cases} \right\} \text{because they are affects concerning the whole.} \\ \\ \text{t is either} & \begin{cases} Principal \text{ which for the saving of a whole is simply necessary.} \\ Less principal, \text{ which is able to be removed from a whole without regard to its destruction.} \end{cases} \\ \\ \text{eason of being caused.} \\ \text{n of causes.} \end{cases}$
	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & Hayanov & Sy \\ 4. & Subject & by reaso \\ \end{pmatrix}$	

	<i>Rational</i> , through which One Beir	ng with another is by a	reason, that is according to a conception of our	mind, the same.
BB. <i>Identity</i> is agreement of one being with another, aris- ing from unity of some third, Real, through whice	<i>Real</i> , through which one Being with another by reason of some	<i>General</i> , which is between them which share		
It is either	third [thing] is in reality the same. Three are the classes of species of this.	2. <i>Identity</i> is either	<i>Causal</i> , which is the agreement of Beings by reason of some cause, either	Of effect. Of matter. Of form. Of limit.
			Effective, which is agreement of Beings by reason of some effect. t & by adjunct. See $\pi\tau$.	

	(By subject, which is agree-)					(Extensive.
	ment of Beings by reason of a subject or that [which] may be receiving or occu-		<i>Equality</i> , which is id [which] may be	entity of Beings, arising	from unity of q	uantity, or that $\left\{ Intensive. \right.$
πτ. Identity	by adjunct, which is	This concerns \langle	Similitude which is identity of Beings, by which they are	(<i>Primary</i> , which is agreement of Beings		<i>(Simple</i> , established be-
	agreement of Beings with		called similar. It is	according to a quality.		tween two only two terms.
	respect to an adjunct, or being occupied.		(either a	Secondary, which is agreement of Beings	each is either <	<i>Composite</i> , dwelling be- tween four terms: called
				according to motion & relation.	J	analogy, or proportion.

	<i>Rational</i> , which comes abou	t according to our mode	of conception.
bb. <i>Diversity</i> is disagreement of one Being from Distinction; which is diversity without conflict. It is either		1. Distinction is either	Numerical, between them which differ mutu- ally in number, that is by a unique essence. Specific, between them which differ in the lowest species. Generic, between them which differ in genus.
another, arising from three, in which [they] are compared by pluralities. It is either Opposition. See §§.	<i>Real</i> , which in reality are distinguish without regard to cogitation of the mind by belonging to what has location. The classes of	2. Distinction is either	Causal, of them which differ in cause.See \noticeEffective, of them which differ in effect.Subjective, of them which differ in subject.
these species are three.	3. <i>Distinction</i> is either	$\left\{ Adjunctive, of them which differ in adjunct. \right\}$	

	-	by the same, and in the same		The other to one, and the same to a third
 ♀♀. Opposition is difference, including a dispute. Of this it must be noted 		<i>Division</i> , namely between t	hem, of which one is equally oppos	ed to many.
the opp	<i>Contrariety</i> between them, of which one is opposed to only one. It is	Positive of them which are affir- matively opposed to themselves in turns. It is either	Adversative of them, of which one thing does not depend on another, but which will perpet- ually be separated.Respective of them, of which one thing de- pends on another on a account of mutual re- spect between them.	
	(either (<i>Negative</i> of them which are neg- atively opposed one to another. It is either.	 Contradiction of them, of which one thing simply and immediately negates and excludes the other: such are Being & non-Being. Privation of them, of which one thing negates and excludes another only secundum quid, indeed in the same subject, which brought forth for the reception of either, with a determination of a certain time. Of this type are: habit & privation. 	

(1. It is required: to be able to agree assuredly of oppositions neither one to the other nor the other to one, and the same to a third

		(<i>Primary</i> is either (<i>Of origin</i> , of them, of which one is prior in origin to the other. It is called <i>order of nature</i> , or <i>order of being</i> . <i>Of time</i> , of them, of which one is prior to the other in time.
CC. Order Order is the disposition of diverse be- ings accoring to prior and posterior. It is either	<i>Real</i> , which without regard to an opera- tion of the mind exists between diverse beings. It is either	Secondary is either	$\begin{cases} Of \ position, \ which \ is \ of \ them \ of \ which \ one \ through \ itself \ maintains \ superior \ position \ over \ the \ over. \\ Of \ dignity, \ which \ is \ of \ them \ of \ which \ one \ through \ itself \ is \ more \ deserving \ and \ more \ excellent \ than \ the \ other. \\ Of \ natural \ enumeration, \ which \ is \ of \ them \ of \ which \ one \ through \ itself \ is \ in \ enumeration \ prior \ to \ the \ other. \end{cases}$
	Rational, which depends on the correct judgment and institution of the mind. It is either	Arbitrary, which so	t in our cognizing and acting directs. See 4. omething without regard to the prescription of of consideration of reason and circumstances. order of prudence.

	<i>Of invention</i> , which directs our mind in things, by leading us from <i>secundum qua</i>		
	<i>Of instruction</i> , which directs our mind in learning and receiving the same things, which are made known to us, to be perceived easier and better by the same thing than by another, by leading us from basic <i>simpliciter</i> to basics <i>secundum quid</i> .		
<i>Of intention</i> , which is observed in con- sultation. <i>Of execution</i> , which is observed in la- boring and executing after consulta- tion.	Concerning both is <i>Axiom</i> ; What is first in intention is last in execution.		

cc. **Disorder** disorder, is lack of order between diverse beings.

	1. according to nature, according to nature or origin.
	2. according to time, according to time.
DD dd The meder of mice le nectanica and	3. according to location, according to location.
DD. dd. The modes of <i>prior</i> & <i>posterior</i> are	4. according to worth, according to dignity.
	5. according to arithmetic, according to number.
	6. according to knowledge, according to knowledge.
	`

		Uncreated. See FF.
EE. A Particular part of metaphysics, governs	One is concerning substance. Moreover, a substance of is an incomplex Being subsisting through itself. It is	
concerning a Being incomplex in species. The oparts of this are two.		
	<i>The other</i> is concerning accident. See AAA.	

	(It is to be not universal, either	by genus or one species,
FF. Uncreated, which exists from itself and through itself: as in the sole God, who is a Being first, most simple and most perfect,	Essence, which is a pure act, through which God is that which he is, and is distinguished from every other Being. The condition of this is		
the foundation of all good in Na- ture. Of him we come examining			$\int Supreme \ simplicity.$ See $\gamma\gamma\gamma$.
according to our mode of concep- tion either	<i>Divine attributes</i> , which are either	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} Properties \ of \ God \ which \ are \ e \end{array} \right\}$	Supreme perfection. See $\delta\delta\delta$.
		Actions of God. See ZZZ.	

YYY. Supreme simplicity is a property of God, according to which he is most simple, having no part in any real composition.

		(Infinity, which is a perfect determination, limitation, a	, 0	ch he is absolutely infinite, having no	o part in any	
	(1. Supreme <	<i>Ubiquity</i> , which is a perfection of God, according to which he is omnipresent, having no part in any location of existence. <i>Absolute necessity</i> , according to which God <i>simplicite</i> in his essence is not able to have it in another way.				
δδδ. Supreme per- fection, is a prop- erty of God accord- ing to which he is most perfect having no part in any de- fect. The classes of species of this are five.	2. Supreme	to which he absolutely is in	receiving change in himself. (ti	Absolute immortality, is according to v imes is dead, and also is not subject to		
		<i>Eternity</i> , which is a perfect	ion of God, according to which a <i>Absolute</i> , according to which G This is called <i>natural good</i> .	he is free from beginning, succession, od in himself is good, without respect	and ending. to creatures.	
	3. Supreme (<i>Goodness</i> , which is a per- fection of God, according to which he is best having no part in anything bad.	Respective, according to white God is good towards his crea- tures. This is called <i>moral goo</i> It is either	ea- benignity.		
		This is either		to creatures endowed with reason , particularly to the hu- man genus. Which kinds are:	Veracity. Fidelity. Mercy. Justice.	
		· · · ·	fection of God, through which n himself, needing no other good		Mercy. & c.	
	4. Supreme	<i>Wisdom</i> or omniscience, we error of ignorance.	hich is a perfection of God, acc	cording to which he is perfectly wise,	subject to no	
			ording to which he is able to will and ontradiction.	do all things,		

(Dominion, which is an absolute property of God, which he has in creatures in his own universe.

 $\pi\lambda$. 5. Supreme $\begin{cases}
Liberty, \text{ is an absolute want of distinction of God with respect to doing & not doing such as this rather than that, divided from every necessity of external violence. \end{cases}$

	<i>Internal</i> or im God himself c			God, & not produced in some object other than God;	of such a kind are these, in which
			(<i>Eternal</i> , & either	Preordination, which is an external action, by wh mined, for his liberty and good will , what, in it indeed he has ordained a fixed means because of it	his time, might be future, and
				<i>Precognition</i> , is an external act of God, by which future things which may exist.	he foreknows from eternity all
ZZZ. Actions of God are either	<i>External</i> or transeunt which are produced in some object outside of God. These are either	to un creatures,	$\begin{array}{c} \text{`man': The} \\ \text{hese are} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} Reg \\ Jus \end{array} \right.$	$ \begin{array}{c} \text{self, [and by which] he admin-} \\ \text{isters and conserves wisely} \\ \text{and competently all things} \\ \text{which are in it. It is either} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{common arrangeme} \\ \text{his own sanctification} \\ \text{worldly things.} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Extraordinary, is th} \\ \text{the common and u} \\ \text{his own sanctification} \\ \text{of which kind the doctrine of sacred theol} \\ \text{of which kind the doctrine of sacred theol} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} $	God according to usual and out of notion and course of nature by on, administers and conserves at by which God contrary to sual order of nature and by on administers and conserves e world.

<i>Essence</i> , which is the first is what it is. It is distinct it	act of a created substance, throug from a created substance	h which it $\begin{cases} In \ reason. \\ In \ reality. \end{cases}$
GG. Created substance, is that which has its origin from God in time. In it generally are selected considera- tions 2. Distribution. In- deed every created substance is either { Body. Set	Properties idioms, which are Motions, which are actions, according to move created substance is said to move These are either are HH.	0
$ \overrightarrow{o} \text{ The species of cre-} \\ \text{ated perfection are} \begin{cases} Locality \\ Mutability \\ Time \\ Natural \\ \text{goodness} \end{cases} \text{Indeed every cr} $	eated substance is finite and local. eated substance is mutable & in ti eated substance is good naturally a	

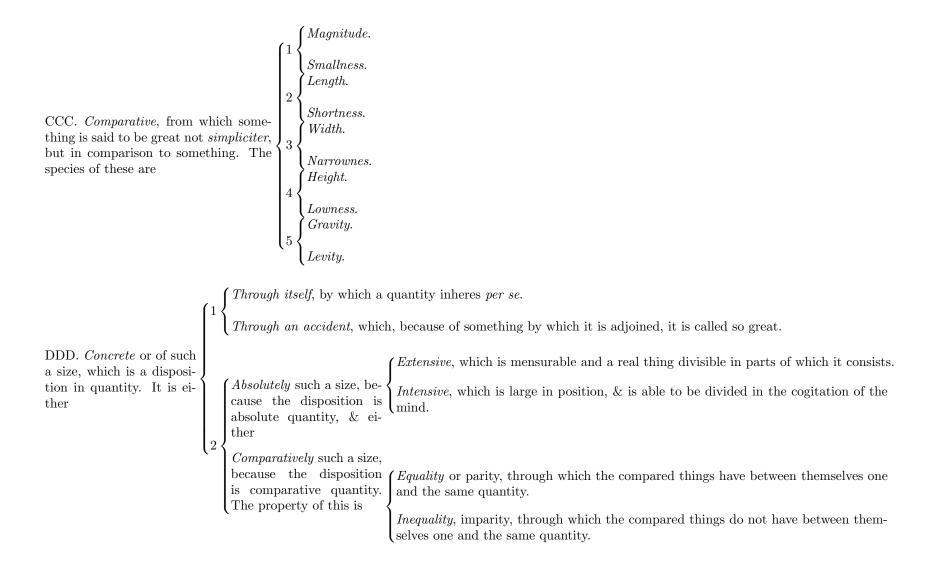
	(1. lógos. Indeed a	a spirit is a created sub	stance, having	no part in	corporeal form.		
	2. Affections, which are	3. To be without m 4. To be imperceptib	atter and form agnitude and le through itself	n, having parts, ha	no part in matter or form. wing no part in magnitude of g up a spatial location. $\prod_{nnate, m}$ which is a faculty of	or pieces. { Of perceiving. Of willing. Of moving location.	
HH. <i>Spirits</i> may be considered	{		1. <i>Quality</i> : wh ther	ich is ei-	<i>Adventitious</i> , it [is] either o	<i>Intellectual</i> , which is the knowledge of an Angel which it has concerning things. It is either	Natural, de- pending on a natural rele- vation. Supernatural, depending on a su- pernatural relevation of God.
	3. Species. In- deed a Spirit is either	An Angel, which is a perceiving spirit, immortal, through itself free from union with any body, established in service of God and man. Con- siderations of this [are] Substantial Form, set	 2. Movement, either 3. An Ethical tion in e KK. 		either <i>External.</i> Passion.	Moral, which is a habit, an Angel is disposed to is either $\begin{cases} Natural.\\ Moral.\\ Artificial. \end{cases}$	moral actions.

KK. Substantial form, which is spirit created by God in this land, that a natural body united with matter is formed. It is either	<i>Irrational</i> which is a blessed spirit, which without an organic body cannot subsist separately. The foresmost species of this are	<i>Vegetative</i> , which is determined by the information of a living body, because it is living. <i>Sentient</i> , which is determined by the information of an animal, because it is animal.
	<i>Rational</i> , which is an understanding body, [but which] naturally survive	ng spirit able to subsist without a human ves with one.

LL <i>Body</i> , is a cre- ated substance, fit- ted through itself by dimension. Of this it should be ob- served	 Affections which a Distribution, Indeed every body is either 	2. to be mensural 3. to be terminat 4. To have a figur 5. To have position 6. to occupy & fil 7. to be divisible 8. to support a re 9. to be perceptil 10. [sic] to be con 4. <i>Immaterial</i> , which of is produced out of no matter. The species of this are <i>Material</i> , which is produced out of	The Supreme heavens, which is the body created by God immediately out of nothing, that it may be the primary material principle of natural bodies.
		,	$\begin{cases} Natural, is treated in natural philosophy.\\ Artificial, which is treated in the arts present in mechanics. \end{cases}$

	ſ	1. To inhere in something or to be in a subject of inherence.			
		2. To be a more imperfect body.			
		3. To be a nature following from its subject.			
		4. And consequently not to constitute an absolute essence of its subj	ect, but to comprehend		
		it constituted either necessarily or contingently.			
		5. To be predicated of its subject derivatively , that is, not in abstr	eact, but in concrete.		
AAA. An <i>accident</i> is an		6. To characterise its subject.			
uncomplex being, existing		7. To not be able to be transformed from one subject into another.			
in some subject of inher-		8. To produce either through motion or without motion through sim	ple emanation or reverberation.		
ence. Of this these should			<i>Quantity.</i> See BBB.		
be observed		(Absolute, which has an absolute essence. The species of this are			
			Movement. See GGG.		
	2. Distribution. It is eithe	r {			
		Respective. See MMM.			

			<i>Simple</i> , which sists in one sion and is e	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{according t} \\ Latitude & w \\ \operatorname{according t} \\ \operatorname{according t} \\ Profundity, \end{array}$	which is a simple magnitude o which something is long. hich is a simple magnitude o which something is wide. which is a simple magni- ding to which something is
	<i>Magnitude</i> , which is an absolute quan- tity, by which some- thing is called large in itself. It is either	Mass. It is either		any di- t is ei- posed out of <i>Corpus of</i> nitude com tude, and p or triple di mensions .	hich is a magnitude com- of longitude and latitude. <i>Mathematics</i> , which is mag- posed out of longitude, lati- profundity. It is called <i>Mass</i> imension, Greek three di - elf grades of perfection. It is
$BBB. Of \\ these \\ cidents \\ it \\ should \\ be \\ considered \\ Concrete, as in size. See DDI \\ Concrete \\ Co$		$\begin{cases} Active, by which some numbered. It is either Passive, [which] is the passive of the passive $	er	is] numbered by itse Proceeding from the from a first [thing].	<i>first</i> , which derives its origin



EEE. Of this acci- dent it should be a considered.	Abstract, which is a Quality, which is an absolute ac- cident, from which a Being is denom- inated of a certain sort. It is either	Perceptible through itself, which is able to be appre- hended through observation. It is either Imperceptible through apprehended through	Of a single sense proper, which is possible to beVisible. Audible. Smellable. Tastable. Feelable. Feelable.one sense. It [is] eitherIt [is]Of many features, which is able to be presented by many senses.h itself, which is not able to be n the sense itself.	Each is. See FFF		
	$ \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l} \begin{array}{l}$					

	<i>Innate</i> , which is in a Being from the first beginning of its order. It is either	Active, through which a Being is suited for natural agency. It is either Passive, through which	mination.	is disposed to agency simply, without deter-
FFF. <i>Each</i> is either	{			
	Foreign, which comes to a being from outside. It is either	<i>Infused</i> , which from God <i>Acquired</i> , which is ac- quired by virute of the creation of a being . It is either	d is communicated immediately to <i>Natural</i> , which is established in v <i>Habitual</i> , which is acquired by the zeal and industry of intelli- gent creatures. It is either	some being out of a singular grace. irtue of a single nature. <i>Intellectual</i> , which regulates and informs the intellect. <i>Moral</i> , which regulates and informs the will.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} Simple \\ 2 \end{array} \right\}$ 2. From a mode $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} Momentaneus, \\ 1 \end{array} \right\}$ which $\left[\begin{array}{c} purpose. \\ sither \\ sither \end{array} \right]$ moral goodness or badness.			$\left(1\right)^{ag}_{is}$	$\begin{array}{l} \textit{ction}, \text{ which is an act of an} \begin{cases} \textit{Immanent}, \text{ which some agent provides for and brings about an object, not} \\ \text{something outside the agent.} \\ \textit{Transient}, \text{ which is brought from some object, outside the agent.} \\ \text{either} \\ \textit{assion}, \text{ is an act of a patient because it is suffering.} \end{cases}$
GGG. Motion is an accident according to which a Being is said to act or en- dure. it is eitherSimple (Simple which is not composed out of other motions. It is either2. or 2. From a mode of duration another (Simple which is not composed out of other motions. It is eitherMoment one (Momentaneus, which happens in a moment.Moral, which is a determination for moral goodness or badness. (Moral, which is a determination for moral goodness or badness. (Moral, which is a determination for artificial, which is a determination for artificial goodness or badness.GGG. Motion is an accident according to which a Being is said to act or en- dure. it is either3 or (Necessary, which happens necessarily. (Contingent, which happens contingently. Spontaneous which is of its own free will. Violent, which happens in a natural mode.3 or (Noral, which is a determination for moral goodness or badness. (Contingent, which happens in a natural mode.				Absolute, which is indifferent in its nature, for diverse or opposed objects.
Composite See LLL	accident according to which a Being is a said to act or en-	which is not composed out of other motions. It is either	3 or { 4 or { 5 or {	of moment one thing is 2. From a mode of duration another thing is 3. From a limit to which. See HHH. Necessary, which happens necessarily. Contingent, which happens necessarily. Spontaneous which is of its own free will. Violent, which happens in a natural mode.

Composite. See LLL.

HHH. From a limit to which another	Substantial, which is ter- minated by a	<i>Productive</i> , by which a substance of something new begins to be. It is iether <i>Destruction</i> . See III. KK.	$\left\{\begin{array}{l} Creation \text{ which is the I}\\ \text{substance by virtue of}\\ \text{without } coorpe^a \text{ by real}\\ \text{either}\\ \hline a \text{This appears to be a t}\\ \text{I cannot determine what tl}\\ Generation \text{ is the prod}\\ \text{stance by virtue of an}\\ \text{cause. It is either}\\ \end{array}\right.$	an infinite act o ason of a second ypographical error his word was suppos fuction of a sub-	f God alone, cause. It is in the original. sed to be. (<i>Natural</i> , whi	[Immediate, which is the hyperphysical production of a substance of out noth- ing. Mediate which is the hyperphysical pro- duction of a substance out of some- thing. ich produces a natural body. which an artificial body is produced.
	t is a mode in whices to be. It is either	$\begin{array}{c} \text{cal destruction} \\ \text{of an infinite} \\ \text{either} \\ Corruption, \text{ where} \end{array}$	which is the hyperphysi- of a substance by virtue act of God alone. It is nich is the destruction of virtue of an act of a sec- s either	into nothingne <i>Mediate</i> , which into something <i>Natural</i> , where	ess. h is the hype g. e a natural bo	berphysical destruction of a substance erphysical destruction of a substance dy is corrupted. I body is corrupted.

	<i>cidental motion</i> is we ed by an accident. T if this are		aller quantity is a quantity is acquire	cquired. ed either {Simpliciter. Secundum quid. (Simpliciter)
${f is what} {f of simp}$	pomposite motion is composed out ole movements. Illed composite mutation or ation. It is	Substantial which is the con- rersion of one substance into mother. It is called in for- ign speech Transsubstantia- ion, change of substance. Of this it should be noted Accidental, which is the conver ident into another.	2. Distribution	1. In order that both the starting point as well as the lim- iting point may be a substance. 2. In order for the starting point to cease to be, nevertheless still in its remaining material. 3. In order for the limiting point of something new to begin to be. 4. In order to be near the efficient, and indeed substantial, principle, from which the conversion is created. $\begin{cases} Hyperphysics, which exists by virtue of God alone, & is composed out of medi-ate \\ Physics, which happens in virtue of na-ture and is composed out of natural \\ Generation. \\ Generation. \\ \end{cases}$

		 Subject of a relation, which is relation to itself, whether it may Foundation of a relation, which 	be substance or accident.		Quantity.
MMM. Respective, which is a Relation, which is an acci- dent, according to which one being is related to another. Of this considera- tions come	(1. Conditions sub- stantialities which according to the nature and con- struction of the relation are neces- sary. Which by number are five	 3. Terminus of a relation, which is Being, by which the subject (of t is regulated whether by 4. The thing related, which has a consideration according to the thing correlated. 5. The thing correlated, which has a consideration according to the thing related. 	he relation) $\begin{cases} Of \\ Will \end{cases}$	$\operatorname{are} \begin{cases} 1 \text{ To be m} \\ 2 To exist therefore for the set of $	$\begin{cases} Substance.\\ Accident. \end{cases}$ noved back and forth between them. st by nature simultaneously, and to put down and to raise up in their lyes. be specified and recognized by the
	 Species. In another relation is ei- ther Concrete, such as the thing Related, which is considered from the nature of the relation. 	<i>Real</i> which is really in an absolute Being without regard to cog- itation of the mind. It is either	(<i>Perfect</i> or per se, which has nothing of absolute essence mixed with it.	Each is either $\begin{cases} 1\\ 1\\ 2 \end{cases}$	ion, & apart from that is nothing. Natural, which is in an absolute Being through nature. Voluntary, which is in an absolute Being from agreement or voluntary in- stitution either $\begin{cases} Of God.\\ Of man. \end{cases}$

NNN. Something negative is nothing other than a pri- vation which is a negative habit in a being, of which then it is either able or required to be in. It is either	<i>Perfect</i> , which ex- cludes <i>simpliciter</i> a habit from that be- ing in which it is. It is called total, or absolute privation. <i>Imperfect</i> , which excludes a habit merely <i>secundum</i> <i>quid</i> . It is called particular priva- tion, or <i>secundum</i> <i>quid</i> . ruth is not in any Bein		which through natur Accidental, which is negation of an ac- cidental habit in a Being which is able or bound to be. Of an adjunct it is ei- ther	s negation of a substantial habit in a Being, be is able or bound to be. $\begin{cases} Of \ inherence, \ through \\ which \ an \ inhering \ ad \\ junct \ is \ removed \ from \\ a \ Being. \ It \ is \ either \\ Of \ adherence, \ through \ which \ an \ adherent \\ adjunct \ is \ removed \ from \ a \ Being. \\ ashioning \ on \ the \ mind. \ It \ is \ called \ rational \ or \\ \end{cases}$
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END OF THE ONTOLOGY. With God.