

**VOCABULARY DESCRIBING CLASSES OF PEASANTS, NOBLES, AND CLERGY**

**LATIN**

**POLISH**

**ENGLISH**

**NOUNS**

<b>cmetho (cmeto), onis, m.</b>	<b>kmieć</b>	<b>a self-supporting peasant farmer</b>
<b>cmethona, ae, f.</b>	<b>kmiotka</b>	<b>female self-supporting</b>
<b>cmet(h)onissa, ae, f.</b>	<b>ditto</b>	<b>peasant/farm wife</b>
<b>semi-cmetho (cmeto), onis, m.</b>	<b>półkmieć</b>	<b>semi-self-supporting peasant who had less land than a cmetho</b>
<b>semi-cmethona, ae, f.</b>	<b>półkmiotka</b>	<b>semi-self-supporting</b>
<b>semi-cmet(h)onissa, ae f.</b>	<b>ditto</b>	<b>female peasant/farm wife</b>
<b>hortulanus, i, m.</b>	<b>ogrodnik, zagrodnik</b>	<b>peasant who had a cottage and enough land for a garden and perhaps for some farm animals</b>
<b>coterius, ii, m.</b>	<b>chałupnik</b>	<b>cottager, i.e. a peasant who</b>
<b>tugurinus, i,m</b>	<b>ditto</b>	<b>owned his cottage</b>
<b>rustica, ae, f.</b>	<b>włościanka</b>	<b>female peasant farmer, farmer's wife</b>
<b>rusticus, i, m.</b>	<b>włościanin</b>	<b>peasant farmer</b>
<b>colonista, ae, m.</b>	<b>kolonista (masculine)</b>	<b>colonist, settler, (later: peasant farmer)</b>
<b>inquilinus, i, m.</b>	<b>komornik</b>	<b>landless peasant, tenant (i.e. someone who lived with and worked for another)</b>
<b>famula, ae, f.</b>	<b>slużąca</b>	<b>female servant</b>
<b>famulus, i, m.</b>	<b>parobek</b>	<b>landless farm worker or a worker on a large estate, farmhand, day laborer</b>
<b>arator, oris, m.</b>	<b>rataj</b>	<b>hortulanus, zagrodnik, ogrodnik who also worked</b>

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**on the farm of a large estate**

<b>ancilla, ae, f.</b>	<b>służąca</b>	<b>maid, female servant</b>
<b>agricola, ae, m.</b>	<b>rolnik, włościanin, gospodarz</b>	<b>peasant farmer, fairly prosperous farmer</b>
<b>mercenaria,ae, f.</b>	<b>wyrobnica</b>	<b>female day laborer</b>
<b>mercenarius, ii, m.</b>	<b>wyrobnik</b>	<b>male day laborer</b>

**ADJECTIVES**

<b>honestus</b>	<b>uczciwy</b>	<b>upright/honest (usually a farmer from a village or small town)</b>
<b>laboriosus</b>	<b>pracowity</b>	<b>industrious (a general term for a peasant, worker)</b>
<b>famosus/famatus</b>	<b>slawetny</b>	<b>renowned/famous (generally refers to a middle class craftsman)</b>
<b>circumspectus/providus</b>	<b>opatrzny</b>	<b>prudent, a poor (i.e. not wealthy) craftsman</b>
<b>infidelis/perfidus</b>	<b>niewierny/przewrotny</b>	<b>non-believer (i.e. non- Christian)</b>

**VOCABULARY REFERRING TO NOBLES AND CATHOLIC CLERGY**

**NOBLES**

<b>LATIN</b>	<b>POLISH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
<b>illustrissimus ac magnificus</b>	<b>jaśnie wielmożny</b>	<b>The Honorable (a magnate, senator)</b>
<b>magnificus</b>	<b>wielmożny</b>	<b>Your Honor/Esquire (a court official)</b>
<b>generosus</b>	<b>urodzony</b>	<b>“well-born” (an owner of at least one village)</b>

***VOCABULARY DESCRIBING CLASSES OF PEASANTS, NOBLES, AND CLERGY***

<b>nobilis</b>	<b>szlachetny</b>	<b>noble (owner or a leaseholder of a parcel of land )</b>
<b>spectabilis</b>	<b>godny</b>	<b>worthy (a wealthy aristocrat, patrician from a large town or city)</b>
<b>honoratus</b>	<b>zacny</b>	<b>honorable (an aristocrat, patrician)</b>

**CLERICAL TITLES**

<b>LATIN</b>	<b>POLISH</b>	<b>ENGLISH</b>
<b>reverendissimus (or sometimes as reverendissimus ac eminentissimus)</b>	<b>przewielebny</b>	<b>most reverend (bishop/ordinary of a diocese)</b>
<b>reverendus</b>	<b>wielebny</b>	<b>reverend (an abbot, suffragan, auxiliary bishop, pastor of a parish)</b>
<b>venerabilis</b>	<b>dostojny</b>	<b>distinguished/venerable (the pastor, curate, vicar of a parish)</b>
<b>honorabilis</b>	<b>czcigodny</b>	<b>honorable/venerable (rural parish priest, pastor, assistant pastor)</b>

**N.B. The clerical titles admit of exceptions and sometimes were used interchangeably to designate clerics of various ranks. Some Latin terms used to designate priests in a parish are: parochus/vicarius/curatus (a pastor who is a member of the diocesan/secular clergy); commendarius/praepositus (a pastor who is a member of a religious order); cooperator (an assistant priest).**

**It is important to keep in mind that there can be variations in both spelling and use of the terms listed during various periods of time and in various areas of Poland.**

Some of this data is derived from information found in *Poradnik genealoga-amatora (1992)* by Rafał T. Prinke and some is based on vocabulary found in records personally viewed and/or translated.