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~~1965~~ Comenius
The Orbis Pictus

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THE

ORBIS PICTUS

OF

johannus

JOHN AMOS COMENIUS.

This work is, indeed, the first children's picture book.—
ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, 9TH EDITION, vi. 182.



SYRACUSE, N. Y.:
C. W. BARDEEN, PUBLISHER,
1887.

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It may not be generally known that Comenius was once solicited to become President of Harvard College. The following is a quotation from Vol. II, p. 14, of Cotton Mather's MAGNALIA:

"That brave old man, Johannes Amos Commenius, the fame of whose worth has been TRUMPETTED as far as more than three languages (whereof everyone is indebted unto his JANUA) could carry it, was indeed agreed withal, by one Mr. Winthrop in his travels through the LOW COUNTRIES, to come over to New England, and illuminate their Colledge and COUNTRY, in the quality of a President, which was now become vacant. But the solicitations of the Swedish Ambassador diverting him another way, that incomparable Moravian became not an American."

This was on the resignation of President Dunster, in 1654—
NOTE OF PROF. PAYNE, COMPAYRE'S HISTORY OF EDUCATION,
BOSTON, 1886, p. 225.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

When it is remembered that this work is not only an educational classic of prime importance, but that it was the first picture-book ever made for children and was for a century the most popular text-book in Europe, and yet has been for many years unattainable on account of its rarity, the wonder is, not that it is reproduced now but that it has not been reproduced before. But the difficulty has been to find a satisfactory copy. Many as have been the editions, few copies have been preserved. It was a book children were fond of and wore out in turning the leaves over and over to see the pictures. Then as the old copper-plates became indistinct they were replaced by wood-engravings, of coarse execution, and often of changed treatment. Von Raumer complains that the edition of 1755 substitutes for the original cut of the Soul, (No. 43, as here given,) a picture of an eye, and in a table the figures I. I. II. I. I. II., and adds that it is difficult to recognize in this an expressive psychological symbol, and to explain it. In an edition I have, published in Vienna in 1779, this cut is omitted altogether, and indeed there are but 82 in place of the 157 found in earlier editions, the following, as numbered in this edition, being omitted :

1, the alphabet, 2, 36, 43, 45, 66, 68, 75, 76, 78-80, 87, 88, 92-122, 124, 126, 128, 130-141.

On the other hand, the Vienna edition contains a curious additional cut. It gives No. 4, the Heaven, practically as in this edition, but puts another cut under it in which the earth is revolving about the sun; and after the statement of Comenius, “*Coelum rotatur, et ambit terram, in medio stantem*” interpolates: “*prout veteres crediderunt; recentiores enim defendunt motum terrae circa solem*” [as the ancients used to think; for later authorities hold that the motion of the earth is about the sun.]

Two specimen pages from another edition are inserted in Payne's Compayré's History of Education (between pp. 126, 127). The cut is the representative of No. 103 in this edition, but those who compare them will see not only how much coarser is the execution of the wood-cut Prof. Payne has copied, but what liberties have been taken with the design. The only change in the Latin text, however, is from *Designat Figuras rerum* in the original, to *Figuram rerum designat*.

In this edition the cuts are unusually clear copies of the copper-plates of the first edition of 1658, from which we have also taken the Latin text. The text for the English translation is from the English edition of 1727, in which for the first time the English words were so arranged as to stand opposite their Latin equivalents.

The cuts have been reproduced with great care by the photographic process. I thought best not to permit them to be retouched, preferring occasional indistinctness to modern tampering with the originals, that would make them less authentic.

The English text is unchanged from that of the 1727 edition, except in rare instances where substitutions have been made for single words not now permissible. The typography suggests rather than imitates the quaintness of the original, and the paper was carefully selected to produce so far as practicable the impression of the old hand-presses.

In short my aim has been to put within the reach of teachers at a moderate price a satisfactory reproduction of this important book; and if the sale of the *Orbis Pictus* seems to warrant it, I hope subsequently to print as a companion volume the *Vestibulum* and *Fanua* of the same author, of which I have choice copies.

C. W. BARDEEN.

Syracuse, Sept. 28, 1887.

COMMENTS UPON THE ORBIS PICTUS.

During four years he here prosecuted his efforts in behalf of education with commendable success, and wrote, among other works, his celebrated Orbis Pictus, which has passed through a great many editions, and survived a multitude of imitations.—SMITH's HISTORY OF EDUCATION, N. Y., 1842, p. 129.

The most eminent educator of the seventeenth century, however, was John Amos Comenius..... His Orbis Sensualium Pictus, published in 1657, enjoyed a still higher renown. The text was much the same with the Janua, being intended as a kind of elementary encyclopædia; but *it differed from all previous text-books*, in being illustrated with pictures, on copper and wood, of the various topics discussed in it. This book was universally popular. In those portions of Germany where the schools had been broken up by the "Thirty years' war," mothers taught their children from its pages. Corrected and amended by later editors, it continued for nearly two hundred years, to be a text-book of the German schools.—HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF EDUCATION, BY PHILOBIBLIUS, N. Y., 1860, p. 210.

The "Janua" would, therefore, have had but a short-lived popularity with teachers, and a still shorter with learners, if Comenius had not carried out his

principle of appealing to the senses, and called in the artist. The result was the "Orbis Pictus," a book which proved a favorite with young and old, and maintained its ground in many a school for more than a century....I am sorry I cannot give a specimen of this celebrated book with its quaint pictures. The artist, of course, was wanting in the technical skill which is now commonly displayed even in the cheapest publications, but this renders his delineations none the less entertaining. As a picture of the life and manners of the seventeenth century, the work has great historical interest, which will, I hope, secure for it another English edition.—QUICK'S EDUCATIONAL REFORMERS, 1868; Syracuse edition, p. 79.

But the principle on which he most insisted is that the teaching of words and things must go together, hand in hand. When we consider how much time is spent over new languages, what waste of energy is lavished on mere preparation, how it takes so long to lay a foundation that there is no time to lay a building upon it, we must conclude that it is in the acceptance and development of this principle that the improvement of education will in the future consist. Any one who attempts to inculcate this great reform will find that its first principles are contained in the writings of Comenius.—ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, 9th edition, vii. 674.

The first edition of this celebrated book was published at Nuremberg in 1657; soon after a translation was made into English by Charles Hoole. The last English edition appeared in 1777, and this was reprinted in America in 1812. This was the first il-

lustrated school-book, and was the first attempt at what now passes under the name of "object lessons."
—**SHORT HISTORY OF EDUCATION**, W. H. PAYNE, Syracuse, 1881, p. 103.

Of these, the "Janua" and the "Orbis" were translated into most European and some of the Oriental languages. It is evident that these practices of Comenius contain the germs of things afterwards connected with the names of Pestalozzi and Stow. It also may be safely assumed that many methods that are now in practical use, were then not unknown to earliest teachers.—**GILL'S SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION**, London, 1876, p. 13.

The more we reflect on the method of Comenius, the more we shall see it is replete with suggestiveness, and we shall feel surprised that so much wisdom can have lain in the path of schoolmasters for two hundred and fifty years, and that they have never stooped to avail themselves of its treasures.—**BROWNING'S INTRODUCTION TO THE HISTORY OF EDUCATIONAL THEORIES**, 1882, New York edition, p. 67.

The "Orbis Pictus," the first practical application of the intuitive method, had an extraordinary success, and has served as a model for the innumerable illustrated books which for three centuries have invaded the schools.—**COMPAYRE'S HISTORY OF PEDAGOGY**, Payne's translation, Boston, 1886, p. 127.

He remained at Patak four years, which were characterized by surprising literary activity. During this short period he produced no less than fifteen different works, among them his "World Illustrated" (*Orbis Pictus*), the most famous of all his writings.

(It admirably applied the principle that words and things should be learned together)...The "World Illustrated" had an enormous circulation, and remained for a long time the most popular text-book in Europe.—PAINTER'S HISTORY OF EDUCATION, N.Y., 1886, p. 206.

Or, si ce livre n'est qu'un équivalent de la véritable intuition ; si, ensuite, le contenu du tout paraît fort defectueux, au point de vue de la science de nos jours ; si, enfin, un effort exagéré pour l'intégrité de la conception de l'enfant a créé, pour les choses modernes, trop de dénominations latines qui paraissent douteuses, l'*Orbis pictus* était pourtant, pour son temps, une œuvre très originale et très spirituelle, qui fit faire un grand progrès à la pédagogie et servit longtemps de livre d'école utile et de modèle à d'innomorables livres d'images, souvent pires.—HISTORIE D'ÉDUCATION, FREDERICK DITTES, Redolfi's French translation, Paris, 1880, p. 178.

Here Comenius wrote, among others, his second celebrated work the "Orbis Pictus." He was not, however, able to finish it in Hungary for want of a skilful engraver on copper. For such a one he carried it to Michael Endter, the bookseller at Nuremberg, but the engraving delayed the publication of the book for three years more. In 1657 Comenius expressed the hope that it would appear during the next autumn. With what great approbation the work was received at its first appearance, is shown by the fact that within two years, in 1659, Endter had published a second enlarged edition.—KARL VON

RAUMER, translated in Barnard's Journal of Education, v. 260.

The "Janua" had an enormous sale, and was published in many languages, but the editions and sale of the "Orbis Pictus" far exceeded those of the "Janua," and, indeed, for some time it was the most popular text-book in Europe, and deservedly so.—LAURIE'S JOHN AMOS COMENIUS, Boston edition, p. 185.

JOH. AMOS COMENII
Orbis Sensualium Pictus:
HOC EST
Omnium principalium in Mundo
Rerum, & in Vita Actionum,
PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

JOH. AMOS COMENIUS's
VISIBLE WORLD:
OR, A
Nomenclature, and Pictures
OF ALL THE
CHIEF THINGS that are in the WORLD, and
of MENS EMPLOYMENTS therein;
In above 150 COPPER CUTS.
WRITTEN

By the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being
one of his last ESSAYS; and the most suitable to Chil-
drens Capacity of any he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English
By CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.
For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

The ELEVENTH EDITION Corrected, and the English made to
answer Word for Word to the Latin.

Nihil est in intellectu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.

London; Printed for, and sold by John and Benj.
Sprint, at the Bell in Little Britain, 1728.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cuncta Animantia Terræ, & universa volatilia Cœli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque Adam Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia Cœli, & omnes Bestias Agri.

I. A. Comenii opera Didactica par. 1. p. 6, Amst. 1657. fol.

Didacticæ nostræ prora & puppis esto : Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant : Scholæ minus habeant Strepitus, nauseæ, vani laboris ; plus autem otii, deliciarum, solidique profectus : Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum confusionis dissidiorum ; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis & tranquilitatis.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE READER.

Instruction is the means to expel Rudeness, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in Schools: But so, as that the teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to ones life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.
2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*.

- 3, 4. It will be *clear*, and by that, firm and *solid*, if whatever is taught and learned, be not obscure, or confused, but apparent, distinct, and articulate, as the fingers ón the hands.

The ground of this business, is, that sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest: because we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are

to be done, and whereof we are to speak. Now there is nothing in the understanding, which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars, without being understood or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living: Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loath to run over with your scholars, I will tell you, in short, what good you may expect from it.

It is *a little Book*, as you see, of no great bulk, yet a brief of the whole world, and a whole language: full of Pictures, Nomenclatures, and Descriptions of things.

I. *The Pictures* are the representation of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the *Fanua Latinae Linguæ*; and with that fulness, that nothing very necessary or of great concernment is omitted.

II. *The Nomenclatures* are the Inscriptions, or Titles set every one over their own Pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

III. *The Descriptions* are the explications of the parts of the Picture, so expressed by their own proper terms, as that same figure which is added to every piece of the picture, and the term of it, always sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which such Book, and in such a dress may (I hope) serve.'

I. To entice witty children to it, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare. | For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these lights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scare-crows may be taken away out of Wisdom's Gardens.

II. This same little Book will serve to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastened upon things, and even to be sharpened more and more: which is also a great matter. For the Senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This Book then will do a good piece of service in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

III. Whence a third good will follow; that children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this

way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world, by sport and merry pastime. In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of the *Vestibulum* and *Fanua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any, that it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three good thing of itself.

I. First it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto, especially having a symbolical alphabet set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature, whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *Abc* scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inscriptions set over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same book being used in English, in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom; because by the aforesaid descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

III. Thence a new benefit cometh, that that very English Translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue: as one may see in this Edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only, wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be

sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found somewhere whither there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more cheerful use of this book.

I. Let it be given to children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with the sight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to school.

II. Then let them be examined ever and anon (especially now in the school) what this thing or that thing is, and is called, so that they may see nothing which they know not how to name, and that they can name nothing which they cannot shew.

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but also in themselves; for example, the parts of the body, clothes, books, the house, utensils, &c.

IV. Let them be suffered also to imitate the Pictures by hand, if they will, nay rather, let them be encouraged, that they may be willing: first, thus to quicken the attention also towards the things; and to observe the proportion of the parts one towards another; and lastly to practise the nimbleness of the hand, which is good for many things.

V. If anything here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all to offer them by themselves to the scholars; as colours, relishes, &c., which cannot here be pictured out with ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easy to be met withal at home,

might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the scholars.

Thus at last this school would indeed become a school of things obvious to the senses, and an entrance to the school intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing it self.

THE TRANSLATOR, TO ALL JUDICIOUS AND INDUSTRIOUS SCHOOL-MASTERS.

Gentlemen.

There are a few of you (I think) but have seen, and with great willingness made use of (or at least perused,) many of the Books of this of this well-deserving Author Mr. John Comenius, which for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a language, have been translated in several countries, out of Latin into their own native tongue.

Now the general verdict (after trial made) that hath passed, touching those formerly extant, is this, that they are indeed of singular use, and very advantageous to those of more discretion, (especially to such as already have a smattering of Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, to furnish them with many words, which (perhaps) they had not formerly read, or so well observed; but to young children (whom we have chiefly to instruct) as those that are ignorant altogether of things and words, and prove rather a meer toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more

to admire the multitude and variety (and thereby, to become discouraged,) than to care to treasure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present Book, he hath, according to my judgment, descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay which is worse, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions, which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason, why many great persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanor of such children for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school, if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out

of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had for their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a child's capacity of six or seven years of age (seeing we have now such commonly brought to our Grammar-schools to learn the Latin Tongue) and to make that they may learn with as much delight and willingness, as himself would teach with dexterity and ease. And at present I know no better help to forward his young scholars than this little Book, which was for this purpose contrived by the Author in the German and Latin Tongues.

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare; leaving all other men, according to my wont, to their own discretion and liberty, to use or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read English perfectly, and is brought to us to school to learn Latin, I would have him together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (beside his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let him look over the pictures with their general titles and inscriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall

have the method of the Book in his head; and be easily furnished with the knowledge of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere, in their real forms.

II. Let him read the description at large: First in English, and afterward in Latin, till he can readily read, and distinctly pronounce the words in both Languages, ever minding how they are spelled. And withal, let him take notice of the figures inserted, and to what part of the picture they direct by their like till he be well able to find out every particular thing of himself, and to name it on a sudden, either in English or Latin. Thus he shall not only gain the most primitive words, but be understandingly grounded in Orthography, which is a thing too generally neglected by us; partly because our English schools think that children should learn it at the Latin, and our Latin schools suppose they have already learn'd it at the English; partly, because our common Grammar is too much defective in this part, and scholars so little exercised therein, that they pass from schools to the Universities and return from thence (some of them) more unable to write true English, than either Latin or Greek. Not to speak of our ordinary Tradesmen, many of whom write such false English, that none but themselves can interpret what they scribble in their bills and shop-books.

III. Then let him get the Titles and Descriptions by heart, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1. To construe, or give the words one by

one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. To Parse, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of his Accidence; where I would have him tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it; but especially to decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs according to the Examples in his Rudiments; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his Accidence. As for the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præter-perfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, and those of Concordance and Construction in the latter part of the Accidence, I would not have a child much troubled with them, till by the help of this Book he can perfectly practise so much of Etymology, as concerns the first part of his Accidence only. For that, and this book together, being thoroughly learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare children to go chearfully forward in their Grammar and School-Authors, especially, if whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth express many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot without alteration of some Pictures as well as words be expressed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those Masters that intend

to make use of this Book, to construe it verbatim to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I my self had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted Children, who are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to the Understanding. But for as much as the work is now done, though in some things not so completely as it were to be wished, I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars, but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind. Else how should a Child conceive what a Rule mean-

eth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of Teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his Grace, that we may train up Children in his Fear and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful Service both in Church and Commonwealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live

Ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you,
and labour willingly in the same Profession with
you,

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in

Lothbury, London, Jan. 25, 1658.

N. B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Children's wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be *better able to understand them.*

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, touching a work of this Nature; in his Gate to Science, chap. 2.

Certainly the use of Images or Representations is great: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be quickned and surer. But so we cannot do, though we must do what we can. And if we had Books, wherein are the Pictures of all Creatures, Herbs, Beasts, Fish, Fowls, they would stand us in great stead. For Pictures are the most intelligible Books that Children can look upon. They come closest to Nature, nay, saith Scaliger, Art exceeds her.

AN ADVERTISEMENT CONCERNING THIS EDITION.

AS there are some considerable Alterations in the present Edition of this Book from the former, it may be expected an Account should be given of the Reasons for them. 'Tis certain from the Author's Words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word answer'd to another over-against it: This might have been observ'd in our English Translation, which wou'd have fully answer'd the design of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more useful: But Mr. Hoole, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the Words in some places from the order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a Boy has sometimes to seek 7 or 8 lines off for the corresponding Word; which is no small trouble to Young Learners who are at first equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are strangers to, except it be such as have Figures of Reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough join an Adverb in one Tongue, to a Noun in the other; whence may

appear the Necessity of the Translation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly answering one another, Line for Line.

If it be objected, such a thing cou'd not be done (considering the difference of the Idioms) without transplacing Words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical; it ought to be observed, this is design'd for Boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin Tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short Sentences as these, but from Discourses where the Periods have a fuller Close. Besides, this way has already taken (according to the Advice of very good Judges,) in some other School-Books of Mr. Hoole's translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such Condescensions as these, to the capacities of young Learners are certainly very reasonable, and wou'd be most agreeable to the Intentions of the Ingenious and worthy Author, and his design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whose Excellency in the art of Education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools; and whose works carried that Esteem, that in his own Life-time some part of them were not only translated into 12 of the usual Languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Mogolic* (the common Tongue of all that part of the *East-Indies*) and since his death, into

the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, some Years ago; 'till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorow acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wish'd, some Persons of Judgment and Interest, whose Example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, wou'd revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make our Scholars learn with Delight and chearfulness, and to convey a solid and useful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one volume) for a speedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, join'd with the Discourses of Mr. Lock* and 2 or 3 more out of our own Nation, for forming the Mind and settling good Habits, may doubtless be look'd upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and completed System of the Art of Education, that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there, who follow the way they have pointed out? tho' every one who seriously considers it, must be convinc'd of the Advantage; and the generality of Schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of Children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a Pack of dry and unprofitable, or pernicious Notions (for surely little

*Mr. Lock's Essay upon Education.

Dr. Tabor's Christain Schoolmaster.

Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.

Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.

—His just Measures of the pious Institutions of Youth, &c

better can be said of a great part of that Heathenish stuff they are tormented with ; like the feeding them with hard Nuts, which when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf or to contain but very rotten and unwholesome Kernels) whilst Things really perfected of the understanding, and useful in every state of Life, are left unregarded, to the Reproach of our Nation, where all other Arts are improved and flourish well, only this of Education of Youth is at a stand ; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any Endeavors to improve it, or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest Wisdom and Judgment in several Nations, have with a just indignation endeavor'd to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

'Tis not easy to say little on so important a subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The Book has merit enough to recommend it self to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckon'd one of the Author's best performances ; and besides the many Impressions and Translations it has had in parts beyond Sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavor'd no needless Alterations shou'd be admitted in this Edition, and as little of any as cou'd consist with the design of making it plain and useful ; to shun the offence it might give to some ; and only the Roman and Italic Character alternately made use of, where transplacing of Words cou'd be avoided.

London,
July 13, 1727.

J. H.

Orbis Sensualium Pictus,

A World of Things Obvious to the
Senses drawn in Pictures..

Invitation.

I.

Invitatio.



The Master and the Boy.

M. Come, Boy, learn to
be wise.

P. What doth this mean,
to be wise?

M. To understand right-
ly.

Magister & Puer.

M. Véni, Puer, disce sa-
pere,

P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?

M. Intelligere recte,

to do rightly, and to speak
out rightly all that are
necessary.

P. Who will teach me
this?

M. I, by God's help.

P. How?

M. I will guide thee
thorow all.

I will shew thee all.

I will name thee all.

P. See, here I am; lead
me in the name of God.

M. Before all things,
thou oughtest to learn the
plain *sounds*, of which
man's *speech* consisteth;
which *living creatures*
know how to make, and
thy *Tongue* knoweth how
to imitate, and thy *hand* can
picture out.

Afterwards we will go
into the *World*, and we will
view all things.

Here thou hast a lively
and Vocal Alphabet.

agere recte, et eloqui recte
omnia necessaria.

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te per
omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me
in nomine DEI.

M. Ante omnia, debes
discere simplices *Sonos* ex
quibus *Sermo* humanus
constat; quos *Animalia*
sciunt formare, & tua *Lingua*
scit imitari, & tua
Manus potest pingere.

Postea ibimus *Mundum*,
& spectabimus omnia.

Hic habes vivum et vo-
cale Alphabetum.

	<i>Cornix cornicatur,</i> à à The <i>Crow</i> crieth.	A a
	<i>Agnus balat,</i> b è è è The <i>Lamb</i> blaitheth.	B b
	<i>Cicàda stridet,</i> cì cì The <i>Grasshopper</i> chirpeth.	C c
	<i>Upupa dicit,</i> du du The <i>Whooppoo</i> saith.	D d
	<i>Infans ejulat,</i> è è è The <i>Infant</i> crieth.	E e
	<i>Ventus flat,</i> fi fi The <i>Wind</i> bloweth.	F f
	<i>Anser gingrit,</i> ga ga The <i>Goose</i> gagleth.	G g
	<i>Os halat,</i> hà'h hà'h The <i>Mouth</i> breatheth out.	H h
	<i>Mus mintrit,</i> i ì ì The <i>Mouse</i> chirpeth.	I i
	<i>Anas tetrinnit,</i> kha, kha The <i>Duck</i> quaketh.	K k
	<i>Lupus ululat,</i> lu ulu The <i>Wolf</i> howleth.	L
	<i>Ursus murmurat,</i> mum- The <i>Bear</i> grumbleth.	M m

	<i>Auriga clamat,</i> The <i>Carter</i> crieth.	ò ò ò	O o
	<i>Pullus pipit,</i> The <i>Chicken</i> peepeth.	pi pi	P p
	<i>Cúculus cuculat,</i> The <i>cuckow</i> singeth.	kuk ku	Q q
	<i>Canis ringitur,</i> The <i>dog</i> grinneth.	err	R r
	<i>Serpens sibilat,</i> The <i>Serpent</i> hisseth.	si	S s
	<i>Graculus clamat,</i> The <i>Jay</i> crieth.	tac tac	T t
	<i>Bubo ululat,</i> The <i>Owl</i> hooteth.	ù ù	U u
	<i>Lepus vagit,</i> The <i>Hare</i> squeaketh.	va	W w
	<i>Rana coaxat,</i> The <i>Frog</i> croaketh.	coax	X x
	<i>Asinus rudit,</i> The <i>Asse</i> brayeth.	y y y	Y y
	<i>Tabanus dicit,</i> The <i>Breeze</i> or <i>Horse-flie</i> saith.	ds ds	Z z

God

II.

Deus.



God is of himself from everlasting to everlasting.

A most perfect and a most blessed *Being*.

In his *Essence Spiritual*, and One.

In his *Personality*, Three.

In his *Will*, Holy, Just, Merciful and True.

In his *Power* very great.

In his *Goodness*, very good.

In his *Wisdom*, unmeasurable.

A *Light* inaccessible; and yet all in all.

Every where, and nowhere.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum *Ens*.

Essentia Spiritualis & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentia maximus.

Bonitate Optimus.

Sapientia, immensus.

Lux inaccessa;

& tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique & nullibi.

The chiefest *Good*, and
the only and inexhausted
Fountain of all good
things.

As the *Creator*, so the
Governour and *Preserver* of
all things, which we call
the *World*.

Summum Bonum, et so-
lus et inexhaustus Fons
omnium Bonorum.

Ut *Creator*, ita *Guberna-*
tor et *Conservator* omnium
rerum, quas vocamus *Mun-*
dum.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



The *Heaven*, 1.
hath *Fire*, and *Stars*.

The *Clouds*, 2.
hang in the *Air*.
Birds, 3.
fly under the *Clouds*.

Fishes, 4.
swim in the *Water*.

The *Earth* hath *Hills*, 5.
Woods, 6. *Fields*, 7.
Beasts, 8. and *Men*, 9.

Cælum, 1.
habet *Ignem & Stellas*.

Nubes, 2.
pendent in *Aere*.

Aves, 3.
volant sub *nubibus*.

Pisces, 4.
natant in *Aqua*.
Terra habet *Montes*, 5.
Sylvas, 6. *Campos*, 7.
Animalia, 8. *Homines*, 9.

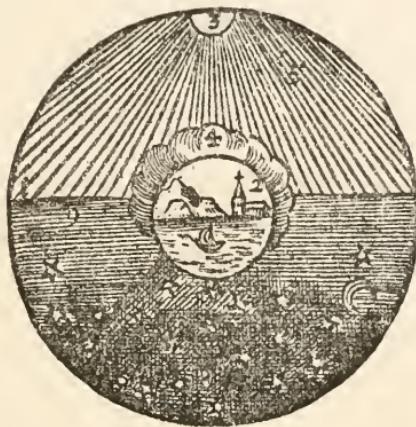
Thus the greatest *Bodies*
of the World, the four *Ele-
ments*, are full of their own
Inhabitants.

Ita maxima *Corpora*
Mundi, quatuor *Elementa*,
sunt plena Habitatoribus
suis.

The Heaven.

IV.

Cœlum.



The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and
encompasseth the *Earth, 2.*.
standing in the middle.

The Sun, 3.
wheresoever it is, shineth
perpetually, howsoever
dark *Clouds, 4.*
may take it from us;
and causeth by his *Rays, 5.*
Light, and the
Light, Day.

On the other side, over
against it, is *Darkness, 6.*
and thence *Night.*

Cœlum, 1.
rotatur, &
ambit *Terram, 2.*
stantem in medio.

Sol, 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget
perpetuo, ut ut *densa*
Nubila, 4.
eripiant eum a nobis;
facitque suis *Radiis, 5.*
Lucem, Lux Diem.

Ex opposito, sunt *Tene-
bræ, 6.* inde *Nox.*

In the Night
shineth the *Moon*, 7.
and the *Stars*, 8.
glister and twinkle.

In the Evening, 9.
is *Twilight*:

In the *Morning*, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.

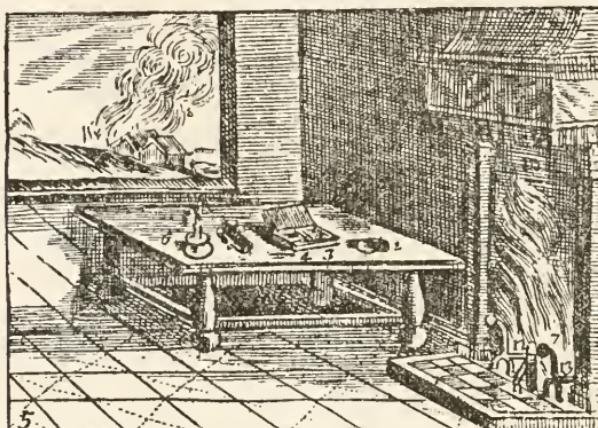
Nocte
splendet *Luna*, 7.
& *Stellæ*, 8.
micant, scintillant.

Vesperi, 9.
est *Crepusculum*:
Manè Aurora, 10.
& Diluculum.

Fire.

V.

Ignis.



The *Fire* gloweth, burn-
eth and consumeth to
ashes.

A spark of it struck out
of a *Flint* (or Firestone), 2.
by means of a *Steel*, 1.
and taken by *Tynder* in
a *Tynder-box*, 3.
lighteth a *Match*, 4.
and after that a *Candle*, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.

Scintilla ejus elisa
e *Silice*, (Pyrite) 2.
Ope *Chalybis*, 1.
et excepta a *Fomite*
in *Suscitabulo*, 3.
accendit *Sulphuratum*, 4.
et inde *Candelam*, 5.

or stick, 6.
and causeth a *flame*, 7.
or *blaze*, 8.
which catcheth hold of
the Houses.

Smoak, 9.
ascendeth therefrom,
which, sticking to the
Chimney, 10.
turneth into *Soot*.

Of a *Fire-brand*,
(or burning stick)
is made a *Brand*, 11.
(or quenched stick).

Of a *hot Coal*
(red hot piece
of a Fire-brand)
is made a *Coal*, 12.
(or a *dead Cinder*).

That which remaineth,
is at last *Ashes*, 13.
and *Embers* (or hot *Ashes*).

vel *Lignum*, 6.
et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod corripit
Ædificia.
Fumus, 9.
ascendit inde,
qui, adhaerans
Camino, 10.
abit in *Fuliginem*.
Ex *Torre*,
(ligno ardente,) fit *Titio*, 11.
(lignum extinctum.)
Ex *Pruna*,
(candente particulâ
Torris,) fit *Carbo*, 12.
(Particula mortua.)
Quod remanet,
tandem est *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favilla* (ardens *Cinis*.)



A cool *Air*, 1.
breatheth gently.

The *Wind*, 2.
bloweth strongly.

A *Storm*, 3.
throweth down Trees.

A *Whirl-wind*, 4.
turneth it self in a round
compass.

A *Wind under Ground*, 5.
causeth an *Earthquake*.

An *Earthquake* causeth
gapings of the Earth,
(and falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura, 1.
spirat leniter.

Ventus, 2.
flat valide.

Procella, 3.
sternit Arbores.

Turbo, 4.
agit se in gyrum.

Ventus subterraneus, 5.
excitat *Terræ motum*.

Terræ motus facit
Labes (& *ruinas*). 6.



The *Water* springeth
out of a *Fountain*, 1.
floweth downwards
in a *Brook*, 2.
runneth in a *Beck*, 3.
standeth in a *Pond*, 4.
glideth in a *Stream*, 5.
is whirled about
in a *Whirl-pit*, 6.
and causeth *Fens*, 7.

The *River* hath *Banks*, 8.
The *Sea* maketh *Shores*, 9.
Bays, 10. *Capes*, 11.
Islands, 12. *Almost Islands*,
13. *Necks of Land*, 14.
Straights, 15.
and hath in it *Rocks*, 16.

<i>Aqua</i> scatet è <i>Fonte</i> , 1. defluit in <i>Torrente</i> , 2. manat in <i>Rivo</i> , 3. stat in <i>Stagno</i> , 4. fluit in <i>Flumine</i> , 5. gyratur in <i>Vortice</i> , 6. & facit <i>Paludes</i> , 7. Flumen habet <i>Ripas</i> . <i>Mare</i> facit <i>Littora</i> , 9. <i>Sinus</i> , 10. <i>Promontoria</i> , 11. <i>Insulas</i> , 12. <i>Peninsulas</i> , 13. <i>Isthmos</i> , 14. <i>Freta</i> , 15. & habet <i>Scopulos</i> , 16.

The Clouds.

VIII.

Nubes.



A *Vapour*, 1. ascendeth from the *Water*.

From it a *Cloud*, 2. is made, and a *white Mist*, 3. near the *Earth*.

Rain, 4.

and a small *Shower* distil leth out of a *Cloud*, drop by drop.

Which being frozen, is *Hail*, 5. half frozen is *Snow*, 6. being warm is *Mel-dew*.

In a rainy *Cloud*, set over against the Sun the *Rainbow*, 7. appeareth.

A *drop* falling into the water maketh a *Bubble*, 8. many *Bubbles* make froth, 9.

Frozen Water is called *Ice*, 10.

Dew congealed,

Vapor, 1. ascendit ex *Aquâ*.

Inde *Nubes*, 2. fit, et *Nebula*, 3. prope terram.

Pluvia, 4.

et *Imber*, stillat e *Nube*, guttatum.

Quæ gelata, *Grando*, 5. semigelata, *Nix*, 6. calefacta, *Rubigo* est.

In nube pluviosâ, oppositâ soli *Iris*, 7. appetet.

Gutta incidens in aquam, facit *Bullam*, 8. multæ *Bullæ* faciunt spumam, 9.

Aqua congelata *Glacies*, 10. *Ros congelatus*,

is called a *white Frost*.

Thunder is made of a brimstone-like *vapour*, which breaking out of a Cloud, with *Lightning*, 11. thundereth and striketh with lightning.

dicitur *Pruina*.

Tonitru fit ex *Vapore sulphureo*, quod erumpens è Nube cum *Fulgure*, 11. tonat & fulminat.

The Earth.

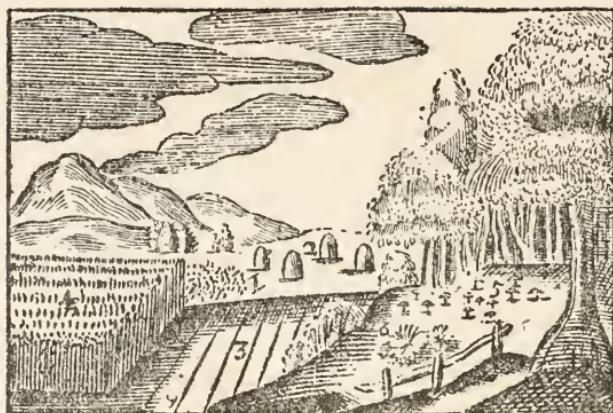
IX.

Terra.



In the *Earth* are
high *Mountains*, 1.
Deep *Vallies*, 2.
Hills rising, 3.
Hollow *Caves*, 4.
Plain *Fields*, 5.
Shady *Woods*, 6.

In *Terra* sunt
Alti *Montes*, 1.
Profundæ *valles*, 2.
Elevati *Colles*, 3.
cavæ *Speluncæ*, 4.
Plani *campi*, 5.
Opacæ *Sylvæ*, 6.



A meadow, 1. yieldeth grass with Flowers and Herbs, which being cut down, are made Hay, 2.

A Field, 3. yieldeth Corn, and Pot herbs, 4.

Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c.
come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, and Minerals
grow under the earth.

*Pratum, 1. fert Gramina,
cum Floribus & Herbis
quæ defecta
fiunt Fœnum, 2.*

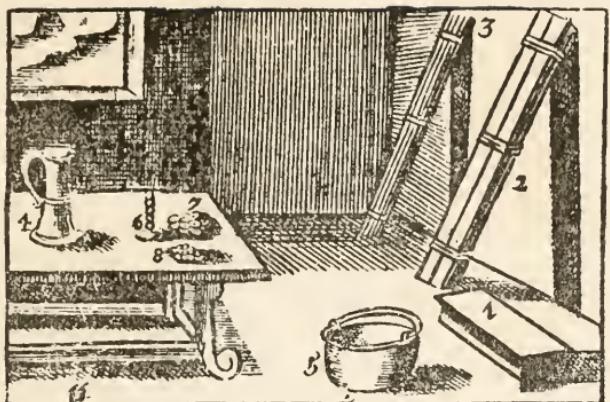
*Arvum, 3. fert Fruges,
& Olera, 4.
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c.
Proveniunt in Sylvis.*

*Metalla, Lapides,
Mineralia,
nascuntur sub terra.*

Metals.

XI.

Metalla.



Lead, 1.
is soft, and heavy.

Iron, 2. is hard,
and *Steel, 3.* harder.

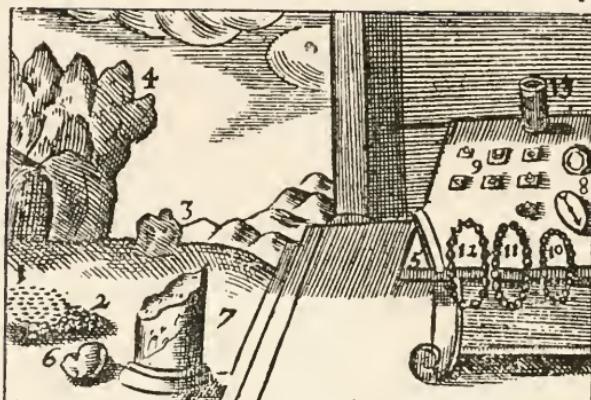
They make *Tankards*
(or *Cans*), 4. of *Tin*.
Kettles, 5. of *Copper*,
Candlesticks, 6. of *Latin*,
Dollers, 7. of *Silver*,
Ducats and *Crown-pieces*, 8.
Quick-silver is always li-
quid, and eateth thorow
Metals of Gold.

Plumbum, 1.
est molle & grave.
Ferrum, 2. est durum,
& *Calybs, 3.* durior.
Faciunt *Cantharos*, 4.
e *Stanno*.
Ahena, 5, e *Cupro*,
Candelabra, 6. ex *Orichalco*,
Thaleros, 7. ex *Argento*,
Scutatos et Coronatos, 8.
Ex, *Auro*.
Argentum Vivum, semper
liquet, & corrodit *Metalla*.

Stones.

XII.

Lapides.



Sand, 1. and Gravel, 2.
is Stone broken into bits.

A great Stone, 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A Whetstone, 5.
a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.
are ordinary Stones.

A Load-stone, 8.
draweth Iron to it.

Jewels, 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond white,
The Ruby red,
The Sapphire blue,
The Emerald green,
The Facinth yellow, &c.
And they glister
being cut into corners.

Pearls and Unions, 10.
grow in Shell-fish.

Arena, 1. & Sabulum, 2.
est Lapis comminutus.

Saxum, 3.
est pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt obscuri Lapides.

Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemmae, 9.
sunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cœruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
et micant
angulati.

Margaritæ & Uniones, 10.
crescunt in Conchis.

<i>Corals, 11.</i>	<i>Corallia, 11.</i>
in a Sea-shrub.	in Marinâ arbusculâ.
<i>Amber, 12.</i> is gathered from the Sea.	<i>Succinum, 12.</i> colligitur è mari.
<i>Glass, 13.</i> is like <i>Chrystral.</i>	<i>Vitrum, 13.</i> simile est <i>Chrystallo.</i>

Tree.

XIII.

Arbor.



A Plant, 1. groweth
from a Seed.

A plant waxeth to a
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot to a Tree, 3.

The Root, 4.
beareth up the Tree.

The Body or Stem, 5.
riseth from the Root.

The Stem divideth it self
into Boughs, 6.

and green Branches, 7.
made of Leaves, 8.

Planta, 1. progrescit
e Semine.

Planta abit
in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.

Radix, 4.

Sustentat arborem.

Stirps (Stemma) 5.

Surgit e radice.

*Stirps se dividit
in Ramos, 6.*

& *Frondes, 7.*

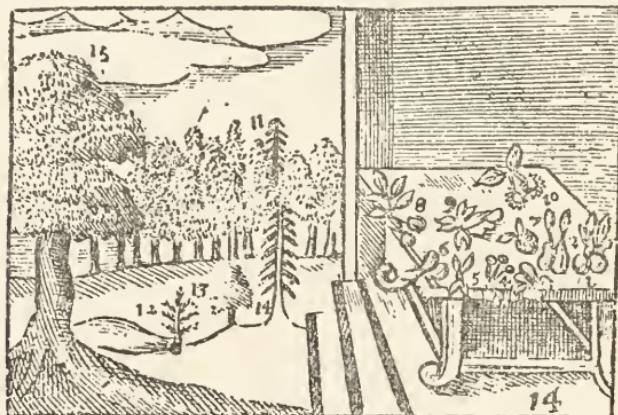
factas e Foliis, 8.

The top, 9. is in the height.	Cacumen, 9. est in summo.
The Stock, 10. is close to the roots.	Truncus, 10. adhærat radicibus.
A Log, 11. is the body fell'd down without Boughs; having Bark and Rind, 12.	Caudex, 11. est Stipes dejectus, sine ramis; habens Cor- ticem & Librum, 12.
Pith and Heart, 13.	pulpam & medullam, 13.
Bird-lime, 14. groweth upon the boughs, which also sweat	Viscum, 14. adnascitur ramis, qui etiam sudant,
Gumm, Rosin, Pitch, &c.	Gummi, Resinam, Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees.

XIV.

Fructus Arborum.



Fruits that have no shells are pull'd from fruit-bearing trees.

The Apple, 1. is round.

Poma
decerpuntur,
a fructiferis arboribus.

Malum, 1. est rotundum.

The <i>Pear</i> , 2. and <i>Fig</i> , 3.	<i>Pyrum</i> , 2. & <i>Ficus</i> , 3. sunt oblonga.
are something long.	
The <i>Cherry</i> , 4.	<i>Cerasum</i> , 4.
hangeth by a long start.	pendet longo <i>Pediolo</i> .
The <i>Plumb</i> , 5.	<i>Prunum</i> , 5.
and <i>Peach</i> , 6.	& <i>Persicum</i> , 6.
by a shorter.	breviori.
The <i>Mulberry</i> , 7.	<i>Morum</i> , 7.
by a very short one.	brevissimo.
The <i>Wall-nut</i> , 8.	<i>Nux Juglans</i> , 8.
the <i>Hazel-nut</i> , 9.	<i>Avellana</i> , 9.
and <i>Chest-nut</i> , 10.	& <i>Castanea</i> , 10.
are wrapped in a <i>husk</i>	involuta sunt <i>Cortic</i> i
and a <i>Shell</i> .	& <i>Putamini</i> .
Barren trees are 11.	Steriles arbores sunt 11.
The <i>Firr</i> , the <i>Alder</i> ,	<i>Abies</i> , <i>Alnus</i> ,
The <i>Birch</i> , the <i>Cypress</i> ,	<i>Betula</i> , <i>Cupressus</i> ,
The <i>Beech</i> , the <i>Ash</i> ,	<i>Fagus</i> , <i>Fraxinus</i> ,
The <i>Sallow</i> , the <i>Linden-tree</i> ,	<i>Salix</i> , <i>Tilia</i> , &c.
&c., but most of them affording shade.	sed pleræque umbriferæ.
But the <i>Juniper</i> , 12.	At <i>Juniperus</i> , 12.
and <i>Bay-tree</i> , 13. yield	& <i>Laurus</i> , 13. ferunt
<i>Berries</i> .	<i>Baccas</i> .
The <i>Pine</i> , 14. <i>Pine-apples</i> .	<i>Pinus</i> , 14. <i>Strobilos</i> .
The <i>Oak</i> , 15.	<i>Quercus</i> , 15.
Acorns and <i>Galls</i> .	<i>Glandes</i> & <i>Gallas</i> .



Amongst the Flowers
the most noted,

In the beginning of
the Spring are the
Violet, 1. the *Crow-toes*, 2.
the *Daffodil*, 3.

Then the *Lillies*, 4.
white and yellow
and blew, 5.
and the *Rose*, 6.
and the *Clove-gilliflowers*, 7.
&c.

Of these *Garlands*, 8.
and *Nosegays*, 9. are
tyed round with twigs.

There are added also
sweet herbs, 10.
as *Marjoram*,
Flower gentle, *Rue*,
Lavender,
Rosemary.

Inter flores
notissimi,

Primo vere,

Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2.
Narcissus, 3.

Tum *Lilia*, 4.
alba & *lutea*,
& *cœrulea*, 5.
tandem *Rosa*, 6.
& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.

Ex his *Serta*, 8.
& *Serviae*, 9.
vientur.

Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odoratæ, 10.
ut *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus, *Ruta*,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (*Libanotis*)..

Hysop, Spike,
Basil, Sage,
Mints, &c.

Amongst Field-flowers,
 11. the most noted are
 the *May-lillie,*
Germander, the Blew-Bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

And amongst Herbs,
Trefoil.
Wormwood, Sorrel,
 the *Nettle, &c.*

The *Tulip, 12.*
 is the grace of flowers,
 but affording no smell.

Hypossus, Nard,
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestres
 Flores, 11. notissimi sunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamædrys, Cyanus,
Chamaemelum, &c.

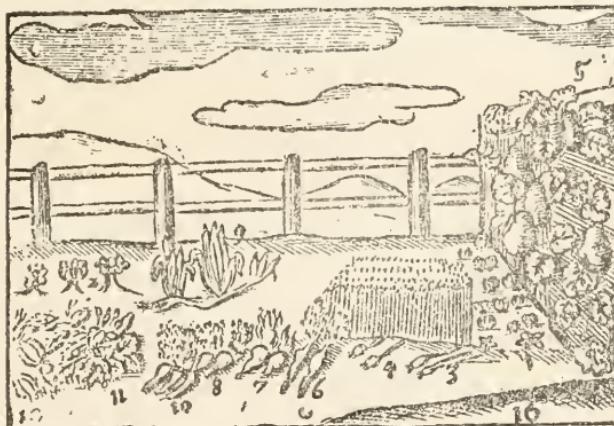
Et Herbæ,
Cytisus (Trifolium)
Absinthium, Acetosa,
Urtica, &c.

Tulipa, 12.
 est decus Florum,
 sed expers odoris.

Potherbs.

XVI.

Olera.



Pot-herbs

grow in Gardens,
 as *Lettice, 1.*
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

Olera

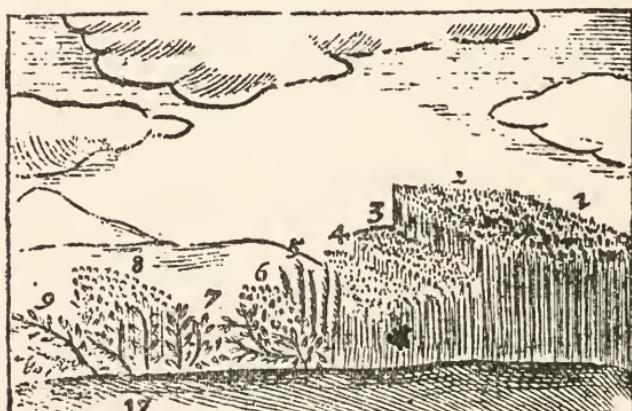
nascuntur in hortis,
 ut *Lactuca, 1.*
Brassica, 2.
Cepa, 3.

<i>Garlick</i> , 4.	<i>Gourd</i> , 5.	<i>Allium</i> , 4.
<i>The Parsnep</i> , 6.		<i>Cucurbita</i> , 5.
<i>The Turnep</i> , 7.		<i>Siser</i> , 6.
<i>The Radish</i> , 8.		<i>Rapa</i> , 7.
<i>Horse-radish</i> , 9.		<i>Raphanus minor</i> , 8.
<i>Parsly</i> , 10.		<i>Raphanus major</i> , 9.
<i>Cucumbers</i> , 11.		<i>Petroselinum</i> , 10.
and <i>Pompions</i> , 12.		<i>Cumeres</i> , 11.
		<i>Pepones</i> , 12.

Corn.

XVII.

Fruges.



Some *Corn* grows upon
a straw,
parted by knots,
as *Wheat*, 1.

Rie, 2, *Barley*, 3.
in which the *Ear* hath
awnes, or else it is without
awnes, and it nourisheth
the *Corn* in the *Husk*.

Some instead of an ear,
have a *rizom* (or *plume*)
containing the corn by
bunches, as *Oats*, 4. *Millet*, 5.
Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam cre-
scent super culmum,
distinctum geniculis,
ut, Triticum, 1.
Siligo, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.
in quibus *Spica* habet
Aristas, aut est mutica, fo-
vetque *grana* in *gluma*.

Quædam pro Spica,
habent *Paniculam*, conti-
nentem *grana fasciatim*,
ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.

Pulse have *Cods*,
which enclose the corns
in two *Shales*,
as *Pease*, 7.
Beans, 8. *Vetches*, 9. and
those that are less than
these *Lentils* and *Urles* (or
Tares).

Legumina habent *Siliquas*,
quæ includunt grana
valvulis,
ut, *Pisum*, 7.
Fabæ, 8. *Vicia*, 9.
& minores his
Lentes & Cicera.

Shrubs.

XVIII.

Frutices.



A plant being greater,
and harder than an herb,
is called a *Shrub* :
such as are

In Banks and Ponds,
the *Rush*, 1.
the *Bulrush*, 2.
or Cane without knots
bearing *Cats-tails*,
and the *Reed*, 3.
which is knotty and hol-
low within.
Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major
& durior herba,
dicitur *Frutex* :
ut sunt

In ripis & stagnis,
Funcus, 1.
Scirpus, 2.
[*Canna*] *enodis*
ferens Typhos,
& *Arundo*, 3.
nodosa et cava
intus.
Alibi, 4.

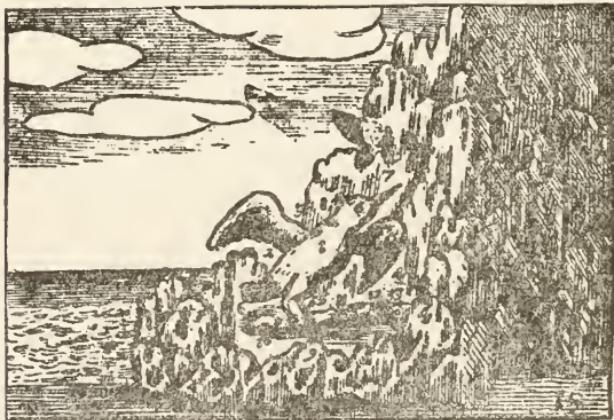
the *Rose*,
the *Bastard-Corinths*,
the *Elder*, the *Juniper*.

Also the *Vine*, 5. which
putteth forth *branches*, 6.
and these *tendrels*, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and *Bunches* of *grapes*, 9.
on the stock whereof
hang *Grapes*,
which contain *Grape-stones*.

<i>Rosa</i> ,	-
<i>Ribes</i> ,	
<i>Sambucus</i> , <i>Juniperus</i> ,	
Item <i>Vitis</i> , 5.	
quæ emittit <i>Palmites</i> , 6.	
et hi <i>Capreolos</i> , 7.	
<i>Pampinos</i> , 8.	
et <i>Racemos</i> , 9.	
quorum <i>Scapo</i> pendent <i>Uvæ</i> , continentes <i>Acinos</i> .	

XIX.

Living-Creatures: and First, Birds.



Animalia: & primum. Aves.

A living Creature liveth,
perceiveth, moveth it self;
is born, dieth,
is nourished,
and groweth: standeth,
or sitteth, or lieth,
or goeth.

<i>Animal</i> vivit,	-
sentit, movet se;	
nascitur, moritur,	
nutritur,	
& crescit; stat, aut sedet, aut cubat, aut graditur.	

A Bird, (Fisher, 1.
here the King's making
her nest in the Sea.)
is covered with Feathers, 2.
flyeth with Wings, 3.
hath two Pinions, 4.
as many Feet, 5.
a Tail, 6.
and a Bill, 7.

The Shee, 8. layeth Eggs,
10. in a nest, 9.
and sitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones, 11.

An Egg is cover'd
with a Shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.

*Avis, (hic Halcyon, 1.
in mari nidulans.)*

*tegitur Plumis, 2.
volat Pennis, 3.
habet duas Alas, 4.
totidem Pedes, 5.
Caudam, 6.
& Rostrum, 7.*

*Fæmella, 8. ponit Ova, 10.
in nido, 9.
et incubans iis,
excludit Pullos, 11.
Ovum tegitur
testa, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 13.
in hoc Vitellus, 14.*

Tame Fowls.

XX.

Aves Domesticæ.



The Cock, 1. (which
croweth in the Morning.) | *Gallus, 1.
(qui caniat mane.)*

hath a <i>Comb</i> , 2. and <i>Spurs</i> , 3. being gelded, he is called a <i>Capon</i> , and is crammed in a <i>Coop</i> , 4.	habet <i>Cristam</i> , 2. & <i>Calcaria</i> , 3. <i>castratus dicitur</i> <i>Capo</i> & <i>saginatur</i> in <i>Ornithotrophico</i> , 4.
A <i>Hen</i> , 5. scrapeth the <i>Dunghil</i> , and picketh up Corns: as also the <i>Pigeons</i> , 6. (which are brought up in a <i>Pigeon-house</i> , 7.) and the <i>Turkey-cock</i> , 8. with his <i>Turkey-hen</i> , 9.	<i>Gallina</i> , 5. <i>ruspatur fimetum</i> , & <i>colligit grana</i> : <i>sicut</i> & <i>Columbae</i> , 6, (quæ <i>educantur</i> in <i>Colum- bario</i> , 7.) & <i>Gallopavus</i> , 8. <i>cum sua Meleagridae</i> , 9.
The gay <i>Peacock</i> , 10. prideth in his Feathers.	<i>Formosus Pavo</i> , 10. <i>superbit pennis</i> .
The <i>Stork</i> , 11. buildeth her nest on the top of the House,	<i>Ciconia</i> , 11. <i>nidificat</i> in <i>tecto</i> .
The <i>Swallow</i> , 12. the <i>Sparrow</i> , 13. the <i>Mag-pie</i> , 14. the <i>Jackdaw</i> , 15. and the <i>Bat</i> , 16. (or Flettermouse) use to flie about Houses.	<i>Hirundo</i> , 12. <i>Passer</i> , 13. <i>Pica</i> , 14. <i>Monedula</i> , 15. & <i>Vespertilio</i> , 16. (<i>Mus alatus</i>) volitant circa Domus.



The *Nightingal*, 1. singeth the sweetlyest of all.

The *Lark*, 2. singeth as she flyeth in the Air.

The *Quail*, 3. sitting on the ground; others on the boughs of trees, 4. as the *Canary-bird*, the *Chaffinch*, the *Goldfinch*, the *Siskin*, the *Linnet*, the little *Titmouse*, the *Wood-wall*, the *Robin-red-breast*, the *Hedge-sparrow*, &c.

The party colour'd *Parret*, 5. the *Black-bird*, 6. the *Stare*, 7. with the *Mag-pie* and the *Fay*, learn-

Luscinia (Philomela), 1. cantat suavissime omnium.

Alauda, 2. cantillat volitans in aere;

Coturnix, 3. sedens humi;

Cæteræ, in ramis arborum, 4. ut *Luteola peregrina*.

Fringilla,

Carduelis,

Acanthis,

Linaria,

parvus *Parus*,

Galgulus,

Rubecula,

Currucæ, &c.

Discolor *Psittacus*, 5.

Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.

cum *Pica*,

& *Monedula*, discunt

to frame men's words. | humanas voces formare
 A great many are wont | Pleræque solent
 to be shut in *Cages*, 8. | includi *Caveis*, 8.

XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.



Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The <i>Ostrich</i> , 1.	<i>Struthio</i> , 1.
* is the greatest Bird.	ales est maximus.
The <i>Wren</i> , 2.	<i>Regulus</i> , 2. (<i>Trochilus</i>)
is the least.	minimus.
The <i>Owl</i> , 3.	<i>Noctua</i> , 3.
is the most despicable.	despicatissimus.
The <i>Whoopoo</i> , 4.	<i>Upupa</i> , 4.
is the most nasty,	sordidssimus,
for it eateth dung.	vescitur enim stercoribus.
The <i>Bird of Paradise</i> , 5.	<i>Manucodiata</i> , 5.
is very rare.	rarissimus.
The <i>Pheasant</i> , 6.	<i>Phasianus</i> , 6.
the <i>Bustard</i> , 7.	<i>Tarda</i> (<i>Otis</i>), 7.

the deaf wild *Peacock*, 8.
 the *Moor-hen*, 9.
 the *Partrige*, 10.
 the *Woodcock*, 11.
 and the *Thrush*, 12.
 are counted Dainties.

Among the rest,
 the best are,
 the watchful *Crane*, 13.
 the mournful *Turtle*, 14.
 the *Cuckow*, 15.
 the *Stock-dove*,
 the *Speight*, the *Jay*,
 the *Crow*, &c., 16.

surdus, Tetrao, 8.
Attagen, 9.
Perdix, 10.
Gallinago (Rusticola), 11.
 & *Turdus*, 12,
 habentur in deliciis.

Inter reliquas,
 potissimæ sunt,
Grus, 13. *pervigil*.
Turtur, 14. *gemens*.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, Garrulus,
Cornix, &c., 16.

Ravenous Birds.

XXIII.

Aves Rapaces.



The *Eagle*, 1.
 the King of Birds
 looketh upon the Sun,

The *Vulture*, 2.
 and the *Raven*, 3.

Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
 intuetur Solem.
Vultur, 2.
 & *Corvus*, 3.

feed upon *Carrion.*

The *Kite*, 4. pursueth
Chickens.

The *Falcon*, 5.
the *Hobbie*, 6.
and the *Hawk*, 7.
catch at little Birds.

The *Gerkfalcon*, 8. catch-
eth Pigeons and greater
Birds.

pascuntur morticinis,
[cadaveribus.]

Milvus, 4. insectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5,
Nisus, 6.
& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas.

Astur, 8. captat
columbas & aves majores.

Water-Fowl.

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticæ.



The white *Swan*, 1.
the *Goose*, 2.
and the *Duck*, 3.
swim up and down.

The *Cormorant*, 4,
diveth.

And to these the water-
hen, and the *Pelican*, &c., 10.

Oler, 1. *candidus*,
Anser, 2.
& *Anas*, 3.
natant.

Mergus, 4.
se mergit.

Adde his *Fulicam*,
Pelecanum, &c., 10.

The *Osprey*, 5.
and the *Sea-mew*, 6.
flying downwards
use to catch Fish,
but the *Heron*, 7.
standing on the Banks.

The *Bittern*, 8. putteth
his Bill in the water, and
belloweth like an Ox.

The *Water-wagtail*, 9
waggeth the tail.

Haliæetus, 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes,
captant pisces,
sed *Ardea*, 7.
stans in ripis.

Butio, 8.
inferit rostrum aquæ,
& mugit ut bos.

Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.



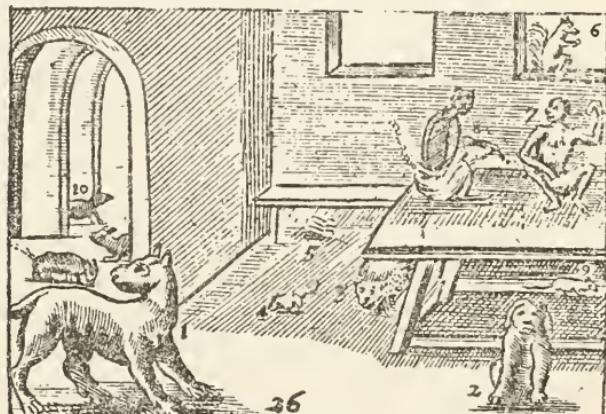
The *Bee*, 1. maketh honey
which the *Drone*, 2. devour-
eth. The *Wasp*, 3.
and the *Hornet*, 4.
molest with a sting;
and the *Gad-Bee*
(or Breese), 5.
especially *Cattel*;

Apis, 1. facit mel
quod *Fucus*, 2. depascit
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
infestant oculleo ;
& *Oestrum*
(*Asilus*), 5.
imprimis pecus.

but the <i>Fly</i> , 6.	autem <i>Musca</i> , 6.
and the <i>Gnat</i> , 7. us.	& <i>Culex</i> , 7. nos.
The <i>Cricket</i> , 8. singeth.	<i>Gryllus</i> , 8. <i>cantillat</i> .
The <i>Butterfly</i> , 9. is a winged <i>Caterpillar</i> .	<i>Papillio</i> , 9. est <i>alata Eruca</i> .
The <i>Beetle</i> , 10. covereth her wings with <i>Cases</i> .	<i>Scarabaeus</i> , 10. <i>tegit</i> <i>alas vaginis</i> .
The <i>Glow-worm</i> , 11. shineth by night.	<i>Cicindela</i> [<i>Lampyris</i>], 11. <i>nitet noctu</i> .

XXVI.

Four-Footed Beasts: and First those about the House.



Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

The <i>Dog</i> , 1.	<i>Canis</i> , 1.
with the <i>Whelp</i> , 2.	cum <i>Catello</i> , 2.
is keeper of the House.	est custos Domūs.

The *Cat*, 3.

riddeth the House
of *Mice*, 4.
which also a
Mouse-trap, 5. doth.

A *Squirrel*, 6.

The *Ape*, 7.
and the *Monkey*, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.

The *Dormouse*, 9. and
other greater Mice, 10.
as, the *Weesel*, the *Marten*,
and the *Ferret*,
trouble the House,

purgat domum
à *Muribus*, 4.
quod etiam
Muscipula, 5. facit.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& *Cercopithecus*, 8.
habentur domi
delectamento.
Glis, 9. &
cæteri Mures majores, 10.
ut, *Mustela*, *Martes*,
Viverra,
infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle.

XXVII.

Pecora.



The *Bull*, 1. the *Cow*, 2.
and the *Calf*, 3.
are covered with hair.

The *Ram*, the *Weather*, 4.
the *Ewe*, 5. and the *Lamb*, 6.
bear wool.

Taurus, 1. *Vacca*, 2.
& *Vitulus*, 3.
teguntur pilis.

Aries, *Vervex*, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
gestant lanam.

The *He-goat*, the *Gelt-goat*, 7.

with the *She-goat*, 8.
and *Kid*, 9. have
shag-hair and *beards*.

The *Hog*, the *Sow*, 10.
and the *Pigs*, 11.
have *bristles*,
but not *horns*;
but also *cloven feet*
as those others (have.)

Hircus, Caper, 7.

cum *Capra*, 8.
& *Hædo*, 9. *habent*.
Villos & aruncos.

Porcus, Scrofa, 10.
cum *Porcellis*, 11.
habent Setas,
at non *Cornua*;
sed etiam *Ungulas bisulcas*
ut illa.

Labouring-Beasts.

XXVIII.

Jumenta.



The *Ass*, 1.
and the *Mule*, 2.
carry burthens.

The *Horse*, 3.
(which a *Mane*, 4. graceth)
carryeth us.

The *Camel*, 5.
carryeth the Merchant
with his Ware.

Asinus, 1.
& *Mulus*, 2.
gestant Onera.

Equus, 3.
(quam *Tuba*, 4. ornat)
gestat nos ipsos.

Camelus, 5.
gestat Mercatorem
cum mercibus suis.

The *Elephant*, 6.
draweth his meat to him
with his *Trunk*, 7.

He hath two *Teeth*, 8.
standing out,
and is able to carry
full thirty men.

Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
attrahit pabulum
Proboscide, 7.
Habet duos dentes, 8.
prominentes,
& potest portare
etiam triginta viros.

Wild-Cattle.

XXIX.

Feræ Pecudes.



The *Buff*, 1.
and the *Buffal*, 2.
are wild Bulls.

The *Elke*, 3.
being bigger than an
Horse (whose back is im-
penetrable) hath knaggy
horns as also the *Hart*, 4.

but the *Roe*, 5. and
the *Hind-calf*, almost none.

The *Stone-back*, 6.
huge great ones.

The *Wild-goat*, 7.
hath very little ones,
by which she hangeth
her self on a Rock.

Urus, 1.
& *Bubalus*, 2.
sunt feri Boves.

Alces, 3.
major equo
(cujus tergus est impene-
trabilis) habet ramosa cor-
nua; ut & *Cervus*, 4.

Sed *Caprea*, 5.
cum *Hinnulo*, ferè nulla.

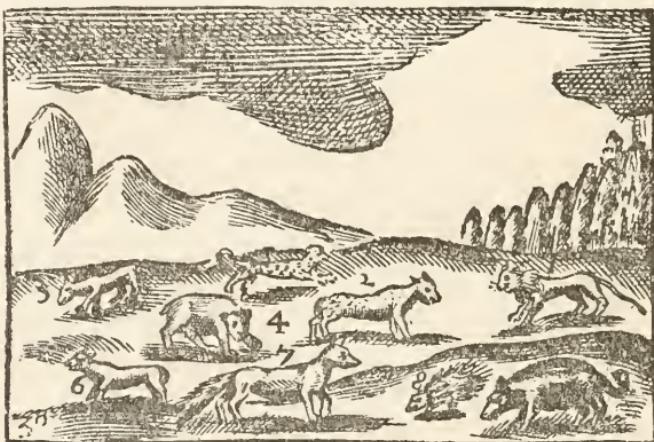
Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta,
quibus suspendit
se ad rupem.

The <i>Unicorn</i> , 8. hath but one, but that a precious one.	<i>Monoceros</i> , 8. habet unum, sed pretiosum.
The <i>Boar</i> , 9. assail- eth one with his tushes.	<i>Aper</i> , 9. grassatur dentibus.
The <i>Hare</i> , 10. is fearful.	<i>Lepus</i> , 10. pavet.
The <i>Cony</i> , 11. diggeth the Earth.	<i>Cuniculus</i> , 11. perfodit terram;
As also the <i>Mole</i> , 12. which maketh hillocks.	Ut & <i>Talpa</i> , 12. quæ facit grumos.

Wild-Beasts.

XXX.

Feræ Besitæ.

*Wild Beasts*

have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh eaters.

As the *Lyon*, 1.
the King of four-footed
Beasts, having a mane;
with the *Lioness*.

The spotted *Panther*, 2.

Bestiæ

habent acutos unguis, &
dentes, suntque carnivoræ,

Ut *Leo*, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus;
cum *Leændā*.

Maculosus, *Pardo* (*Pan-*
thera) 2.

The <i>Tyger</i> , 3.	<i>Tygris</i> , 3.
the cruellest of all.	immanissima omnium.
The Shaggy <i>Bear</i> , 4.	<i>Villosus Ursus</i> , 4.
The ravenous <i>Wolf</i> , 5.	<i>Rapax Lupus</i> , 5.
The quick sighted <i>Ounce</i> ,	<i>Lynx</i> , 6. visu pollens,
6. The tayled <i>fox</i> , 7.	<i>Caudata Vulpes</i> , 7.
the craftiest of all.	astutissima omnium.
The <i>Hedge-hog</i> , 8.	<i>Erinaceus</i> , 8.
is prickly.	est aculeatus.
The <i>Badger</i> , 9.	<i>Melis</i> , 9.
delighteth in holes.	gaudet latebris.

XXXI.

Serpents and Creeping things.

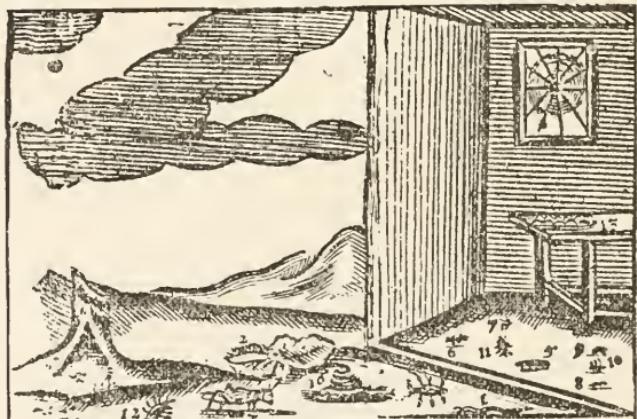


Serpentes & Reptilia.

* Snakes creep by winding themselves;	<i>Angues repunt sinuando se;</i>
The <i>Adder</i> , 1.	<i>Coluber</i> , 1.
in the wood;	in <i>Sylvâ</i> ;
The <i>Water-snake</i> , 2.	<i>Natrix</i> , (hydra) 2.
in the water;	in <i>Aquâ</i> ;
The <i>Viper</i> , 3.	<i>Vipera</i> , 3.
amongst great stones.	in <i>saxis</i> ;

The <i>Asp</i> , 4. in the fields.	<i>Aspis</i> , 4, in campis.
The <i>Boa</i> , (or Mild-snake) 5. in Houses.	<i>Boa</i> , 5. in Domibus.
The <i>Slow-worm</i> , 6. is blind.	<i>Cæcilia</i> , 6. est cœca.
The <i>Lizzard</i> , 7. and the <i>Salamander</i> , 8. (that liveth long in fire) have feet.	<i>Lacerta</i> , 7. <i>Salamandra</i> , 8. (in igne vivax,) habent pedes.
The <i>Dragon</i> , 9. a winged <i>Serpent</i> , killeth with his Breath.	<i>Draco</i> , 9. <i>Serpens alatus</i> , necat halitu.
The <i>Basilisk</i> , 10. with his Eyes;	<i>Basiliscus</i> , 10. Oculis;
And the <i>Scorpion</i> , 11. with his poysitious tail.	<i>Scorpio</i> , 11. venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXII. Insecta repentina.



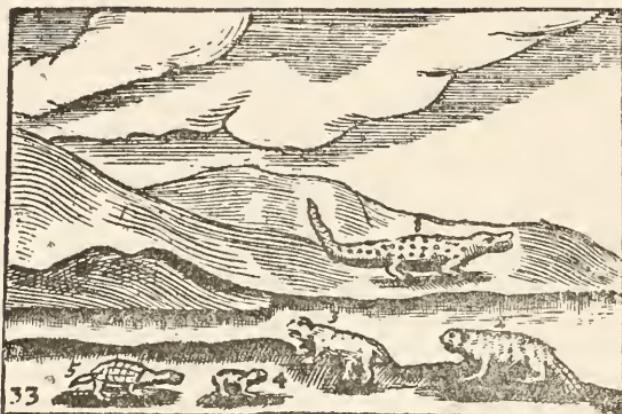
Worms gnaw things.

Vermes, rodunt res.

The Earth-worm, 1.	<i>Lumbricus</i> , 1.
the Earth.	terram.
The Caterpillar, 2.	<i>Eruca</i> , 2.
the Plant.	plantam.
The Grashopper, 3.	<i>Cicada</i> , 3.
the Fruits.	Fruges.
The Mite, 4. the Corn.	<i>Circulio</i> , 4. <i>Frumenta</i> .
The Timber-worm, 5.	<i>Teredo</i> , (cossis) 5.
Wood.	Ligna.
The Moth, 6. a garment.	<i>Tinea</i> , 6. vestem.
The Book-worm, 7.	<i>Blatta</i> , 7.
a Book.	Librum.
Maggots, 8.	<i>Termites</i> , 8.
Flesh and Cheese.	carnem & caseum.
Hand-worms, the Hair.	<i>Acaris</i> , Capillum.
The skipping Flea, 9.	<i>Saltans Pulex</i> , 9.
the Louse, 10.	<i>Pediculus</i> , 10.
and the stinking	fœtans <i>Cimex</i> , 11.
Wall-louse, 11. bite us.	mordent nos.
The Tike, 12.	<i>Ricinus</i> , 12.
is a blood-sucker.	sanguisugus est.
The Silk-worm, 13.	<i>Bombyx</i> , 13.
maketh silk.	facit sericum.
The Pismire, 14.	<i>Formica</i> , 14.
is painful.	est laboriosa.
The Spider, 15.	<i>Aranea</i> , 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,	texit Araneum,
nets for flies.	retia muscis.
The Snail, 16. carri-	<i>Cochlea</i> , 16.
eth about her Snail-horn.	circumfert testam.

XXXIII.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.



Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water, are

The *Crocodile*, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast
of the River *Nilus*;

The *Castor* or *Beaver*, 2.
having feet like a *Goose*,
and a scaly tail to swim.

The *Otter*, 3.

The croaking *Frog*, 4.
with the *Toad*.

The *Tortoise*, 5.
covered above and be-
neath with shells,
as with a target.

Viventia
in terrâ & aquâ, sunt
Crocodus, 1.

immanis & prædatrix bes-
tia Nili fluminis;

Castor, (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anserinos
& squameam Caudam
ad natandum.

Lutra, 3.
& coaxans *Rana*, 4.
cum *Bufo*.

Testudo, 5.
Operta & infra,
testis,
ceu scuto.

XXXIV.

River Fish and Pond Fish.



Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.

A Fish hath *Fins*, 1.
with which it swimmeth,
and *Gills*, 2.
by which it taketh breath,
and *Prickles*
instead of bones: besides
the *Male* hath a *Milt*,
and the *Female* a *Row*.

Some have *Scales*.
as the *Carp*, 3.
and the *Luce* or *Pike*, 4.

Some are sleek
as the *Eel*, 5.
and the *Lamprey*, 6.

The *Sturgeon*, 7.
having a sharp snout,
growtheth beyond the
length of a Man.

The *Sheath-fish*, 8.

Piscis habet *Pinnas*, 1.
quibus natat;
& *Branchias*, 2.
quibus respirat;
& *Spinas*
loco ossium: præterea,
Mas Lactes,
Fœmina Ova.

Quidam habent *Squamæ*,
ut *Carpio*, 3.
Lucius, (*Lupus*) 4.

Alii sunt glabri,
ut, *Anguilla*, 5.
Mustela, 6.

Accipenser (*Sturio*), 7.
mucronatus, crescit
ultra longitudinem viri.

Silurus, 8.

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he :

But the greatest,
is the *Huson*, 9.

Minews, 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.

Others of this sort are
the *Perch*, the *Bley*,
the *Barbel*,
the *Esch*, the *TROUT*,
the *Gudgeon*, and *Trench*, 11.

The *Crab-fish*, 12. is cov-
ered with a shell, and it
hath *Claws*, and crawleth
forwards and backwards.

The *Horse-leech*, 13.
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo est :
Sed maximus
Antaseus (*Huso*.) 9.
Apuæ, 10.
natantes gregatim,
sunt minutissimæ.

Alii hujus generis sunt
Perca, *Alburnus*,
Mullus, (*Barbus*)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca*, 11.
Cancer, 12.
tegitur *crusta*,
habetque *chelas*, & gradit-
tur porro & retrò.
Hirudo, 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish.

Marini pisces & Conchæ.



The *Whale*, 1. is the
greatest of the Sea-fish.

Balæna, (*Cetus*) 1. max-
imus Piscium marinorum.

The *Dolphin*, 2.
the swiftest.

The *Scate*, 3.
the most monstrous.

Others are the *Lamprel*, 4
the *Salmon*, or the *Lax*, 5.

There are also fish that
fly, 6. Add *Herrings*, 7.
which are brought pickled,
and *Place*, 8. and *Cods*, 9.
which are brought dry;
and the Sea monsters,
the *Seal*. 10.

and the *Sea-horse*, &c.

Shell-fish, 11. have Shells.

The *Oyster*, 12.
affordeth sweet meat.

The *Purple-fish*, 13.
purple;
The others, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.
velocissimus.

Raia, 3.
monstrossimus.
Alii sunt *Murænula*, 4.
Salmo, (Esox) 5.

Danturetiam volatiles, 6.

Adde *Haleces*, 7.
qui salsi,
& *Passeres*, 8. cum *Asellis*, 9.
qui adferuntur arefacti;
& monstra marina,

Phocam, 10.

Hippopotamum, &c.

Concha, 11. habet testas,
Ostrea, 12.

dat sapidam carnem.

Murex, 13.
purpuram;

Alii, 14. Margaritas.

Man.

XXXVI.

Homo.



Adam, 1. the first Man. | *Adamus*, 1. primus Homo,

was made by God after his own Image the sixth day of the Creation, of a lump of Earth.

And *Eve*, 2. the first Woman, was made of the Rib of the Man.

These, being tempted by the *Devil* under the shape of a *Serpent*, 3. when they had eaten of the fruit of the *forbidden Tree*, 4. were condemned, 5. to misery and death, with all their posterity, and cast out of *Paradise*, 6.

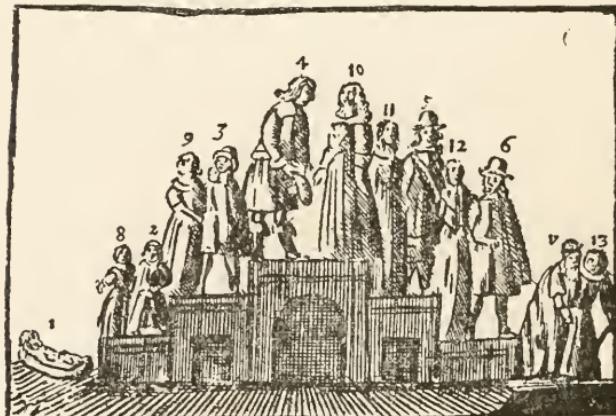
formatus est a Deo ad Imaginem suam sextâ die Creationis, e Gleba Terræ.

Et *Eva*, 2. prima mulier, formata est e costâ viri.

Hi, seducti abolo sub specie *Serpentis*, 3. cum comedenter de fructu *vetitæ arboris*, 4. damnati sunt, 5. ad miseriam & mortem, cum omni posteritate sua, & ejecti e *Paradiso* 6.

XXXVII.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A *Man* is first an *Infant*, 1. | *Homo* est primum *Infans*, 1.

then a *Boy*, 2.
then a *Youth*, 3.
then a *Young-man*, 4.
then a *Man*, 5.
after that an *Elderly-man*, 6.
and at last, a *decrepid old man*, 7.

So also in the other Sex,
there are, a *Girl*, 8.
A *Damosel*, 9. a *Maid*, 10.
A *Woman*, 11.
an *elderly Woman*, 12. and
a *decrepid old Woman*, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adolescens*, 3.
inde *Juvenis*, 4.
postea *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*, 7.

Sic etiam in altero *Sexu*,
sunt, *Pupa*, 8.
Puella, 9. *Virgo*, 10.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XXXVIII.

The Outward Parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

The *Head*, 1. is above,
the *Feet*, 20. below. | *Caput*, 1. est supra,
infra *Pedes*, 20.

the fore part of the Neck
(which ends at
the *Arm-holes*, 2.)
is the *Throat*, 3. the
hinder part, the *Crag*, 4.

The *Breast*, 5, is before;
the *back*, 6, behind;
Women have in it
two *Dugs*, 7.
with *Nipples*,

Under the Breast
is the *Belly*, 9.
in the middle of it
the *Navel*, 10.
underneath the *Groyn*, 11.
and the *privities*.

The *Shoulder-blades*, 12.
are behind the back,
on which the *Shoulders*
depend, 13.
on these the *Arms*, 14.
with the *Elbow*, 15. and then
on either side the *Hands*,
the right, 8. and the left, 16.

The *Loynes*
are next the *Shoulders*,
with the *Hips*, 18.
and in the *Breech*,
the *Buttocks*, 19.

These make the *Foot*;
the *Thigh*, 21. then the *Leg*,
23. (the *Knee*, being be-
twixt them, 22.)
in which is the *Calf*, 24.
with the *Shin*, 25.
then the *Ankles*, 26.
the *Heel*, 27.
and the *Sole*, 28.
in the very end,
the great *Toe*, 29.
with four (other) *Toes*.

Anterior pars Colli
(quod desit
in *Axillas*, 2.)
est *Fugulum*, 3.
posterior *Cervix*, 4.

Pectus, 5. est ante;
Dorsum, 6. retro;
Fœminis sunt in illo
binæ *Mammæ*, 7.
cum *Papillis*.

Sub pectore
est *Venter*, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbelicus, 10.
subtus *Inguen*, 11.
& *pudenda*.

Scapulæ, 12.
sunt a tergo,
â quibus pendent *humeri*,
13.
ab his *Brachia*, 14.
cum *Cubito*, 15. inde ad
utrumque *Latus*, *Manus*,
Dextera, 8. & *Sinistra*, 16.

Lumbi, 17.
excipiunt *Humeros*,
cum *Coxis*, 18.
& in *Podice*, (culo)
Nates, 19.

Absolvunt Pedem ;
Femur, 21. tum *Crus*, 23.
(*Genu*, 22. *intermedio*.)

in quo *Sura*, 24.
cum *Tilia*, 25.
abhinc *Tali*, 26.
Calx, (*Calcaneum*) 27.
& *Solum*, 28.
in *extremo*
Hallux, 29.
cum *quatuor Digits*.

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand.

Caput & Manus.



In the Head are
the Hair, 1.
(which is combed
with a Comb, 2.)
two Ears, 3.
the Temples, 4.
and the Face, 5.

In the Face are
the Fore-head, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Nose, 8.
(with two Nostrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Cheeks, 10.
and the Chin, 13.

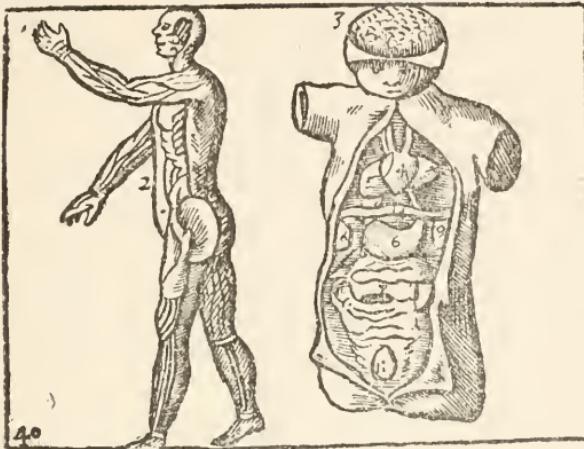
The Mouth is fenced
with a Mustacho, 11.
and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt
Capillus, 1.
(qui pectitur
Pectine, 2.)
Aures, 3. binæ,
& *Tempora*, 4.
Facies, 5.

In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus, 7. uterque,
Nasus, 8.
(cum duabus *Naribus*)
Os, 9.
Genæ, (Malæ) 10.
& *Mentum*, 13.

Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& *Labiis*, 12.

A Tongue and a Palate, and Teeth, 16. in the Cheek-bone.	<i>Lingua cum Palato,</i> <i>Dentibus, 16.</i> in <i>Maxilla.</i>
A Man's Chin is covered with a Beard, 14. and the Eye (in which is the White and the Apple) with eye-lids, and an eye-brow, 15.	<i>Mentum virile</i> <i>texitur Barba, 14.</i> <i>Oculos vero</i> <i>(in quo Albugo</i> <i>& Pupilla)</i> <i>palpaebris,</i> <i>& supercilium, 15.</i>
The Hand being closed is a Fist, 17. being open is a Palm, 18. in the midst, is the hollow, 19. of the Hand. the extremity is the Thumb, 20. with four Fingers, the Fore-finger, 21. the Middle-finger, 22. the Ring-finger, 23. and the Little-finger, 24.	<i>Manus contracta,</i> <i>Pugnus, 17. est</i> <i>aperta, Palma, 18.</i> in medio <i>Vola, 19.</i> <i>extremitas,</i> <i>Pollex, 20.</i> <i>cum quatuor Digits,</i> <i>Indice, 21.</i> <i>Medio, 22.</i> <i>Annulari, 23.</i> <i>& Auriculari, 24.</i>
In every one are three joynts, a. b. c. and as many knuckles, d.e.f. with a Nail, 25.	In quolibet sunt <i>articuli tres, a. b. c.</i> & totidem <i>Condyli, d. e. f.</i> cum <i>Ungue, 25.</i>



In the Body are the *Skin*
with the *Membranes*,
the *Flesh* with the *Muscles*,
the *Channels*,
the *Gristles*,
the *Bones* and the *Bowels*.

The *Skin*, 1. being pull'd off, the *Flesh*, 2. appeareth, not in a continual lump, but being distributed, as it were in stuff puddings, which they call *Muscles*, whereof there are reckoned four hundred and five, being the *Channels* of the *Spirits*, to move the *Members*.

The *Bowels* are the inward *Members*:

As in the Head, the *Brains*, 3. being compassed about with a *Skull*, and

In *Corpore* sunt *Cutis*
cum *Membranis*,
Caro cum *Musculis*,
Canales,
Cartilagineis,
Ossa & *Viscera*.

Cute, 1. *detractâ*,
Caro, 2. *apparet*,
non *continuâ* *massâ*,
sed *distributa*,
tanquam in *farcimina*,
quos *vocant* *Musculos*,
quorum *numerantur*
quadringenti *quinq[ue]*,
canales *Spirituum*,
ad *movendum* *Membra*.

Viscera sunt *Membra* *in-*
terna:

Ut in Capite, *Cerebrum*, 3.
circumdate *Cranio*, &

the *Skin* which covereth
the *Skull*.

In the Breast, the *Heart*,
4. covered with a thin
Skin about it, and the *Lungs*,
5. breathing to and fro.

In the *Belly*,
the *Stomach*, 6.
and the *Guts*, 7.
covered with a *Caul*.
The *Liver*, 8.
and in the left side oppo-
site against it, the *Milt*, 9.
the two *Kidneys*, 10.
and the *Bladder*, 11.

The Breast
is divided from the Belly
by a thick Membrane,
which is called
the *Mid-riff*, 12.

Pericranio.

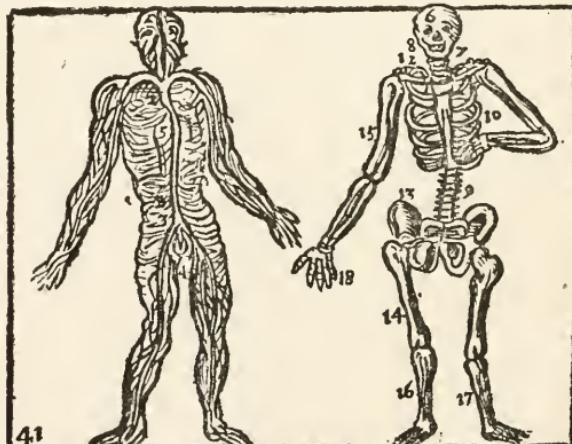
In *Pectore*, *Cor*, 4.
obvolutum Pericardio,
& *Pulmo*, 5.
respirans.

In *Ventre*,
Ventriculus, 6.
& *Intestina*, 7.
obducta Omento.
Fecur, (*Hepar*) 8.
& à sinistro oppositus
ei *Lien*, 9.
duo *Renes*, 10.
cum *Vesica*, 11.

Pectus
dividitur à *Ventre*
crassâ Membranâ,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma, 12.

The Chanels and Bones.

XLI. Canales & Ossa.



The Chanels of the Body are | Canales Corporis sunt

the Veins, carrying the Blood from the Liver;	<i>Venæ deferentes Sanguinem ex Hepate;</i>
The Arteries (carrying) Heart and Life from the Heat;	<i>Arteriæ, Calorem & Vitam è Corde;</i>
The Nerves (carrying) Sense and Motion throughout the Body from the Brain.	<i>Nervi, Sensem et Motum, per Corpus a Cerebro.</i>
You shall find these three, 1. everywhere joined together.	Invenies hæc tria, 1. ubique sociata.
Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2. the way of the meat and drink; and by it to the Lights, the <i>Wezand</i> , 5. for breathing; from the Stomach to the Anus is a great Intestine, 3. to purge out the <i>Ordure</i> ; from the Liver to the Bladder, the <i>Ureter</i> , 4. for making water.	Porrò, ab Ore in Ventriculum <i>Gula</i> , 2. via cibi ac potus; & juxta hanc, ad Pulmonem <i>Guttur</i> , 5. pro respiratione; à ventriculo ad Anum <i>Colon</i> , 3. ad excernendum <i>Stercus</i> ; ab Hepate ad Vesicam, <i>Ureter</i> , 4. reddendæ urinæ.
The Bones are in the Head, the <i>Skull</i> , 6. the two <i>Cheek-bones</i> , 7. with thirty-two Teeth, 8.	<i>Ossa sunt</i> in Capite, <i>Calvaria</i> , 6. duæ <i>Maxillæ</i> , 7. cum <i>XXXII. Dentibus</i> , 8.
Then the Back-bone, 9. the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty-four turning Joints, that the Body may bend it self.	Tum, <i>Spina dorsi</i> , 9. columna Corporis, constans ex <i>XXXIV. Vertebris</i> , ut Corpus queat flectere se
The Ribs, 10. whereof there are twenty-four.	<i>Costæ</i> , 10. quarum viginti quatuor.
The Breast-bone, 11. the two Shoulder-blades, 12. the Buttock-bone, 13. the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15. and the lesser Bone in the Arm.	<i>Os Pectoris</i> , 11. duæ <i>Scapulæ</i> , 12. <i>Os sessibili</i> , 13. <i>Lacerti</i> , 15. & <i>Ulna</i> .

The *Thigh-bone*, 14.
the foremost, 16.
and the hindmost Bone,
in the Leg, 17.

The Bones of the Hand,
18. are thirty-four, and
of the Foot, 19. thirty.

The *Marrow* is in the
Bones.

Tibia, 14.
Fibula, 16. anterior,
& posterior, 17.

Ossa Manūs, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.

Medulla est in Ossibus,

XLII.
The Outward and Inward Senses.



Sensus externi & interni.

There are five outward
Senses;

The *Eye*, 1. seeth Col-
ours, what is white or
black, green or blew,
red or yellow.

The *Ear*, 2. heareth
Sounds, both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi
Sensus;

Oculus, 1. videt *Colores*,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel cœruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, sit.

Auris, 2. audit *Sonos*,
tum naturales,
Voces & Verba;
tum artificiales,

Musical Tunes.

The *Nose*, 3. scenteth smells and stinks.

The *Tongue*, 4. with the roof of the Mouth tastes *Savour*s, what is sweet or bitter, keen or biting, sooner or harsh.

The *Hand*, 5. by touching discerneth the quantity and quality of things; the hot and cold, the moist and dry, the hard and soft, the smooth and rough, the heavy and light.

The inward *Senses* are three.

The *Common Sense*, 7. under the forepart of the head, apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senses.

The *Phantasie*, 6. under the crown of the head judgeth of those things, thinketh and dreameth,

The *Memory*, 8. under the hinder part of the head, layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out: it loseth some, and this is forgetfulness.

Sleep, is the rest of the Senses.

Tonos Musicos.

Nasus, 3, olfacit odores & fætores.

Lingua, 4. cum Palato gustat Sapores, quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut austерum.

Manus, 5. tangendo dignoscit quantitatem, & qualitatem rerum; calidum & frigidum, humidum & siccum, durum & molle, lœve & asperum, grave & leve.

Sensus interni sunt tres.

Sensus Communis, 7. sub sincipite apprehendit res perceptas a Sensibus externis.

Phantasia, 6. sub vertice, dijudicat res istas, cogitat, somniat.

Memoria, 8. sub occipito, recondit singula & depromit: deperdit quædam, & hoc est oblivio.

Somnus, est requies Sensuum.



The Soul is the Life of
the Body, one in the whole.

Only Vegetative in Plants;

Withal Sensitive in Ani-
mals;

And also rational in
Men:

This consisteth in three
things;

In the *Understanding*,
whereby it judgeth
and understandeth
a thing good and evil,
or true, or apparent.

In the *Will*,
whereby it chooseth,
and desireth,
or rejecteth, and mis-
liketh a thing known.

In the *Mind*,
whereby it pursueth

Anima est vita
corporis, una in toto.

Tantum *Vegetativa* in
Plantis;

Simul *Sensitive* in Ani-
malibus;

Etiam *Rationalis* in
Homine.

Hæc consistet in tribus:

In *Mente* (Intellectu)
quâ cognoscit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apparet.

In *Voluntate*,
quâ eligit,
& concupiscit,
aut rejicit,
& aversatur cognitum.

In *Animo*,
quo prosequitur

the Good chosen or avoid-
eth the Evil rejected.

Hence is *Hope* and *Fear*
in the desire,
and dislike.

Hence is *Love* and *Joy*,
in the Fruition:

But *Anger* and *Grief*,
in suffering.

The true judgment of a
thing is *Knowledge* ;
the false, is *Error*,
Opinion and *Suspicion*.

Bonum electum,
vel fugit Malum rejectum.

Hinc *Spes* & *Timor*,
in cupidine,
& aversatione :

Hinc *Amor* & *Gaudium*,
in fruitione :

Sed *Ira* ac *Dolor*,
in passione.

Vera cognitio rei,
est *Scientia* ;
falsa, *Error*,
Opinio, *Suspicio*.

XLIV.

Deformed and Monstrous People.



Deformes & Monstrosi.

Monstrous and *de-*
formed People are those
which differ in the Body
from the ordinary shape,

Monstrosi,
& *deformes* sunt
abeuntes corpore
à communi formâ,

as the huge *Gyant*, 1.
the little *Dwarf*, 2.
One with two *Bodies*, 3.
One with two *Heads*, 4.
and such like Monsters.

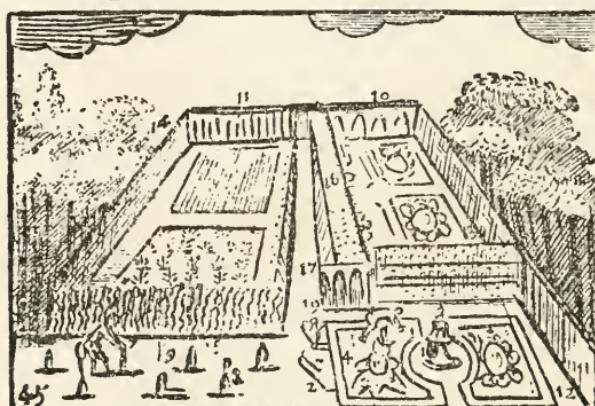
Amongst these are reckoned, The *jolt-headed*, 5.
The great *nosed*, 6.
The *blubber-lipped*, 7.
The *blub-cheeked*, 8.
The *goggle-eyed*, 9.
The *wry-necked*, 10.
The *great-throated*, 11.
The *Crump-backed*, 12.
The *Crump-footed*, 13.
The *steeple-crowned*, 15.
add to these
The *Bald-pated*, 14.

ut sunt, immanis *Gigas*,
nanus (Pumilio), 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monstra.
His accensentur,
Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labeo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumosus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvastrum, 14.

XLV.

The Dressing of Gardens.

Hortorum cultura.



We have seen Man:
Now let us go on to Man's | Vidimus hominem :
Jam pergamus

living, and to Handy-craft-Trades, which tend to it.

The first and most ancient sustenance, were the Fruits of the Earth.

Hereupon the first labour of Adam, was the dressing of a garden.

The Gardener, 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot,
with a Spade, 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant Trees, 5.
on which he setteth Seeds and Plants.

The Tree-Gardener, 6.
planteth Trees, 7.
in an Orchard,
and grafteth Cyons, 8.
in Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Garden, either by care,
with a mound, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.
or a rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-stakes,
and bindings;

Or by Nature, with Brambles and Bryers, 15.

It is beautified with Walks, 16.
and Galleries, 17.
It is watered with Fountains, 18.
and a Watering-pot, 19.

ad Victum hominis, & ad Artes Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquissimus
Victus, erant
Fruges Terræ.

Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor), 1.
fodit in Viridario,
Ligone, 2.
aut Bipalio, 3.
facitque Pulvinos, 4.
ac Plantaria, 5.

quibus inserit
Semina & Plantas.

Arborator, 6.
plantat Arbores, 7.
in Pomario,
inseritque Surculos, 8.
Viviradicibus, 9.

Sepit hortum
vel Cura,
Muro, 10.
aut Macerie, 11.
aut Vaccerra, 12.
aut Plancis, 13.
aut Sepe, 14.
flexâ & sudibus
& vitilibus;

Vel Natura
Dumis & Vepribus, 15.
Ornatur
Ambulacris, 16.

& Pergulis, 17.
Rigatur
Fontanis, 18.
& Harpagio, 19.



The *Plow-man*, 1.

yoketh *Oxen*, 3.
to a *Plough*, 2.
and holding the *Plow-stilt*,
4. in his left hand,
and the *Plow-staff*, 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth
Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured afore
with *Dung*, 8.)
with a *Share*, 7.
and a *Coulter*,
and maketh *furrows*, 9.

Then he *soweth*
the *Seed*, 10.
and *harroweth* it in
with a *Harrow*, 11.

The *Reaper*, 12.
sheareth the ripe corn
with a *Sickle*, 13. gather-
eth up the handfuls, 14.

Arator, 1.

jungit Boves, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& *tenens Stivam*, 4.
lævâ,
Rallum, 5.
dextrâ,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
scindit terram
(*stercoratam antea*
Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et *Dentali*,
facitque Sulcos, 9.

Tum seminat
Semen, 10.
& *inoccat*
Occâ, 11.

Messer, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce messoris, 13.
colligit Manipulos, 14.

and bindeth the *Sheaves*, 15. & colligat *Mergetes*, 15.

The *Thrasher*, 16.

thrasheth Corn

on the *Barn-floor*, 17.

with a *Flayl*, 18. tosseth
it in a *winnowing-basket*, 19.

and so when the *Chaff*,
and the *Straw*, 20.

are separated from it, he
putteth it into *Sacks*, 12.

The *Mower*, 22.

maketh *Hay* in a *Meadow*,
cutting down *Grass*

with a *Sithe*, 23.

and raketh it together
with a *Rake*, 24. and

maketh up *Cocks*, 26.
with a *fork*, 25, and

carrieth it on *Carriages*, 27.
into the *Hay-barn*, 28.

& colligat *Mergetes*, 15.

Tritor, 16.

triturat frumentum

in *Area Horrei*, 17.

Flagello (tribula), 18.

jactat ventilabro, 19.

atque ita *Palea*
& *Stramine*, 20.

separatâ,

congerit in *Sacos*, 21.

Feniseca, 22.

facit *Fenum* in *Prato*,

desecans *Gramen*

Falce fœnaria, 23.

corraditque

Rastro, 24.

componit *Acervos*, 26.

Furca, 25. &

convehit *Vehibus*, 27.

in *Fenile*, 28.

Grasing.

XLVII.

Pecuaria.



*Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care
of Kings and Noble-men ;
at this Day only of the
meanest sort of People.*

The *Neat-heard*, 1.
calleth out the *Heards*, 2.
out of the *Beast-houses*, 3.
with a *Horn*, 4.
and driveth them to feed.

The *Shepherd*, 5.
feedeth his *Flock*, 6.
being furnished with a
Pipe, 7. and a *Scrip*, 8.
and a *Sheep-hook*, 9.
having with him a great
Dog, 10.
fenced with a *Collar*, 11.
against the *Wolves*.

Swine, 12. are
fed out of a *Swine-Trough*.

The *Farmer's Wife*, 13.
milkheth the *Udders*
of the *Cow*, 15.
at the *Cratch*, 15.
over a *milk-pale*, 16.
and maketh *Butter*
of *Cream*
in a *Churn*, 17.
and *Cheeses*, 18.
of *Curds*.

The *Wool*, 19.
is shorn from *Sheep*,
whereof several *Garments*
are made.

Cultus Agrorum,
& *res pecuaria*,
antiquissimis temporibus,
erat cura Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infirmæ
Plebis,

Bubulcus, 1.
evocat Armenta, 2.
è *Bovilibus*, 3.
Buccina (*Cornu*), 4,
& dicit pastum.

Opilio (*Pastor*), 5.
pascit Gregem, 6.
instructus Fistula, 7.
& *Pera*, 8.
ut & *Pedo*, 9.
habens secum *Molossum*,
10.
munitum Millo, 11.
contra Lupos.

Sues, 12. sagi-
nantur ex *aqualiculo haræ*.

Villica, 13.
mulget Ubera
vaccæ, 14.
ad *Præsepe*, 15.
super multra, 16.
et facit *Butyrum*
è *flore lactis*,
in *Vase butyraceo*, 17.
et *Caseos*, 18.
è *Coagulo*.

Lana, 19.
detondetur *Ovibus*,
ex quâ variæ *Vestes*
conficiuntur.

XLVIII.

The making of Honey.

Mellificium.



The Bees send out
a *swarm*, 1. and set over
it a *Leader*, 2.

That swarm
being ready to fly away is
recalled by the Tinkling
of a *brazen Vessel*, 3.
and is put up
into a new *Hive*, 4.

They make little *Cells*
with six corners, 5. and
fill them with *Honey-dew*,
and make *Combs*, 6.
out of which the *Honey*
runneth, 7.

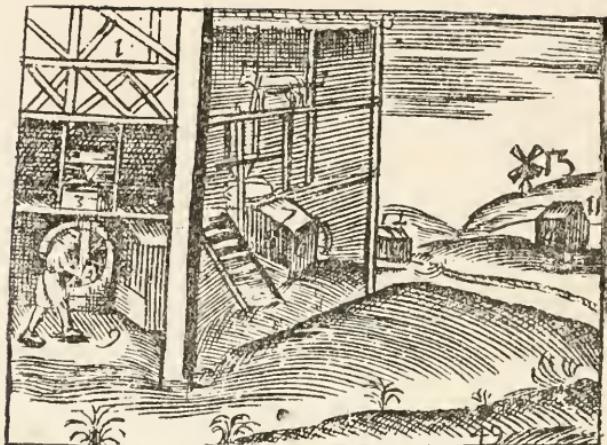
The *Partitions* being
melted by fire,
turn into *Wax*, 8.

Apes emittunt
Examen, 1. adduntque illi
Ducem (*Regem*), 2.

Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vasis ænei, 3.
& includitur
novo *Alveari*, 4.

Struunt *Cellulas*
sexangulares, 5.
et complent eas *Melligine*,
& faciunt *Favos*, 6.
è quibus *Mel*
effluit, 7.

Crates
liquati igne
abeunt in *Ceram*, 8.



In a *Mill*, 1.

a Stone, 2. runneth
upon a stone, 3.

A *Wheel*, 4.

turning them about
and grindeth Corn poured
in by a *Hopper*, 5.
and parteth the *Bran*, 6.
falling into the *Trough*, 7.
from the *Meal* slipping
through a *Bolter*, 8.

Such a Mill was first
a *Hand-mill*, 9.
then a *Horse-mill*, 10.
then a *Water-mill*, 11.
then a *Ship-mill*, 12.
and at last a *Wind-mill*, 13.

In *Mola*,

Lapis, 2. currit
super lapidem, 3,

Rota, 4.

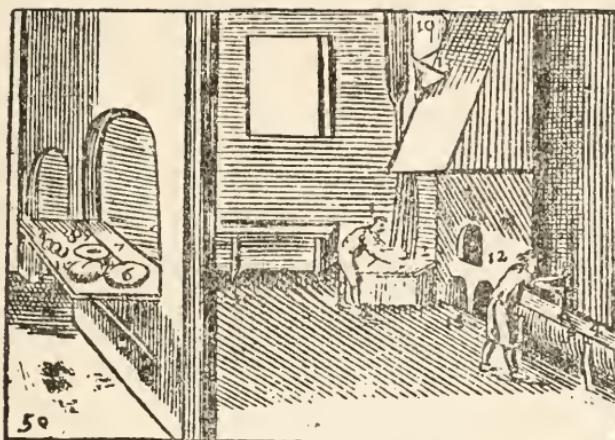
circumagente, et
conterit grana infusa
per *Infundibulum*, 5.
separatque *Furfurem*, 6.
decidentem in *Cistam*, 7.
à *Farina* (Polline)
elabente per *Excusorium*, 8.

Talis *Mola* primū fuit
Manuaria, 9.
deinde *Fumentaria*, 10.
tum *Aquatica*, 11.
& *Navalis*, 12. tandem,
Alata (pneumatica), 13.

Bread-baking.

L.

Panificium.



The Baker, 1.
sifeth the Meal
in a Ringe, 2.
and putteth it into the
Kneading-trough, 3.

Then he poureth water
to it and maketh Dough, 4.
and kneadeth it
with a wooden slice, 5.

Then he maketh
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.

Afterwards he setteth
them on a Peel, 10.
and putteth them thorow
the Oven-mouth, 12.
into the Oven, 11.

But first he pulleth out
the fire and the Coals with
a Coal-rake, 13.

Pistor, 1.
cernit Farinam
Cribo, 2. (pollinario)
& indit Mactræ, 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit Massam, 4.
depositque
spatha, 5. ligneâ.
Dein format
Panes, 6. Placentas, 7.
Similas, 8. Spiras, 9. &c.
Post imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit Furno, 11.

per Præfurnium, 12.
Sed priùs eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.

which he layeth on a heap | *quos congerit
underneath, 14.*

infra, 14.

And thus is *Bread* baked, | *Et sic Panis pinsitur
having the *Crust* without, | *habens extra Crustam, 15.
15.* and the *Crumb* with- | *intus Micam, 16.
in, 16.**

Fishing.

LI.

Piscatio.



The *Fisher-man*, 1. catch-
eth fish, either on the
Shoar, wlth an *Hook*, 2.
which hangeth by a *Line*
from the *angling-rod*,
on which the *Bait* sticketh;
or with a *Cleek-net*, 3.
which hangeth on a *Pole*, 4.
is put into the Water;
or in a *Boat*, 5.
with a *Trammel-net*, 6.
or with a *Wheel*, 7.
which is laid in the Water
by Night.

Piscator, 1. captat
pisces, sive in *littore*,
Hamo, 2.
qui pendet *filo*
ab *arundine*,
& cui *Esca* inhæret;
sive *Fundū*, 3.
quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4.
immittitur aquæ;
sive in *Cymba*, 5.
Reti, 6.
sive *Nassa*, 7.
quæ demergitur
per Noctem.

Fowling.

LII.

Aucupium.



The *Fowler*, 1. maketh
a *Bed*, 2, spreadeth
a *Bird-net*, 3.
throweth a *Bait*, 4. upon
it, and hiding himself
in a *Hut*, 5.
he allureth Birds,
by the chirping of *Lure-*
birds, which partly hop
upon the Bed, 6.
and are partly shut in
Cages, 7. and thus he en-
tangleth Birds that fly
over, in his net whilst they
settle themselves down.

Or he setteth *Snares*, 8.
on which they hang and
strangle themselves :

Or setteth *Lime-twigs*, 9.
on a *Perch*, 10.

Auceps, 1. exstruit
Areaem, 2. superstruit
illi *Rete aucupatorium*, 3.
obsipat *Escam*, 4.
& abdens se
in *Latibulo*, 5.
allicit Aves,
cantu Illicum,
qui partim in *Area* cur-
runt, 6.
partim inclusi sunt *Caveis*,
7. atque ita obruit
transvolantes Aves Reti,
dum se demittunt :

Aut tendit *Tendiculas*, 8.
quibus suspendunt &
suffocant seipsas :

Aut exponit *Viscatos cal-*
amos, 9. *Amiti*, 10.

upon which if they sit
they enwrap their Feath-
ers, so that they cannot fly
away, and fall down to the
ground.

Or he catcheth them
with a *Pole*, 11.
or a *Pit-fall*, 12.

quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram.

Aut captat
Perticā, 11.
vel Decipulā, 12.

Hunting.

LIII.

Venatus.



The *Hunter*, 1.
hunteth wild Beasts
whilst he besetteth a
Wood with *Toyls*, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars, 3.

The *Beagle*, 4. track-
eth the wild Beast or find-
eth him out by the scent;
the *Tumbler*, or *Greyhound*,
5. pursueth it.

The *Wolf*,
falleth in a *Pit*, 6.

Venator, 1.
venatur Feras,
dum cingit Sylvam,
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)

Canis sagax, 4.
vestigat Feram,
aut indagat odoratu;
Vertagus, 5.
persequitur.

Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

the *Stag*, 7. as he runneth away, into *Toyls*.

The *Boar*, 8.
is struck through with a *Hunting-spear*, 9.

The *Bear*, 10.
is bitten by Dogs,
and is knocked with a *Club*, 11.

If any thing get away, it escapeth, 12. as here a *Hare* and a *Fox*.

fugiens Cervus, 7.
in *Plagas*.

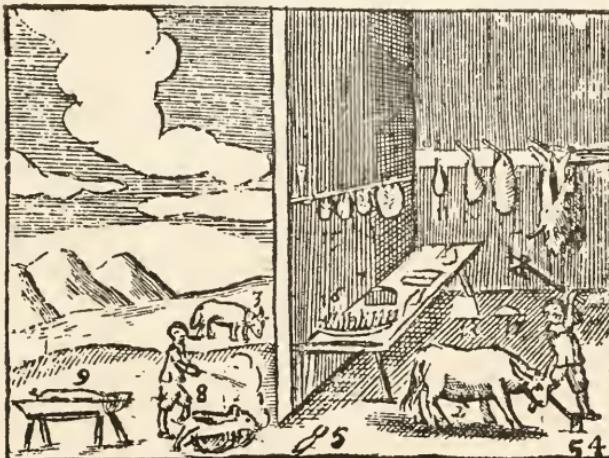
Aper, 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo, 9.

Ursus, 10.
mordetur à Canibus,
& *tunditur*
Clavā, 11.
Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12. ut hic
Lepus & Vulpes.

Butchery.

LIV.

Lanionia.



The *Butcher*, 1.
killeth fat *Cattle*, 2.
(The *Lean*, 3.
are not fit to eat.)
He knocketh them down
with an *Ax*, 4.
or cutteth their Throat.

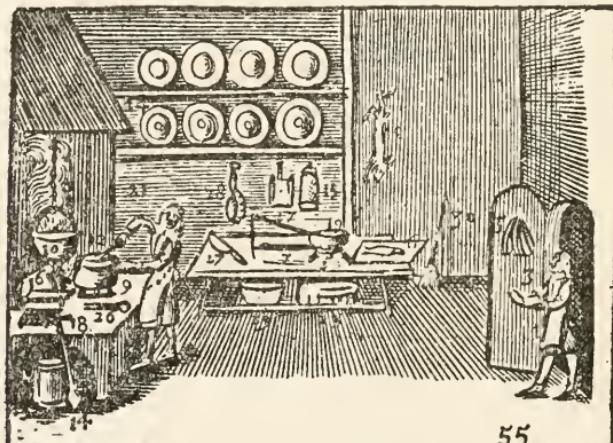
Lanio, 1.
mactat Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Vescula*, 3.
non sunt vescenda.)
Prosternit
Clavā, 4.
vel jugulat.

with a <i>Slaughter-knife</i> , 5. he flayeth them, 6. and cutteth them in pieces, and hangeth out the flesh to sell in the <i>Shambles</i> , 7.	<i>Cunaculo</i> , 5. <i>excoriat</i> (deglubit,) 6. <i>dissecatque</i> & <i>exponit carnes</i> , <i>venum in Macello</i> , 7.
He dresseth a <i>Swine</i> , 8. with fire or scalding water, 9. and maketh <i>Gamons</i> , 10. <i>Pistils</i> , 11. and <i>Flitches</i> , 12.	<i>Glabrat Suem</i> , 8. <i>igne</i> , <i>vel aquâ fervidâ</i> , 9. & <i>facit Pernas</i> , 10. <i>Petasones</i> , 11. & <i>Succidias</i> , 12.
Besides several <i>Puddings</i> , <i>Chitterlings</i> , 13. <i>Bloodings</i> , 14. <i>Liverings</i> , 15. <i>Sausages</i> , 16.	<i>Prætereà Farcimina</i> <i>varia</i> , <i>Faliscos</i> , 13. <i>Apexabones</i> , 14. <i>Tomacula</i> , 15. <i>Botulos</i> , (<i>Lucanicas</i>) 16.
The <i>Fat</i> , 17. and <i>Tallow</i> , 18. are melted.	<i>Adeps</i> , 17. & <i>Sebum</i> , 18. eliquantur.

Cookery.

LV.

Coquinaria.



55

- The Yeoman of the Larder,* | *Promus Condus*, 1.
1. bringeth forth *Provision*, | *profert Obsonia*, 2.
2. out of the *Larder*, 3. | *è Penu*, 3.

The *Cook*, 4. taketh them
and maketh several *Meats*.

He first pulleth off the
Feathers and draweth the
Gutts out of the *Birds*, 5.

He scaleth and splitteth
Fish, 6.

He draweth some flesh
with *Lard*, by means
of a *Larding-needle*, 7.

He caseth *Hares*, 8.
then he boileth them in
Pots, 9. and *Kettles*, 10.
on the *Hearth*, 11.
and scummeth them
with a *Scummer*, 12.

He seasoneth things that
are boyled with Spices,
which he poundeth with a
Pestil, 14. in a *Morter*, 13.
or grateth with a *Grater*, 15.

He roasteth some on
Spits, 16. and with a *Jack*,
17. or upon a *Grid-iron*, 18.

Or fryeth them
in a *Frying-pan*, 19.
upon a *Brand-iron*, 20.

Kitchen utensils besides
are,

a *Coal-rake*, 21.

a *Chafing-dish*, 22.

a *Trey*, 23.

(in which *Dishes*, 24. and
Platters, 25. are washed),

a pair of *Tongs*, 26.

a *Shredding-knife*, 27.

a *Colander*, 28.

a *Basket*, 29.

and a *Besom*, 30.

Coquus, 4. accipit ea
& coquit varia *Esculenta*.

Prius deplumat,
& exenterat *Aves*, 5.

Desquamat &
exdorsuat *Pisces*, 6.

Trajectat quasdem carnes
Lardo, ope
Creacentri, 7.

Lepores, 8. exuit,
tum elixat *Ollis*, 9.
& *Cacabis*, 10.
in *Foco*, 11.
& despumat
Lingula, 12.

Condit elixata,
Aromatibus,
quæ comminuit
Pistillo, 14. in *Mortario*, 13.
aut terit *Radulâ*, 15.

Quædam assat *Verubus*,
16. & *Automato*, 17.
vel super *Craticulum*, 18.

Vel frigit
Sartagine, 19.
super *Tripodem*, 20.

Vasa Coquinaria præ-
terea sunt,
Rutabulum, 21.
Foculus (*Ignitabulum*), 22.
Trua, 23.

(in quâ *Catini*, 24. &
Patinæ, 25. eluuntur)
Forceps, 26.

Culter incisorius, 27.

Qualus, 28.

Corbis, 29.

& *Scopa*, 30.

The Vintage.

LVI.

Vindemia.



Wine groweth
in the *Vine-yard*, 1.
where *Vines* are propa-
gated and tyed with *Twigs*
to *Trees*, 2.
or to *Props*, 3.
or *Frames*, 4.

When the time of Grape-
gathering is come, they
cut off the *Bunches*,
and carry them in
Measures of three Bushels, 5.
and throw them into a *Vat*,
6. and tread them
with their *Feet*, 7.
or stamp them
with a *Wooden-Pestil*, 8.
and squeeze out the juice
in a *Wine-press*, 9.
which is called *Must*, 11.

Vinum crescit
in *Vinea*, 1.
ubi *Vites* propagantur,
& alligantur viminibus
ad *Arbores*, 2.
vel ad *Palos* (*ridicas*), 3.
vel ad *Fuga*, 4

Cùm tempus vindemi-
andi adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in *Lacum*, 6.
calcant
Pedibus. 7.
aut tundunt
Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur *Mustum*, 11.

and being received
in a great *Tub*, 10.
it is poured into
Hogsheads, 12.
it is stopped up, 15.
and being laid close in *Cel-*
lars upon *Settles*, 14.
it becometh *Wine*.

It is drawn out of the
Hogshead, with a *Cock*, 13.
or *Faucet*, 16.
(in which is a *Spigot*) the
Vessel being unbunged.

& exceptum
Orcā, 10.
infunditur
Vasis (*Doliis*), 12.
operculatur, 15.
& abditum in *Cellis*,
super *Cantherios*, 14.
abit in *Vinum*.

Promitur e *Dolio*
Siphone, 13.
aut *Tubulo*, 16.
(in quo est *Epistomium*)
Vase relito.

Brewing.

LVII.

Zythopoeie.



Where *Wine* is not to be
had they drink *Beer*,
which is brewed of *Malt*, 1.
and *Hops*, 2.
in a *Caldron*, 3.
afterwards it is poured
into *Vats*, 4.

Ubi *Vinum* non habetur,
bibitur *Cerevisia* (*Zythus*),
quæ coquitur ex *Byne*, 1.
& *Lupulo*, 2.
in *Aheno*, 3.
post effunditur
in *Lacus*, 4.

and when it is cold,
it is carried in *Soes*, 5,
into the *Cellar*, 6.
and is put into Vessels.

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of
heat from dregs of Wine in
a *Pan*, 7. over which a *Lim-*
beck, 8. is placed,
droppeth through a *Pipe*, 9.
into a *Glass*.

Wine and Beer when
they turn sowre, become
Vinegar.

Of Wine and
Honey they make *Mead*.

& frigefactum.
defertur *Labris*, 5.
in *Cellaria*, 6.
& intunditur vasibus.

Vinum sublimatum,
extractum vi *Caloris*
e fecibus *Vini* in *Aheno*, 7.
cui *Alembicum*, 8.
superimpositum est.
destillat per *Tubum*, 9.
in *Vitrum*.

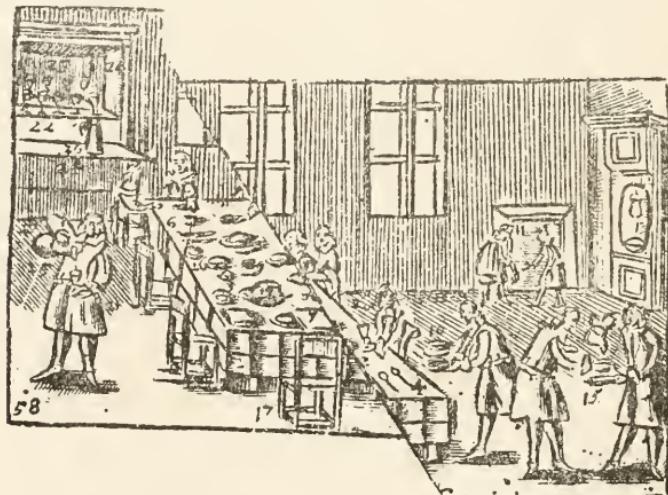
Vinum & Cerevisia, cum
acescunt, fiunt *Acetum*.

Ex *Vino & Melle* fac-
iunt *Mulsum*.

A Feast.

LVIII.

Convivium.



When a *Feast*
is made ready,
the table is covered
with a *Carpet*, 1.

Cum *Convivium*
apparatur,
Mensa sternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and a *Table-cloth*, 2.
by the *Waiters*,
who besides lay
the *Trenchers*, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little *Forks*, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a *Salt-seller*, 9.

Messes are brought
in *Platters*, 10.

a *Pie*, 19. on a *Plate*.

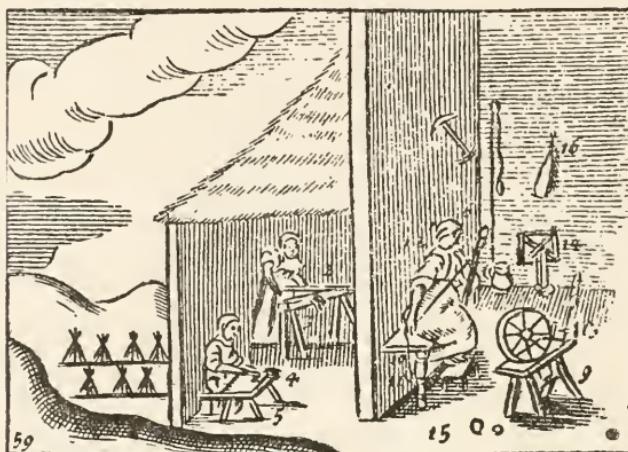
The Guests being
brought in by the *Host*, 11.
wash their Hands
out of a *Laver*, 12.
or *Ewer*, 14.
over a *Hand-basin*, 13.
or *Bowl*, 15.
and wipe them
on a *Hand-towel*, 16.
then they sit at the Table
on *Chairs*, 17.

The *Carver*, 18.
breaketh up the good
Cheer, and divideth it.

Sauces are set amongst
Roast-meat, in *Sawcers*, 20.

The *Butler*, 21.
filleth strong *Wine*
out of a *Cruise*, 25.
or *Wine-pot*, 26.
or *Flagon*, 27.
into *Cups*, 22.
or *Glasses*, 23.
which stand
on a *Cupboard*, 24. and
he reacheth them to the
Master of the Feast, 28. who
drinketh to his *Guests*.

& *Mappa*, 2.
à *Tricliniariis*,
qui prætereà opponunt
Discos (*Orbes*), 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum *Salino*, 9.
Fercula inferuntur
in *Patinis*, 10.
Artoarea, 19. in *Lance*.
Convivæ introducti
ab *Hospite*, 11.
abluunt manus
è *Gutturnio*, 12.
vel *Aquali*, 14.
super *Malluvium*, 13.
aut *Pelvum*, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum assident Mensæ
per *Sedilia*, 17.
Structor, 18.
deartuat dapes,
& distribuit.
Embammata interponuntur
Assutaris in *Scutellis*, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Temetum,
ex *Urceo*, 25.
vel *Cantharo*, 26.
vel *Lagena*, 27.
in *Pocula*, 22.
vel *Vitreæ*, 23.
quæ extant
in *abaco*, 24.
& porrigit,
Convivatori, 28.
qui propinat *Hospitibus*.



Line and Hemp
being rated in water,
and dried again, 1.
are braked
with a *wooden Brake*, 2.
where the *Shives*, 3. fall
down, then they are hec-
kled with an *Iron Heckle*, 4.
where the *Tow*, 5.
is parted from it.

Flax is tyed to a *Distaff*,
6. by the *Spinster*, 7.
which with her left hand
pulleth out the *Thread*, 8.
and with her right hand
turneth a *Wheel*, 9.
or a *Spindle*, 10. upon
which is a *Wharl*, 11.

The *Spool* receiveth
the *Thread*, 13.

Linum & Cannabis,
macerata aquis,
et siccata rursum, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi *Cortices*, 3. decidunt
tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa*, 5.
separatur.

Linum purum alligatur
Colo, 6. à *Netrice*, 7.
quæ sinistra
trahit *Filum*, 8.
dexterâ, 12.
Rhombum (girgillum), 9.
vel *Fusum*, 10.
in quo *Verticillus*, 11.

Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

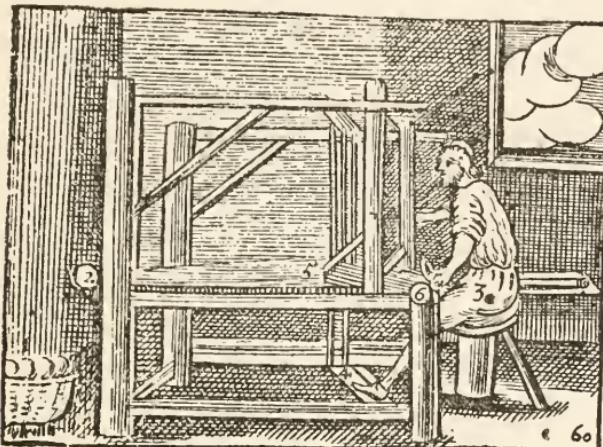
which is drawn thence
upon a *Yarn-windle*, 14.
hence either *Clews*, 15.
are wound up,
or *Hanks*, 16. are made.

| inde deducuntur
| in *Alabrum*, 14.
| hinc vel *Glomi*, 15.
| glomerantur,
| vel *Fasciculi*, 16. fiunt.

Weaving.

LX.

Textura.



The *Webster*
undoeth the *Clews*, 1.
into *Warp*,
and wrappeth it about
the *Beam*, 2.
and as he sitteth
in his *Loom*, 3.
he treadeth upon the
Tredles, 4. with his Feet.

He divideth the *Warp*, 5.
with *Yarn*.
and throweth the *Shuttle*, 6.
through, in which is the
Woofe, and striketh it close.

Textor
diducit *Glomos*, 1.
in *Stamen*,
& circumvolvit
Fugo, 2.
ac sedens
in *Textrino*, 3.
calcat *Insilia*, 4.
pedibus.

Diducit *Stamen*, 5.
Liciis,
& trajicit *Radium*, 6.
in quo est *Trama*,
ac densat.

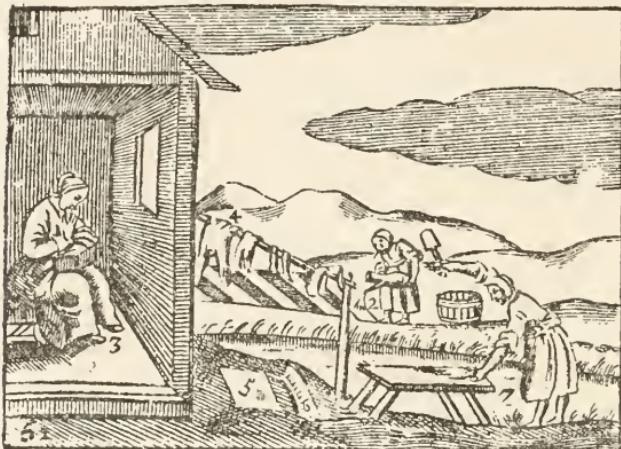
with^r the *Sley*, 7.
and so maketh
Linen cloth, 8.
So also the *Clothier*
maketh *Cloth of Wool*.

Pectine, 7.
atque ita conficit
Linteum, 8.
Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum è Lana*.

Linen Cloths.

LXI.

Lintea.



Linnen-webs
are bleached in the *Sun*, 1.
with Water poured on
them, 2. till they be white.

Of them the *Sempster*, 3.
soweth *Shirts*, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.
Bands, 6. *Caps*, &c.

These if they be fouled,
are washed again
by the *Laundress*, 7. in
water, or *Lye* and *Sope*.

Linteamina
insolantur, 1.
aquâ perfusâ, 2.
donec candefiant.
Ex iis *Sartrix*, 3.
suit *Indusia*, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. *Capitia*, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur
lavantur rursum,
a *Lotrice*, 7. aquâ,
sive *Lixivio ac Sapone*.

The Taylor.

LXII.

Sartor.



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The Taylor, 1. cutteth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3. and seweth it together with a Needle and double thread, 4.

Then he presseth the Seams with a Pressing-iron, 5. And thus he maketh Coats, 6.

with Plaits, 7.

in which the Border, 8. is below with Laces, 9.

Cloaks, 10.

with a Cape, 11.

and Sleeve Coats, 12.

Doublets, 13.

with Buttons, 14.

and Cuffs, 15.

Breeches, 16.

sometimes with Ribbons, 17.

Stockins, 18.

Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1. discindit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3. consuitque Acu & Filo duplicato, 4.

Postea complanat Suras Ferramento, 5.

Sicque conficit

Tunicas, 6.

Plicatas, 7.

in quibus infra est Fibria, 8. cum Institis, 9.

Pallia, 10.

cum Patagio, 11.

& Togas Manicatas, 12.

Thoraces, 13.

cum Globulis, 14.

& Manicis, 15.

Caligas, 16. ali-

quando cum Lemniscis, 17.

Tibialia, 18.

Chirothecas, 19.

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.

So the *Furrier*
maketh *Furred Garments*
of *Furs.*

Amiculum, 20. &c.

Sic *Pellio*
facit *Pelicia*
è *Pellibus.*

The Shoemaker.

LXIII.

Sutor.



The *Shoemaker*, 1.
maketh *Slippers*, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(in which is seen
above, the *Upper-leather*,
beneath the *Sole*,
and on both sides
the *Latches*)
Boots, 9.
and *High Shoes*, 10.
of *Leather*, 5.
(which is cut with a
Cutting-knife), 6.
by means of an *Awl*, 2.
and *Lingel*, 3.
upon a *Last*, 4.

Sutor, 1.
conficit *Crepidas* (*San-*
dalia), 7. *Calceos*, 8.
(in quibus spectatur
superne Obstragulum,
inferne Solea,
et utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas, 9.
et *Perones*, 10.
e *Corio*, 5.
(quod discinditur
Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)
ope Subulae, 2.
et *Fili picati*, 3.
super Modum, 4.



We have seen Man's food
and clothing: now his
Dwelling followeth.

At first they dwelt
in *Caves*, 1. then in
Booths or Huts, 2.
and then again in *Tents*, 3.
at the last in *Houses*.

The *Woodman*
felleth and heweth down
Trees, 5. with an *Ax*, 4.
the *Boughs*, 6. remaining.

He cleaveth *Knotty Wood*
with a *Wedge*, 7.
which he forceth in
with a *Beetle*, 8.
and maketh *Wood-stacks*, 9.

The *Carpenter*
squareth *Timber*
with a *Chip-Ax*, 10.

Hominis victum & ami-
ctum, vidimus: sequitur
nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primò habitabant
in *Specubus*, 1. deinde in
Tabernaculis vel Tuguriis, 2.
tum etiam in *Tentoriis*, 3.
demum in *Domibus*.

Lignator
sternit & truncat
Arbores, 5. *Securi*, 4.
remanentibus *Sarmentis*, 6.

Findit *Nodosum*,
Lignum Cuneo, 7.
quem adigit
Tudite, 8.
& componit *Strues*, 9.

Faber Lignarius
ascit *Ascia*, 10.
Materiem,

whence *Chips*, 11. fall, and
saweth it with a *Saw*, 12.
where the *Saw-dust*, 13.
falleth down.

Afterwards he lifteth
the *Beam* upon *Tressels*, 14.
by the help of a *Pully*, 15.
fasteneth it
with *Cramp-irons*, 16.
and marketh it out
with a *Line*, 17.

Thus he frameth
the *Walls* together, 18.
and fasteneth the great
pieces with *Pins*, 19.

unde *Assulae*, 11. cadunt,
& serrat *Serril*, 12.
ubi *Scobs*, 13.
decidit.

Post elevat
Tignum super Canterios, 14.
ope *Trochlea*, 15.
affigit
Ansis, 16.
& lineat
Amussi, 17.
Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trahibus, 19.

The Mason.

LXV.

Faber Murarius,



The *Mason*, 1.
layeth a *Foundation*,
and buildeth *Walls*, 2.

Either of *Stones*
which the *Stone-digger* get-
teth out of the *Quarry*, 3.

Faber *Murarius*, 1.
ponit *Fundamentum*,
& struit *Muros*, 2.
Sive è *Lapidibus*,
quos *Lapidarius*
eruit in *Lapidina*, 3.

and the *Stone-cutter*, 4.
squareth by a *Rule*, 5.

Or of *Bricks*, 6.
which are made
of *Sand* and *Clay*
steeped in water,
and are burned in fire.

Afterwards he plaister-
eth it with *Lime*,
by means of a *Trowel*,
and garnisheth with a
Rough-cast, 8.

& *Latomus*, 4.
conquadrat ad *Normam*, 5.

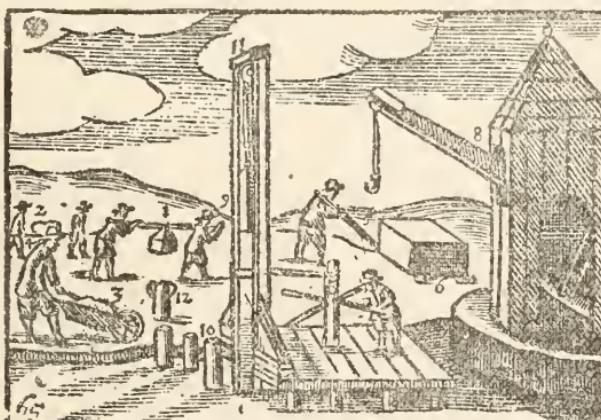
Sive è *Lateribus*, 6.
qui formantur,
ex *Arena* & *Luto*,
aquâ intritis
& excoquuntur igne.

Dein crustat
Calce,
ope *Trullæ*, 7.
& vestit *Tectorio*, 8.

Engines.

LXVI.

Machinæ.



One can carry
as much by thrusting
a *Wheel-barrow*, 3.
before him, (having
an *Harness*, 4. hanging
on his neck,) as two men
can carry on a *Coleshaft*, 1.
or *Hand-barrow*, 2.

Unus potest ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante se,
(Ærumna,
Suspensâ a Collo) quan-
tum duo possunt ferre
Palangâ, vel *Feretro*, 2.

But he can do more that
rolleth a Weight laid upon
Rollers, 6. with a *Leaver*, 5.

A *Wind-beam*, 7.
is a post, which is
turned by going about it.

A *Crane*, 8.
hath a *Hollow-wheel*,
in which one walking
draweth weights out of a
Ship, or letteth them down
into a Ship.

A *Rammer*, 9.
is used to fasten
Piles, 10.
it is lifted with a Rope
drawn by *Pulleys*, 11.
or with hands,
if it have handles, 12.

Plus autem potest qui pro-
volvit Molem impositam
Phalangis (*Cylindris*, 6.)

Vecte, 5. *Ergata*, 7.
est columella, quæ
versatur circumdeundo.

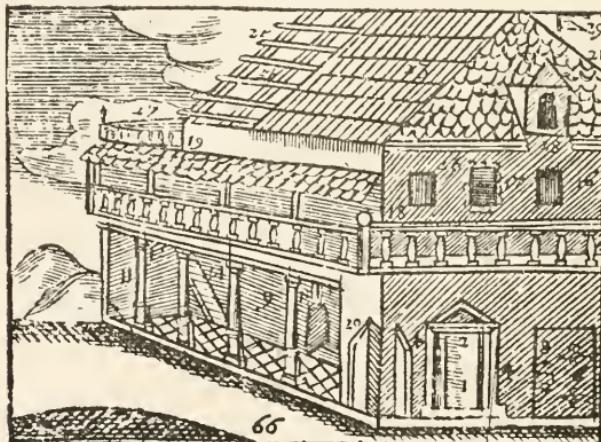
Geranium, 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis
extrahit pondera navi,
aut demittit in navem.

Fistuca, 9.
adhibetur ad pangendum
Sublicas, 10.
adtollitur Fune
tracto per *Trochleas*, 11.
vel manibus,
si habet ansas, 12.

A House.

LXVII.

Domus.



The *Porch*, 1.
is before the *Door*
of the *House*.

Vestibulum, 1.
est ante *Januam*
Domus.

The <i>Door</i> hath a <i>Threshold</i> , 2. and a <i>Lintel</i> , 3. and <i>Posts</i> , 4. on both sides.	<i>Janua</i> habet <i>Limen</i> , 2. & <i>Superliminare</i> , 3. & <i>Postes</i> , 4. utrinque.
The <i>Hinges</i> , 5. are upon the right hand, upon which the <i>Doors</i> , 6. hang, the <i>Latch</i> , 7. and the <i>Bolt</i> , 8. are on the left hand.	<i>Cardines</i> , 5. sunt a dextris, à quibus pendent <i>Fores</i> , 6. <i>Clastrum</i> , 7. aut <i>Pessulus</i> , 8. a sinistris.
Before the House is a <i>Fore-court</i> , 9. with a <i>Pavement</i> of square stones, 10. born up with <i>Pillars</i> , 11. in which is the <i>Chapiter</i> , 12. and the <i>Base</i> , 13.	Sub ædibus est <i>Carædium</i> , 9. <i>Pavimento</i> <i>Tessellato</i> , 10. fulcitum <i>Columnis</i> , 11. in quibus <i>Peristylium</i> , 12. & <i>Basis</i> , 13.
They go up into the up- per Stories by <i>Greess</i> , 14. and <i>Winding-stairs</i> , 15.	Ascenditur in superiores contignationes per <i>Scalas</i> , 14. & <i>Cocklidia</i> , 15.
The <i>Windows</i> , 16. appear on the outside, and the <i>Grates</i> , 17. the <i>Galleries</i> , 18. the <i>Watertables</i> , 19. the <i>Butterresses</i> , 20. to bear up the walls.	<i>Fenestræ</i> , 16. apparent extrinsecus, & <i>Cancelli</i> (clathra), 17. <i>Pergulæ</i> , 18. <i>Suggrundia</i> , 19. & <i>Fulcra</i> , 20. fulciendis muris.
On the top is the <i>Roof</i> , 21. covered with <i>Tyles</i> , 22. or <i>Shingles</i> , 23. which lie upon <i>Laths</i> , 24. and these upon <i>Rafters</i> , 25.	In summo est <i>Tectum</i> , 21. coniectum <i>Imbricibus</i> (teg- ulis), 22. vel <i>Scandulis</i> , 23. quæ incumbunt <i>Tigillis</i> , 24. hæc <i>Tignis</i> , 25.
The <i>Eaves</i> , 26. adhere to the <i>Roof</i> .	<i>Tecto</i> adhæret <i>Stillicidium</i> , 26.
The place without a Roof is called an <i>open Gallery</i> , 27.	<i>Locus</i> sine <i>Tecto</i> dicitur <i>Subdiale</i> , 27.
In the Roof are <i>Fettings out</i> , 28. and <i>Pinnacles</i> , 29.	In <i>Tecto</i> sunt <i>Meniana</i> , 28. & <i>Coronides</i> , 29.



*Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a
Pick, 6. the Oar,
which being put in Baskets,
7. is drawn out with a Rope,
8. by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-house, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal may run
out, 12. the Dross, 11. is
thrown aside.*

*Metalli fossores, 1.
ingredinuntur Puteum fod-
inæ, 2. Bacillo, 3,
sive Gradibus, 4.
cum Lucernis, 5.
& effodiunt Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita Coribus, 7.
exrahitur Fune, 8.
ope Machinæ tractoriæ, 9.
& defertur
in Ustrinam, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut Metallum, 12. profluat
Scoriæ, 11. abjiciuntur
scorsim.*

The Blacksmith.

LXIX.

Faber Ferrarius.



The *Blacksmith*, 1.
in his *Smithy* (or *Forge*), 2.
bloweth the fire
with a *pair of Bellows*, 3.
which he bloweth
with his *Feet*, 4.
and so heateth the *Iron*:

And then he taketh it
out with the *Tongs*, 5.
layeth it upon the *Anvile*, 6.
and striketh it
with an *Hammer*, 7.
where the *sparks*, 8. fly off.

And thus are hammer'd
out, *Nails*, 9.
Horse-shoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, *Locks* and *Keys*,
Hinges, &c.

He quencheth hot Irons
in a *Cool-trough*.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in *Ustrina* (Fabricâ), 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit *Ferrum*:

Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit *Incudi*, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Stricturæ*, 8. exiliunt.

Et sic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi. 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Laminæ, *Seræ* cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.

Restinguit cadentia,
Ferramenta in *Lacu*.

LXX.

The Box-maker and the Turner.



Scrinarius & Tornator.

The Box-maker, 1.	<i>Arcularius</i> , 1.
smootheth hewen Boards, 2.	<i>edolat Asseres</i> , 2.
with a Plain, 3.	<i>Runcina</i> , 3.
upon a work-board, 4. he	<i>in Tabula</i> , 4.
maketh them very smooth	<i>deplanat</i>
with a little-plain, 5.	<i>Planula</i> , 5.
he boreth them thorow	<i>perforat (terebrat)</i>
with an Augre, 6. carv-	<i>Terebra</i> , 6.
eth them with a Knife, 7.	<i>sculptit Cultro</i> , 7.
fasteneth them together	<i>combinat</i>
with Glewand Cramp-Irons,	<i>Glutine & Subscudibus</i> , 8..
8. and maketh Tables, 9.	& facit <i>Tabulas</i> , 9.
Boards, 10.	<i>Mensas</i> , 10.
Chests, 11. &c.	<i>Arcus (Cistas)</i> , 11. &c.
The Turner, 12.	<i>Tornio</i> , 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.	<i>sedens in Insili</i> , 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.	<i>tornat Torno</i> , 15.

upon a *Turner's Bench*, 14. super *Scamno Tornatorio*,
Bowls, 16. *Tops*, 17, 14. *Globos*, 16. *Conos*, 17.
Puppets, 18. and *Icunculas*, 18. &
such like *Turners Work*. similia *Toreumata*.

The Potter.

LXXI.

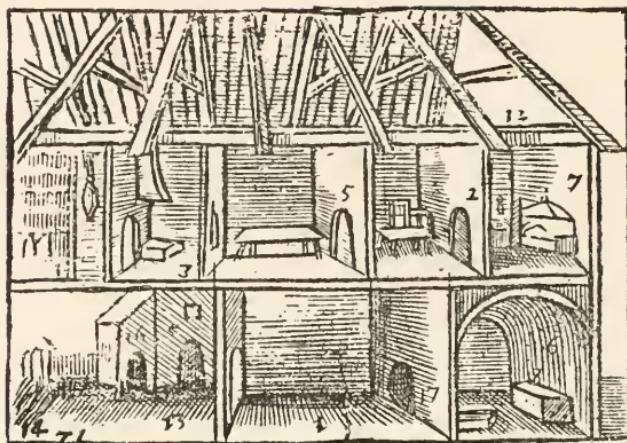
Figulus.



The Potter, 1.
sitting over a *Wheel*, 2.
maketh *Pots*, 4.
Pitchers, 5.
Pipkins, 6.
Platters, 7.
Pudding-pans, 8.
Fuggs, 9.
Lids, 10. &c.
of *Potter's Clay*, 3.
afterwards he baketh them
in an *Oven*, 11.
and glazeth them
with *White Lead*.
A broken Pot affordeth
Pot-sheards, 12.

Figulas, 1.
sedens super *Rota*, 2.
format *Ollas*, 4.
Urceos, 5.
Tripodes, 6.
Patinas, 7.
Vasa testacea, 8.
Fidelias, 9.
Opercula, 10. &c.
ex *Argillâ*, 3.
postea excoquit
in *Furno*, 11.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.
Fracta Olla dat
Testas, 12.

The Parts of a House. LXXII. Partes Domus



A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are the *Entry*, 1. the *Stove*, 2. the *Kitchen*, 3. the *Buttery*, 4. the *Dining Room*, 5. the *Gallery*, 6. the *Bed Chamber*, 7. with a *Privy*, 8. made by it.

Baskets, 9. are of use for carrying things. and *Chests*, 10. (which are made fast with a *Key*, 11.) for keeping them.

Under the *Roof*, is the *Floor*, 12.

In the *Yard*, 13. is a *Well*, 14. a *Stable*, 15.

Domus distinguitur in *Conclavia*, ut sunt *Atrium*, 1. *Hypocaustum*, 2. *Cella Penuaria*, 4. *Cœnaculum*, 5. *Camera*, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7. cum *Secessu* (*Latrina*), 8. adstructo.

Corbes, 9. inserviunt rebus transferendis, *Arcæ*, 10. (quæ *Clavâ*, 11. recluduntur) adfervandis illis.

Sub *Tecto*, est *Solum* (*Pavimentum*), 12.

In *Area*, 13. *Puteus*, 14. *Stabulum*, 15.

and a Bath, 16.

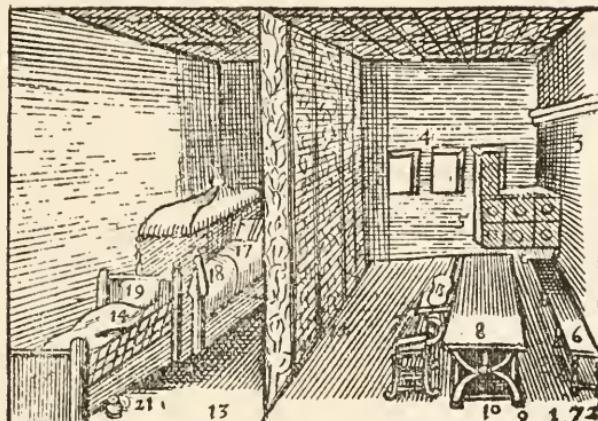
Under the House
is the Cellar, 17.

cum Balneo, 16.

Sub Domo
est Cella, 17.

LXXIII.

The Stove with the Bed-room.



Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.

The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an Arched Roof, 2.
and wainscoted Walls, 3.

It is enlightened
with Windows, 4.

It is heated
with an Oven, 5.

Its Utensils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Tressels, 9.
Footstools, 10.
and Cushions, 11.

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& tabulatis Parietibus, 3.

Illuminatur
Fenestris, 4.
Calefit
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamna, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Mensæ, 8.
cum Fulcris, 9.
ac Scabellis, 10.
& Culcitraris, 11.

There are also *Tapestries* hanged, 12.

For soft lodging in a *Sleeping-room*, 13. there is a *Bed*, 14. spread on a *Bed-sted*, 15. upon a *Straw-pad*, 16. with *Sheets*, 17. and *Cover-lids*, 18.

The *Bolster*, 19. is under ones head.

The *Bed* is covered with a *Canopy*, 20.

A *Chamber-pot*, 21. is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes*, 12.

Pro levi cubatu, in *Dormitorio*, 13. est *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14. stratus in *Sponda*, 15. super *Stramentum*, 16. cum *Lodicibus*, 17. & *Stragulis*, 18.

Cervical, 19. est sub capite.

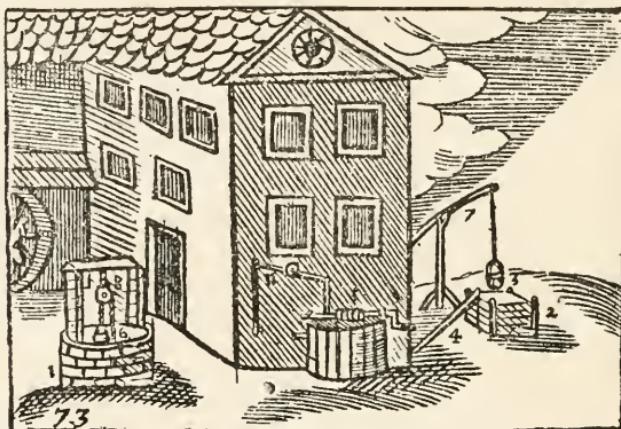
Canopeo, 20. *Lectus* tegitur.

Matula, 21. est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells.

LXXIV.

Putei.



Where *Springs* are wanting, *Wells*, 1. are digged. and they are compassed about with a *Brandrith*, 2. lest any one fall in.

Thence is water drawn

Ubi *Fontes* deficiunt, *Putei*, 1. effodiuntur, & circumdantur *Crepidine*, 2. ne quis incidat.

Inde aqua hauritur

with <i>Buckets</i> , 3.	<i>Urnis (situlis)</i> , 3.
hanging either at a <i>Pole</i> , 4.	<i>pendentibus vel Pertica</i> , 4.
or a <i>Rope</i> , 5.	<i>vel Fune</i> , 5.
or a <i>Chain</i> , 6.	<i>vel Catena</i> , 6.
and that either by a <i>Swipe</i> ,	<i>idque aut Tollenone</i> , 7.
7. or a <i>Windle</i> , 8.	<i>aut Girgillo</i> , 8.
or a <i>Turn</i> , 9.	<i>aut Cylindro</i> , 9.
with a <i>Handle</i>	<i>Manubriato</i> .
or a <i>Wheel</i> , 10.	<i>aut Rota (tympano)</i> , 10.
or to conclude,	<i>aut deinque</i>
by a <i>Pump</i> , 11.	<i>Antliā</i> , 11.

The Bath.

LXXV.

Balneum.



He that desireth to be
wash'd in cold water,
goeth down into a *River*, 1.
In a *Bathing-house*, 2.
we wash off the *filth*
either sitting in a *Tub*, 3.
or going up
into the *Hot-house*, 4.

Qui cupit lavari
aquâ frigidâ,
descendit in *Fluvium*, 1.
In *Balneario*, 2.
abluimus *squalores*,
sive sedentes in *Labro*, 3.
sive condescendentes
in *Sudatorium*, 4.

and we are rubbed
with a *Pumice-stone*, 6.
or a *Hair-cloth*, 5.

In the *Stripping-room*, 7.
we put off our clothes,
and are tyed about
with an *Apron*, 8.

We cover our Head
with a *Cap*, 9.
and put our feet
into a *Bason*, 10.

The *Bath-woman*, 11.
reacheth water in a *Bucket*,
12. drawn out of the
Trough, 13. into which it
runneth out of *Pipes*, 14.

The *Bath-keeper*, 15.
lanceth with a *Lancet*, 16.
and by applying
Cupping-glasses, 17.
he draweth the *Blood*
betwixt the skin and the
flesh, which he wipeth
away with a *Sponge*, 18.

& defricamur
Pumice, 6.
aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In *Apodyterio*, 7.
exuimus *Vestes*,
& præcingimur *Castula*
(*Subligari*), 8.

Tegimus caput
Pileolo, 9.
& imponimus pedes
Telluvio, 10.

Balneatrix, 11.
ministrat aquam *Situla*, 12.
haustum ex *Alveo*, 13.
in quem defluit
è *Canalibus*, 14.

Balneator, 15.
scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit *Sanguinem*
subcutaneum,
quem abstergit
Spongiam, 18.



The Barber, 1.
in the Barbers-shop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars, 3.
or shaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh
out of his Case, 4.

And he washeth one
over a Bason, 5.
with Suds running
out of a Laver, 6.
and also with Sope, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb,
9. and curleth him
with a Crisping Iron, 10.

Sometimes he cutteth a
Vein with a Pen-knife, 11.
where the Blood spirteth
out, 12.

Tonsor, 1.
in Tonstrina, 2.
tondet Crines
& Barbam
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit Novaculâ,
quam depromit
è Theca, 4.

Et lavat
super Pelvim, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è Gulturnio, 6.
ut & Sapone, 7.
& tergit
Lintco, 8.
pectit Pectine, 9.
crispat
Calamistro, 10.

Interdum secat Venam
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat,
12.

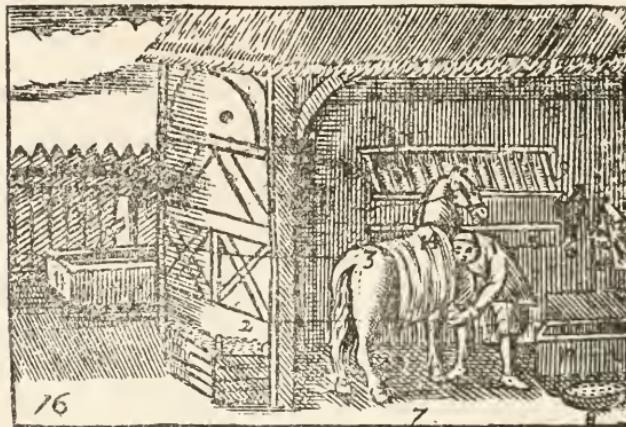
The *Chirurgeon* cureth
Wounds.

*Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.*

The Stable.

LXXVII.

Equile.



The Horse-keeper, 1.
cleaneth the Stable
from Dung, 2.

He tyeth a Horse, 3.
with a Halter, 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he apt to bite,
he maketh him fast
with a Muzzle, 6.

Then he streweth Litter,
7. under him.

He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(being mixt
with Chaff, and taken out
of a Chest, 10.)
and with them feedeth the
Horse, as also with Hay, 9.

Stabularias (Equiso), 1.
purgat Stabulum
a *Fimo*, 2.

Alligat Equum, 3.
Capistro, 4.
ad *Præsepe*, 5.
aut si mordax
constringit
Fiscella, 6.

Deinde substernit *Stra-*
menta, 7.
Ventilat Avenam,
Vanno, 8.
(*Paleis mixtam*, ac de-
promptam à *Cista Pabula-*
toria, 10.)
cåque pascit equum,
ut & *Fæno*, 9.

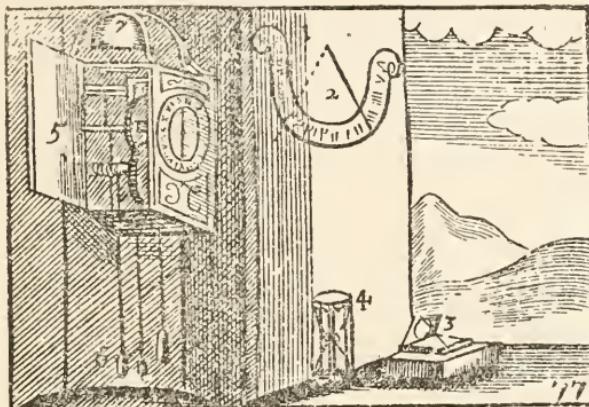
Afterwards he leadeth him to the *Watering-trough*, 11. to water.
 Then he rubbeth him with a *Cloth*, 12. combeth him with a *Curry-comb*, 15. covereth him with an *Housing-cloth*, 14. and looketh upon his *Hoofs* whether the *Shoes*, 13. be fast with the *Nails*.

Postea dicit ad *Aquarium*, 11. aquatum.
 Tum detergit *Panno*, 12.
 depectit *Strigili*, 15.
 insternit *Gausape*, 14.
 & inspicit *Soleas*,
 an *Calcei ferrei*, 13.
 firmis *Clavis* hæreant.

Dials.

LXXVII.

Horologia.



A *Dial* measureth Hours.

A *Sun-dial*, 1. sheweth by the shadow of the *Pin*, 2. what a *Clock* it is; either on a Wall, or a *Compass*, 3.

An *Hour-glass*, 4.

Horologium dimetitur Horas.

Solarium, 1. ostendit umbrâ *Gnomonis*, 2. quota sit *Hora* ; sive in Pariete, sive in *Pyxide Magnetica*, 3. *Clepsydra*, 4.

sheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, heretofore of water.

ostendit partes horæ quan- tuor, fluxu *Arenæ*, olim aquæ.

A Clock. 5.

numbereth also the Hours of the Night, by the turning of the Wheels, the greatest whereof is drawn by a *Weight*, 6. and draweth the rest.

Automaton, 5.

numerat etiam Nocturnas Horas, circulatione Rotarum, quarum maxima trahitur à *Pondere*, 6. & trahit cæteras.

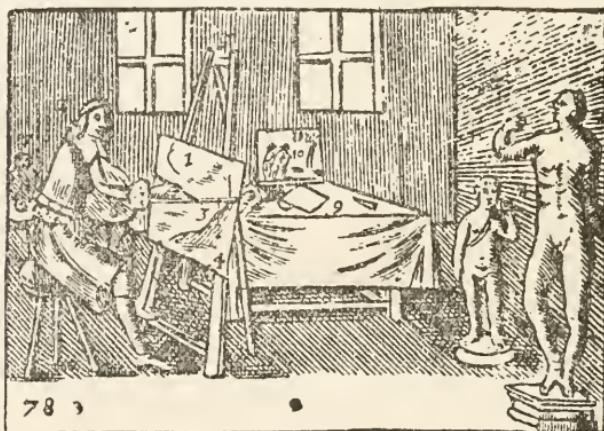
Then either the *Bell*, 7. by its sound, being struck on by the *Hammer*, or the *Hand*, 8. without, by its motion about sheweth the hour.

Tum vel *Campana*, 7. sonitu suo, percussâ a *Malleolo*, vel *Index* extra Circuitione sua indicat horam.

The Picture.

LXXIX,

Pictura.



Pictures, 1.

delight the Eyes
and adorn Rooms.

Picturæ, 1.

oblectant Oculos
& ornant Conclavia.

The Painter, 2.

painteth an *Image*

Pictor, 2.

pingit *Effigiem*

with a <i>Pencil</i> , 3.	<i>Penicilio</i> , 3.
in a <i>Table</i> , 4.	in <i>Tabula</i> , 4.
upon a <i>Case-frame</i> , 5.	super <i>Pluto</i> , 5.
holding his <i>Pollet</i> , 6. in his left hand,	tenens <i>Orbem Pictorium</i> , 6.
on which are the <i>Paints</i> which were ground by the <i>Boy</i> , 7. on a <i>Marble</i> .	in <i>sinistra</i> , in quo <i>Pigmenta</i> quæ terebantur à <i>puero</i> , 7. in <i>marmore</i> .
The <i>Carver</i> and <i>Statuary</i> carve <i>Statues</i> , 8. of Wood and Stone.	<i>Sculptor</i> , & <i>Statuarius</i> exsculpunt <i>Statuas</i> , 8. è <i>Ligno</i> & <i>Lapide</i> .
The <i>Graver</i> and the <i>Cutter</i> grave <i>Shapes</i> , 10. and <i>Characters</i> with a <i>Graving Chesil</i> , 9. in Wood, Brass, and other Metals.	<i>Cælator</i> & <i>Scalptor</i> insculpit <i>Figuras</i> , 10. & <i>Characteres</i> , <i>Cælo</i> , 9. <i>Ligno</i> , <i>Ari</i> , aliisque <i>Metallis</i> .

Looking-glasses.

LXXX.

Specularia.



Looking-glasses, 1.

I

Specularia, 1.

are provided that Men may see themselves.

Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better,
who hath a weak sight.

Things afar off are seen
in a *Perspective Glass*, 3.
as things near at hand.

A *Flea* appeareth
in a *multiplying-glass*, 4.
like a little hog.

The Rays of the Sun,
burn wood
through a *Burning-glass*, 5.

parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipso.

Perspicilla, 2.
ut cernat acius
qui habet visum debilem.

Remota videntur
per *telescopium*, 3.
ut proxima.

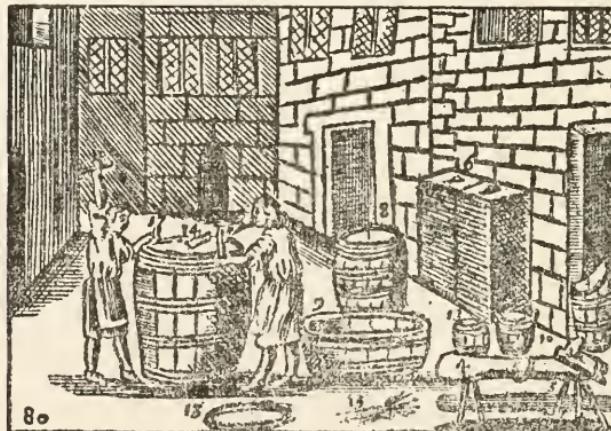
Pulex, 4.
in *Microscopio* appetet
ut porcellus.

Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per *Vitrum urens*, 5.

The Cooper.

LXXXI.

Viator.



The *Cooper*, 1.
having an *Apron*, 2, tied
about him,
maketh *Hoops*
of *Hazel-rods*, 3.
upon a *cutting-block*, 4.
with a *Spoke-Shave*, 5.

Viator, 1.
amictus Praecinctorio, 2.
facit *Circulos*,
è *Virgis Colurnis*, 3.
super *Sellam incisoriam*, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

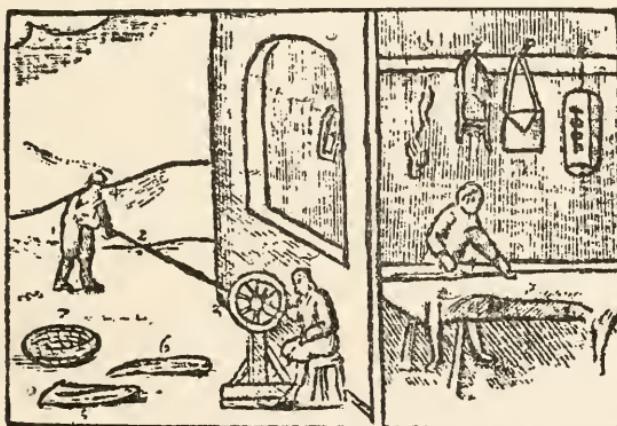
and *Lags*, 6. of *Timber*,
Of *Lags* he maketh *Hogs-heads*, 7. and *Pipes*, 8.
with two *Heads* ;
and *Tubs*, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom.

Then he bindeth them
with *Hoops*, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small *Twigs*, 15.
by means of a *Cramp-iron*,
14. and he fitteth them on
with a *Mallet*, 16.
and a *Driver*, 17.

& *Assulas*, 6. ex *Ligno*.
Ex *Assulis conficit*
Dolia, 7. & *Cupas*, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum *Lacus*, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas [Trimodia], 11.
& *Situlas*, 12.
fundo uno.
Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
Viminibus, 15.
ope *Falcis vietoriae*, 14.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac *Tudicula*, 17.

LXXXII.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.



Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, 1.

| Restio, 1.

7988

twisteth *Cords*, 2.
of *Tow*, or *Hemp*, 4.
(which he wrappeth about
himself) by
the turning of a *Wheel*, 3.

Thus are made
first *Cords*, 5.
then *Ropes*, 6.
and at last, *Cables*, 7.

The *Cord-wainer*, 8.
cutteth great *Thongs*, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a *Beast-hide*, 9.

contorquet *Funes*, 2.
è *Stupa*, 4. vel *Cannabi*,
quam circumdat
sibi
agitatione *Rotulæ*, 3.
Sic fiunt,
primò *Funiculi*, 5.
tum *Restes*, 6.
tandem *Rudentes*, 7.
Lerarius, 8.
scindit *Loramanta*, 10.
Fræna, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15., &c.
de *corio bubulo*, 9.

The Traveller.

LXXXIII.

Viator.



A *Traveller*, 1.
beareth on his shoulders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

that

in a <i>Budget</i> , 2.	in <i>Bulga</i> , 2.
those things	quæ non capit
which his <i>Satchel</i> , 3.	<i>Funda</i> , 3.
or <i>Pouch</i> , 4. cannot hold.	vel <i>Marsupium</i> , 4.
He is covered	Tegitur
with a <i>Cloak</i> , 5.	<i>Lacernā</i> , 5.
He holdeth a <i>Staff</i> , 6. in	Tenet <i>Baculum</i> , 6. Manu
his hand wherewith	quo
to bear up himself.	se fulciat.
He hath need of	Opus habet
<i>Provision for the way</i> ,	<i>Viatrico</i> ,
as also of a pleasant and	ut & fido & facundo
merry <i>Companion</i> , 7.	<i>Comite</i> , 7.
Let him not forsake the	Non deserat <i>Viam</i>
<i>High-road</i> , 9. for a <i>Foot-</i>	<i>regiam propter Semitam</i> , 8.
<i>way</i> , 8. unless it be a	nisi sit
<i>beaten Path</i> .	<i>Callis tritus</i> .
<i>By-ways</i> , 10.	<i>Avia</i> , 10.
and <i>places where two ways</i>	& <i>Bivia</i> , 11.
<i>meet</i> , 11.	
deceive and lead men aside	fallunt & seducunt,
into <i>uneven-places</i> , 12.	in <i>Salebras</i> , 12.
so do not <i>By-paths</i> , 13.	non æquè <i>Tramites</i> , 13.
and <i>Cross-ways</i> , 14.	& <i>Compita</i> , 14.
Let him therefore en-	Sciscitet igitur
quire of those he meeteth,	<i>obvios</i> , 15.
15. which way he must go;	quà sit eundum;
and let him take heed	& caveat
of <i>Robbers</i> , 16.	<i>Prædones</i> , 16.
as in the <i>way</i> , so also	ut in <i>viâ</i> , sic etiam
in the <i>Inn</i> , 17. where	in <i>Diversorio</i> , 17.
he lodgeth all Night.	ubi pernoctat.



The *Horse-man*, 1.
setteth a *Saddle*, 2.
on his *Horse*, 3.
and girdeth it on
with a *Girth*, 4.

He layeth a *Saddle-cloth*,
5. also upon him.

He decketh him with
Trappings, a *Fore-stall*, 6.
a *Breast-cloth*, 7.
and a *Crupper*, 8.

Then he getteth upon
his Horse, putteth his feet
into the *Stirrops*, 9. tak-
eth the *Bridle-rein*, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith
he guideth and holdeth
the Horse.

Then he putteth to
his *Spurs*, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit *Equo*, 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque succingit
Cingulo, 4.

Insternit etiam *Dorsuale*,
5.

Ornat eum
Phaleris, *Frontali*, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& *Postilena*, 8.

Deinde insilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
capessit *Lorum* (habe-
nam), 10. *Freni*, 11. sinistrâ
quo flectit, & retinet
Equum.

Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

and setteth him on
with a *Switch*, 13.
and holdeth him in
with a *Musrol*, 14.

The *Holsters*, 15.
hang down from the *Pum-
mel* of the *Saddle*, 16.
in which the *Pistols*, 17.
are put.

The Rider is clad in a
short *Coat*, 18.
his *Cloak* being tyed be-
hind him, 19.

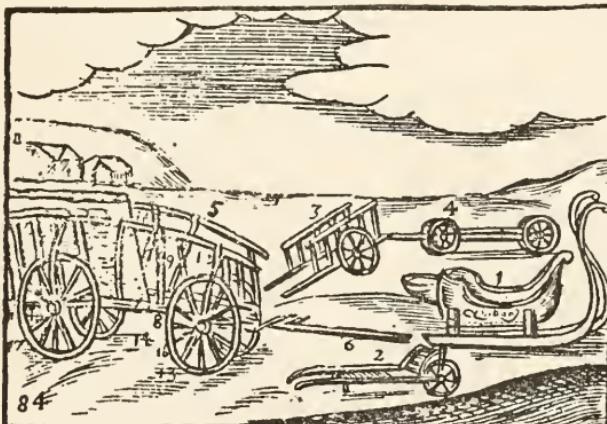
A *Post*, 20.
is carried on Horseback
at full Gallop.

incitatque
Virgula, 13.
& coërcet
Postomide, 14.
Bulge, 15.
pendent ex *Apice*
Ephippii, 16.
quibus *Sclopi*, 17.
inseruntur.
Ipse Eques induitur
Chlamyde, 18.
Lacernâ revinctâ, 19.
à tergo.
Veredarius, 20.
fertur Equo
cursim.

Carriages.

LXXXV

Vehicula.



We are carried on a *Sled*,

1. over Snow and Ice.

A Carriage with one
Wheel, is called a *Wheel-
barrow*, 2.

Vehimur *Trahâ*, 1.

super Nivibus & Glacie.

Vehiculum unirosum,
dicitur *Pabo*, 2.

with two Wheels, a *Cart*, 3.
with four Wheels, a *Wagon*,
which is either
a *Timber-wagon*, 4.
or a *Load-wagon*, 5.

The parts of the Wagon
are, the *Neep* (or draught-
tree), 6. the *Beam*, 7.
the *Bottom*, 8.
and the *Sides*, 9.

Then the *Axle-trees*, 10.
about which the *Wheels*
run, the *Lin-pins*, 11.
and *Axle-tree-staves*, 12. be-
ing fastened before them.

The *Nave*, 13. is the
groundfast of the *Wheel*,
14. from which come
twelve *Spokes*, 15.

The *Ring* encompasseth
these, which is made
of six *Felloes*, 16.
and as many *Strakes*, 17.
Hampiers and *Hurdles*, 18.
are set in a Wagon.

birotum, *Carrus*, 3.
quadrirotum, *Currus*,
qui vel

Sarracum, 4.

vel *Plastrum*, 5.

Partes *Currūs* sunt,

Temo, 6.

Fugum, 7.

Compages, 8.

Spondæ, 9.

Tum *Axes*, 10.

circa quos *Rotæ* currunt,

Paxillis, 11.

& *Obicibus*, 12.

præfixis.

Modiolus, 13. est

Basis Rotæ, 14.

ex quo prodeunt

duodecim *Radii*, 15.

Orbile ambit hos,

compositum

è sex *Absidibus*, 16.

& totidem *Canthis*, 17.

Corbes & *Crates*, 18.

imponuntur *Curui*.

LXXXVI.

Carrying to and fro.

Vectura.



The Coach-man, 1.
joineth a Horse fit to match
a Saddle-horse, 2, 3.
to the Coach-tree,
with Thongs or Chains, 5.
hanging down from the
Collar, 4.

Then he sitteth upon
the Saddle-horse,
and driveth them that go
before him, 6.
with a Whip, 7.
and guideth them
with a String, 8.

He greaseth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree grease
out of a Grease-pot, 9.
and stoppeth the wheel
with a Trigen, 10.

Auriga, 1.
jungit Parippum, 2. Sella-
rio, 3.
ad Temonem,
Loris vel Catenis, 5.
dependentibus
de Helcio, 4.

Deinde insidet
Sellario,
agit ante se antecessores, 6.

Scuticā, 7.
& flectit
Funibus, 8.

Ungit Axem
Axungiā,
ex vase unguentorio, 9.
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.

in a steep descent.

And thus the Coach is driven along the *Wheel-ruts*, 11.

Great Persons are carryed with six *Horses*, 12. by two *Coachmen*, in a *Hanging-wagon*, which is called a *Coach*, 13.

Others with two *Horses*, 14. in a *Chariot*, 15.

Horse Liiters, 16, 17. are carried by two *Horses*.

They use *Pack-Horses*, instead of *Waggons*, thorow *Hills* that are not passable, 18.

in præcipiti descensu.

Et sic aurigatur per *Orbitas*, 11.

Magnates vehuntur *Sejugibus*, 12. duobus *Rhedariis*, *Curru* pensili, qui vocatur *Carpentum* (*Pilentum*), 13.

Alii *Bijugibus*, 14. *Esseido*, 15.

Arceræ, 16. & *Lacticæ*, 17. portantur à duobus *Equis*.

Utuntur *Fumentis* *Clitellariis*, loco *Curruum*, per *montes* invios, 18.

LXXXVII.

Passing over Waters.

Transitus Aquarium



Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet,

Trajecturus flumen ne madefiat,

Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages, and *Foot-bridges*, 2.
for Foot-men.

If a river
have a *Foord*, 3.
it is waded over, 4.

Flotes, 5. also are made of Timber pinned together; or *Ferry-boats*, 6.
of planks laid close together for fear they should receive Water.

Besides *Scullers*, 7.
are made, which are rowed with an *Oar*, 8.
or *Pole*, 9.
or haled with an *Haling-rope*, 10.

Pontes, 1.
excogitati sunt pro Vehiculis & *Ponticuli*, 2.
pro Peditibus.

Si Flumen
habet *Vadum*, 3.
vadatur, 4.

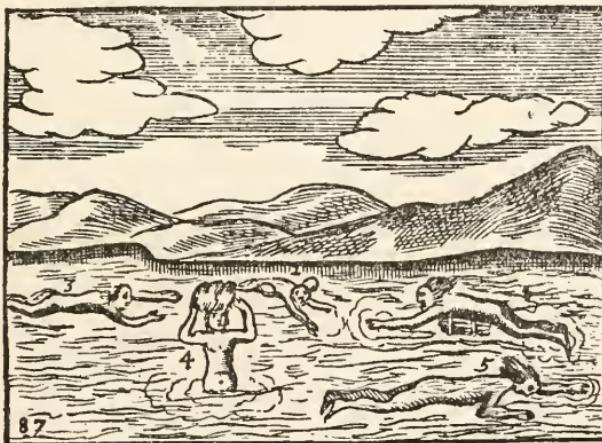
Rates, 5. etiam struuntur ex compactis tignis;
vel *Pontones*, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne excipient aquam.

Porrò *Lintres* (Lembi), 7.
fabricantur, qui aguntur *Remo*, 8.
vel *Conto*, 9.
aut trahuntur *Remulco*, 10.

Swimming.

LXXXVIII.

Natatus.



Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

upon a *bundle of flags*, 1.
and besides upon blown
Beast-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing
their *Hands* and *Feet*, 3.
abroad.

And at last they learned
to *tread the water*, 4.
being plunged up to the
girdle-stead, and carrying
their Cloaths upon their
head.

A *Diver*, 5.
can swim also under
the water like a Fish.

super scirpeum fascem, 1.
porrò super inflatas *boum*
Vesicas, 2.
deinde liberè jactatu
Manuum Pedumque, 3.

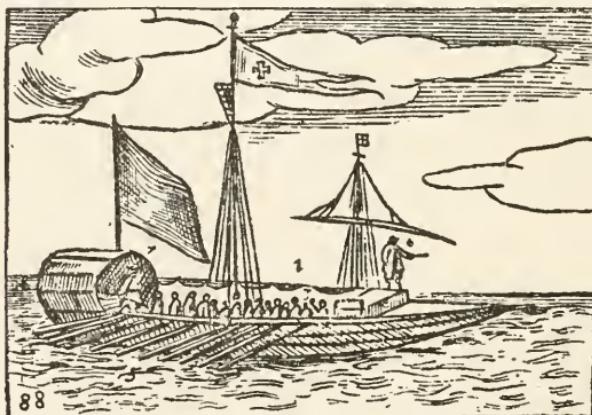
Tandem didicerunt
calcare aquam, 4.
immersi
cingulo tenus & gestantes
Vestes supra caput.

Urinator, 5.
etiam natare potest
sub aquâ, ut Piscis.

A Galley.

LXXXIX.

Navis actuaria.



A *Ship* furnished
with *Oars*, 1.
is a *Barge*, 2.
or a *Foyst*, &c.
in which the *Rowers*, 3.

Navis instructa
Remis, 1.
est *Uniremis*, 2.
vel *Biremis*, &c.
in quâ *Remiges*, 3.

sitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
row, by striking the water
with the Oars, 5.

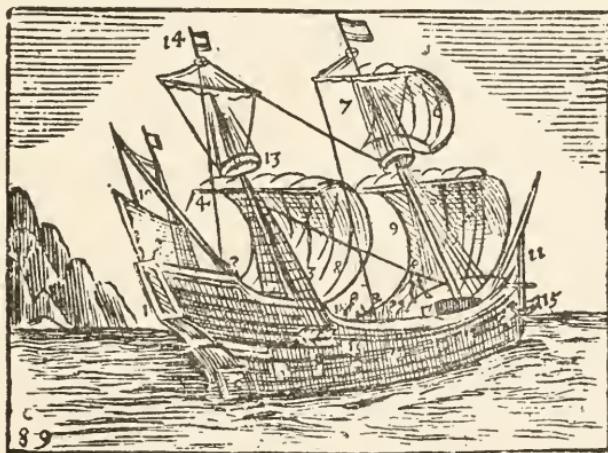
The Ship-master, 6.
standing in the Fore-castle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

considentes pre Transtra,
4. ad Scalmos,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis,
Prorcta, 6.
stans in Prora,
& Gubernator, 7.
sedens in Puppi,
tenensque Clavum, 8.
gubernant Navigium.

A Merchant-ship.

XC.

Navis oneraria.



A Ship, 1.
is driven onward
not by Oars, but by the
only force of the Winds.

In it is a Mast, 2. set up,
fastened with Shrowds, 3.
on all sides to the main-
chains.

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, sed
solâ vi Ventorum.

In illo Malus, 2. erigitur,
firmatus Funibus, 3.
undique ad Oras Navis,

to which the <i>Sail-yards</i> , 4.	cui annectuntur <i>Antennæ</i> , 4.
are tied, and the <i>Sails</i> , 5. to	his, <i>Vela</i> , 5. quæ
these, which are <i>spread</i>	<i>expanduntur</i> , 6.
<i>open</i> , 6. to the wind, and	ad <i>Ventum</i>
are hoysed by <i>Bowlings</i> , 7.	& <i>Vensoriis</i> , 7. <i>versantur</i> .
The Sails are	<i>Vela sunt</i>
the <i>Main-sail</i> , 8.	<i>Artemon</i> , 8.
the <i>Trinket</i> , or <i>Fore-sail</i> , 9.	<i>Dolon</i> , 9.
the <i>Misen-sail</i> or <i>Poop-sail</i> , 10.	& <i>Epidromus</i> , 10.
The <i>Beak</i> , 11.	<i>Rostrum</i> , 11.
is in the <i>Fore-deck</i> .	est in <i>Prora</i> .
The <i>Ancient</i> , 12.	<i>Signum</i> (<i>vexillum</i>), 12.
is placed in the <i>Stern</i> .	ponitur in <i>Puppi</i> .
On the Mast	In <i>Malo</i>
is the <i>Foretop</i> , 13.	est <i>Corbis</i> , 13.
the <i>Watch-tower</i> of the Ship	<i>Specula Navis</i>
and over the <i>Fore-top</i>	& supra <i>Galeam</i>
a <i>Vane</i> , 14.	<i>Aplustre</i> , 14.
to shew which way the	<i>Ventorum Index</i> .
Wind standeth.	
The ship is stayed	<i>Navis sistitur</i>
with an <i>Anchor</i> , 15.	<i>Anchordā</i> , 15.
The depth is fathomed	<i>Profunditas exploratur</i>
with a <i>Plummet</i> , 16.	<i>Bolide</i> , 16.
Passengers walk up and	<i>Navigantes deambulant</i>
down the <i>Decks</i> , 17.	in <i>Tabulato</i> , 17.
The Sea men run to and	<i>Nautæ cursitant</i>
fro through the <i>Hatches</i> , 18.	per <i>Foros</i> , 18.
And thus, even Seas	<i>Atque ita, etiam Maria</i>
are passed over.	<i>trajiciuntur</i> .



When a *Storm*, 1.
ariseth on a sudden,
they strike *Sail*, 2.
lest the *Ship* should be
dashed against *Rocks*, 3 or
light upon *Shelves*, 4.

If they cannot hinder her
they suffer *Ship-wreck*, 5.

And then the men, the
Wares, and all things are
miserably lost.

Nor doth the *Sheat-anchor*, 6
being cast with a
Cable, do any goo^c.

Some escape,
either on a *Plank*, 7.
and by swimming,
or in the *Boat*, 8.

Part of the *Wares*,
with the dead folks,
is carried out of the *Sea*, 9.
oupn the *Shoars*.

Cum Procella, 1.
oritur repente
contrahunt *Vela*, 2.
ne *Navis* ad *Scopulos*, 3.
allidatur, aut incidat
in *Brevia* (*Syrtes*), 4.

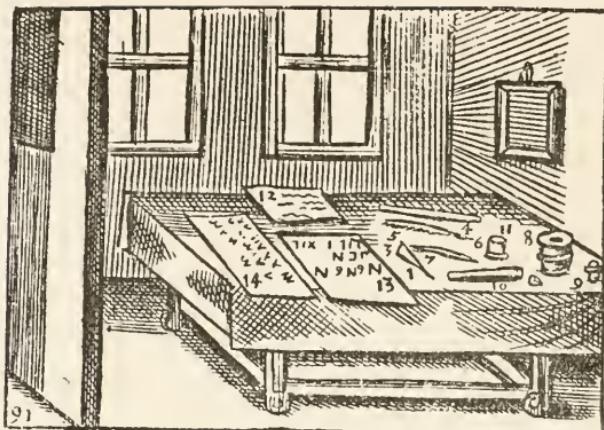
Si non possunt prohibere
patiuntur Naufragium, 5.

Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia
miserabiliter pereunt.

Neque hic
Sacra anchora, 6. *Rudenti*
jacta quidquam adjuvat.

Quidam evadunt,
vel tabula, 7.
ac enatando,
vel Scapha, 8.

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
a Mari, 9. in littora *defer-*
tur.



The Ancients writ
in *Tables done over with wax*
with a brazen *Poitrel*, 1.
with the sharp end, 2.
whereof letters were en-
graven and rubbed out
again with the broad end, 3.

Afterwards
they writ *Letters*
with a *small Reed*, 4.

We use a *Goose-quill*, 5.
the *Stem*, 6.
of which we make
with a *Pen-knife*, 7.
then we dip the *Neb*
in an *Ink-horn*, 8.
which is stopped
with a *Stopple*, 9.
and we put our *Pens*,
into a *Pennar*, 10.

We dry a Writing

Veteres scribebant
in *Tabellis ceratis*
æneo Stilo, 1.
cujus *parte cuspidata*, 2.
exarabantur literæ,
rursum vero oblitterabam-
tur planā.

Deinde
Literas pingebant
subtili *Calamo*, 4.

Nos utimur *Anserina Pen-*
na, 5. cuius *Caulem*, 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus *Crenam*
in *Atramentario*, 8.
quod obstruitur
Operculo, 9.
& *Pennas recondimus*
in *Calamario*, 10.

Siccamus *Scripturam*

with *Blotting-paper*,
or *Calis-sand*
out of a *Sand-box*, 11.

And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the *Hebrews*
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the *Chinese* and other *Indians*, from the top down-
wards, 14.

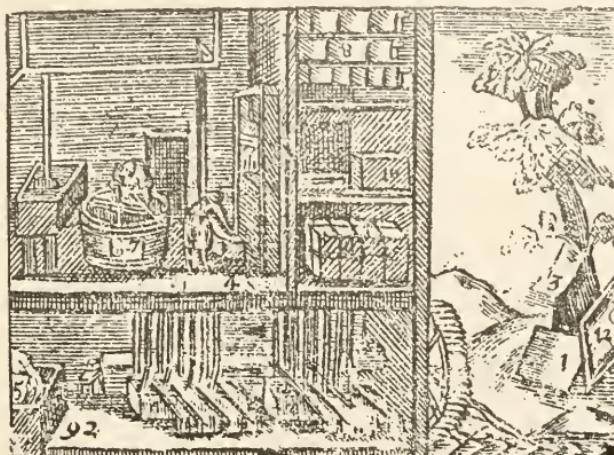
Chartā bibulā,
vel Arendā scriptoria,
ex Theca Pulveraria, 11.

Et nos quidem
scribimus à sinistra
dextrorum, 12.
Hebræi
à dextrâ
sinistrorum, 13.
Chinenses & Indi alii,
à summo deor-
sum, 14.

Paper.

XCIII.

Papyrus.



The Ancients used
Beech-Boards, 1.
or *Leaves*, 2.
as also *Barks*, 3. of *Trees* ;
especially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called *Papyrus*.

Now *Paper* is in use
which the *Paper-maker*

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis*, 2.
ut & *Libris*, 3. *Arborum* ;
præsertim
Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.
Nunc *Charta* est in usu,
quam *Chatopœus*

maketh in a *Paper-mill*, 4.
of *Linen rags*, 5.
stamped to *Mash*, 6.
which being taken up in
Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into *Sheets*, 8.
and setteth them in the Air
that they may be dried.

Twenty-five of these
make a *Quire*, 9.
twenty *Quires* a *Ream*, 10.
and ten of these
a *Bale of Paper*, 11.

That which is to last
long is written on *Parch-
ment*, 12.

in *mola Papyracea*, 4. confic-
it è *Linteis vetustis*, 5.
in *Pulmentum contusis*, 6.
quod haustum
Normulis, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
exponitque aëri,
ut siccentur.

Harum XXV.
faciunt *Scapum*, 9.
XX. Scapi *Volumen minus*,
10. horum X.
Volumen majus, 11.

Duraturum diu
scribitur in *Mem-
brana*, 12.

Printing.

XCIV.

Typographia.



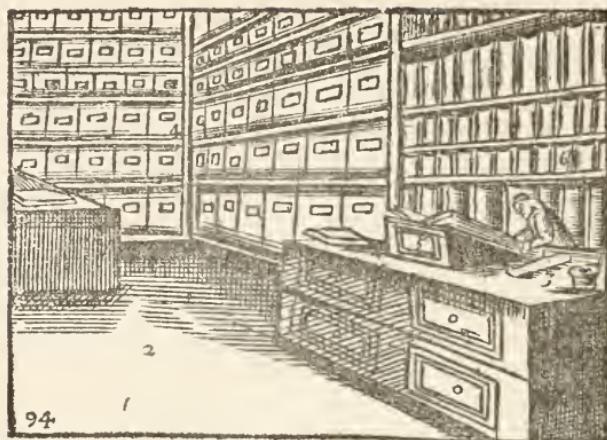
The Printer hath
metal Letters
in a large number
put into Boxes, 5.

The Compositor, 1.

Typographus habet
Typos Metallos,
magno numero dis-
tributos per *Loculamenta*, 5.

Typotheta, 1.

taketh them out one by one	eximit illos singulatim,
and according to the <i>Copy</i> ,	& secundum <i>exemplar</i> ,
(which he hath fastened	(quod habet <i>præfixum</i>
before him in a <i>Visorum</i> , 2.)	sibi <i>Retinaculo</i> , 2.)
composeth words	componit Verba
in a <i>Composing-stick</i> , 3.	<i>Gnomone</i> , 3.
till a <i>Line</i> be made;	donec <i>versus fiat</i> ;
he putteth these in a <i>Gally</i> ,	hos indit <i>Formæ</i> , 4.
4. till a <i>Page</i> , 6. be made,	donec <i>Pagina</i> , 6. fiat;
and these again in a <i>Form</i> ,	has iterum <i>Tabulâ compositoridâ</i> , 7. coarctaque eos
7. and he locketh them up	<i>Marginibus ferreis</i> , 8.
in <i>Iron Chases</i> , 8.	ope <i>Cochlearum</i> , 9.
with <i>Coyns</i> , 9.	ne dilabantur,
lest they should drop out,	ac subjicit
and putteth them under	<i>Prelo</i> , 10.
the <i>Press</i> , 10.	
Then the <i>Press-man</i>	Tum <i>Impressor</i>
beateth it over	illinit
with <i>Printers Ink</i> ,	<i>Atramento impressorio</i>
by means of <i>Balls</i> , 11.	ope <i>Pilarum</i> , 11.
spreadeth upon it the Pa-	super imponit <i>Chartas</i>
pers put in the <i>Frisket</i> , 12.	inditas <i>Operculo</i> , 12.
which being put	quas subditas
under the <i>Spindle</i> , 14.	<i>Trochleæ</i> , 14.
on the <i>Coffin</i> , 13.	in <i>Tigello</i> , 13.
and pressed down with a	& impressas
<i>Bar</i> , 15. he maketh	<i>Suculâ</i> , 15. facit
to take impression.	imbibere typos.

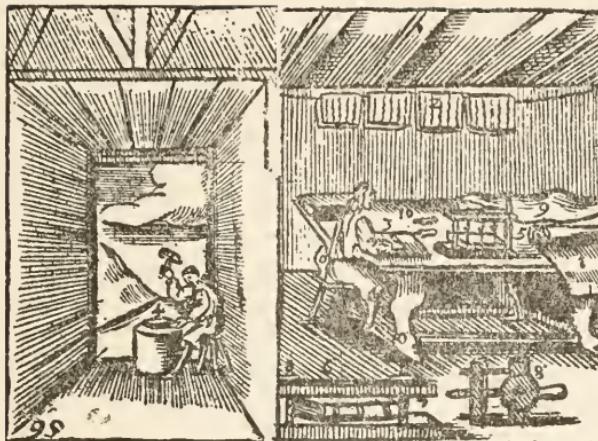


The Bookseller, 1
selleth Books
in a Booksellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.

The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk, 5.

A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

<p>Bibliopola, 1. vendit Libros in Bibliopolio, 2. quorum conscribit Catalogum, 3.</p>	<p>Libri disponuntur per Repositoria, 4. & exponuntur ad usum, super Pluteum, 5.</p>
	<p>Multitudo Librorum vocatur Bibliotheca, 6.</p>

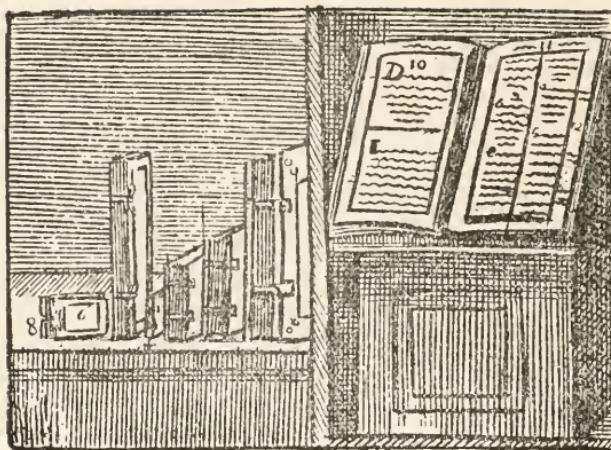


In times past they
glewed Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up to-
gether into one *Roll*, 1.

At this day
the *Book-binder*
bindeth Books,
whilst he wipeth, 2. over
Papers steeped in *Gum-wa-
ter*, and then foldeth them
together, 3.
beatheth with a hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.
presseth them in a *Press*, 6.
which hath two *Screws*, 7.
glueheth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges
with a *round Knife*, 8.
and at last covereth them
with *Parchment* or *Leather*,
9. maketh them handsome,
and setteth on *Clasps*, 10.

Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum *Volumen*, 1.

Hodiè
Compactor
compingit Libros,
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas aquâ
glutinosâ, deinde
complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum consult, 5.
conprimit *Prelo*, 6.
quod habet duos *Cochleas*, 7.
conglutinat dorso,
demarginat
rotundo *Cultro*, 8.
tandem vestit
Membranâ vel *Corio*, 9.
efformat,
& affigit *Uncinulos*, 10.



A Book
as to its outward shape,
is either in *Folio*, 1.
or in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4. either
made to open Side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with *Brazen Clasps*, 7.
or *Strings*, 8.
and *Square-bofles*, 9.

Within are *Leaves*, 10.
with two *Pages*,
sometimes divided with
Columns, 11.
and *Marginal Notes*, 12.

Liber,
quoad exteriorem formam
est vel in *Folia*, 1.
vel in *Quarto*, 2.
in *Octavo*, 3.
in *Duodecimo*, 4.
vel *Columnatus*, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Aeneis Clausuris*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *angularibus Bullis*, 9.

Intus sunt *Folia*, 10.
duabis *Paginis*,
aliquando *Columnis*, 11. di-
visa cumq;
Notis Marginalibus, 12.

A School.

XCVIII.

Schola.



A School, 1.
is a Shop in which
Young Wits are fashion'd
to virtue, and it is
distinguis'h'd into *Forms*.

The Master, 2.
sitteth in a *Chair, 3.*
the *Scholars, 4.*
in *Forms, 5.*
he teacheth, they learn.

Some things
are writ down before them
with *Chalk on a Table, 6.*

Some sit
at a Table, and write, 7.
he mendeth their Faults, 8.

Some stand and rehearse
things committed to
memory, 9.

Some talk together, 10.
and behave themselves
wantonly and carelessly;

Schola, 1.
est Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi formantur
ad virtutem, &
distinguitur in *Classes*.

Præceptor, 2.
sedet in *Cathedra, 3.*
Discipuli, 4.
in *Subsellii, 5.*
ille docet, hi discunt.

Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretâ in Tabella, 6.

Quidam sedent
ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7.
ipse corrigit Mendas, 8.

Quidam stant, & reci-
tant mandata
memoriæ, 9.

Quidam confabulantur,
10. ac gerunt se
petulantes, & negligentes;

these are chastised
with a *Ferrula*, 11.
and a *Rod*, 12.

hi castigantur
Ferulā (baculo), 11.
& *Virgā*, 12.

The Study.

XCIX.

Museum.



The *Study*, 1.
is a place where a Student,
2. apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his *Studies*,
whilst he readeth *Books*, 3.
which being within his
reach he layeth open up-
on a *Desk*, 4. and picketh
all the best things out of
them into his own *Manual*,
5. or marketh them in
them with a *Dash*, 6.
or a *little Star*, 7.
in the *Margent*.

Being to sit up late,

Museum, 1.
est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
secretus ab Hominibus,
sedet solus
deditus *Studiis*,
dum lectitat *Libros*, 3.
quos penes se
& exponit super
Pluteum, 4. & excerptit
optima quæque ex illis
in *Manuale suum*, 5.
notat in illis
Liturā, 6.
vel *Asterisco*, 7.
ad *Margiem*.
Lucubraturus,

he setteth a *Candle*, 8.
on a *Candlestick*, 9.
which is snuffed with *Snuffers*, 10. before the Candle,
he placeth a *Screen*, 11.
which is green, that it may
not hurt his eye-sight ;
richer Persons use a *Taper*,
for a *Tallow-candle* stink-
eth and smoaketh.

A *Letter*, 12. is wrapped
up, writ upon, 13.
and sealed, 14.

Going abroad by night,
he maketh use of a *Lan-
thorn*, 15. or a *Torch*, 16.

elevat *Lychnum (Canelam)*,
8. in *Candelabra*, 9.
qui emungitur *Emunctorio*,
10. ante *Lynchum* collo-
cat *Umbraculum*, 11.
quod viride est, ne hebe-
tet oculorum aciem ;
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*
nam Candela seacea
fœtet & fugimat.

Epistola, 12. complicatur,
inscribitur, 13.
& obsignatur, 14.

Prodiens noctu-
titur *Lanterna*, 15.
vel *Face*, 16.

C.

Arts belonging to Speech.



Artes Sermones.

Grammar, 1.

| Grammatica, 1.

is conversant about *Letters*,
2. of which it maketh
Words, 3. and teacheth how
to utter, write, 4. put to-
gether and part them
rightly.

Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude form, 7.
of Speech with *Oratory*
Flourishes, 8.
such as are *Figures*,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.

Poetry, 9.
gathereth these *Flowers of*
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little *Garland*, 11.
and so making of *Prose*
a *Poem*,
it maketh several sorts of
Verses and *Odes*,
and is therefore crowned
with a *Laurel*, 12.

Musick, 13.
setteth *Tunes*, 14.
with *pricks*,
to which it setteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in *Consort*,
or by *Voice*, or
Musical Instruments, 15.

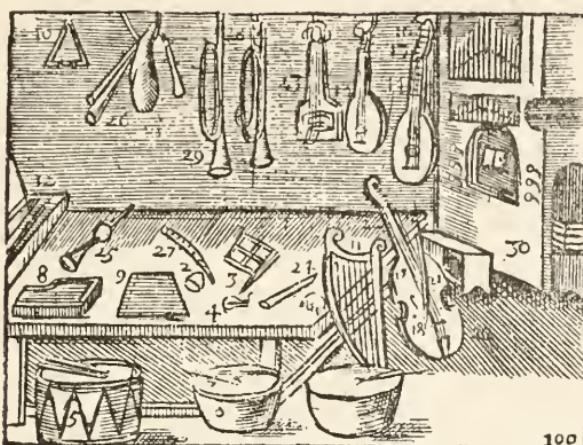
versatur circa *Literas*, 2.
ex quibus componit *Voces*,
verba, 3. docetque elo-
qui, scribere, 4. constru-
ere, distinguere (inter-
pungere) eas recte.

Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quasi
rudem *formam*, 7.
Sermonis Oratoriis
Pigmentis, 8.
ut sunt *Figuræ*,
Elegantiae,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententiae (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.

Poesis, 9.
colligit hos *Flores*
Orationis, 10.
& colligat quasi
in *Corallam*, 11.
atque ita, faciens è prosa
ligatam orationem,
componi varia
Carmina & Hymnos (*Odas*)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru, 12.

Musica, 13.
componit *Melodias*, 14.
Notis,
quibus aptat verba,
atque ita cantat sola
vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*),
aut voce aut
Instrumentis Musicis, 15..

Musical Instruments. CI. Instrumenta musica.



Musical Instruments are those which make a sound:

First,
when they are beaten upon,
as a *Cymbal*, 1. with a *Pestil*,
a little *Bell*, 2.
with an *Iron pellet* within;
or *Rattle*, 3.
by tossing it about:
a *Jews-Trump*, 4.
being put to the mouth,
with the fingers;
a *Drum*, 5.
and a *Kettle*, 6.
with a *Drum-stick*, 7.
as also the *Dulcimer*, 8.
with the *Shepherds-harp*, 9.
and the *Tymbrel*, 10.

Secondly,
upon which strings are
stretched, and struck upon,
as the *Psaltery*, 11.

*Musica instrumenta sunt
quæ edunt vocem :*

Primò,
cum pulsantur,
ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Pistillo*,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
intus Globulo ferreo,
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumversando;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo pastoritio*, 9.
& *Sistrum* (*Crotalum*), 10.

Secundò,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur
ut *Nablium*, 11.

and the <i>Virginals</i> , 12.	cum <i>Clavircordio</i> , 12.
with both hands;	utrâque manu;
the <i>Lute</i> , 13.	<i>Testudo (Chelys)</i> , 13.
(in which is the <i>Neck</i> , 14.	(in quâ <i>Fugum</i> , 14. .
the <i>Belly</i> , 15,	<i>Magadium</i> , 15.
the <i>Pegs</i> , 16.	& <i>Verticilli</i> , 16.
by which the <i>Strings</i> , 17.	quibus <i>Nervi</i> , 17.
are stretched	intenduntur
upon the <i>Bridge</i> , 18.)	super <i>Ponticulam</i> , 18.)
the <i>Cittern</i> , 19.	& <i>Cythara</i> , 19.
with the right hand only,	<i>Dexterâ tantum</i> ,
the <i>Vial</i> , 20.	<i>Pandura</i> , 20.
with a <i>Bow</i> , 21.	<i>Plectro</i> , 21.
and the <i>Harp</i> , 23.	& <i>Lyra</i> , 23.
with a Wheel within,	intus rotâ,
which is turned about :	quæ versatur :
the <i>Stops</i> , 22.	<i>Dimensiones</i> , 22.
in every one are touched	in singulis tanguntur
with the left hand.	sinistra.
At last,	Tandem
those which are blown,	quæ inflantur,
as with the mouth,	ut Ore,
the <i>Flute</i> , 24.	<i>Fistula (Tibia)</i> , 24.
the <i>Shawm</i> , 25.	<i>Gingras</i> , 25.
the <i>Bag-pipe</i> , 26.	<i>Tibia utricularis</i> , 26.
the <i>Cornet</i> , 27.	<i>Lituus</i> , 27.
the <i>Trumpet</i> , 28, 29.	<i>Tuba</i> , 28. <i>Buccina</i> , 29.
or with <i>Bellows</i> ,	vel <i>Follibus</i> , ut
as a pair of <i>Organs</i> , 30.	<i>Organum pneumaticum</i> , 30.



The *Naturalist*, 1.
vieweth all the works of
God in the World.

The *Supernaturalist*, 2.
searches out the *Causes*
and *Effects* of things.

The *Arithmetician*,
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, subtracting,
multiplying and dividing;
and that either by *Cyphers*,
3. on a *Slate*,
or by *Counters*, 4.
upon a *Desk*.

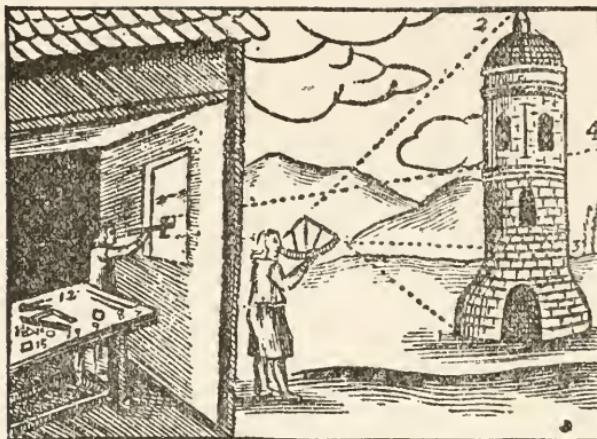
Country people reckon, 5.
with *figures of tens*, X.
and *figures of five*, V.
by *twelves*, *fifteens*,
and *threescores*.

Physicus, 1.
speculator omnia Dei
Opera in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur *Causas*,
& *rerum Effecta*.

Arithmeticus
computat *numeros*,
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris*, 3.
in *Palimocesto*,
vel *Calculis*, 4.
super *Abacum*.

Rustici numerant, 5.
Decussibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus*, V.
per *Duodenas*, *Quindenias*,
& *Sexagenas*.



A Geometrician
measureth the *height* of
a Tower, 1....2.
or the *distance*
of places, 3....4.
either with a *Quadrant*, 5.
or a *Jacob's-staff*, 6.

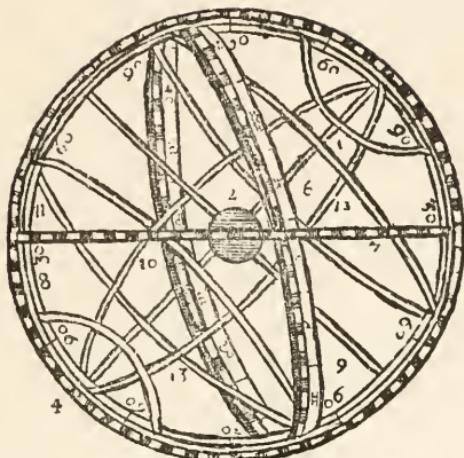
He maketh out the
Figures of things,
with *Lines*, 7.
Angles, 8.
and *Circles*, 9.
by a *Rule*, 10.
a *Square*, 11.
and a pair of *Compasses*, 12.

Out of these arise
an *Oval*, 13.
a *Triangle*, 14.
a *Quadrangle*, 15.
and other figures.

Geometra
metitur *Altitudinem*
Turris, 1....2.
aut *distantiam*
Locorum, 3....4.
sive *Quadrante*, 5.
sive *Radio*, 6.

Designat
Figuras rerum
Lineis, 7,
Angulis, 8.
& *Circulis*, 9.
ad *Regulam*, 10.
Normam. 11.
& *Circinum*, 12.

Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.



*Astronomy considerereth
the motion of the Stars,
Astrology
the Effects of them.*

The *Globe of Heaven*
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree, 1.
about the *Globe of the
Earth*, 2. in the
space of XXIV. hours.

The *Pole-stars*, or *Pole*,
the *Arctick*, 3.
the *Antarcticke*, 4.
conclude the *Axle-tree*
at both ends.

The *Heaven* is full of
Stars every where.

There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed Stars ;
but of Constellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.

*Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum,
Astrologia
eorum Effectus.*

*Globus Cœli
volvitur
super Axem, 1.
circa globum
terræ, 2.
spacio XXIV. horarum.*

*Stellæ polares,
Arcticus, 3.
Antarcticus, 4.
finiunt Axem
utrinque.*

*Cœlum est
Stellatum undique.*

*Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus mille ;
Siderum verò
Septentrionarium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.*

Add to these the XII. signs of the Zodiaque, 5. every one XXX. degrees, whose names are ♀ Aries ♀ Taurus, ♂ Gemini, ♀ Cancer, ♀ Leo, ♀ Virgo, ♀ Libra, ♀ Scorpius, ♀ Sagittarius, ♀ Capricorn, ♀ Aquarius, ♀ Pisces.

Under this move the seven *Wandering-stars* which they call *Planets*, whose way is a circle in the middle of the Zodiack, called the *Ecliptick*, 6.

Other Circles are the *Horizon*, 7. the *Meridian*, 8. the *Æquator*, 9. the two *Colures*, the one of the *Equinocts*, 10. (of the *Spring*) when the ♀ entreth into ♀; *Autumnal* when it entreth in ♀) the other of the *Solstices*, 11. (of the *Summer*, when the ♀ entreth into ♀ of the *Winter* when it entreth into ♀) the *Tropicks*, the *Tropick of Cancer*, 12. the *Tropick of Capricorn*, 13. and the two *Polar Circles*, 14....15.

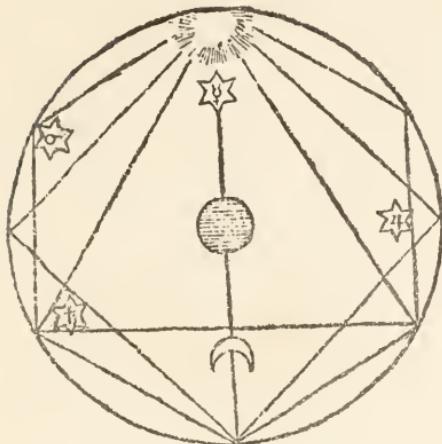
Adde *Signa*, XII. *Zodiaci*, 5. quodlibet graduum, XXX. quorum nomina sunt ♀ Aries, ♀ Taurus, ♂ Gemini, ♀ Cancer, ♀ Leo, ♀ Virgo, ♀ Libra, ♀ Scorpius, ♀ Sagittarius, ♀ Capricorn, ♀ Aquarius, ♀ Pisces.

Sub hoc cursitant *Stelle errantes* VII. quas vocant *Planetas*, quorum via est *Circulvs*, in medio *Zodiaci*, dictus *Ecliptica*, 6.

Alii Circuli sunt *Horizon*, 7. *Meridianus*, 8. *Æquator*, 9. duo *Coluri*, alter *Æquinoxiorum*, 10. (*Verni*, quando ♀ ingreditur ♀; *Autumnalis*, quando ingreditur ♀) alter *Solsticiorum*, 11. (*Æstivi*, quando ♀ ingreditur ♂; *Hyberni*, quando ingreditur ♂) duo *Tropici*, *Tr. Canceris*, 12. *Tr. Capricorni*, 13. & duo *Polares*, 14....15.

CIV.

The Aspects of the Planets.



Planetarum Aspectus.

The Moon runneth through the Zodiac every Month.

The Sun, ☽ in a Year.

Mercury, ♀ and Venus, ♀ about the Sun, the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585 days.

Mars, ♂ in two years;

Jupiter, ፲ in almost twelve;

Saturn, ♂ in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

Luna percurrit Zodiacum singulis Mensibus.

Sol, ☽ Anno.

Mercurius, ♀ & Venus, ♀ circa Solem, illa CXV., haec DLXXXV. Diebus.

Mars, ♂ Biennio;

Jupiter, ፲ ferè duodecim;

Saturnus, ♂ triginta annis.

Hinc convenient variè inter se & se mutuo adspiciunt.

As here the ☽ and ♀ are
in *Conjunction*.

☽ and Moon in *Opposition*,

☽ and ♀ in a *Trine Aspect*,

☽ and ♁ in a *Quartile*,

☽ and ♂ in a *Sextile*.

Ut hic sunt, ☽ & ♀
in *Conjunctione*,

☽ and *Luna* in *Oppositione*,

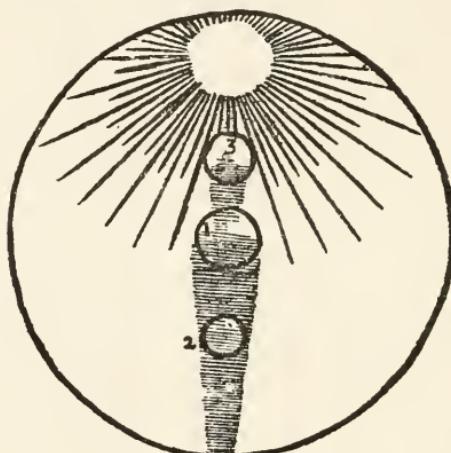
☽ & ♀ in *Trigono*,

☽ & ♁ in *Quadratura*,

☽ & ♂ in *Sextili*.

CV.

The Apparitions of the Moon.



Phases Lunæ.

The *Moon* shineth
not by her own *Light*
but that which is bor-
rowed of the *Sun*.

For the one half of it
is always enlightned, the
other remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it in
Conjunction with the *Sun*, 1.
to be obscure, almost none
at all; in *Opposition*, 5.

Luna, lucet
non sua propria *Luce*,
sed mutuatâ
a *Sole*.

Nam altera ejus medie-
tas semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in *Conjunctione Solis*, 1.
obscuram, imo nullam:
in *Oppositione*, 5.

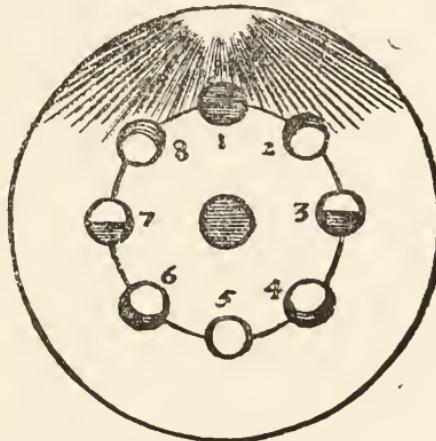
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the *Full Moon* ;)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it the *Prime*, 3.
and last *Quarter*, 7.)
Otherwise it waxeth, 2...4.
or waneth, 6...8.
and is said to be *horned*,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium ;)
alias dimidiata,
(& dicimus *Primam*, 3.
& *ultimam Quadram*, 7.)
Cæteroqui crescit, 2...4.
aut decrescit, 6....8.
& vocatur *falcata*,
vel *gibbosa*.

The Eclipses.

CVI.

Eclipses.



The *Sun*
is the fountain of light,
inlightning all things,
but the *Earth*, 1.
and the *Moon*, 2.
being shady bodies, are not
pierced with its rays, for
they cast a shadow upon
the place just over against
them.

Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth

Sol
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia;
sed *Terra*, 1.
& *Luna*, 2.
Corpora opaca, non
penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jacint umbram
in locum oppositum.

Ideo
cum Luna incidit

into the shadow of the *Earth*, 2. it is darkened, which we call an *Eclipse*, or defect.

But when the *Moon* runneth betwixt the *Sun* and the *Earth*, 3. it covereth it with its shadow; and this we call the *Eclipse* of the *Sun*, because it taketh from us the sight of the *Sun*, and its light; neither doth the *Sun* for all that suffer any thing, but the *Earth*.

in umbram
Terræ, 2. obscuratur
quod vocamus *Eclipsin*
(deliquium) *Lunæ*.

Cum vero *Luna* currit
inter *Solem*
& *Terram*, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia adimit nobis
prospectum *Solis*,
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen *Sol*
patitur aliquid,
sed *Terra*.

CVII. a
The terrestial Sphere.



Sphera terrestris.

The *Earth* is round, and therefore to be represented by two *Hemispheres*, a . . b.

The Circuit of it

Terra est rotunda,
fingenda igitur
duobus *Hemispheriis*, a . . b.
Ambitus ejus

is 360 degrees
(whereof every one maketh
60 English Miles
or 21600 Miles,)
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre.

They measure Longi-
tude of it by *Climates*, 1.
and the *Latitude*
by *Parallels*, 2.

The *Ocean*, 3. compasseth
it about, and five *Seas* wash
it, the *Mediterranean Sea*, 4.
the *Baltick Sea*, 5. the *Red
Sea*, 6. the *Persian Sea*, 7.
and the *Caspian Sea*, 8.

est graduum CCCLX.
(quorum quisque facit
LX. Millaria *Anglica*
vel 21600 Milliarium)
& tamen est punctum,
collata cum orbe,
cujus *Centrum* est.

Longitudinem ejus
dimetiuntur *Climatibus*, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis *Parallelis*, 2.

Oceanus, 3. ambit eam
& *Maria V.* perfundunt
Mediterraneum, 4.
Balticum, 5. *Erythræum*, 6.
Persicum, 7.
Caspium, 8.

CVII. b
The terrestial Sphere.



Sphera terrestris.

It is divided into V. *Zones*,
whereof the II. *frigid ones*,
9....9.

Distribuitur in *Zonas V.*,
quarum duæ *frigidæ*,
9....9.

are uninhabitable; the II. Temperate ones, 10...10. and the Torrid one, 11. habitable.

Besides it is divided into three *Continents*; this of ours, 12. which is subdivided into *Europe*, 13. *Asia*, 14. *Africa*, 15. *America*, 16....16.

(whose Inhabitants are Antipodes to us;) and the *South Land*, 17....17. yet unknown.

They that dwell under the *North pole*, 18. have the days and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands float in the Seas.

sunt inhabitabiles; duæ *Temperate*, 10....10. & *Torrida*, 11. habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est in tres *Continentes*; nostram, 12. quæ subdividitur in *Europam*, 13. *Asiam*, 14. & *Africam*, 15. in *Americanam*, 16....16. (cujus incolæ sunt *Antipodes* nobis;) & in *Terram Australem*, 17....17. adhuc incognitam.

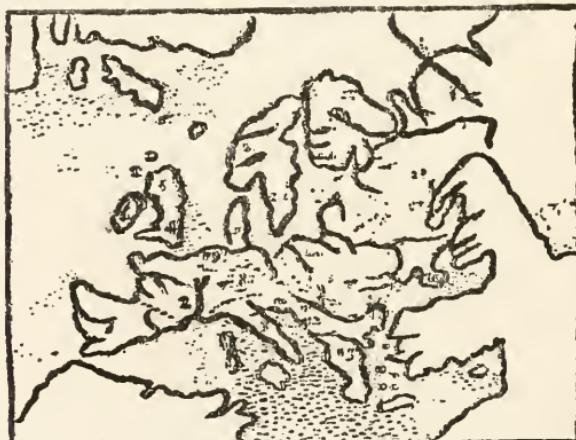
Habitantes sub *Arcto*, 18. habent Dies Noctes semestrales,

Infinitæ Insulæ natant in maribus.

Europe.

CVIII.

Europa.



The chief *Kingdoms* of *Europe*, are

In *Europæ nostrâ* sunt *Regna primaria*,

<i>Spain</i> , 1.	<i>Hispania</i> , 1.
<i>France</i> , 2.	<i>Gallia</i> , 2.
<i>Italy</i> , 3.	<i>Italia</i> , 3.
<i>England</i> , 4.	<i>Anglia</i> (<i>Britania</i>), 4.
<i>Scotland</i> , 5.	<i>Scotia</i> , 5.
<i>Ireland</i> , 6.	<i>Hibernia</i> , 6.
<i>Germany</i> , 7.	<i>Germania</i> , 7.
<i>Bohemia</i> , 8.	<i>Bohemia</i> , 8.
<i>Hungary</i> , 9.	<i>Hungaria</i> , 9.
<i>Croatia</i> , 10.	<i>Croatia</i> , 10.
<i>Dacia</i> , 11.	<i>Dacia</i> , 11.
<i>Sclavonia</i> , 12.	<i>Sclavonia</i> , 12.
<i>Greece</i> , 13.	<i>Græcia</i> , 13.
<i>Thrace</i> , 14.	<i>Thracia</i> , 14.
<i>Podolia</i> , 15.	<i>Podolia</i> , 15.
<i>Tartary</i> , 16.	<i>Tartaria</i> , 16.
<i>Lituania</i> , 17.	<i>Lituania</i> , 17.
<i>Poland</i> , 18.	<i>Polonia</i> , 18.
<i>The Netherlands</i> , 19.	<i>Belgium</i> , 19.
<i>Denmark</i> , 20.	<i>Dania</i> , 20.
<i>Norway</i> , 21.	<i>Norvegia</i> , 21.
<i>Swethland</i> , 22.	<i>Suecia</i> , 22.
<i>Lapland</i> , 23.	<i>Lappia</i> , 23.
<i>Finland</i> , 24.	<i>Finnia</i> , 24.
<i>Lisland</i> , 25.	<i>Livonia</i> , 25.
<i>Prussia</i> , 26.	<i>Borussia</i> , 26.
<i>Muscovy</i> , 27.	<i>Muscovia</i> , 27.
and <i>Russia</i> , 28.	<i>Russia</i> , 28.



This Life is a way,
or a place divided into two
ways, like
Pythagoras's Letter Y.
broad, 1.
on the left hand track;
narrow, 2. on the right;
that belongs to *Vice*, 3.
this to *Vertue*, 4.

Mind, Young Man, 5.
imitate *Hercules*:
leave the left hand way,
turn from *Vice*;
the *Entrance*, 6. is fair,
but the *End*, 7.
is ugly and steep down.

Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpassible to
vertue; follow whither
vertue leadeth

Vita hæc est via,
sive Bivium,
simile
Litteræ Pithagoricæ Y.
latum, 1.
sinistro tramite
angustum, 2. dextro;
ille Vitii, 3. est
hic Virtutis, 4.

Adverte juvenis, 5.
imitare Herculem;
linque sinistram,
aversare Vitium;
Aditus speciosus, 6.
sed Exitus, 7.
turpis & præceps.

Dextera ingredere,
utut spinosa, 8.
nulla via invia
virtuti; sequere quâ viâ
ducit virtus

through narrow places
to stately palaces,
to the Tower of honour, 9.

Keep the middle
and streight path, and
thou shalt go very safe.

Take heed thou do not
go too much on the right
hand, 10.

Bridle in, 12. the wild
Horse, 11. of Affection, lest
thou fall down headlong.

See thou dost not go
amiss on the left hand, 13.
in an ass-like sluggishness,
14. but go onwards con-
stantly, persevere to the
end, and thou shalt be
crown'd, 15.

per angusta,
ad augusta,
ad Arcem honoris, 9.

Tene medium &
rectum tramitem;
ibis tutissimus.

Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.

Compesce freno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11. Affec-
tus ne præceps fias.

Cave
deficias ad sinistram, 13.
segnitie asininâ, 14.
sed progredere constanter
pertende ad
finem, & coro-
naberis, 15.

Prudence.

CX.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia

as a *Serpent*, 2.
and doeth, speaketh, or
thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.
as into a *Looking-glass*, 4.
to *things past* ;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a *Perspective-glass*,
7. *things to come*,
or the *End*, 6.
and so she perceiveth
what she hath done, and
what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth
an *Honest*, *Profitable* and
withal, if it may be done,
a *Pleasant End*,
to her Actions.

Having foreseen the *End*,
she looketh out *Means*,
as a *Way*, 8.
which leadeth to the *End* ;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more, lest
anything should hinder.

She watcheth *Opportuni-*
ty, 9. (which having
a bushy fore-head, 10.
and being *bald-pated*, 11.
and moreover
having wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away,)
and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way
warily, for fear she should
stumble or go amiss.

ut *Serpens*, 2.
agitque, loquitur, aut
cogitat nihil incassum.

Respicit, 3.
tanquam in *Speculum*, 4.
ad *præterita* ;
& *prospicit*, 5.
tanquam *Telescopio*, 7.
Futura,
seu *Finem*, 6.
atque ita perspicit
quid egerit,
& quid restet agendum.

Actionibus suis
præfigit *Scopum*,
Honestum, *Utilem*,
simulque, si fieri potest,
Fucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit *Media*,
ceu *Viam*, 8.
quæ ducit ad finem,
sed certa & facilia ;
pauciora potius
quam plura,
ne quid impedit.

Attendit *Occasioni*, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
sed vertice *calva*, 11.
adhæc
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (pro-
vidè) ne impingat
aut aberret.



Diligence, 1. loveth labours, avoideth *Sloth*, is always at work, like the *Pismire*, 2. and carrieth together, as she doth, for herself, *Store* of all things, 3.

She doth not always sleep, or make holidays, as the *Sluggard*, 4. and the *Grashopper*, 5. do, whom *Want*, 6. at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things she hath undertaken chearfully, even to the end; she putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth she sing the *Crow's* song, 7. which saith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores, fugit *Ignaviam*, semper est in *opere*, ut *Formica*, 2. & comportat, ut illa, sibi, omnium rerum *Copiam*, 3.

Non semper dormit, ferias agit, aut ut *Ignavus*, 4. & *Cicada*, 5. quos *Inopia*, 6. tandem premit.

Urget incepta alacriter ad finem usque; procrastinat nihil, nec cantat cantilenam *Corvi*, 7. qui ingeminat

Cras, Cras.

After labours undergone,
and ended,
being even wearied,
she resteth her self;
but being refreshed with
Rest, that she may not use
her self to *Idleness*, she fall-
eth again to her *Business*,

A diligent *Scholar*
is like *Bees*, 8.
which carry honey
from divers *Flowers*, 9.
into their *Hive*, 10.

Cras, Cras,

Post labores
exantlatos,
& lassata,
quiescit;
sed recreata *Quietè*,
ne adsuescat
Otio, redit
ad *Negotia*.

Diligens *Discipulus*,
similis est *Apibus*, 8.
qui congerunt mel
ex variis *Floribus*, 9.
in *Alveare suum*, 10.

Temperance.

CXII.

Temperantia.



Temperance, 1.

prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth the desire,
as with a *Bridle*, 3.

Temperantia, 1.

præscribit modum
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet cupidinem,
ceu *Freno*, 3.

and so moderateth all things, lest any thing too much be done.

Revellers
are made *drunk*, 4.
they *stumble*, 5.
they *spue*, 6.
and *babble*, 7.

From *Drunkenness* proceedeth *Lasciviousness* ; from this a *lewd Life* amongst *Whoremasters*, 8. and *Whores*, 9. in *kissing*, *touching*, *embracing*, and *dancing*, 10.

& sic moderatur omnia ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (*ganeones*) *inebriantur*, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (*vomunt*), 6.
& *rixantur*, 7.

E *Crapula* oritur *Lascivia* ; ex hâc *Vita libidinosa* inter *Fornicatores*, 8. & *Scorta*, 9.
osculando (*basiando*),
palpando,
amplexando,
& *tripudiando*, 10.

Fortitude.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude, 1.

is undaunted in adversity,

Fortitudo, 1.

impavida est in adversis,

and bold as a *Lion*, 2. but
not haughty in Prosperity,
leaning on her own *Pillar*,
3. *Constancy*, and be-
ing the same in all things,
ready to undergo both *es-
tates* with an even mind.

She receiveth the strokes
of *Misfortune*
with the *Shield*, 4.
of *Sufferance*: and
keepeth off the *Passions*,
the enemies of quietness
with the *Sword*, 5.
of *Valour*.

& confidens ut *Leo*, 2. at
non tumida in *Secundis*,
innixa suo Columini, 3.
Constantiae; &
eadem in omnibus,
parata ad ferendam utram-
que *fortunam æquo animo*.

Excipit ictus
Infortunit
Clypeo, 4.
Tolerantiae:
& propellit *Affectus*,
hostes *Euthymiae*
gladio, 5.
Virtutis.

Patience.

CXIV.

Patientia.



Patience, I.
endureth *Calamities*, 2.

Patientia, I.
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.

and *Wrongs*, 3. meekly
like a *Lamb*, 4.

as the Fatherly *chastisement of God*, 5.

In the meanwhile she
leaneth upon the *Anchor of Hope*, 6. (as a *Ship*, 7.
tossed by waves in the Sea)
she prayeth to God, 8.
weeping,
and expecteth the *Sun*, 10.
after *cloudy weather*, 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better things.

On the contrary,
the *impatient person*, 11.
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself, 12.
grumbleth like a *Dog*, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the last he despaireth,
and becometh *his own Murtherer*, 14.

Being full of rage he de-
sireth to revenge wrongs.

& *Injurias*, 3. humiliter
ut *Agnus*, 4.
tanquam paternam *ferulam Dei*, 5.

Interim
innititur *Spei*
Anchoræ, 6. (ut *Navis*, 7.
fluctuans mari)
Deo supplicat, 8.
illacrymando,
& expectat *Phœbum*, 10.
post *Nubila*, 9.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
debauchatur, 12. *in seipsum*,
obmurmurat ut *Canis*, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit
Autochir, 14.

Furibundus cupid
vindicare *injurias*.



Men are made
for one another's good ;
therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy *Countenance*, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy *Behaviour* and *Manners*, 2.
affable and true spoken
with thy *Mouth*, 3.
affectionate and *candid*
in thy *Heart*, 4.

So love,
and so shalt thou be loved;
and there will be
a mutual *Friendship*, 5.
as that of *Turtle-doves*, 6.
hearty, gentle, and
wishing well on both parts.

Foward Men are
hateful, teasty, unpleasant.

*Homines facti sunt
ad mutua commoda ;
ergo sint humani.*

*Sis suavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Gestu ac Moribus, 2.*

*affabilis & verax,
Ore, 3.
candens & candidus
Corde, 4.*

*Sic ama,
sic amaberis ;
& fiat
mutua Amicitia, 5.
ceu Turturum, 6.
concors, mansueta,
& benevola utrinque.*

*Morosi homines, sunt
odiosi, torvi, illepidi.*

contentious, angry, 7.	contentiosi, <i>iracundi</i> , 7.
cruel, 8.	<i>crudeles</i> , 8.
and implacable,	ac <i>implacabiles</i> ,
(rather Wolves and Lions,	(magis Lupi & Leones,
than Men)	quam homines)
and such as fall out among	& <i>inter se discordes</i> ,
themselves, hereupon	<i>hinc</i>
they fight in a <i>Duel</i> , 9.	<i>confilgunt Duele</i> , 9.
<i>Envy</i> , 10.	<i>Invidia</i> , 10.
wishing ill to others,	malè <i>cupiendo aliis</i> ,
pineth away her self.	<i>conficit seipsam</i> .

Justice.

CXVI.

Justitia.



Justice, 1.
is painted, sitting
on a square stone, 2. for she
ought to be immovable;
with hood-winked eyes, 3.
that she may not respect
persons;
stopping the left ear, 4.

L

Justitia, 1.
pingitur, sedens
in *lapide quadrato*, 2. nam
decet esse immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum
personas;
claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

to be reserved for the other party ;	reservandam alteri parti ;
Holding in her right Hand a <i>Sword</i> , 5. and a <i>Bridle</i> , 6. to punish and restrain evil men ;	Tenens dextrâ <i>Gladium</i> , 5. & <i>Frænum</i> , 6. ad puniendum & coërcendum malos ;
Besides, <i>a pair of Balances</i> , 7. in the <i>right Scale</i> , 8. where- of <i>Deserts</i> , and in the <i>left</i> , 9.	Præterea, <i>Stateram</i> , 7. cujuſ dextræ <i>Lanci</i> , 8. <i>Merita</i> , <i>Sinistræ</i> , 9.
Rewards being put, are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to virtue, as it were with <i>Spurs</i> , 10.	<i>Præmia imposita</i> , sibi invicem exequantur, atque ita boni incitantur ad virtutem, ceu <i>Calcaribus</i> , 10.
In <i>Bargains</i> , 11. let Men deal candidly, let them stand to their <i>Covenants and Promises</i> ; let that which is given one to keep, and that which is lent, be restored : let no man be <i>pillaged</i> , 12. or <i>hurt</i> , 13. let every one have his own : these are the precepts of Justice.	In <i>Contractibus</i> , 11. candidè agatur : stetur <i>Pactis & Promissis</i> ; <i>Depositum</i> ,
Such things as these are forbidden in <i>God's 5th. and</i> <i>7th. Commandment</i> , and deservedly punish'd on the <i>Gallows and the Wheel</i> , 14.	& <i>Mutuum</i> , reddantur : <i>nemo expiletur</i> , 12. <i>aut lædatur</i> , 13. <i>suum cuique tribuatur</i> : hæc sunt præcepta <i>Justitiae</i> . Talio prohibentur, <i>quinto & septimo Dei</i> <i>Præcepto</i> , & merito puniuntur <i>Cruce ac Rotâ</i> , 14.

Liberality.

CXVII.

Liberalitas.



Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about
Riches, which she honestly
seeketh, that she may have
somewhat to bestow on
them that want, 2.

She cloatheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
these with a *cheerful coun-*
tenance, 6.
and a *winged hand*, 7.

She submitteth her
wealth, 8. to her self, not
her self to it, as the *covet-*
ous man, 9. doth, who hath,
that he may have, and is
not the *Owner*,
but the *Keeper* of his goods,
and being unsatiable,
always *scrapeth together*, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.
servat modum circa
Divitias, quas honestè
quærit ut habeat
quod largiatur
Egenis, 2.

Hos vestit, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& *Manu alatâ*, 7.
Subjicit
opes, 8. sibi, non
se illis, ut *Avarus*, 9.
qui habet,
ut habeat, &
non est *Possessor*
sed *Custos bonorum suor-*
um, & *insatiabilis*,
semper *corradit*, 10.
Unguis suis.

Moreover he spareth
and keepeth,
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.

But the *Prodigal*, 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten,
and at the last wanteth.

Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat.
At *Prodigus*, 12.
malè disperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget.

CXVIII.
Society betwixt Man and Wife.



Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradise, for mutual
help, and the *Propagation*
of mankind.

A young man (*a single man*)
being to be married,
should be furnished
either with *Wealth*,
or a *Trade and Science*,

Matrimonium
institutum est à Deo
in Paradiso, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & *propagationem*
generis humani.

Vir Juvenis (Cælebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit
aut *Opibus*,
aut *Arte & Scientia*,

which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a *Family*.

Then he chooseth himself
a *Maid* that is *Marriageable*,
(or a *Widow*)
whom he loveth; nevertheless a greater Regard
is to be had of *Virtue*,
and *Honesty*,
than of *Beauty* or *Portion*.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himself
closely, but entreateth
for her as a *Woer*,
first to the *Father*, 1.
and then the *Mother*, 2.
or the *Guardians*,
or *Kinsfolks*, by such
as help to make the match, 3.

When she is espous'd to
him, he becometh the *Bride-*
groom, 4. and she the *Bride*,
5. and the *Contract* is made.
and an *Instrument of Dowry*, 6. is written.

At the last
the *Wedding* is made,
where they are joined together by the *Priest*, 7.
giving their *Hands*, 8. one
to another.
and *Wedding-rings*, 9.
then they feast with the
witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called
Husband and *Wife*;
when she is dead he becometh a *Widower*.

quæ sit
de pane lucrando;
ut possit
sustentare *Familiam*.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honestatis*,
quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.

Posthæc, non clam des-
pondet sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procus*,
apud *Patrem*, 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores*,
& *Cognatos*, per
Pronubos, 3.

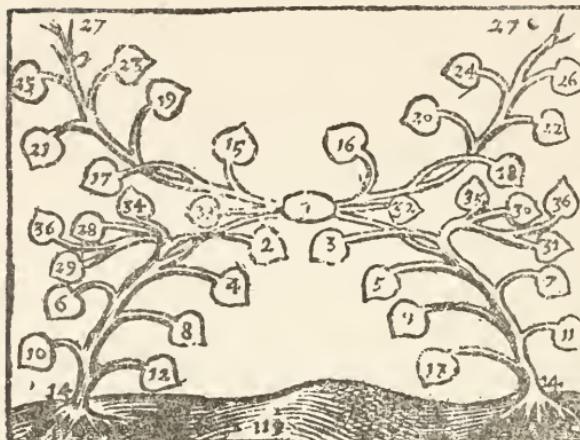
Eâ sibi desponsâ,
fit *Sponsus*, 4.
& ipsa *Sponsa*, 5.
fiuntque *Sponsalia*,
& scribitur *Instrumentum Dotale*, 6.

Tandem
fiunt *Nuptiæ*
ubi copulantur
à *Sacerdote*, 7.
datis *Manibus*, 8. ultrò ci-
troque,
& *Annulis Nuptialibus*, 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor*;
hâc mortuâ ille fit
Viduus.

CXIX.

The Tree of Consanguinity,



Arbor Consanguinitatis.

In *Consanguinity*
there touch a *Man*, 1.
in *Lineal Ascent*,
the *Father*
(the *Father-in-law*), 2.
and the *Mother*
(the *Mother-in-law*), 3.
the *Grandfather*, 4.
and the *Grandmother*, 5.
the *Great Grandfather*, 6.
and the *Great Grandmother*,
7. the *great great*
Grandfather, 8.
the *great great*
Grandmother, 9.
the *great great Grand-*
father's Father, 10.
the *great great Grand-*
mother's Mother, 11.

<i>Hominem</i> , 1. <i>Consanguinitate attingunt</i> , in <i>Linea ascendentis</i> , <i>Pater</i> (<i>Vitricus</i>), 2. & <i>Mater</i> (<i>Noverca</i>), 3. <i>Avus</i> , 4. & <i>Avia</i> , 5. <i>Proavus</i> , 6. & <i>Proavia</i> , 7. <i>Abavus</i> , 8. & <i>Abavia</i> , 9. <i>Atavus</i> , 10. & <i>Atavia</i> , 11.

the great great Grand-father's Grandfather, 12.	Tritavus, 12.
the great great Grand-mother's Grandmother, 13.	& Tritavia, 13.
Those beyond these are called <i>Ancestors</i> , 14. . . 14.	Ulteriores dicuntur <i>Majores</i> , 14. . . 14.
In a <i>Lineal descent</i> , the <i>Son</i> (<i>the son-in-law</i>), 15. and the <i>Daughter</i> , (<i>the Daughter-in-law</i>), 16.	In <i>Linea descendenti</i> , <i>Filius</i> (<i>Privignus</i>), 15. & <i>Filia</i> (<i>Privigna</i>), 16.
the <i>Nephew</i> , 17.	<i>Nepos</i> , 17.
and the <i>Neece</i> , 18.	& <i>Neptis</i> , 18.
the <i>Nephews Son</i> , 19. and the <i>Nephews Daughter</i> , 20.	<i>Pronepos</i> , 19.
the <i>Nephews Nephew</i> , 21.	& <i>Proneptis</i> , 26.
and the <i>Neeces Neece</i> , 22.	<i>Abnepos</i> , 21.
the <i>Nephews Nephews Son</i> , 23.	& <i>Abneptis</i> , 22.
the <i>Neeces Neeces Daughter</i> , 24.	<i>Atnepos</i> , 23.
the <i>Nephews Nephews Nephew</i> , 25.	& <i>Atneptis</i> , 24.
the <i>Necces Neeces Neece</i> , 26.	<i>Trinepos</i> , 25.
Those beyond these are called <i>Posterty</i> , 27. . . 27.	& <i>Trineptis</i> , 26.
In a <i>Collateral Line</i> are the <i>Uncle by the Fathers side</i> , 28.	Ulteriores dicuntur <i>Posteri</i> , 27. . . 27.
and the <i>Aunt by the Fathers side</i> , 29.	In <i>Linea Collaterali</i> sunt <i>Patruus</i> , 28.
the <i>Uncle by the Mothers side</i> , 30.	& <i>Amita</i> , 29.
and the <i>Aunt by the Mothers side</i> , 31.	<i>Avunculus</i> , 30.
the <i>Brother</i> , 32.	& <i>Matertera</i> , 31.
and the <i>Sister</i> , 33.	<i>Frater</i> , 32.
the <i>Brothers Son</i> , 34.	& <i>Soror</i> , 33.
the <i>Sisters Son</i> , 35.	<i>Patruelis</i> , 34.
and the <i>Cousin by the Brother and Sister</i> , 36.	<i>Sobrinus</i> , 35.
	& <i>Amitinus</i> , 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.



Societas Parentalis.

Married Persons,
(by the blessing of God)
have *Issue*,
and become *Parents*.

The *Father*, 1. begetteth
and the *Mother*, 2. beareth
Sons, 3. and *Daughters*, 4.
(sometimes *Twins*).

The *Infant*, 5.
is wrapped in
Swadling-cloathes, 6.
is laid in a *Cradle*, 7.
is suckled by the *Mother*
with her *Breasts*, 8.
and fed with *Pap*, 9.

Afterwards it learneth
to go by a *Standing-stool*, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei) sus-
cipiunt *Sobolem* (*Prolem*)
& fiunt *Parentes*.

Pater, 1. generat
& *Mater*, 2. parit
Filios, 3. & *Filias*, 4.
(aliquando *Gemellos*).

Infans, 5.
involvitur
Fasciis, 6.
reponitur in *Cunas*, 7.
lactatur a matre
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur *Pappis*, 9.

Deinde discit
incedere *Seperasto*, 10.

playeth with *Rattles*, 11.
and beginneth to speak.

As it beginneth to grow
older, it is accustomed to
Piety, 12.
and *Labour*, 13.
and is chastised, 14.
if it be not dutiful.

*Children owe to Parents
Reverence and Service.*

The Father maintaineth
his Children
by taking pains, 15.

ludit <i>Crepundiis</i> , 11. & incipit fari. Crescente ætate, adsuescit <i>Pietati</i> , 12. & <i>Labori</i> , 13. & castigatur, 14. si non sit morigerus. <i>Liberi debent Parentibus Cultum & Officium.</i>	Pater sustentat Liberos, <i>laborando</i> , 15.
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CXXI.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.



Societas herilis.

The Master <i>(the goodman of the House)</i> , 1. hath Men-servants, 2.	Herus <i>(Pater familias)</i> , 1. habet Famulos (<i>Servos</i>), 2.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------

the *Mistress*

(*the good wife of the House*),

3. *Maidens*, 4.

They appoint these their
Work, 6.

and divide

them their tasks, 5. which
are faithfully to be done by
them without murmuring
and loss: for which their
Wages, and *Meat and Drink*
is allowed them.

A *Servant* was heretofore
a *Slave*,
over whom the Master had
power of life and death.

At this day the poorer
sort serve in a free man-
ner, being hired for Wages.

Hera

(*Mater familias*), 3.

Ancillas, 4.

Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.

& distribuunt

Laborum Pensa, 5. qua
ab his fideliter sunt exse-
quenda sine murmure
& dispendio; pro quo
Merces & Alimonia
præbentur ipsis.

Servus olim erat *Man-*
cipium, in quem Domino
potestas fuit
vitæ & necis

Hodiè pauperiores
serviunt liberè,
conducti mercede.

A City.

CXXII.

Urbs.



Of many Houses
is made a *Village*, 1.

Ex multis Domibus
fit *Pagus*, 1.

or a Town, or a City, 2.

That and this are fenced
and begirt with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.

Bulwarks, 5.
and Pallisadoes, 6.

Within the Walls is
the void Place, 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.

In the Walls are
Fortresses, 9.
and Towers, 10.
Watch-Towers, 11. are
upon the higher places.

The entrance into a City
is made out of the Suburbs,
12. through Gates, 13.
over the Bridge, 14.

The Gate hath
a Portcullis, 15.
a Draw-bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks and Bolts,
as also Barrs, 18.

In the Suburbs are
Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses, 20. and
also Burying-places, 21.

vel Oppidum, vel Urbs, 2.

Istud & hæc muniuntur
& cinguntur Mænibus
(Muro), 3. Vallo, 4.
Aggeribus, 5.
& Vallis, 6.

Intra muros est
Pomærium, 7.
extræ, Fossa, 8.

In mœnibus sunt
Propugnacula, 9.
& Turres, 10.
Specula, 11. ex-
tant in editioribus locis.

Ingressus in Urbem fit
ex Suburbio, 12.
per Portam, 13.
super Pontem, 14.

Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Valvas, 17.
Clastra & Repagula,
ut & Vectes, 18.

In Suburiis sunt
Horti, 19.
& Suburbana, 20.
ut & Cæmeteria, 21.

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a City.



Interiora Urbis.

Within the City are
Streets, 1.
paved with Stones;
Market-places, 2.
(in some places with
Galleries), 3.
and narrow Lanes, 4.
The Publick Buildings
are in the middle of the
City, the *Church*, 5.
the *School*, 6.
the *Guild-Hall*, 7.
the *Exchange*, 8.

About the Walls and the
Gates are the *Magazine*, 9.
the *Granary*, 10.
Inns, *Ale-houses*,
Cooks-shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt
Plateæ (Vici), 1.
stratæ Lapidibus;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Porticibus), 3.
& *Angiportus*, 4.
Publica ædificia
sunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mœnia, & *Portas*
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diversoria, *Popinæ*,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.

the *Play-house*, 12.
and the *Spittle*, 13.

In the by-places
are *Houses of Office*, 14.
and the *Prison*, 15.

In the chief Steeple
is the *Clock*, 16. and the
Watchmans Dwelling, 17.

In the Streets are *Wells*,
18.

The *River*, 19. or *Beck*,
runneth about the City,
serveth to wash away the
filth.

The *Tower*, 20.
standeth in the highest
part of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Nosodochium, 13.
In recessibus,
Foricæ (Cloacæ), 14.
& *Custodia (Carcer)*, 15.

In turre primariâ
est *Horologium*, 16.
& *habitatio Vigilum*, 17.
In Plateis sunt *Putei*,
18.

Fluvius, 19. vel *Rivus*,
interfluens Urbem,
inservit eluendis
sordibus.

Arx, 20.
extat in summo
Urbis.

Judgment.

CXXIV.

Judicium.



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The best Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themselves,

Optimum Jus, est
placida conventio,
facta vel ab ipsis,

betwixt whom the sute is,
or by an *Umpire*.

If this do not proceed,
they come into *Court*, 1.
(heretofore they judg'd
in the Market-place; at
this day in the *Moot-hall*)
in which the *Judge*, 2.
sitteth with his *Assessors*, 3.
the *Clerk*, 4. taketh
their Votes in writing.

The *Plaintiff*, 5.
accuseth the *Defendant*, 6.
and produceth *Witnesses*, 7.
against him.

The *Defendant* excuseth
himself by a *Counsellor*, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's *Coun-
sellor*, 9. contradicts.

Then the *Judge*
pronounceth *Sentence*,
acquitting the *innocent*,
and condemning
him that is *guilty*,
to a *Punishment*,
or a *Fine*,
or *T torment*.

inter quos lis est
vel ab *Arbitro*.

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in *Forum*, 1.
(olim judicabant
in *Foro*,
hodiè in *Prætorio*)
cui *Judex* (*Prætor*), 2.
præsident cum *Assessoribus*,
3. *Dicographus*, 4. excipit
Vota calamo.

Actor, 5.
accusat *Reum*, 6.
& producit *Testes*, 7.
contra illum.

Reus excusat
se per *Advocatum*, 8.
cui *Actoris Procurator*, 9.
contradicit.

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens *insontem*,
& damnans
sontem
ad *Pœnam*,
vel *Mulctam*,
vel ad *Supplicium*.

CXXV.

The Tormenting of Malefactors.



Supplicia Malefactorum.

<i>Malefactors</i> , 1.	<i>Malefici</i> , 1.
are brought	producuntur,
from the <i>Prison</i> , 3.	è <i>Carcere</i> , 3.
(where they are wont to be	(ubi torqueri solent)
tortured) by <i>Serjeants</i> , 2.	per <i>Lictores</i> , 2.
or dragg'd with a Horse, 15.	vel <i>Equo raptantur</i> , 15.
to place of <i>Execution</i> .	ad locum <i>Supplicii</i> .
<i>Thieves</i> , 4.	<i>Fures</i> , 4.
are hanged by the <i>Hangman</i> ,	suspenduntur a <i>Carnifice</i> , 6.
6. on a <i>Gallows</i> , 5.	in <i>Patibulo</i> , 5.
<i>Whoremasters</i>	<i>Mæchi</i>
are beheaded, 7.	decollantur, 7.
<i>Murtherers</i>	<i>Homicidæ</i> (<i>Sicarii</i>)
and <i>Robbers</i> are	ac <i>Latrones</i> (<i>Piratæ</i>)
either laid upon a <i>Wheel</i> , 8.	vel imponuntur <i>Rotæ</i>
having their <i>Legs broken</i> ,	<i>crucifragio plexi</i> , 8.
or fastened upon a <i>Stake</i> , 9.	vel <i>Palo infiguntur</i> , 9.
<i>Witches</i>	<i>Striges</i> (<i>Lamiæ</i>)

are burnt in a *great Fire*, 10.

Some before they are executed have their *Tongues cut out*, 11. or have their *Hand*, 12. cut off upon a *Block*, 13. or are burnt with *Pincers*, 14.

They that have their Life given them, are set on the *Pillory*, 16. or *strapado'd*, 17. are set upon a wooden *Horse*, 18. have their *Ears cut off*, 19. are *whipped with Rods*, 20. are branded, are banished, are condemned to the *Gallies*, or to perpetual Imprisonment.

Traytors are pull'd in pieces with four *Horses*.

cremantur super Rogum, 10.

Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur *elinguantur*, 11. aut plectuntur *Manu*, 12. super *Cippum*, 13. aut *Forcipibus*, 14. uruntur

Vitâ donati,

constringuntur Numellis, 16. *luxantur*, 17.

imponuntur Equuleo, 18. *truncantur Auribus*, 19. *cæduntur Virgis*, 20.

Stigmate notantur, relegantur, damnantur ad *Triremes*, vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.

Perduelles discerpuntur Quadrigis.



Wares
brought from other places
are either exchanged
in an *Exchange*, 1.
or exposed to sale
in *Warehouses*, 2.
and they are sold
for *Money*, 3.
being either measured
with an *Eln*, 4.
or weighed
in a *pair of Balances*, 5.

Shop-keepers, 6.

Pedlars, 7.

and *Brokers*, 8.

would also be called
Merchants, 9.

The *Seller*
braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,

M

*Merce*s,
aliunde allatæ, aliunde
vel commutantur
in *Domo Commerciorum*, 1,
vel exponuntur venum
in *Tabernis Mercimoniorum*,
2. & venduntur
pro *Pecuniâ* (monetâ), 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ, 5.
Tabernarii. 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& *Scrutarii*, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores, 9.
Venditor
ostentat rem
promercalem,

and setteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be sold for.

The *Buyer*, 10. cheapneth
and offereth the price.

If any one
bid *against him*, 11. the
thing is delivered to him
that promiseth the most.

& indicat pretium,^u
quanti
liceat.

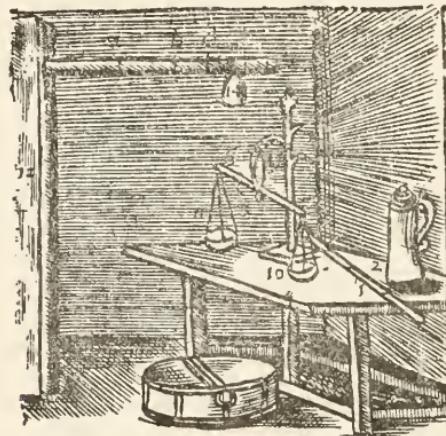
Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.

Si quis
contralicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui pollicetur plurimum.

CXXVII.

Measures and Weights.

Mensuræ & Pondera.



We measure things that
hang together with an *Eln*,
1. liquid things
with a *Gallon*, 2.
and dry things
by a *two-bushel Measure*, 3.

We try the heaviness of
things by *Weights*, 4.
and *Balances*, 5.

In this is first

Res continuas metimur
Ulnā, 1.
liquidas
Congio, 2.
aridas
Medimno, 3.

Gravitatem rerum ex-
perimur *Ponderibus*, 4.
& *Librā* (balance), 5.

In hâc primò est

the Beam, 6.
in the midst whereof is a
little Axle-tree, 7. above
the cheeks and the hole, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.
moveth it self to and fro:
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.

The Brasiers balance, 12.
weigheth things by hang-
ing them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight, 14.
opposite to them which
in (a) weigheth just as
much as the thing,
in (b) twice so much
in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Fugum (Scapus), 6.
in cuius medio
Axiculus, 7. superiùs
trutina & agina, 8.
in quâ Examen, 9.
sese agitat:
utrinque
sunt Lances, 10.
pendentes Funiculis, 11.
Statera, 12.
ponderat res, suspendendo
illas Unco, 13.
& Pondus, 14.
ex opposito, quod
in (a) æquiponderat
rei,
in (b) bis tantum,
in (c) ter, &c.

Physick

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



The Patient, 1.
sendeth for a Physician, 2.

Ægrotans, 1.
accersit Medicum, 2.

who feeleth his *Pulse*, 3,
and looketh upon his *Wa-
ter*, 4. and then prescribeth
a *Receipt* in a *Bill*, 5.

That is made ready
by an *Apothecary*, 6.
in a *Apothecaries Shop*, 7.
where *Drugs*
are kept in *Drawers*, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and *Gally-pots*, 10.

And it is
either a *Potion*, 11.
or *Powder*, 12.
or *Pills*, 13.
or *Trochisks*, 14.
or an *Electuary*, 15.

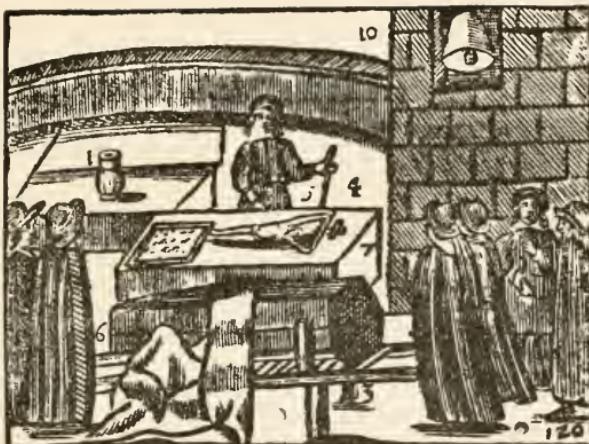
Diet and Prayer, 16.
is the best *Physick*.

The *Chirurgeon*, 18.
cureth *Wounds*, 17.
and *Ulcers*,
with *Plasters*, 19.

qui tangit ipsius *Arteriam*,
3. & inspicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præscribit *Med-
icamentum in Schedula*, 5.

Istud paratur
à *Pharmacopœo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.
ubi *Pharmacæ*
adseruantur in *Capsulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& *Lagenis*, 10.

Estque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillulæ*, 13.
vel *Pastilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*, 15.
Diæta & Oratio, 16.
est optima *Medicina*.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulceræ*,
Spleniis (emplastris), 19.



¶ Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Ashes
put into an *Urn*, 1.

We enclose
our *dead Folks*
in a *Coffin*, 2.
lay them upon a *Bier*, 3.
and see they be carried out
in a *Funeral Pomp*
towards the *Church-yard*, 4.
where they are laid
in a *Grave*, 6.
by the *Bearers*, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a *Grave-stone*, 7.
and is adorned
with *Tombs*, 8.
and *Epitaphs*, 9.

Defuncti
olim *cremabantur*,
& *Cineres*
recondebantur in Urna, 1.

Nos includimus
nostros Demortuos
Loculo, (Capulo), 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& *curamus efferri*
Pompā Funebri
versus Cæmeterium, 4.
ubi inferuntur,
Sepulchro, 6.
a Vespillionibus, 5.
& *humantur*;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& *ornatur*
Monumentis, 8.
ac *Epitaphiis*, 9.

As the Corps go along
*Psalm*s are sung,
and the *Bells* are rung, 10.

Funere prodeunte,
*Hymn*i cantantur,
& *Campanæ*, 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-play.

CXXX.

Ludus Scenicus.



In a *Play-house*, 1.
(which is trimmed
with *Hangings*, 2. and
covered with *Curtains*, 3.)
Comedies and *Tragedies* are
acted,
wherein memorable things
are represented;
as here, the History
of the *Prodigal Son*, 4.
and his *Father*, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd,
being return'd home.

The *Players* act
being in disguise;
the *Fool*, 6. maketh Jests.

In *Theatro*, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2. &
tegitur *Sipariis*, 3.)
Comediae vel *Tragœdiae*
aguntur,

quibus repræsentantur res
memorables
ut hic, *Historia*
de *Filio Prodigo*, 4.
& *Patre*, 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.

Actores (*Histriones*) agunt
personati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The chief of the Spectato-
tors sit in the *Gallery*, 7.
the common sort stand
on the *Ground*, 8.
and clap the hands,
if anything please them.

Spectatorum primarii,
sedent in *Orchestra*, 7.
plebs stat
in *Cavea*, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.

Sleights.

CXXXI.

Præstigiae.



131

The *Tumbler*, 1.
maketh several *Shows*
by the nimbleness of his
body, walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping
through a *Hoop*, 2. &c.

Sometimes also
he *danceth*, 4.
having on a Vizard.

The *Fugler*, 3.
sheweth sleights,
out of a *Purse*.

Præstigiator, 1.
facit varia *Spectacula*,
volubilitate
corporis, deambulando
manibus,
saliendo
per *Circulum*, 2. &c.

Interdum etiam
tripudiat, 4.
Larvatus.

Agyrta, 3.
facit *præstigias*
è *Marsupio*.

The *Rope-dancer*, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a *Rope*,
holdeth a *Poise*, 6.
in his hand;
or hangeth himself
by the hand or foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 5.
graditur & saltat
super *Funem*,
tenens *Halterem*, 6.
manu;
aut suspendit se
manu vel pede, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School.

CXXXII.

Palestra.



Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a *Fencing-place*,
fighting with *Swords*, 1.
or *Pikes*, 2.
and *Halberds*, 3.
or *Short-swords*, 4.
or *Rapiers*, 5.
having balls at the point
(lest they wound one
another mortally)
or with two edged-Swords
and a *Dagger*, 6. together.

Pugiles
congrediuntur *Duello*
in *Palestra*,
decertantes vel *Gladiis*, 1.
vel *Hastilibus*, 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semispathis*, 4.
vel *Ensibus*, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lædet
lethaliter)
vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione*, 6. simul.

Wrestlers, 7.

(among the Romans
in time past were nayked
and anointed with Oyl)
take hold of one another
and strive whether
can throw the other,
especially by *tripping up his
heels, 8.*

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their fists in
a ridiculous strife, to wit,
with their Eyes coverered.

Luctatores, 7.

(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti Oleo)
prehendunt se invicem
& annituntur uter
alterum prosternere pos-
sit, præprimis
supplantando, 8.

Andabatæ, 9.

pugnabant pugnis
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum Ocnlis obvelatis.

Tennis-play.

CXXXIII.

Ludus Pilæ.



In a Tennis Court, 1.
they play with a Ball, 2.
which one throweth,
and another taketh,
and sendeth it back
with a Racket, 3.

In Sphaeristerio, 1.
luditur Pilæ, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo, 3.

and that is the Sport
of Noble Men
to stir their Body.

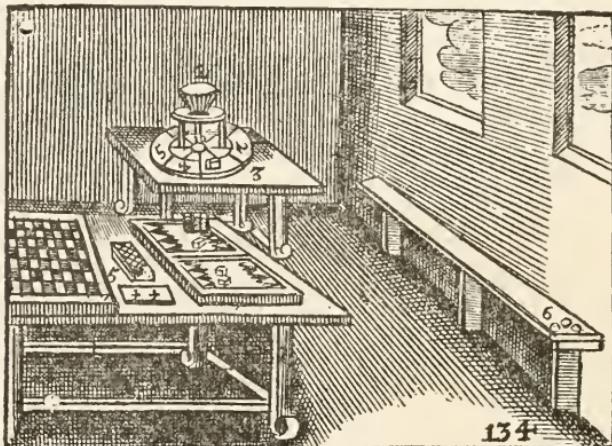
A *Wind-ball*, 4.
being filled with Air,
by means of a *Ventil*,
is tossed to and fro
with the *Fist*, 5.
in the open Air.

idque est <i>Lusus Nobilium</i> ad commotionem Corporis.
<i>Follis</i> (<i>pila magna</i>), 4. <i>distenta Aere</i> <i>ope Epistomii</i> , <i>reverberberatur</i> <i>Pugno</i> , 5. <i>sub Dio</i> .

Dice-play

CXXXIV.

Ludus Aleæ.



We play with *Dice*, 1.
either they that throw the
most *take up all* ;
or we throw them
through a *Casting-box*, 2.
upon a *Board*, 3.
marked with figures,
and this is *Dice-players game*
at casting *Lots*.

Men play by *Luck* and
Skill at Tables.
in a pair of *Tables*, 4.

<i>Tesseris</i> (<i>talis</i>), 1. <i>Iudicamus</i> vel <i>Plistobolindam</i> ;
<i>vel immittimus illas</i> <i>per Frittillum</i> , 2. <i>in Tabellam</i> , 3. <i>notatam numeris</i> , <i>idque est Ludas Sortilegii</i> <i>Aleatorum</i> .
<i>Sorte & Arte luditur</i> <i>Calculis</i> <i>in Alveo aleatorio</i> , 4.

and at *Cards*, 5.

We play at *Chesse* on a *Chesse-board*, 6. where only art beareth the sway.

The most ingenious Game is the Game of *Chesse*, 7. wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battel.

& *Chartis lusoriis*, 5.

Ludimus Abaculis in *Abaco*, 6. ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus Ludus est Ludus Latrunculorum, 7. quo veluti duo Exercitus confligunt *Prælio*.

Races.

CXXXV. Cursus Certamina.



Boys exercise themselves by running, either upon the *Ice*, 1. in *Scrick-shoes*, 2. where they are carried also upon *Sleds*, 3. or in the open Field, making a *Line*, 4. which he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore *Runners*, 5. run betwixt *Rails*, 6.

Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super *Glaciem*, 1. *Diabatris*, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur *Trahis*, 3. sive in *Campo*, designantes *Lineam*, 4. quam qui vincere cupit debet attingere, at non ultrâ procurrere.

Olim decurrebant *Cursores*, 5. inter *Cancellos*, 6.

to the *Goal*, 7. and
he that toucheth it first
receiveth the *Prize*, 8. from
him that gave the prize, 9.

At this day *Tilting*
(or the quintain) is used,
(where a *Hoop*, 11.
is struck at with
a *Truncheon*, 10.) in-
stead of *Horse-races*, which
are grown out of use.

ad *Metam*, 7. &
qui primum contingebat
eam, accipiebat *Brabeum*,
(*præmium*), 8. à *Brabeuta*, 9.

Hodie *Hastiludia*
habentur,
(ubi *Circulus*, 11.
petitur
Lancea, 10.)
loco *Equiriorum*, quæ
abierunt in desuetudinem.

Boys Sport.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.



Boys use to play
either with *Bowling-stones*
1. or throwing a *Bowl*, 2.
at *Nine-pins*, 3.
or striking a *Ball*,
through a *Ring*, 5.
with a *Bandy*, 4.
or scourging a *Top*, 6.
with a *Whip*, 7.

Pueri solent ludere
vel *Globis* *fictilibus*, 1.
vel jactantes *Globum*, 2.
ad *Conas*, 3.
vel mittentes *Sphærulam*
per *Annulum*, 5.
Clava, 4.
versantes *Turbinem*, 6.
Flagello, 7.

or shooting with a *Trunk*, 8.
and a *Bow*, 9. or going
upon *Stilts*, 10. or tossing
and swinging themselves
upon a *Merry-totter*, 11.

vel jaculantes *Sclopo*, 8.
& *Arcu*, 9. vel incidentes
Grallis, 10. vel super
Petaurum, 11. se
agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and the Region.



Regnum & Regio.

Many *Cities* and *Villages*
make a *Region*
and a *Kingdom*.

The *King* or *Prince* re-
sideth in the *chief City*, 1.
the *Noblemen*, *Lords*,
and *Earls* dwell
in the *Castles*, 2.
that lie about it;
the *Country People*
dwell in *Villages*, 3.

Multæ *Urbes* & *Pagi*
faciunt *Regionem*
& *Regnum*.

Rex aut *Princeps*
sedet in *Metropoli*. 1.
Nobiles, *Barones*,
& *Comites* habitant
in *Arcibus*, 2.
circumjacentibus;
Rustici
in *Pagis*, 3.

He hath his *toll-places*
upon *navigable Rivers*, 4.
and *high-Roads*, 5.
where *Portage* and *Tollage*
is exacted of them
that sail
or travel.

Habet *telonia sua*
juxta Flumina navigabilia,
4. & *Vias regias*, 5.
ubi *Portorum & Vectigal*
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.

CXXXVIII.

Regal Majesty.

Regia Majestas.



The King, 1.
sitteth on his *Throne*, 2.
in *Kingly State*,
with a stately *Habit*, 3.
crowned with a *Diadem*, 4.
holding a *Scepter*, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with
a Company of *Courtiers*.

The chief among these,
are the *Chancellor*, 6.
with the *Counsellors*

Rex, 1.
sedet in suo *Solio*, 2.
in *regio splendore*,
magnifico Habitū, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Sceptrum, 5.
manu,
stipatus
frequentiā Aulicorum.

Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum *Consiliariis*

and *Secretaries*,
the *Lord-marshall*, 7.
the *Comptroller*, 8.
the *Cup-bearer*, 9.
the *Taster*, 10.
the *Treasurer*, 11.
the *High Chamberlain*, 12.
and the *Master of the Horse*, 13.

There are subordinate to these
the *Noble Courtiers*, 14.
the *Noble Pages*, 15.
with the *Chamberlains*,
and *Lacquies*, 16.
the *Guard*, 17.
with their *Attendance*.

He solemnly giveth Audience to the *Ambassadors* of Foreign Princes, 18.

He sendeth his *Vice-gerents*,
Deputies,
Governors, *Treasurers*,
and *Ambassadors*
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions ever
and anon by the *Posts*, 19.

The *Fool*, 20.
maketh Laughter
by his toysom Actions.

& *Secretariis*,
Præfectorus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magister, 8.
Pocillator (*pincerna*), 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli Magister*, 13.

Subordinantur
his
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum Cubiculariis,
& *Cursoribus*, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum Satellitio.

Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum, 18.
Ablegat
Vicarios suos,
Administratores,
Præfectos, *Quæstores*,
& *Legatos*,
aliorsum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
subinde per *Veredarios*, 19.
Morio, 20.
movet Risum
ludicris Actionibus.



If we be to make War
Soldiers are lifted, 1.

Their Arms are
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a
Crest) and the Armour,
whose parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breast-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9. these
are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into
a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Gir-
dle, 14. or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est
scribuntur Milites. 1.

Horum Arma sunt,
Galea (*Cassis*, 2.)
(quæ ornatur
Cristâ) & *Armatura*,
cujus partes *Torquis fer-*
reus, 3. *Thorax*, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manicæ, 7.
cum *Lorica*, 8.
& *Scuto* (*Clypeo*), 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.

Offensiva sunt
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& *Acinaces*, 12.
qui reconduntur
Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur *Cingu-*
lo, 14. vel *Baltheo*, 15.

(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two handed-Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is the *Haft*, 19.
with the *Pummel*, 20.
and the *Blade*, 21.
having a *Point*, 22.
in the middle are the
Back, 23. and the *Edge*, 24.

The other Weapons are
a *Pike*, 25. a *Halbert*, 26.
(in which is the *Haft*, 27.
and the *Head*, 28.) a
Club, 29. and a *Whirlebat*, 30.

They fight at a distance
with *Muskets*, 31.
and *Pistols*, 32. which
are charged with *Bullets*,
33. out of a *Bullet-bag*, 34.
and with *Gun-powder*
out of a *Bandalier*, 35.

(*Fascia militaris*, 16.
inservit ornatui)
Romphæa, 17.
& *Pugio*, 18.
In his est *Manubrium*, 19.
cum *Pomo*, 20.
& *Verutum*, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & *Acies*, 24.

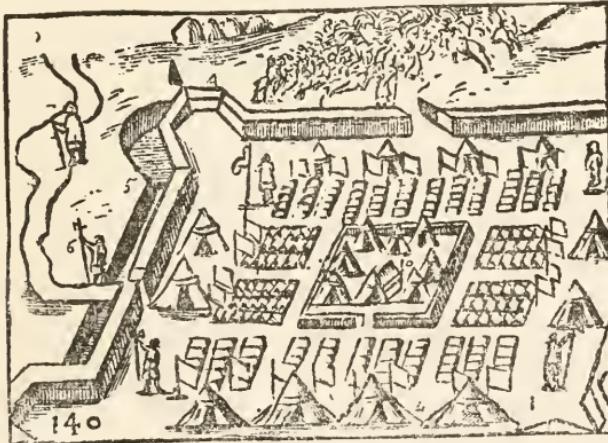
Reliqua arma sunt
Hasta, 25. *Bipennis*, 26.
(in quibus *Hastile*, 27.
& *Mucro*, 28.)
Clava, 29. & *Cæstus*, 30.

Pugnatur eminūs
Bombardis (*Sclopetis*), 31.
& *Sclopis*, 32. quæ
onerantur *Globis*, 33.
è *Theca bombardica*, 34.
& *Pulvere nitrato*
è *Pyxide pulveraria*, 35.

The Camps.

CXL.

Castra.



When a Design is undertaken the *Camp*, 1. is pitched and the *Tents of Canvas*, 2. or *Straw*, 3. are fastned with *Stakes*; and they entrench them about for security's sake, with *Bulwarks*, 4. and *Ditches*, 5.

Sentinels, 6. are also set; and *Scouts*, 7. are sent out.

Sallyings out, 8. are made for Forage and Plunder-sake, where they often cope with the *Enemy*, 9. in skirmishing.

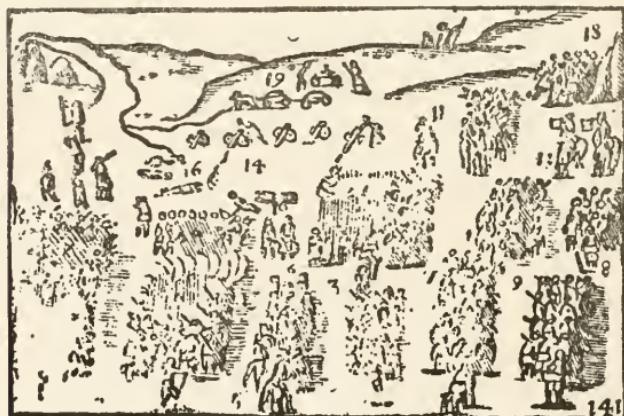
The *Pavilion of the Lord General* is in the midst of the *Camp*, 10.

Expeditione susceptâ, Castra, 1. *locantur & Tentoria Lin-teis*, 2. vel *Stramentis*, 3. *figuntur Paxillis*; *eaque circumdant*, *securitatis gratiâ Aggeribus*, 4. & *Fossis*, 5. *Excubiae*, 6. *constituuntur*; & *Exploratores*, 7. *emittuntur*.

Excursiones, 8. *fiunt Pabulationis & Prædæ causâ*, ubi *sæpius confligitur cum Hostibus*, 9. *velitando*.

Tentorium summi Imperatoris est in *medio Castrorum*, 10.

The Army and the Fight. CXLI. Acies & Prœlium.



When the Battel

| Quando Pugna

is to be fought the Army is set in order, and divided into the *Front*, 1. the *Rere*, 2. and the *Wings*, 3.

The *Foot*, 4. are intermixed with the *Horse*, 5.

That is divided into *Companies*, this into *Troops*.

These carry *Banners*, 6. those *Flags*, 7. in the midst of them.

Their Officers are, *Corporals*, *Ensigns*, *Lieutenants*, *Captains*, 8. *Commanders of the Horse*, 9. *Lieutenant Colonels*, *Colonels*, and he that is the chief of all, the *General*.

The *Drummers*, 10. and the *Drumslades*, 11. as also the *Trumpeters*, 12. call to Arms, and inflame the Soldier.

At the first Onset the *Muskets*, 13. and *Ordnance*, 14. are shot off.

Afterwards they fight, 15. hand to hand with *Pikes* and *Swords*.

They that are overcome are slain, 16. or taken prisoners, or run away, 17.

They that are for the Reserve, 18. come upon them

committenda est,
Acies instruitur, &
dividitur in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas (Cornua)*, 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatuī, 5.
Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias*,
hic in *Turmas*.

Illæ in medio ferunt
Vexilla, 6.
hæ *Labara*, 7.

Eorum *Præfecti* sunt,
Decuriones, *Signiferi*,
Vicarii, *Centuriones*, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& summus omnium
Imperator.
Tympanistæ, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ*, 11.
ut & *Tubicines*, 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.

Primo *Conflictu*,
Bombardæ, 13. &
Tormenta, 14. exploduntur.
Postea pugnatur, 15.
cominus
Hastis & *Gladiis*.

Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel *capiuntur*,
vel *aufugiunt*, 17.

Succenturiati, 18.
supervenient

out of their *places where*
they lay in wait.

The *Carriages*, 19.
are plundered.

ex insidiis.

Impedimenta, 19.
spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight.

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.



A *Sea-fight*
is terrible,
when huge *Ships*,
like *Castles*,
run one upon another
with their *Beaks*, 1.
or shatter one another
with their *Ordnance*, 2.
and so being bored thorow
they drink in
their own *Destruction*,
and are sunk, 3.

Or when they are set on
fire and either by the firing
of *Gun-powder*, 4.

Navale prælrium
terribile est,
quum ingentes *Naves*,
veluti *Arces*,
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.
aut se invicem quassant
T tormentis, 2.
atque ita perforatæ,
imbibunt
perniciem suam
& *submerguntur*, 3.

Aut quum igne corripi-
untur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men are blown up into the air, or are burnt in the midst of the waters, or else leaping into the Sea are drowned.

A Ship that flieth away,
5. is overtaken
by those that pursue her, 6.
and is taken.

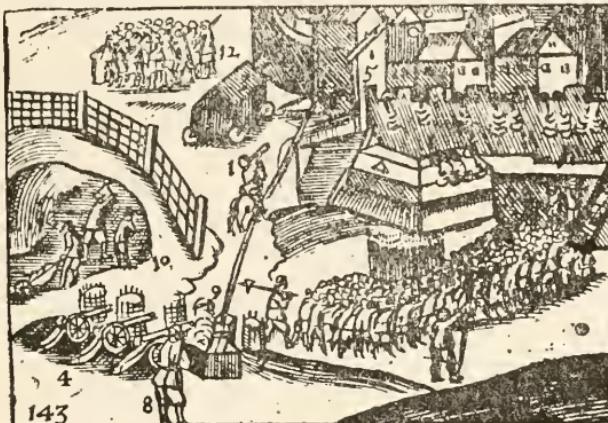
homines ejiciuntur in ærem, vel exuruntur in mediis aquis,
vel etiam desilientes in mare, suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5.
intercipitur
ab *insequentibus, 6.*
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.



A City that is like to endure a Siege, is first summoned by a Trumpeter, 1. and persuaded to yield.

Which if it refuseth to do, it is assaulted by the Be-siegers, and taken by storm.

Either by climbing over the walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.

Urbs
passura Obsidionem,
primum provocatur per Tubicinem, 1.
& invitatur ad Depitionem.

Quod si abnuat facere, oppugnatur ab Obsidentibus & occupatur.

Vel muros per Scalas, 2.
transcendendo,

or breaking them down
with *Battering-engins*, 3.
or demolishing them
with *great Guns*, 4.
or breaking through the
Gates with a *Petarr*, 5.
or casting *Granadoes*, 6.
out of *Mortar-pieces*, 7.
into the City,
by *Engineers*, 8.
(who lye behind
Leagure-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with
Mines by *Pioneers*, 10.

They that are besieged
defend themselves
from the *Walls*, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.,
or break out by force, 12.

A City
that is taken by Storm
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid even
with the ground.

aut diruendo	
<i>Arietibus</i> , 3.	
aut demoliendo	
<i>Tomentis</i> , 4.	
vel dirumpendo	
portas <i>Exostra</i> , 5. vel	
ejaculando <i>Globos Tormen-</i>	
<i>tarios</i> , 6. e <i>Mortariis (balis-</i>	
<i>tis)</i> , 7. in <i>Urbem</i>	
per <i>Balistarios</i> , 8.	
(qui latitant post	
<i>Gerras</i> , 9.)	
vel subvertendo	
<i>Cuniculis per Fossores</i> , 10.	
<i>Obsessi</i>	
defendunt se	
de <i>Muris</i> , 11.	
ignibus, lapidibus, &c.	
aut erumpunt, 12.	
<i>Urbs</i>	
<i>vi expugnata</i> ,	
diriditur,	
exciditur,	
interdum equatur	
solo.	

Religion.

CXLIV.

Religio.



Godliness, 1.
the Queen of Virtues,
worshippeth God, 4. devoutly,
the Knowledge of God
being drawn either from
the *Book of Nature, 2.*
(for the work commendeth
the Work-master)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
she meditateth upon his
Commandments contained
in the *Decalogue, 5.* and
treading Reason under
foot, that *Barking Dog, 6.*
she giveth *Faith, 7.*
and assent
to the Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8.
as a Helper in adversity.

Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Regina Virtutum
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
Notitiâ Dei,
haustâ vel ex
Libro Naturæ, 2.
(nam opus commendat
Artificem)
vel ex
Libro Scripturæ, 3.
recolit
Mandata ejus comprehensa in *Decalogo, 5.*
& conculcans Rationem,
oblatrancem *Canem, 6.*
præbet *Fidem, 7.*
& assensum
Verbo Dei,
eumque *invocat, 8.* ut
Opitulatorem in adversis.
Officia Divina

are done in the *Church*, 9.
in which are the *Quire*, 10.
with the *Altar*, 11.
the *Vestry*, 12.
the *Pulpit*, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a *Font*, 16.

All men perceive that
there is a God,
but all men do not
rightly know God.

Hence are divers *Religions*
whereof IV. are reckoned
yet as the chief.

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetrale* (Ady-
tum, 10.) cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*, 16.

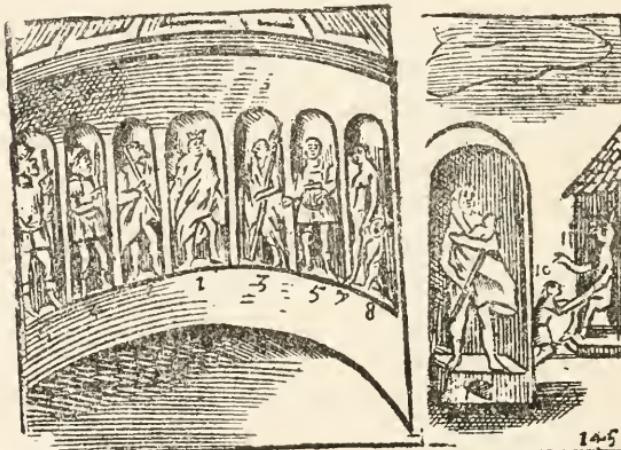
Omnis homines senti-
unt esse Deum,
sed non omnes
rectè nōrunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ *Religiones*
quarum IV. numerantur
adhus primariae.

Gentilism.

CXLV.

Gentilimus.



The *Gentiles* feigned
to themselves near upon
XIIM. *Deities*.

The chief of them were
Jupiter, 1. *President*, and
petty-God of Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt
sibi prope
XIIM. *Numina*.

Eorum præcipua erant
Jupiter, 1. *Præses* &
Deaster cœli;

Neptune, 2. of the Sea ;
Pluto, 3. of Hell ;
Mars, 4. of War ;
Apollo, 5. of Arts ;
Mercury, 6. of Thieves,
 Merchants,
 and Eloquence ;
Vulcan, (*Mulciber*)
 of Fire and Smiths ;
Æolus. of Winds :
 and the most obscene of
 all the rest, *Priapus*.

They had also
 Womanly Deities :
 such as were *Venus*, 7.
 the Goddess of Loves,
 and Pleasures, with
 her little son *Cupid*, 8.
Minerva (*Pallas*), with
 the nine *Muses of Arts* ;
Juno, of Riches and Wed-
 dings ; *Vesta*, of Chastity ;
Ceres, of Corn ;
Diana, of Hunting,
 and Fortune ;
 and besides these *Morbona*,
 and *Febris* her self.

The *Egyptians*,
 instead of God
 worshipped all sorts
 of Beasts and Plants,
 and whatsoever they saw
 first in the morning.

The *Philistines* offered
 to *Moloch*, 9. their Children
 to be burnt alive,

The *Indians*, 10. even to
 this day, worship the
Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris ;
Pluto, 3. Inferni ;
Mars, 4. Belli ;
Apollo, 5. Artium ;
Mercurius, 6. Furum,
 Mercatorum,
 & Eloquentiæ ;
Vulcanus (*Mulciber*),
 Ignis & Fabrorum ;
Æolus, Ventorum ;
 & obsecnissimus,
Priapus.

Habuerant etiam
 Muliebria Numinæ :
 qualia fuerunt *Venus*, 7.
Dea Amorum,
 & Voluptatum, cum
 filio Cupidine, 8.
Minerva (*Pallas*), cum
 novem Musis Artium ;
Juno, Divitiarum & Nup-
 tiarum : *Vesta*, Castitatis ;
Ceres, Frumentorum ;
Diana, Venationum ;
 & Fortuna :
 quin & *Morbona*,
 ac *Febris* ipsa.

Ægyptii,
 pro Deo
 colebant omne genus
 Animalium & Plantarum,
 & quicquid conspicieban-
 tur primum mane.

Philistæi offerebant
Molocho (*Saturno*), 9. In-
 fantes cremandos vivos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum
 venerantur
Cacodæmona, 11.

Judaism.

CXLVI.

Judaismus.



Yet the true *Worship* of the true *God*, remained with the *Patriarchs*, who lived before and after the Flood.

Amongst these, that Seed of the Woman, the *Messias* of the World, was promised to *Abraham*, 1. the Founder of the *Jews*, the Father of them that believe: and he (being called away from the *Gentiles*) with his Posterity, being marked with the *Sacrament of Circumcision*, 2. made a peculiar people, and *Church of God*.

Afterwards God gave his *Law*, written with his own Finger in *Tables of Stone*, 5. to this people

Venus tamem Cultus veri Dei,
remansit apud *Patriarchas*,
qui vixerunt ante & post Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Messias Mundi,
promissus est *Abrahamo*. 1.
Conditori Judeorum,
Patri creditum:
& ipse (avocatus
a *Gentilibus*)
cum Posteris,
notatus *Sacra-*
mento Circumcisionis, 2.
constitutus singularis
populus, & *Ecclesia Dei*.

Postea Deus
exhibituit *Legem suam*,
scriptam Digito suo
in *Tabulis Lapideis*, 5.
huic Populo

by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.

Furthermore, he ordained the eating the *Paschal Lamb*, 6. and *Sacrifices* to be offered upon an *Altar*, 7. by *Priests*, 8. and *Incense*, 9. and commanded a *Tabernacle*, 10. with the *Ark of the Covenant*, 11. to be made: and besides, a *brazen Serpent*, 12. to be set up against the biting of *Serpents* in the *Wilderness*.

All which things were *Types* of the *Messias* to come, whom the *Jews* yet look for.

per *Mosen*, 3.
in *Monte Sinai*, 4.

Porrò ordinavit manductionem *Agni Paschalis*, 6. & *Sacrificia offerenda* in *Altari*, 7. per *Sacerdotes*, 8. & *Suffitus*, 9. & jussit *Tabernaculum*, 10. cum *Arca Fœderis*, 11. fieri: præterea, *aeneum Serpentem*, 12. erigi contra morsum *Serpentum* in *Deserto*.

Quæ omnia *Typi* erant *Messiae* venturi, quem *Iudæi* adhuc expectant.

Christianity.

CXLVII.

Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus

Dei Filius, 3.



being promised to
our first Parents in Paradise, at the last being con-
 ceived by the *Holy Ghost*,
 in the most Holy Womb
 of the *Virgin Mary*, 1. of
 the royal house of *David*
 and clad with humane
 flesh, came into the World
 at *Bethlehem of Iudæa*,
 in the extream poverty
 of a *Stable*, 2.
 in the fullness of time,
in the year of the world
 3970, but pure from all sin,
 and the name of *Jesus*
 was given him,
 which signifieth a *Saviour*.
 When he was sprinkled
 with *holy Baptism*, 4.
 (*the Sacrament*
of the new Covenant)
 by *John his Forerunner*, 5.
 in *Jordan*,
 the most sacred *Mystery*
 of the divine *Trinity*,
 appear'd by the *Father's*
 voice, 6. (whereby he testi-
 fied that this was his *Son*)
 and the *Holy Ghost* in the
 shape of a *Dove*, 7. coming
 down from Heaven.

From that time, being
 the 30th year of his Age,
 unto the fourth year, he
 declared who he was, his
 words and works manifest-
 ing his Divinity, being
 neither owned, nor enter-
 tained by the *Jews*, because
 of his voluntary poverty.

promissus
Protoplasis in Paradiso,
 tandem con-
 ceptus per *Sanctum Spiritum*
 in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
 de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
 & indutus humanâ
 carne, prodiit in mundum
Bethlehemæ Iudæâ,
 in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
 impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970,
 sed mundus ab omni pec-
 cato & nomen *Iesu*
 impositum fuit ei,
 quod significat *Salvatorem*.
 Hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
 (*Sacramento*
novi Fœderis)
 à *Johanne præcursori suo*,
 5. in *Jordane apparuit*
sacratissimum Mysterium
Divinæ Trinitatis,
Patris
 voce, 6. (quâ testabatur
 hunc esse *Filium suum*)
 & *Spiritu sancto*
 in specie *Columbæ*, 7.
 delabente cœlitus.
 Ab eo tempore,
 tricesimo anno ætatis suæ,
 usque an annum quartum,
 declaravit quis esset,
 verbis & operibus præ se
 ferentibus Divinitatem,
 nec agnitus, nec acceptus
 a *Iudæis*, ob
 voluntariam pauperatem.

He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the *Mystical Supper*, 8. of his Body and Blood for a Seal of the new Covenant and the remembrance of himself) carried to the *Judgment-seat of Pilate*, Governour under *Cæsar*, accused and condemned as an innocent *Lamb*; and being fastned upon a *Cross*, 9. he dyed, being sacrificed upon the Altar for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived by his Divine Power, he rose again the third day out of the *Grave*, 10. and forty days after being taken up from *Mount Olivet*, 11, into *Heaven*, 12. and returning thither whence he came, he vanished as it were, while the *Apostles*, 13. gazed upon him, to whom he sent his *Holy Spirit*, 14. from *Heaven*, the tenth day after his *Ascension*, and them, (being filled with his power) into the World to preach of him; being henceforth to come again to the *last Judgment*, sitting in the mean time

Captus tandem ab his (quum prius instituisset *Cænam Mysticam*, 8. *Corporis & Sanguinis sui*, in *Sigillum novi Fœderis*, & sui recordationem) raptus ad *Tribunal Pilati*, *Præfecti Cæsarei*, accusatus & damnatus est *Agnus innocentissimus*; actusque in *Crucem*, 9. mortem subiit, immolatus in arâ pro peccatis mundi.

Sed quum revixisset Divinâ suâ Virtute, resurrexit tertia die è *Sepulchro*, 10. & post dies XL. sublatus de *Monte Oliveti*, 11. in *Cœlum*, 12. & eo rediens unde venerat, quasi evanuit, *Apostolis*, 13. aspectantibus, quibus misit *Spiritum Sanctum*, 14. de *Cælo*, decima die post *Ascensum*, ipsos vero, (hac virtute impletos) in Mundum prædicaturos; olim redditurus ad *Judicium extremum*, interea sedens

at the *right hand*
of the *Father*,
and interceding for us.

From this *Christ* we
are called *Christians*, and
are saved in him alone.

ad *dextram*
Patris,
& intercedens pro nobis.
Ab hoc *Christo*
dicimur *Christiani*,
inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism.

CXLVIII.

Mahometismus.



148

Mahomet, 1.
a warlike Man,
invented to himself
a new Religion,
mixed with *Judaism*,
Christianity and *Gentilism*,
by the advice of a *Few*, 2.
and an *Arian Monk*, 3.
named *Sergius*; feigning,
whilst he had the *Fit of*
the Falling-sickness,
that the *Archangel Gabriel*
and the *Holy Ghost*,
talked with him,

Mahomet, 1.
Homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex *Judaismo*,
Christianismo & *Gentilismo*,
consilio *Judæi*, 2.
& *Monachi Ariani*, 3.
nomine *Sergii*; fingens,
dum laboraret *Epilepsia*,
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& *Spiritum Sanctum*,
secum colloqui,

using a *Pigeon*, 4.
to fetch Meat
out of his Ear.

His *Followers*
refrain themselves
from *Wine*;
are circumcised,
have many *Wives* ;
build *Chapels*, 5.
from the *Steeple*s whereof,
they are called to Holy
Service not by *Bells*,
but by a *Priest*, 6. they
wash themselves often, 7.
they deny the *Holy Trinity*:
they honour *Christ*,
not as the *Son of God*,
but as a great *Prophet*,
yet less than *Mahomet* ;
they call their *Law*,
the *Alchoran*.

adsuefaciens *Columbam*, 4.
petere Escam
ex *Aure sua*.
Asseclæ ejus
abstinent se
à *Vino* ;
circumciduntur,
sunt *Polygami* ;
exstruunt *Sacella*, 5.
de quorum *Turriculis*,
convocantur ad sacra
non a *Campanis*,
sed a *Sacerdote*, 6.
sæpius se ablunt, 7.
negant *SS. Trinitatem* :
Christum honorant,
non ut *Dei Filium*,
sed ut magnuīn *Prophetam*,
minorem tamen *Mahometem* ;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence.

CXLIX.

Providentia Dei.



Mens States

| Humanæ Sortes

are not to be attributed
to *Fortune* or *Chance*,
or the *Influence of the Stars*,
(*Comets*, 1.

indeed are wont to por-
tend no good)
but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his *governing Hand*,
3. even our *Sights*,
or *Oversights*,
or even our *Faults*.

God hath his *Ministers*
and *Angels*, 4.
who accompany a *Man*, 5.
from his birth,
as *Guardians*,
against wicked *Spirits*,
or the *Devil*, 6.
who every minute
layeth wait for him,
to tempt
and vex him.

Wo to the mad
Wizzards and *Witches*
who give themselves to
the *Devil*,
(being inclosed in a *Cir-*
cle, 7. calling upon him
with Charms)
they dally with him,
and fall from *God* !
for they shall receive their
reward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ aut *Casui*,
aut *Influxui Siderum*,
(*Cometæ*, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejusdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.
etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ*,
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxæ*.

Deus habet *Ministros*
suos, & *Angelos*, 4.
qui associant se *Homini*, 5.
à nativitate ejus,
ut *Custodes*,
contra malignos *Spiritus*,
seu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
struit insidias ei,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & *Lamii*
qui Cacodæmoni se
dedunt
(inclusi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
Incantamentis)
cum eo colludunt
& à Deo deficiunt !
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.

The Last Judgment. CL. Judicium extremum.



For the *last day*
shall come
which shall raise up the
Dead. 2. with the sound of
a *Trumpet*, 1. and summon
the *Quick* with them
to the *Judgment-seat*
of *Christ Jesus*, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an Account
of all things done.

When the *Godly & Elect*, 4.
shall enter into life eter-
nal into the place of Bliss,
and the new *Hierusalem*, 5.

But the *Wicked*
and the *damned*, 6.
shall be thrust into *Hell*, 8.
with the *Devils*, 7. to be
there tormented for ever.

Nam *dies novissima*
veniet,
quæ resuscitabit *Mortu-*
os, 2. voce *Tubæ*, 1.
& citabit *Vivos*,
cum illis
ad *Tribunal*
Fesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi *pii (justi) & Electi*, 4.
introibunt in vitam æter-
nam, in locum Beatitudinis
& novum *Hierosolymam*, 5.

Impii vero.
& *damnati*, 6.
cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7. in
Gehennum, 8. detrudentur,
ibi cruciandi æternum.



Thus thou hast seen in short, all things that can be shewed, and hast learned the *chief Words* of the *English* and *Latin Tongue*.

Go on now and read other good *Books* diligently, and thou shalt become learned, wise, and godly.

Remember these things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may bestow upon thee the *Spirit of Wisdom*.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim res omnes quæ poterunt ostendi, & didicisti *Voces primarias Anglicæ & Latinæ Linguae*.

Perge nunc & lege diligenter alias bonos *Libros*, ut fias *doctus, sapiens, & pius*.

Memento horum ; Deum time, & invoca eum, ut largiatur tibi *Spiritum Sapientiae*.

Vale.

CENTRAL CIRCULATION
CHILDREN'S ROOM

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Trinuni Deo Gloria.



CENTRAL CIRCULATION
CHILDREN'S ROOM

