

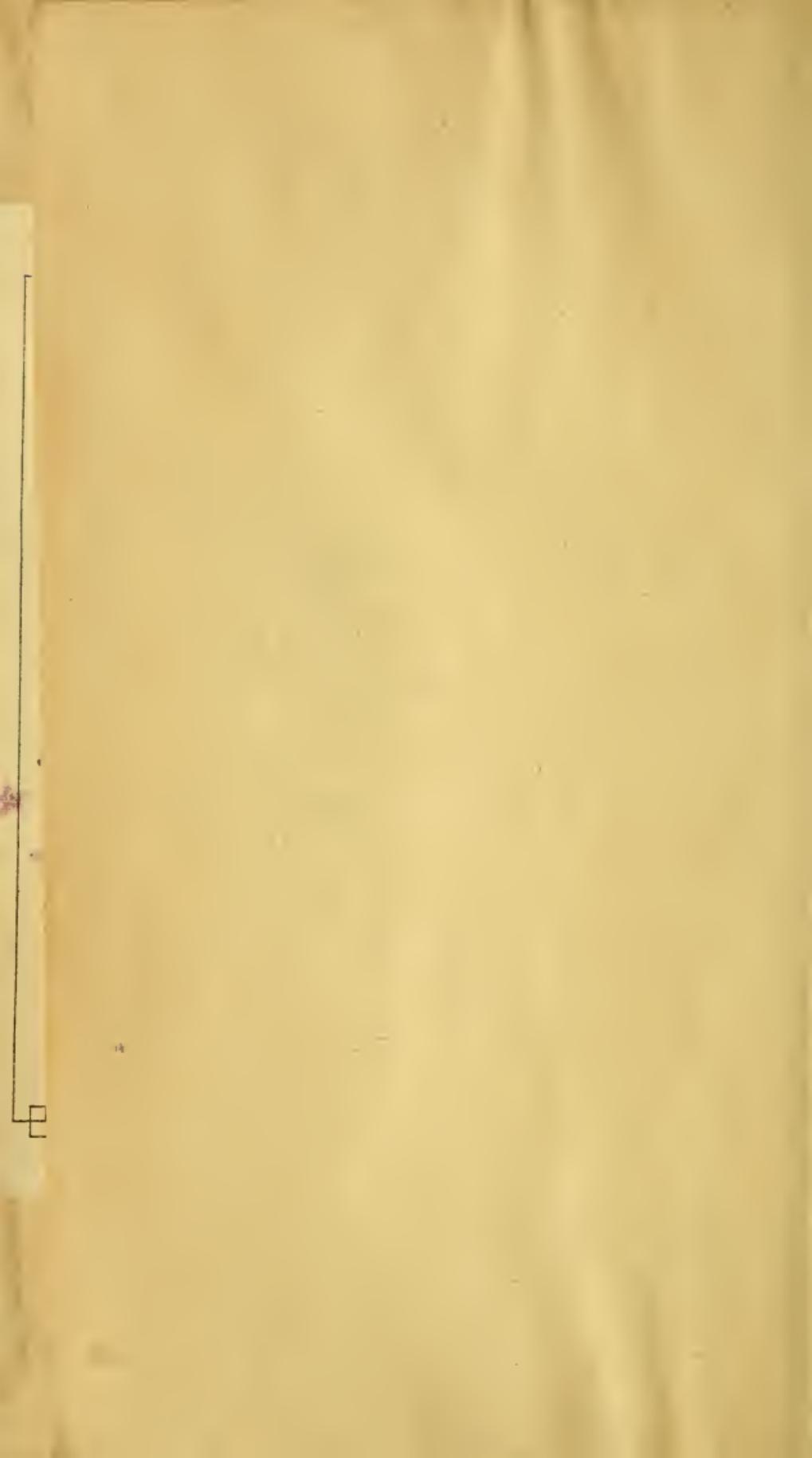


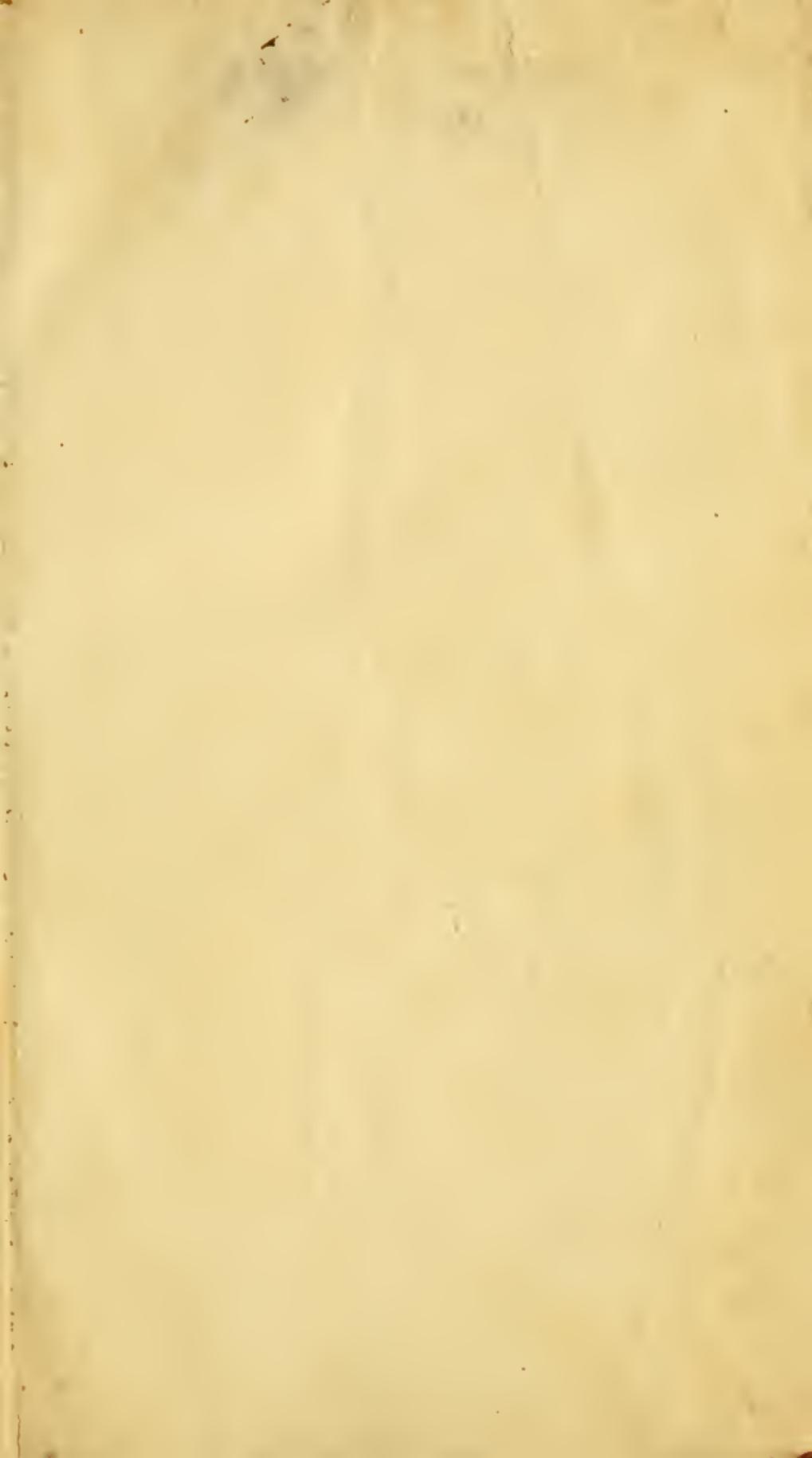
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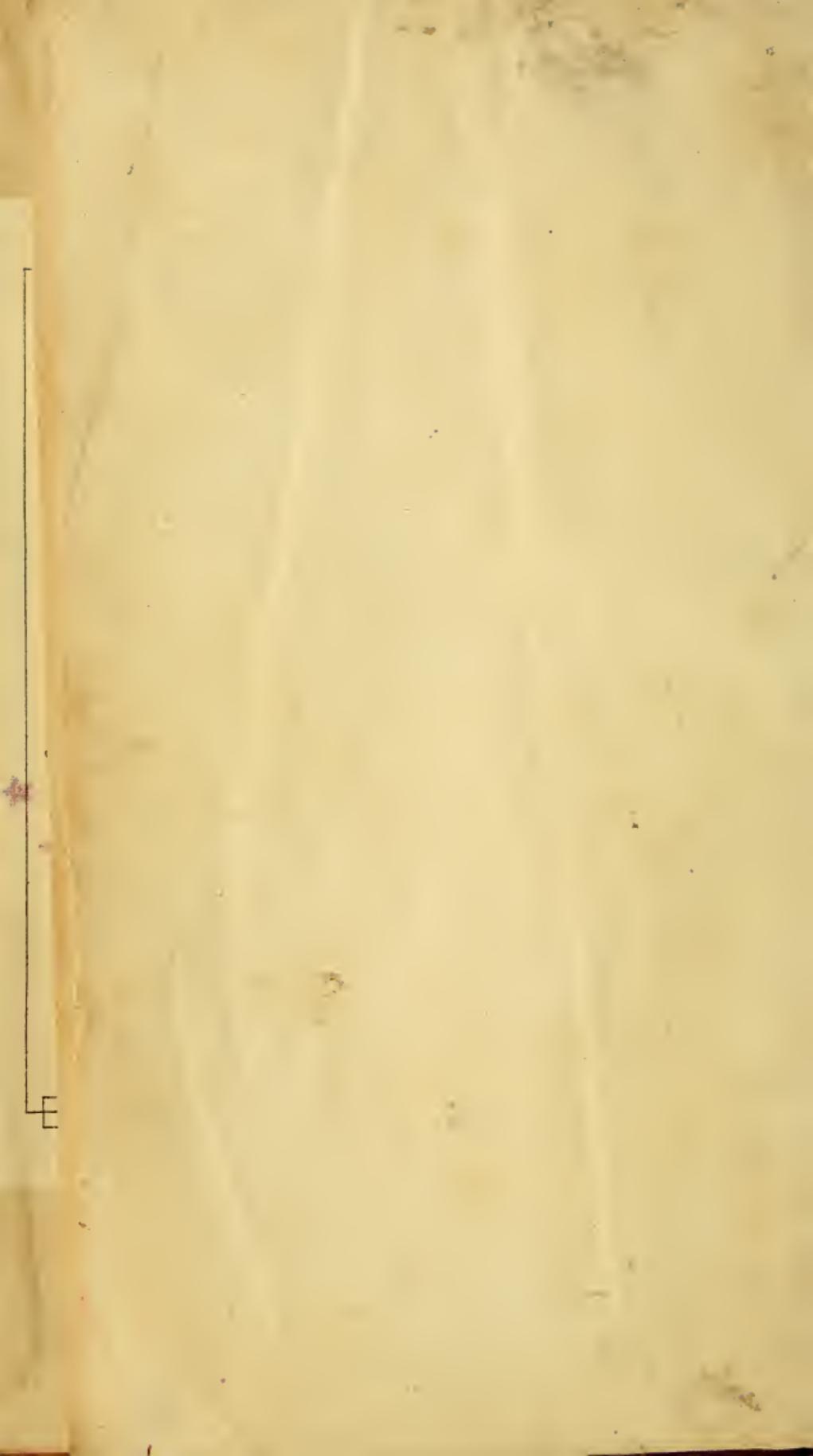


Exchange from

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Joh. Amos Commenii
Orbis Sensualium Pictus:
HOC EST;
Omnium principalium in Mundo Re-
rum, & in vita Actionum,
PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.

Joh. Amos Commenius's
Visible W O R L D :
OR, A
Nomenclature, and Pictures
OF ALL
The chief things that are in the World,
and of Mens Employments therein;
In above an 150 COPPER CUTS.
WRITTEN

By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch
being one of his last *Essays*, and the most
suitable to Childrens Capacities of any that
he hath hitherto made.

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

Nihil est in latelle & tu, quod non prius fuit in sensu. Arist.
London, Printed for, and sold by John Smith, at the
Bell in Little Britain, 1703.

Gen. 2. 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 Cattel, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

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

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NEW YORK
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The Author's PREFACE to the Reader,

Instruction is the means to expel Fudeness; with which young Wits ought to be well urbished 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 are beneficial to ones life; lest there be 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 hat Grace of ones 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 on the Hands.

The ground of this business, is, that *sensual objects be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again iloud, 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,

The P R E F A C E.

and all discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that 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 Mens actions in their way of living*: Which, that you, good Masters may not be loth 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 Representations 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 *Janua Latinae Linguae*, 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

The P R E E A C E.

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 daintyn-
fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights: 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 Wisdoms Gardens.

II. This same little Book will serve to stir up the Attention, which is to be fastned upon things, and ever to be sharptned 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 fastned 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 *Janua Linguarum*, for which end it was even at the first chiefly intended. Yet if it like any that

The P R E F A C E.

it be bound up in their native Tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of it self.

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 *A b c* Scholar will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthned 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 Discriptions 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

The P R E F A C E.

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 deducing 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 Idiomes, 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 else, whither there will now be an easie passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses: Something remaineth to be said touching the more chearful use of this Book.

I. Let it be given to Children into their hands to delight themselves withal as they please, with
the

The P R E F A C E.

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 any thing 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 easie 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 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 well deserving Author Mr. John Commenius, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a Language, have been translated in several Countries out of Latin into their own native Tongues.

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 advantagious to those of more discretion, (especially to such, as have already got a smattering in Latin) to help their memories to retain what they have scatteringly gotten here and there, and 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 most things, and words, they prove rather a mere cloy 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 their 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 presenting 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 Gram-

The P R E F A C E.

mar 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 greater 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 misdemeanour 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 harms way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-mister 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 it or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read English perfectly and is brought 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 (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let him look over the pictures with their general Titles or 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

II. Let him read the Description at large : First, in English and afterwards 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 those 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 Præterperfect-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 thorowly 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

The P R E F A C E.

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 their Understanding. But for as much as the work is now done (though in some things not so compleatly 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 hath 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 also 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 meaneth, 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

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 our selves 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 Common-wealth, 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 Childrens 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

*The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward
sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in
LONDON, touching a work of this Na-
ture; in his Gate to Sciences, 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.

Orbis Sensualium Pictus.

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

Invitation.

I.

Invitatio.



The Master and the
Boy.

M. **C**ome Boy, learn to be
wise.

P. What doth this mean, to
be wise?

M. To understand rightly,

Magister & Puer.

M. **V**eni Puer, disce sa-
pere.

P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?

M. Omnia, quæ necessaria,
B 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 thon-
row 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
oughest to learn the plain
ounds, of which man's speech
consisteth; which living Crea-
tures 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.

recte intelligere, recte agere,
recte eloqui.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

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 constat Sermo huma-
nus; quos, Animalia sciunt
fermare, & tua Lingua scit
imitari, & tua Manus potest
pingere.

Postea ibimus in Mundum,
& spectabimus omnia.

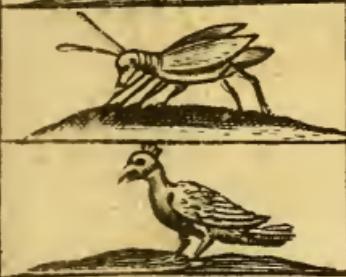
Alphabetum vivum & vo-
cale habes hic.

Cornice.

Cornix cornicatur, á á A a
The Crow crieth.



Agnus balat, b é é é B b
The Lamb blaiteth.



Cicáda stridet, cí cí C c
The Grashopper chirpeth.



Upupa dicit, du du D d
The Whooppoo saith.

Infans ejulat, é é é E e
The Infant crieth.



Anser gingrit, ga ga G g
The Goose gagletb.



Os halat, háh háh H h
The mouth breathethout.

Mus mintrit, i i i I i
The Mouse chirpeth.



Anas tetrinnit, kha kha K k
The Duck quaketh.

Lupus ululat, luulu L l
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus murmurat, mum mum M m
The Bear grumbleth.

Felis clamat, nau nau
The Cat crieth.

N n

Auriga clamat, ó ó ó
The Carter crieth.

O o

Pullus pipit; pi pi
The Chicken peepeth.

P p

Ciculus cuculat, kuk ku
The Cuckow singeth.

Q q

Canis ringitur, err
The Dog grinneth.

R r

Serpens sibilat, si
The Serpent hisseth.

S f

Graculus clamat, tactac
The Fay crieth.

T t

Bubo ululat, uiui
The Owl hooteth.

U u

Lepus vagit, va
The Hare squeaketh.

W w

Rana coaxat, coax
The Frog croaketh.

X x

Asinus rudit, yy y
The Asse brayeth.

Y y

Tabanus dicit, ds ds
The Breeze or Horse-
fly saith.

Z z

God.

God.

II.

Deus.



2

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 ciful and good.

In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.

A Light inaccessible ; and yet all in all.

Every where, and nowhere.

Deus est ex seipso, ab eterno in aeternum.

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum.

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 inexhausted Fountain of
all good things.

As the Creator, so the Go-
vernour and Preserver of all
things, which we call the
World.

Summum Bonum, & bono-
rum omnium Fons solus, &
inexhaustus.

Omnium Rerum quas vo-
camus Mundum, ut Creator,
ita Gubernator, & Conservator.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



3

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.

Cœlum, 1.
habet Ignem & Stellas.

Nubes, 2.
pendent in Aëre.

Aves, 3.
volant sub Nubibus.

Pisces, 4.
natant in Aqua.

Terra habet Montes, 5.
Sylvas, 6. Campos, 7.
Animalia, 8. Homines, 9.

Thus

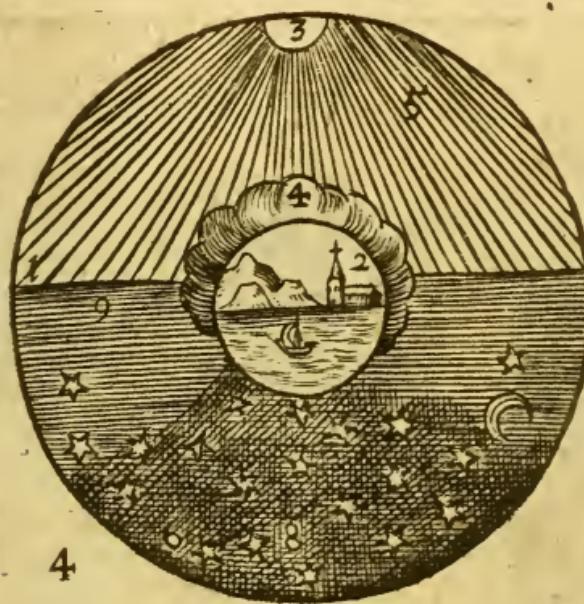
Thus the greatest Bodies of
the World, the four Elements,
are full of their own Inhabi-
tants.

Ita sunt plena Habitatori-
bus suis, quatuor Elementa,
Mundi maxima Corpora.

The Heaven.

IV,

Cælum.



*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 by its Rays 5.
it causeth Light, and the
Light, Day.*

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

*Cælum, 1,
rotatur, &
ambit Terram, 2,
stantem in medio,*

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

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

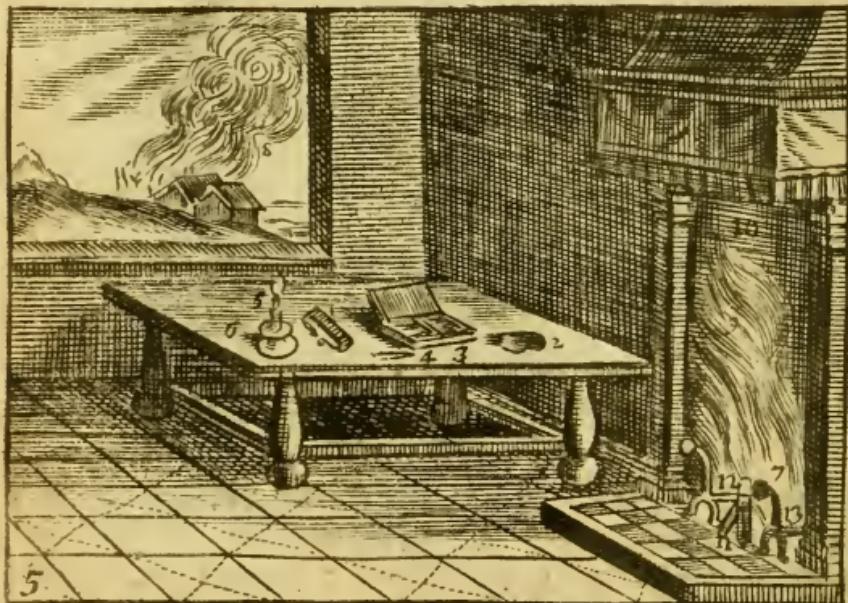
In the Night
shineth the Moon, 7.
and the Stars, 8.
glisteth, and twinkle.
In the Evening, 9.
is Twilight :
In the Morning, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.

Nocte
splendet *Luna, 7.*
& *Stellæ, 8.*
micant, scintillant.
Vesperi, 9.
est *Crepusculum :*
Manè *Aurora, 10.*
& *Diluculum.*

Fire.

V.

Ignis.



The Fire gloweth,
burneth 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 Tinder in
a Tinder-box, 3.
lighteth a Match, 4.
and after that a Candle, 5.

Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.
Ejus Scintilla,
ope Chalybis, 1.
è Silice (Pyrite) 2. elisa,
& in Suscitabulo, 3.
à Fomite excepta,
Sulphuratum, 4.
& inde Candelam, 5.

or a 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. accendit,
& Flammam, 7. excitat
vel Incendiun, 8.
quod Ædificia corripit.

Fumus, 9.
inde ascendit,
qui, adhaerens
Camino, 10.
abit in Fuliginem.

Ex Torre,
(ligno ardente,) fit Titio, 11.
(lignum extinctum.)

Ex Fruna,
(candente Torris particulâ) fit Carbo, 12.
(Particula mortua.)

Tandem quod remanet,
est Cinis, 13.
& Favilla (Cinis ardens.)

The Air.

VI.

Aér,



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.
se agit in gyrum.

Ventus subterraneus, 5.
excitat Terra motum.

Terra-motus facit
Labes (ruinas.) 6.

The Water.

VII.

Aqua.



The Water springeth
out of a Fountain, 1.
oweth downwards in a
rook, 2.
nneth in a Beck, 3.
andeth in a Pond, 4.
ideth in the Stream, 5.
whirled about in a
Whirl-pit, 6.
nd causeth Fens, 7.
The River bath Banks, 8.
The Sea maketh Shores, 9.
ays, 10. Capes, 11.
llands 12. Almost Islands 13.
ecks of Land, 14.
rraights, 15.
nd hath in it Rocks, 16.

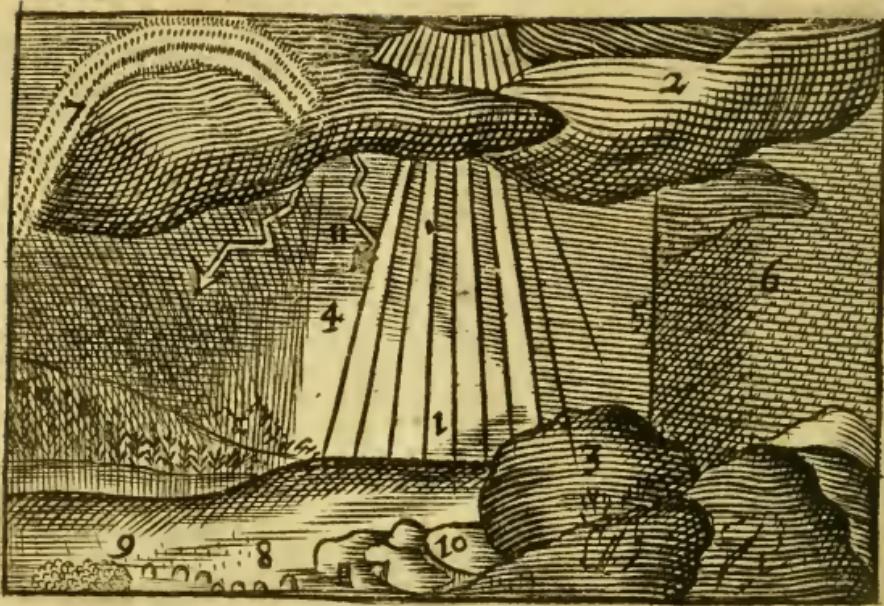
Aqua scatet
è Fonte, 1.
defluit
in Torrente, 2.
manat in Rivo, 3.
stat in Stagno, 4.
fluit in Flumine, 5.
gyratur
in Vortice, 6.
facit Paludes, 7.
Flumen habet Ripas, 8.
Mare facit Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10. Promontoria, 11.
Insulas, 12. Peninsulas, 13.
Isthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet Scopulos, 16.

The

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 distilleth
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 wa-
ter, maketh a Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles make froth, 9.

Frozen Water is called
Ice, 10.
Dew congealed,

Ex Aqua ascendit
Vapor, 1.

Inde fit Nubes, 2.
& propè terram Nebula, 3.

E Nube guttatum stillat
Pluvia 4. & Imber.

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

In nube pluviosâ,
Soli oppositâ, appareat
Iris, 7.

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

Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,

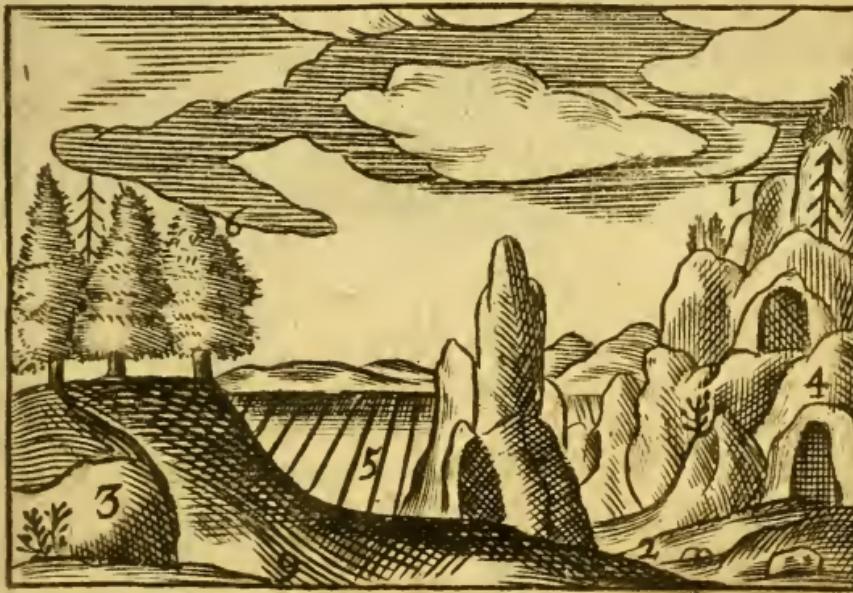
called a white Frost.
Thunder is made of a
imstone-like vapour,
hich breaking out of a Cloud,
ith Lightning, 11.
undereth and striketh
ith lightning.

Pruina dicitur
Ex vapore
sulphureo fit Tonitru,
quod erumpens ē Nube
cum Fulgure, 11.
tonat & fulminat.

The Earth.

IX.

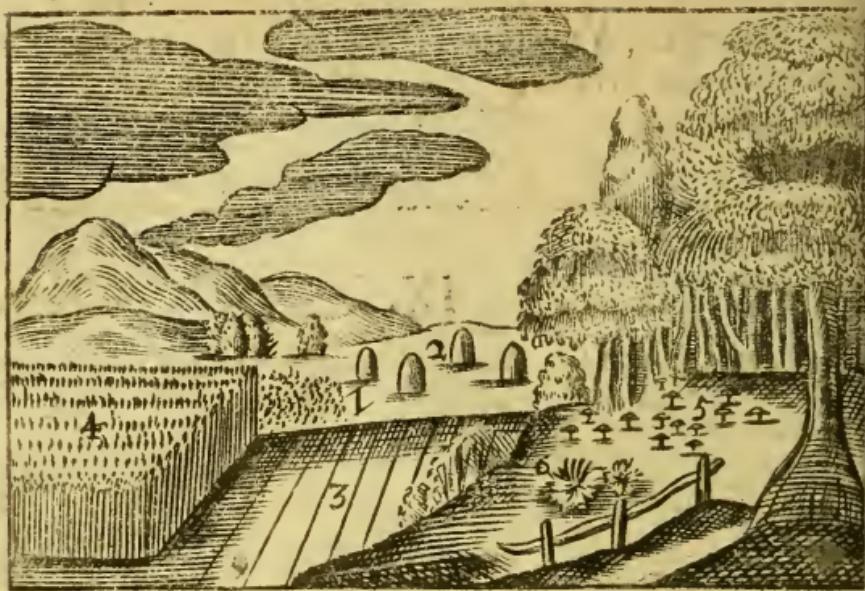
Terra.



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

In Terra sunt
Montes, 1. alti,
Valles, 2. profundæ,
Colles, 3. Elevati,
Speluncæ, 4. cavæ,
Campi, 5. plani,
Sylve, 6. opacæ.

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X. *Terræ-Fætus*

10

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 defœcta
fiunt *Fœnum*, 2.

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

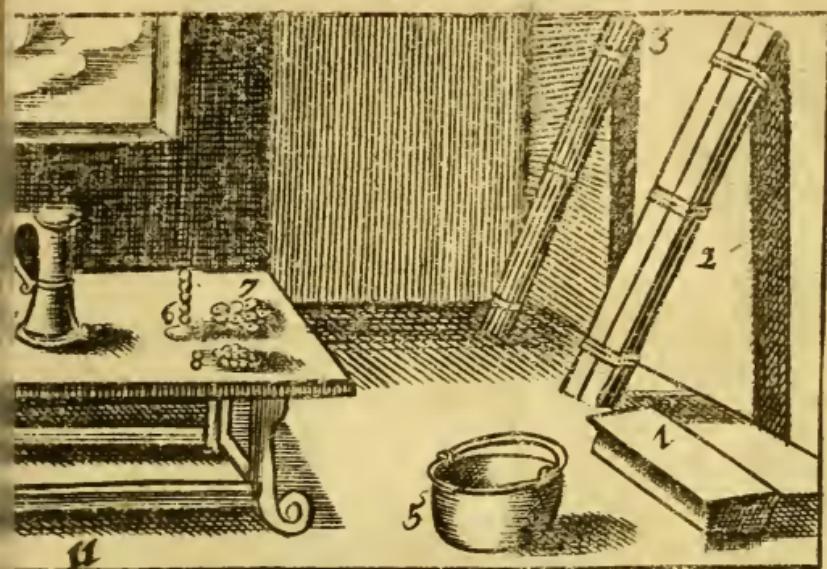
Sub terrâ nascuntur
Metalla, *Lepides*,
Mineralia.

Metals

Metals.

XI.

Metalla.



Lead 1.
soft, and heavy.

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

They make Tankards
or Cans) 4. of Tin.

Kettles, 5. of Copper,
andlesticks, 6. of Latin,
ollers, 7. of Silver,
ducats and Crown pieces, 8.
Gold.

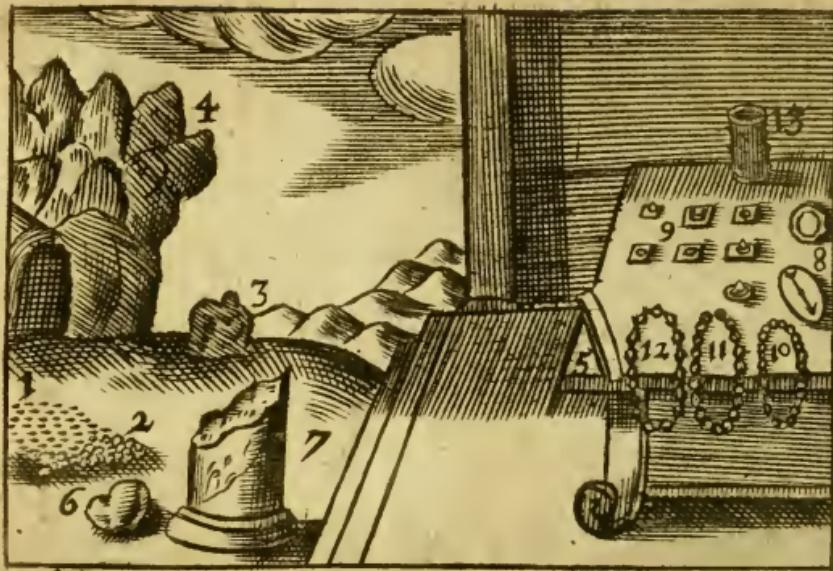
Quick-silver is always li-
uid, and eateth thorow Me-
tals.

Plumbum, 1.
est molle & grave.
Ferrum, 2. est durum;
& durior Calybs, 3.
E Stanno,
faciunt Cantharos, 4.
è Cupro Ahena, 5.
Ex Orichalco, Candelabra, &c
Ex Argento, Thaleros, 7.
Ex Auro, Sucatos,
(Ducatos) & Coronatus, 8.
Argentum vivum, semper
liqueat & Metalla corrodit;

Stones.

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 blew,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow, &c.
And they glister, being cut in
fashion of the Nails of ones
hand.

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

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

Saxum, 3.
est pars

Petræ (Cautis) 4.

Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt *Lapides obscuri.*

Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum:

Gemmæ, 9.
sunt *Lapilli pellucidi, ue*
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacynthus luteus, &c.
Et micant unguinati.

Margarite & Uniones, 10.
crescent in *Conchis.*

Coral:

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

Tree.

XIII.

Arbor.



A Plant, 1. groweth
om a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a
hoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root, 4.
eareth up the Tree.

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

The Stem divideth it ſelf
into Boughs, 6.
nd green Branches, 7.
ade of Leaves, 8:

E Semine procreſcit
Planta, 1.

Plantaabit
in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.
Arborem ſuſtentat

Radix, 4.

E Radice ſurgit
Stirps, (Stemma.) 5.

Stirps ſe dividit
in Ramos, 6.

& Frondes, 7.
faſtas e Foliis, 8.

C

The

The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.

A Log. 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12.
Bark and Heart, 13.
Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen 9.
in summo est.
Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.
Caudex 11.
est dejectus Stipes,
sine ramis; habens Corticem
& Librum, 12.
pulpam & medullam, 13.
Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam, Picem, &c.
sudant.

Fruits of Trees XIV. *Fructus Arborum*



Fruits that have no shells
are pulled from fruit-bearing
trees.

The Apple 1. is round:

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.

Malum 1. est rotundum.

Tb

The Pear 2. and Fig 3,
are somewhat long.

The Cherry 4.
hangeth by a long starrt.

The Plumb 5:
and Peach 6.
by a shorter.

The Mulberry 7.
by a very short one.

The Wall-nut 8.

the Hasel-nut, 9.
and Chest-nut 10.
are wrapt in a husk
and a Shell.

Barren Trees are 11.

The Firr, the Alder,
the Birch, the Cypress,
the Beech, the Ash,
the Sallow, the Linden-tree,
'sc. but most of them affording
hade.

But the Juniper 12.

and Bay-tree 13. yield
Berries.

The Pine 14. Pine-apples.

The Oak 15.
Acorns and Galls.

Pyrum 2. & Ficus 3:
sunt oblonga.

Cerasum 4.
pendet longo Pediolo:

Prunum 5.
& *Perficum 8.*
breviori.

Morus 7.
brevissimo.

Nux Juglans 8.

Avellana 9.
& *Castanea 10.*
involuta sunt *Corticis*
& *Putamini.*

Steriles arbores sunt 11:

Abies, Alnus,
Betula, Cupressus,
Fagus, Fraxinus,
Salix, Tilia, &c.
sed plerique umbiferæ.

At *Juniperus 12.*
& *Laurus 13.* ferunt
Baccas.

Pinus 14. Strobilos.

Quercus 15.
Glandes & Gallæ.

Flowers.

XV.

Flores.



15

The most noted,
amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the
Spring, are the
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffadil, 3.

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

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

There are also sweet
Herbs added, 10.
as Majoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary,

Inter flores,
notissimi,
Primo vere,

Viola, 1. *Hyacinthus*, 2.
Narcissus, 3.
Tum Lilia,
alba & *lutea* 4.
& *coerulea*, 5.
tandem Rosa, 6.
& *Caryophillum*, 7. &c.

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

Adduntur etiam
Herbae odoratae, 10.
ut *Amaracus*,
Amaranthus, *Ruta*,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (*Libanotis*)
Hyflop,

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.

Hyssopus, Nardus,
Ocymum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.

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

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

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

Potherbs.

XVI.

Olera.



Pot-herbs grow in
Gardens,
as, Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

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

Garlick 4. Gourd 5.
The Parsnep 6.
The Turnep 7.
The Rhadish 8.
Horse-Rhadish 9.
Perselie 10.
Cucumbers 11.
and Pompions 12.

Allium 4. Cucurbita 5.
Sifer 6.
Rapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus major 9.
Petroselinum 10.
Cucumeres 11.
Pepones 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 Corns 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 crescunt super culmum, distinctum geniculis, ut, Triticum, 1. Siligo, 2. Hordeum, 3. in quibus Spica habet Aristas, aur est mutica, foveataque grana in gluma. Quædam pro Spicâ, habent Paniculam, continent grana fasciatim, ut, Avena, 4. Milium, 5. Frumentum Saracenicum, 6. Pulse

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

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

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 hollow
within.
Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major herba &
durior, dicitur
Frutex :
ut sunt
In ripis & stagnis,
Juncus 1.
enodis Scirpus
[*Canna*] 2.
ferens Typhos,
& *nodosa*
intusque cava
Arundo 3.
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 stalk
whereof hang Grapes,
which contain Grape-stones.

Rosa,
Ribes,
Sambucus, Juniperus.
Item Vitis, 5.
quæ emittit
Palmites, 6.
& hi Capreolos, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
ac Racemos, 9.
quorum Scapo pendent uvæ,
continentes Acinos.

XIX.

Living-Creatures, and First Birds.



Animalia, & primum Aves.

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

Animal vivit,
sentit, movet se ;
nascitur, moritur,
nutritur,
& crescit ; stat,
aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur,

A Bird

A Bird, (Fisher, 1.
ere the King's making her
est in the Sea.)

covered with Feathers, 2.

lyeth with Wings, 3.

bath two pinions, 4.

ind as many Feet, 5.

Tail, 6.

end a Bill, 7.

The Shee, 8. layeth Eggs, 10.

na nest, 9.

ind sitting upon them,

hatcheth young ones, 11.

An Egg is covered with a

shell, 12.

nder which is

the White, 13.

in this the Yolk, 14.

Avis, (hic Haleyon, 1.
in mari nodulans.)

tegitur Plumis, 2.

volat Pennis, 3.

habet duas Alas, 4.

totidem Pedes, 5.

Caudam, 6.

& Rostrum, 7.

Fæmella, 8. in Nido, 9.

ponit Ova, 10.

iisque incubans,

excludit Pullos, 11.

Ovum tegitur testa, 12.

sub qua est

Albumen, 13.

in hoc Vitellus, 14.

Tame Fowl.

XX. Aves Domesticae.



The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morning) | Galtus, 1.
(qui mane cantat)

bath

bath a Comb, 2. and Spurs; 3. being gelded, he is called a Capon, and is crammed in a Coop, 4.	habet Christam, 2, & Calcaria, 3. castratus dicitur Capo, & saginatur in Oneithotrophio, 4.
A Hen, 5. scrapeth the Dunghil, and picketh up Corns : as also the Pigeons, 6. (which are brought up in a Pigeon-house, 7.) and the Turkey-cock 8. with his Turkey-hen, 9.	Gallina, 5. ruspatur simetum, & colligit grana : sicut & Columba, 6. (quæ educantur in Columba- rio ; 7.) & Gallopavus, 8. cum suâ Meleagridè, 9.
The gay Peacock, 10. prideth in his feathers.	Formosus Pavo, 10. pennis superbit.
The Stork, 11. buildeth her Nest on the top of the House.	Ciconia, 11. in teeto nidificat.
The Swallow, 12. the Sparrow, 13. the Mag-pie, 14. the Jackdaw, 15. and the Bat, 16. (or Flettermouse) use to flie about Houses,	Hirundo, 12. Passer, 13. Pica, 14. Monedula, 15. & Vespertilio, 16. (Mus alatus) volitant circa Domus.

Si ging-

inging-Birds.

XXI.

Oscines.



21

The Nightingal 1. singeth
be sweetlyest of all.

The Lark 2. singeth
she flyeth in the Air.

The Quail, 3.
itting on the ground ;
thers on the boughs of trees 4.

, 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-coloured Parrot 5.

the Black-bird 6.

the Stare, 7.

with the Mag-pie

and the Jay, learn

Luscinia (Philomela) 1.
cantat suavissimè omnium,

Alauda 2. cantillat
volitans in aere ;

Coturnix, 3.
humi sedens ;

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

Fringilla,

Carduelis,

Acanthis,

Linaria,

parvus Parus,

Galgulus,

Rubecula,

Currucæ, &c.

Psiittacus 5. discolor,

Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.

cum Pica,

& Monedula, discunt

19

so frame mens words.

A great many are wont to
be shut in Cages, 8.

humanas voces formare.

Pleræque, solent includ
Caveis, 8

XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods



Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird.

The Wren, 2.
is the least.

The Owl, 3.
the most despicable.

The Whoopoo, 4.
the most nasty,
for it eateth dung.

The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare.

The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.

Strathio, 1.
est ales maximus.

Regulus, 2. (*Trochilus*)
minimus.

Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.

Upupa, 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoribus.

Manucodiata, 5.
rarissimus.

Phasianus, 6.
Tarda (*Otis*) 7.

be deaf wild Peacock 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thrush, 12.
are accounted 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.

Tetrao, 8. surdus;
Attagen, 9.
Perdix, 10.
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.
& Turdus, 12.
in deliciis habentur.
Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt,
Grus, 13. pervagil.
Turtur, 14. gemens.
Cuculus, 15.
Palumbes,
Picus, Garrulus,
Cornix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. Aves Rapaces.



The Eagle, 1.
the King of Birds,
locketh upon the Sun.
The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.

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

feed

feed upon Carrion.

The Kite 4. pursueth
Chickens.

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

The Gerfalcon, 8.
Pigeons, and greater Birds.

pascuntur morticinis,
[cadaveribus.]

Milvus 4. insectatur
pullos gallinaceos.

Falco, 5.

Nisus, 6.

& *Accipiter*, 7.
captant aviculas.

Astur, 8.

columbas, & aves mayores.

Water-Fowl. XXIV. Aves Aquaticæ



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

The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.

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

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

Mergus, 4.
se mergit.

His adde *Fulicam*,
Pelecanum, &c. 10.

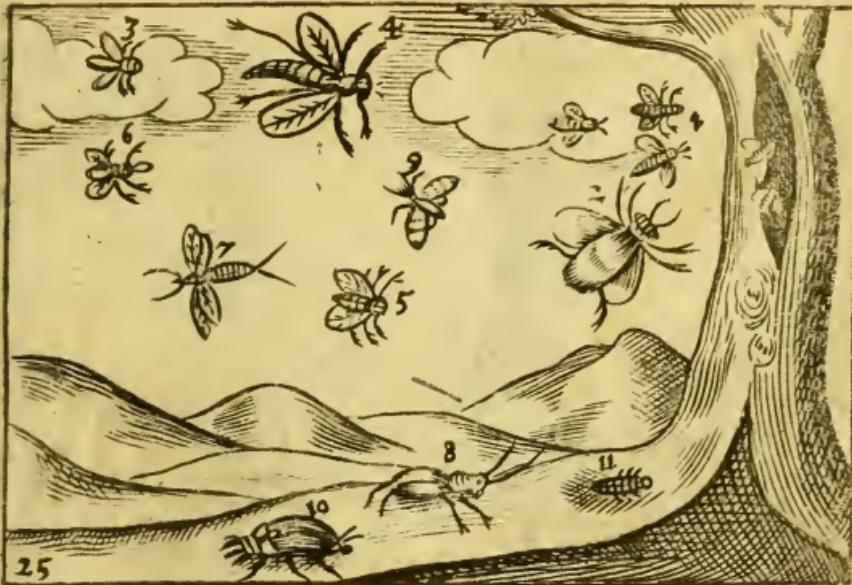
d

The

The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
lying down-wards
se to catch Fish,
ut the Heron 7.
anding on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8.
utteth his Bill into the water,
nd belloweth like an Ox.
The Water-wagtail 9.
aggeth the tail.

Haliæetus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes,
sed *Ardea* 7.
stans in ripis captant pisces.
Butio, 8.
rostrum aquæ inserit,
& ut bos mugit.
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXV. *Insecta volantia.*



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

Apis 1. facit mel,
quod depascit *Fucus* 2.
Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
aculeo infestant;
& *Pecus* imprimis,
Cestrum (*Afilus*;) 5.

but the Fly 6.

and the Gnat, 7. us.

The Cricket, 8. singeth.

The Butterfly, 9. is a
winged Caterpillar.

The Beetle, 10. covereth
her wings with Cases.

The Glow-worm, 11.
shineth by night.

nos autem *Musca*, 6.

& *Culex*. 7.

Gryllus, 8. cantillat.

Papillio, 9. est

Eruca alata.

Scarabaeus, 10. tegit
alas *vaginis*.

Cicindela [*Lampyris*] 11.
noctu nitet.

XXVI.

Four-footed Beasts, and first those about
the House.



26

Quadrupeda, & primum Domestica.

The Dog, 1.

with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.

The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.

cum *Catello*, 2.
est custos Domus.

Felis (*Catus*) 3.

rid.

ddeth the House
Mice, 4.
hich also a
ouse-trap, 5. doth.
The Squirrel, 6.
e Ape, 7.
d the Monkey, 8.
e kept at home
delight.
The Dormouse, 9.
d other greater Mice, 10.
the Weasel, the Martin,
d the Ferret,
uble the House.

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

erd-Cattel.

XXVII.

Pecora.



The Bull, 1. the Cow, 2.
the Calf, 3.
covered with hair.
The Ram, the Wether, 4.
Ewe, 5. and the Lamb, 6.
wool:

Taurus, 1. *Vacca*, 2;
& *Vitulus*, 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries, *Vervex*, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum *Agno*, 6.
lanam gestant.

D

Hircus

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 cloven feet too,
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. *Jumen*



28

The Afs, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.

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

The Camel, 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

Afinus, 1.
& Mulus, 2.
gestant Onera.

Equus, 3.
(quem ornat *Juba*, 4.)
nos ipsos.

Camelus, 5.
Mercatorem
cum mereibus 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, (Berus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Proboscide, 7.
Dentes duos, 8.
habet prominentes,
& portare potest
etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattel. XXIX. Feræ Pecudes.



The Buff, 1.
and the Buffal, 2:
re wild Bulls.

The Elke, 3.
eing bigger than an Horse
whose back is impenetrable
ath knaggy Horns;
s also the Hart, 4.
But the Roe, 5.
nd the Hind-calf, almost none.

The Stone-back, 6.
uge great ones;

The Wild-goat, 7.
ath very little ones,
r which she hangeth
er self on a Rock.

Urus, 1.
& Bubalus, 2.
sunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major equo
(cujus tergus est impenetrabi-
lis) habet ramosa cornua;
ut & Cervus, 4.
Sed Caprea, 5.
cum Hinnulo, ferè nulli.

Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;

Rupicapra, 7.
minuta,
quibus se ad rupem
suspendit;

The Unicorn, 8.

bath but one,
but that a precious one.

The Boar, 9.

assaleith one with his tushes.

The Hare, 10. is fearful.

The Cony, 11.

diggeth the Earth;

As also the Mole, 12.

which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.

ungm,
sed pretiosum.

Aper, 9.

dentibus grassatur.

Lepus, 10. pavet.

Cuniculus, 11.

terram perfodit;

Ut & Talpa, 12.

quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beasts.

XXX.

Feræ Bestie.



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.

Bestie

habent acutos unguis, &
dentes, suntque carnivora.

Ut Leo, 1.

Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum Leona;

Maculosus Pardus (Pan-
thera) 2.

The

The Tyger, 3.
 the cruellest of all.
 The Shaggy Bear, 4.
 The ravenous Wolf, 5.
 The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.
 The tayled Fox, 7.
 the craftiest of all.
 The Hedge-hog, 8.
 is prickly.
 The Badger, 9.
 delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3:
 immanissima omnium.
 Villosum Ursus, 4.
 Rapax Lupus, 5.
 Lynx, 6. visu pollens,
 Caudata Vulpes, 7.
 omnium astutissima,
 Erinaceus, 8.
 est aculeatus.
 Melis, 9
 latebris gaudet.

XXX.

Serpents and creeping things,



Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes creep
 by winding themselves ;
 The Adder, 1.
 in the wood ;
 The Water-Snake, 2.
 in the water ;
 The Viper, 3.
 among great stones ;

Angues repunt
 sinuando se ;
 Coluber, 1.
 in Sylvâ ;
 Natrix (hydra) 2:
 in Aquâ ;
 Vipera, 3.
 in saxis ;

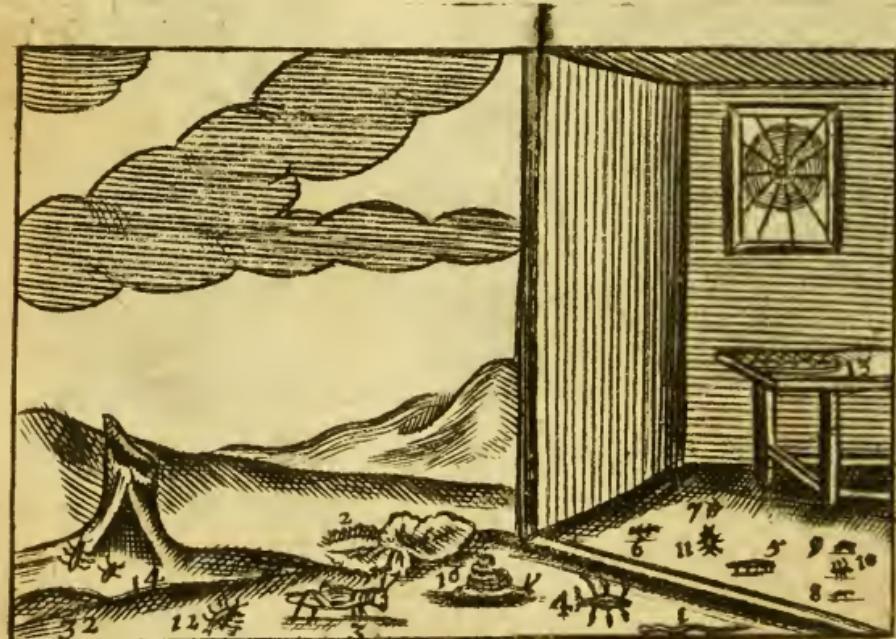
The Asp, 4. in the fields.
The Boa (or Milk-snake 5.)
in Houses.
The Slow-worm, 6.
is blind.

The Lizzard, 7.
And the Salamander, 8.
(that liveth long in fire) have
feet.

The Dragon, 9.
a winged Serpent
killeth with his Breath.
The Basilisk, 10.
with his Eyes;
And the Scorpion, 11.
with his poysinous tail.

Aspis, 4. in campis,
Boa, 5.
in Domibus,
Cœcilia, 6.
est cœca.
Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8.
(in igne vivax,) *pedes habent.*
Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
halitu.
Basiliscus, 10.
Oculis;
Scorpius, 11.
venenatâ cœdâ,
necantes.

Crawling Vermin. XXXII. *Insecta repentina.*



Worms gnaw thy legs;

Vermes res rodunt.

Thy

The Earth-worm, 1.	<i>Lumbricus</i> , 1. terram.
The Caterpillar, 2. the plant.	<i>Eruca</i> , 2. plantam.
The Grasshopper, 3. the Fruits.	<i>Cicada</i> , 3. Fruges.
The Mite, 4. the Corn.	<i>Curculio</i> , 4. <i>Frumenta</i> ,
The Timber-worm, 5. Wood.	<i>Teredo (coffus)</i> 5. <i>Ligna</i> .
The Moth, 6. a garment.	<i>Tinea</i> , 6. <i>vestem</i> .
The Book-worm, 7. Book.	<i>Blatta</i> , 7. <i>Librum</i> .
Maggots, 8. flesh and Cheese.	<i>Termines</i> , 8. carnem & caseum ;
Hand-worms, the Hair.	<i>Acari</i> , <i>Capillum</i> .
The skipping Flea, 9. the Lowse, 10.	<i>Saltans Pulex</i> , 9. <i>Pediculus</i> , 10.
and the stinking Vall-louse, 11. bite us.	<i>fœtens Cimex</i> , 11. nos mor- dent.
The Tike, 12. a Blood-sucker.	<i>Ricinus</i> , 12. sanguisugus est.
The Silk-worm, 13. naketh silk.	<i>Bombyx</i> , 13. facit sericum.
The Pismire, 14. painful.	<i>Formica</i> , 14. est laboriosa.
The Spider, 15. weaveth a Cobweb, ets for flies.	<i>Aranea</i> , 15. texit Araneum, muscis retia.
The Snail, 16. arieth about her Snail-horn.	<i>Cochlea</i> , 16. testam circumfert,

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
to swim, and a scaly tail;

The Otter, 3.
the croaking Frog, 4.
with the Toad.

The Tortoise, 5.
covered above and beneath
with shells.
as with a Target.

In terra & aqua
viventia sunt,
Crocodilus, 1.

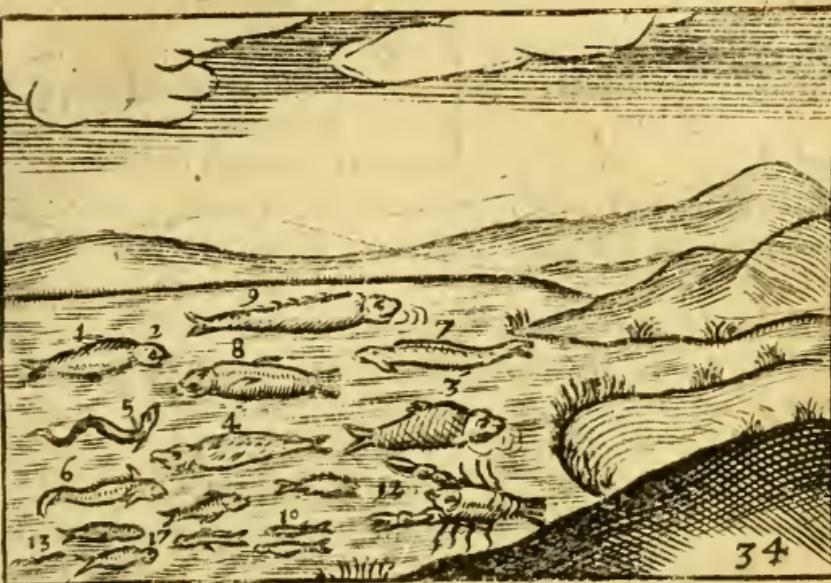
immanis & prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis ;
Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anserinos
ad natandum, & caudam
squameam ;

Lutra, 3.
& coaxans *Ratpa*, 4.
cum *Bufone*.

Testudo, 5.
supra & infra testis,
ceu scuto opera.

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, groweth
longer than a man;

The Sheath-fish, 8.

Pisces habet Pinnas, 1.
quibus natat;
& Branchias, 2.
quibus respirat;
& Spinas
loco ossium: præterea,
Mas Lætes,
Femina Ova.

Quidam habent Squamas,
ut *Carpio*, 3.

Lucius (Lupus) 4.

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

Accipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, ultra longitudi-
nem viri, excrescit;
Silurus, 8.

having

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he :

But the Huson, 9.
is the greatest.

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 French 11.

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

The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

bucculentus,
major illo est :

Sed Maximus
Antaeus (Huso,) 9.

Apuæ 10.

gregatim natantes,
sunt minutissimi.

Alii hujus generis sunt,
Perca, Alburnus,
Mullus (Barbus)

Thymallus, Trutta,

Gobius, Tinca 11.

Cancer, 12.

tegitur crusta,
habetque chelæ, & graditur
porrò & retrò.

Hirudo 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

Sea-fish, and Shell-fish. *Marini pisces & Conchaæ*



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

Piscium marinarum maxi-

mus est Balæna (Cetus) 1.

The

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 other, Pearls, 14.

Delphinus, 2.

velocissimus.

Raia, 3.

monstrosissimus.

Alii sunt *Murænula*, 4.

Salmo (*Esox*) 5.

Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.

Adde *Haleces*, 7.

qui falsi,

& *Passeres*, 8. cum *Asellis*, 9.

qui arefacti adferuntur.

& monstra marina,

Phocam, 10.

Hippopotamum, &c.

Concha 11. habet testas,

Ostrea 12.

dat sapidam carnem.

Murex 13.

purpuram;

Alia, 14. Margaritas.

Man.

XXXVI.

Homo.



Adam, 1, the first Man,

Adamus, 1. primus Homo,
was

was made by God,
after the Image of God,
the sixth day of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth;

And Eve, 2.

the first Woman,
was made of a 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 to misery 5.
and death,
with all their
posterity,
and cast out of Paradise 6.

sextâ die *Creationis*,
à Deo, ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ;

Et *Heva*, 2.

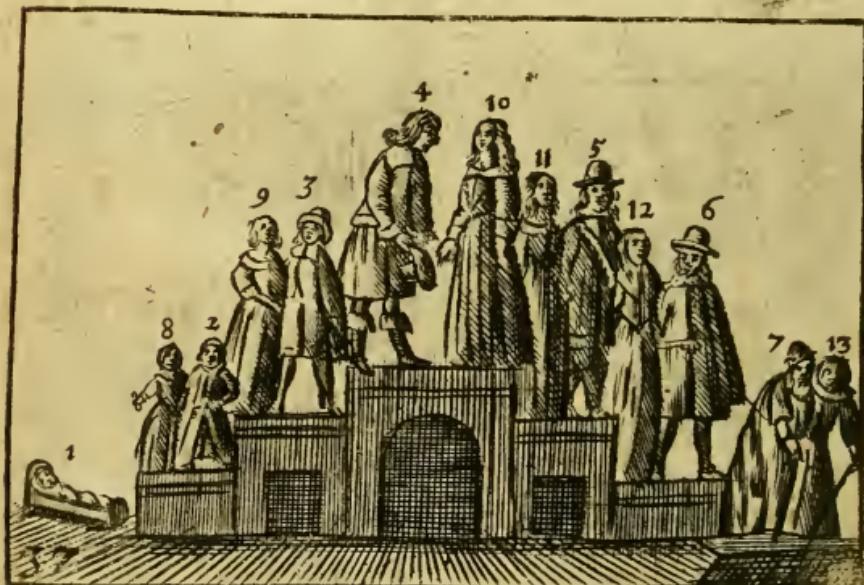
prima mulier,
è costâ viri, formati sunt.

Hi, à *Diabolo*,
sub specie

Serpentis, 3. seducti,
cum comedenter
de fructu arboris vetitæ, 4.
ad miseriam 5.
& mortem,
cum omni posteritate suâ,
damnati, & è *Paradiso* 6.
ejecti sunt.

XXXVII.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1.] *Homo est primâ Infans*, 1.
then

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.

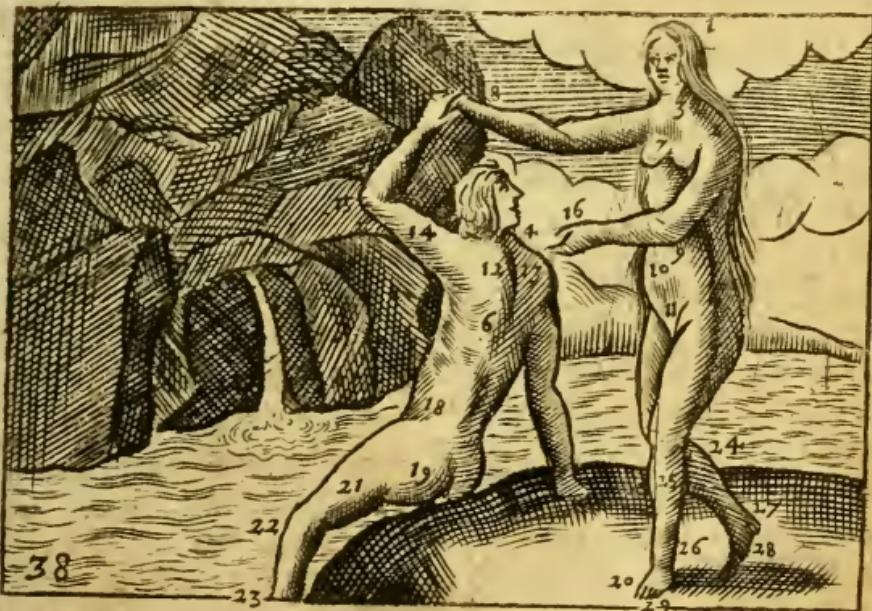
So also in the other Sex,
there are, a Girl, 8.
A Damosel, 9. *A Maid*, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Wo-
man, 13.

deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum Adolescens, 3.
indè 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

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

The next to the Shoulders,
are the Loyns 17.
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 betwixt
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.

Colli (quod desinit in
Axillas 2.) pars
interior est Jugulum, 3.
posterior Cervix, 4.

Pectus, 5. est ante;
retro Dorsum, 6.
In illo sunt Foeminis
binæ Mammæ 7.
cum Papillis:

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

A tergo
sunt Scapulae, 12.
a quibus pendent hume-
ri, 13.
ab his Brachia, 14.
cum Cubito, 15. inde,
ad utrumque Latus, Manus,
Dextera 8. & Sinistra, 16.

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

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

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

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 Forehead, 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.
(duabus Naribus)
Os, 9.
Gena (Malæ) 10.
& Mentum, 13.
Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& Labii, 12.

a Tongue

a Tongue and Palate,
and Teeth 16.
in the Cheek-bone.

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.

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.

In every one are three
joyns a. b. c.
and as many knuckles d. e. f.
with a Nail. 25.

Lingua cum Palato,
Dentibus 16.

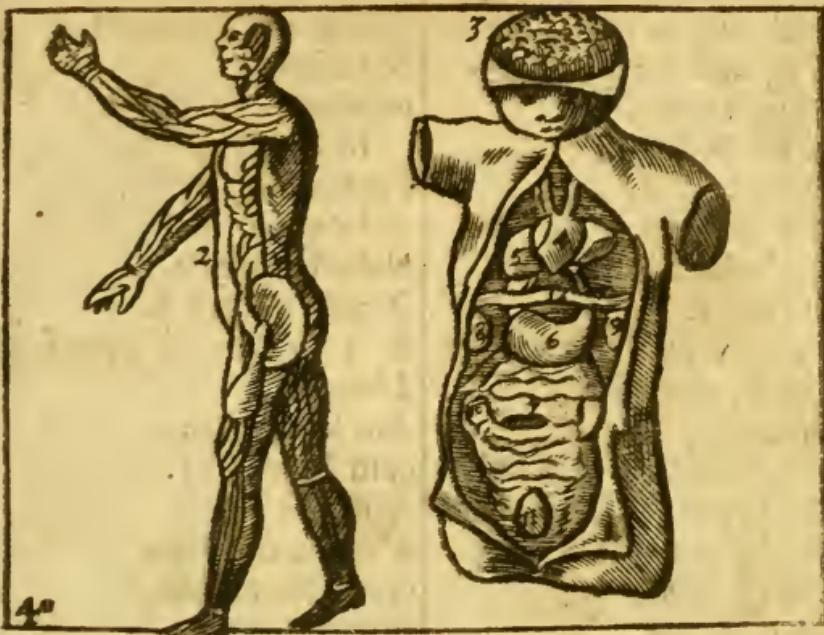
in Maxilla.

Mentum virile
tegitur Barba; 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo Albugo
& Pupilla)
palpæbris.
& supercilio, 15. —

Manus contracta,
Pugnus 17. est,
aperta Palma, 18.
in medio Vola, 19.

extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor Digitis,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& Auriculari, 24.

In quolibet
sunt articuli tres a. b. c.
Ex totidem Condyli d. e. f.
cum Ungue, 25.

The Flesh and Bowels. XL. *Caro & Viscera.*

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

The Skin, 1. being pull'd off,
the Flesh 2. appeareth,
it in a continued lump,
it being distributed,
it were in stuff puddings,
which they call Muscles,
hereof there are reckoned
our hundred and five,
being the Chanels of the Spi-
res, to move the Members.

The Bowels are the inward
members :

As in the Head, the Brain, 3.
being compassed about with a
skull, and

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

*Detracta Cuta, 1.
apparet Caro, 2.
non continua massa,
sed distributa,
tanquam in farcimina,
quos vocant Musculos,
quorum numerantur
quadrincenti quinque,
canales Spirituum,
ad movendum Membra.*

*Viscera sunt Membra in-
terna :*

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

the Skin which covereth the Pericranio.
Skull.

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

In the Belly,
the Stomach, 6.
and the Guts, 7.
covered with a Kell.

The Liver, 8.
and in the left side opposite
against it, the Milt, 9.
the Kidneys, 10.
and the Bladder, 11.

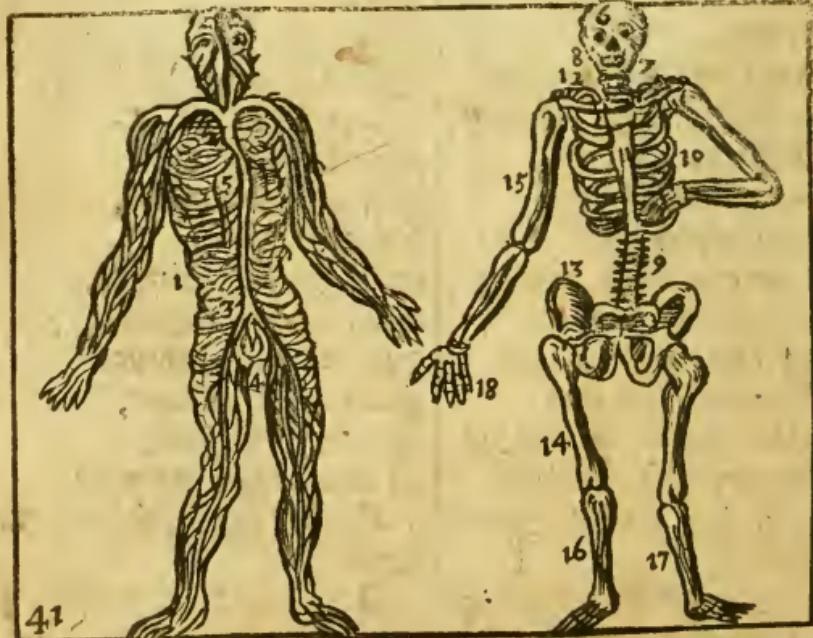
The Breast
is divided from the Belly
by a thick Membrane,
which is called
the Mid-riff.

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

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

Pectus
à Ventre dividitur
crassà Membrana,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma, 12.

The Chanels and Bones. XLI. Canales & Offa



The Chanels of the Body are | Canales Corpofis sunt
Ven

the Veins,
carrying the Blood from the Liver;

The Arteries carrying Heat
and Life from the Heart;

The Nerves carrying Sense
and Motion, throughout the Body from the Brain.

You shall find these three, 1.
every where joined together.

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 Wezand, 5.

for breathing;

from the Stomach to the Arse
is a great Gut, 3.

to purge out the Ordure;

from the Liver to the Bladder,
the Ureter, 4:

for making water.

The Bones are
in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.
with thirty two Teeth, 8.

Then the Back-bone, 9.
the Pillar of the Body,
consisting of thirty four
turning Joints, that the Body may bend it self.

The Ribs, 10.
whereof there are twenty four.

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,

Vene,
Sanguinem ex Hepate;

Arteria, calorem
& Vitam e Corde;

Nervi, Sensem & Motum,
a Cerebro,
per Corpus deferentes.

Hæc tria, 1.
ubique sociata invenies.

Porro, ab Ore
in Ventriculum

Gula, 2.
via cibi ac potus;
& juxta hanc,
ad Pulmonem Guttur, 5.
pro respiratione;
a ventriculo ad Anum
Colon, 3.
ad excernendum Stercius;
ab Hepate ad Vesicam,
Ureter, 4.
reddendæ urinæ.

Offa sunt
in Capite, Calvaria, 6.
duæ Maxilla, 7.
cum XXXII. Dentibus, 8.

Tum, Spina dorsi, 9.
corporis columnæ,
constans ex XXXIV.
Vestibulis, ut Corpus
se flectere queat.

Costæ, 10.
quarum viginti quatuor.

Os pectoris, 11.
duæ Scapulae, 12.

Os sessibili, 13

Lacerti, 15.

& Ulnæ.

The Thigh-bone, 14.
the foremost, 16.
2nd 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.

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

Offa Manūs, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
In Ossibus est Medulla.

The outward and XLII. *Sensus externi & interni.*



There are five outward Senses;

The Eye, 1. seeth Colours, what is white or black, green or blew, red or yellow.

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

Sensus externi sunt quinque;

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,

Musica

Musical Tunes.

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

*The Tongue, 4. with the
roof of the Mouth tasteth Sa-
vours, what is sweet or bit-
ter, keen or biting, sowre 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
& foetores.*

*Lingua, 4. cum Palato
gustat Sapores,
quid dulce aut amaruin, acre
aut acidum, acerbum aut
austerum.*

*Manus, 5. dignoscit tan-
gendo rerum quantitatem,
& qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
leve & asperum,
grave & leve.*

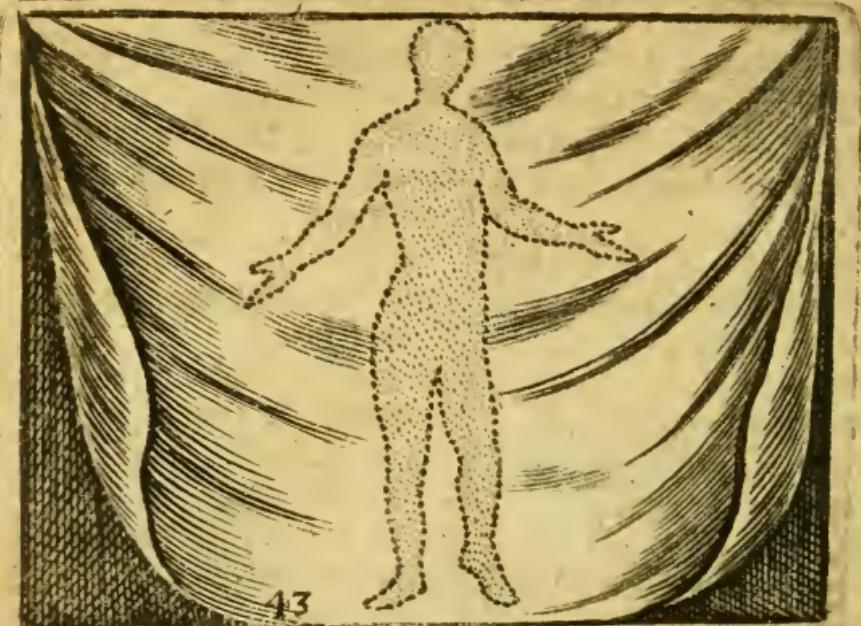
Sensus interni sunt tres.

*Sensus communis, 7.
sub sincipite
apprehendit
à Sensibus externis perceptas
res.*

*Phantasia, 6.
sub occipicie,
djudicat res istas,
cogitat, tomniat.*

*Memoria, 8.
sub occipitio,
singula recondit
& deponit :
quædam deperdit,
& hoc est oblivio.*

*Somnus,
est Sensuum requies,*

The Soul of Man. XLIII. *Anima hominis,*

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,
or misliketh a thing known.

In the Mind,
whereby it pursueth

Anima est vita
corporis, in toto una.
Tantum Vegetativa in
Plantis;
Simil Sensitive in Ani-
malibus;
Etiam Rationalis in
Homine.

Hæc consistet in tribus :
In Mente (Intellectu)
quâ cognoscit,
& intelligit,
bonum ac malum,
vel verum, vel apprens.

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

In Animo,
quo prosequitur

the Good chosen
or avoideth 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.

Verá rei cognitio,
est Scientia ;
falsa, Error,
Opinio, Suspicio.

XLIV.

Deformed and Mon-
strous People.

Deformes &
Monstros.



44
Monstrous
and deformed People are
those which differ in the body
from the ordinary shape,

Monstrosi
& deformes sunt
abeuentes corpore
à communi formâ,

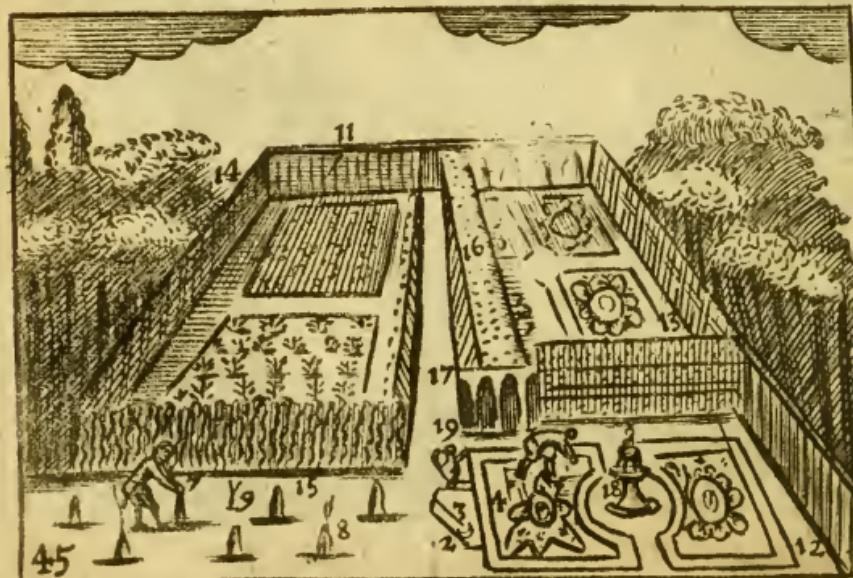
are, the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and such like Monsters.

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, 1.
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

Hominem vidimus:
Jam pergamus

bvin

iving, and to Handy-craft-trades, which tend to it.

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

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

The Gardner. 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-Gardiner, 6. planteth Trees, 7. in an Orchard, and grafteth siens, 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 Eryers, 15.

It is beautified with Walks, 16. and Galleries, 17.

It is watered with Fountains, 18. and a watering-pot, 19.

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

Primus & antiquissimus Viētus,
Terræ Fruges.

Hinc primus Labor Adami,
Horti cultura.

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

quibus inserit Semina & Plantas.

Arborator, 6. in Pomario. plantat Arbores, 7.

inseritque Surculos, 8. Viviradicibus. 9.

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

Vel Natura, Dumis & Vepribus, 15.

Ambulacris, 16. & Pergulis, 17. ornatur.

Fontanis, 18. & Harpagio, 19. rigatur.



*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.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.*

*Arator, 1.
jungit Boves, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens lævâ Stivam, 4.
dextrâ Rallum, 5.*

*quâ amovet
Glebas, 6.
terram scindit.
Vomere
& Dentali, 8.
anteâ Fimo 7.
stercoratam
facitque Sulcos, 9.*

*Tuin seminat
Semen 10.
& innocat
Occâ, 11.
Messor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce messoria, 13.
colligit Manibulos, 14.*

ana

bindeth the Sheaves, 15.
 The Thrasher 16.
 rasketh Corn on the Barn-
 dor, 17.
 ith a Flayl, 18.
 Seth it in a winnowing bas-
 t, 19.
 d so when the Chaff,
 d the Straw, 20.
 e separated from it,
 putteth it into Sacks, 21.
 The Mower, 22.
 iketh Hay in a Meadow,
 tting down Grass
 ith a Sithe, 23.
 d raketh it together
 ith a Rake, 24.
 maketh up Cocks, 26.
 ith a fork, 25. and
 rieth it on Carriages. 27.
 to the Hay-barn. 28.

& colligat Mergetes, 15.
 Tritor 16.
 in Area Horrei 17.
 triturrat frumentum
 Flagello (tribula) 18.
 jactat ventilabro, 19.
 atque ita separata Palea
 & Stramine 20.
 congerit in Saccos, 21.
 Fœnisecca. 22.
 in Prato facit Fœnum,
 desecans Gramen
 Falce fœnaria, 23.
 corraditque
 Rastro, 24.
 componit Acervos 26.
 Furca, 25. &
 convehit Vehibus 27.
 in Fœnile, 28.

Irasing.

XLVII.

Pecuaria.



Tillage

Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattel,
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.
milkketh the Udder
of the Cow 14.
at the Cratch 15.
over a Milk-pale, 16.
and miketh Butter of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses 18. of Curds.

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

Agrorum cultus,
& res pecuaria,
antiquissimis temporibus,
Regum, Heroum;
hodie tantum infimæ
Plebis cura est.
Bubulcus 1.
evocat Armenta 2.
è Brvilibus 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& pastum ducit.
Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit Gregem 6.
instructas Fistula, 7.
& Pera, 8.
ut & Pedo, 9.
habens secum Molossum 10.

munitum contra Lupos,
Millo, 11.
Sues 12.
ex hara aquiliculo saginanti

Villica 13,
mulget
vaccæ Ubera 14.
ad Præsepe 15.
super Multra 16.
& facit in Vase butyraceo 17.
Butyrum è flore lactis,
& è Coagulo Caseos, 18.
Ovibus detondetur
Lana 19, ex qua conficiunt
variae Veste.

XLVIII.

The making of Honey.

Mellificium:

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

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

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

The Partitions being
melted with fire,
burn into Wax, 8.

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

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

*Struunt Cellulos
sexangulares, 5.
easque compleant Melligine,
& faciunt Faves, 6.
è quibus Mel
effluit, 7.*

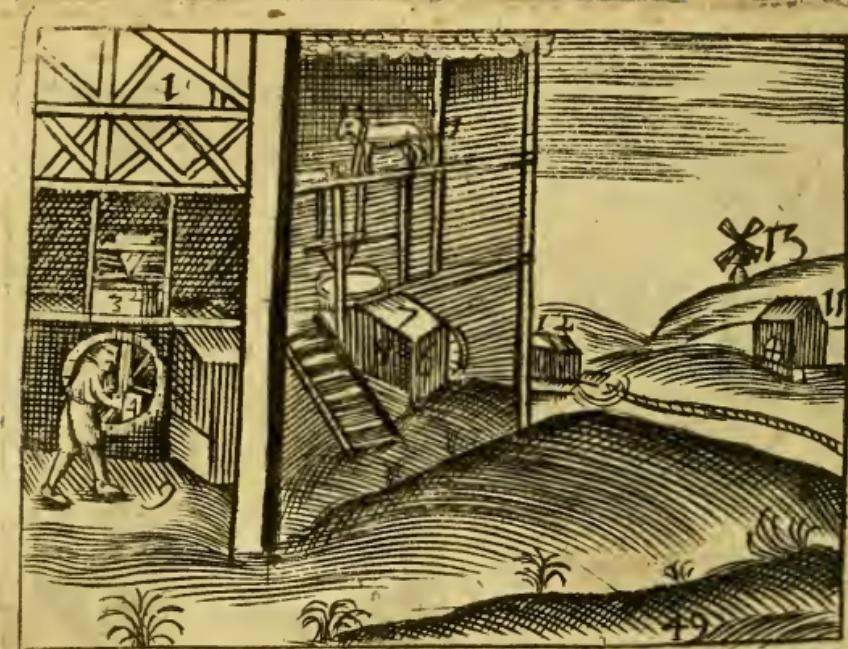
*Crates
igne liquati,
abeunt in Ceram, 8.*

Grinding.

Grinding.

XLIX.

Molitur.



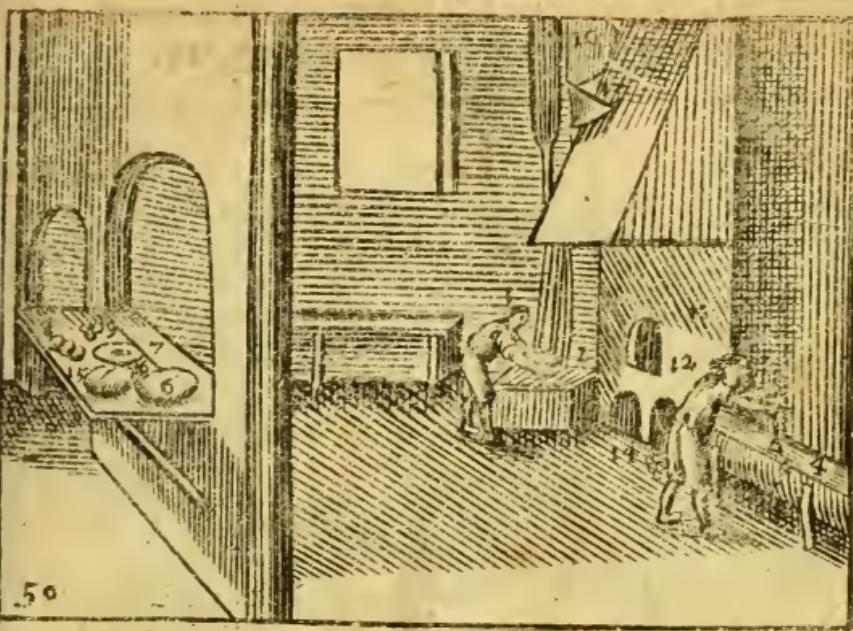
In a Mill, 1.
 a stone, 2.
 runneth upon a stone, 3.
 A Wheel, 4.
 turning them about,
 and grindeth Corn poured in by
 a Hopper, 5.
 and parteth the Bran, 6.
 falling into the Trough, 7.
 from the Meal slipping through
 a Bolter, 8.
 Such a Mill was first
 a Hand-mill, 9.
 then a Horse-mill, 10.
 then a Water-mill, 11.
 and a Ship-mill, 12.
 and at last, a Wind-mill, 13.

In Mola, 1.
 currit Lapis, 2.
 super lapidem, 3.
 Rota, 4.
 circumagente
 & conterit per Infundib
 lum, 5. infusa Grana,
 separatque Furfarem, 6.
 decidentem in Cistam, 7.
 à Farina (Polline)
 elabente per Excusorium,
 Talis Mola primū fuit
 Manuaria, 9.
 deinde Jumentaria, 10.
 tum Aquatica, 11.
 & Navalis, 12.
 tandem, Alata (pneumat
 ca) 13.

Bread-baking.

L.

Panificium.



50

The Baker, 1.
ifteth the Meal
n a Rindge, 2.
nd putteth it into the Knead-
ng-trough, 3.

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

Then he maketh
oaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
imnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.

Afterwards he setteth them
n a Peel, 10.
nd putteth them thorow
he Oven-mouth, 12.
nto the Oven, 11.

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

Pistor, 1.
cernit Farinam
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit Maſtra, 3.

Tum affundit aquam,
& facit Massam, 4.
depositque
ſpatha, 5. ligneā.
Dein format
Panes, 6. Placentas, 7.
Similas, 8. Spiras, 9, &c.
Post imponit
Pale, 10.

& ingerit Furno, 11.

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

which

which he layeth on a heap
underneath, 14.

And thus is Bread baked,
having the Crust without. 15.
and the Crumb within, 16.

quos infra congerit, 14.
Et sic pensitur Panis,
habens extra Crustam, 15.
intus Micam, 16.

Fishing.

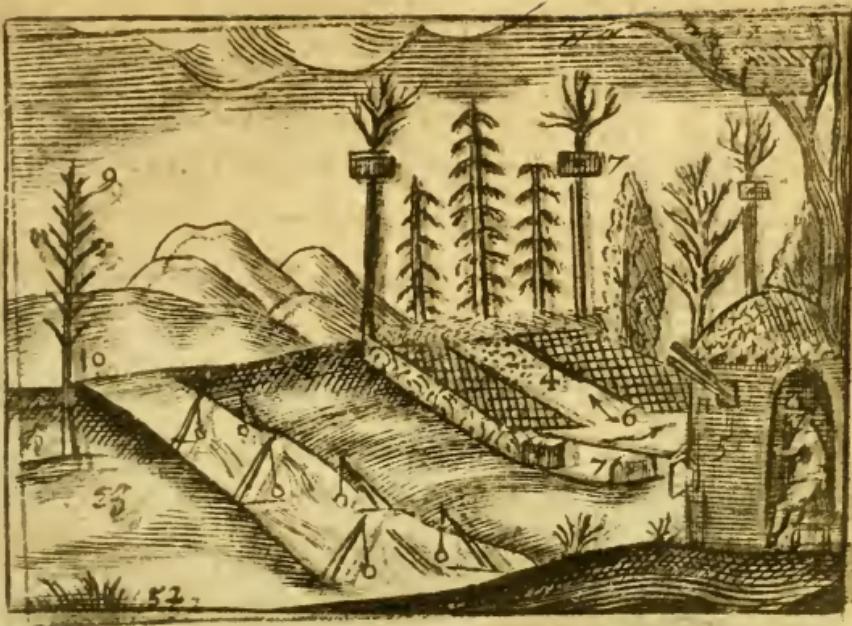
LI.

Piscatio.



The Fisher-man, 1. catcheth
fish, either on the Shoar,
with an Hook, 2.
which hangeth by a Line
from the angling-rod,
on which the Bait sticketh ;
or with a Cleek-net, 3.
which hanging 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 ab arundine
filo pender,
& cui inhæret Esca;
sive Funda, 3.
quæ pendens Pertica, 4.
aquæ immittitur ;
sive in Cymba, 5.
Reti, 6.
sive Nassa, 7.
quæ per Noctem demergi-
tur.



The Fowler, 1. maketh
Bed, 2. spreadeth
Eird-net, 3.
roweth a Bait, 4. upon it,
and biding himself
a Hut, 5.
allureth Birds,
the chirping of Lure-birds,
which partly hop upon the
bed, 6.
and are partly shut in Cages, 7.
and thus he entangleth
birds that fly over in his Net,
whilst they settle themselves
upon:
Or he setteth Snares, 8.
which they hang and stran-
gely themselves:
Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9.
a Perch, 10.

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

Aut tendit Tendiculas, 8.
quibus seipsas suspendunt &
suffocant:
Aut exponit Viscatos cala-
mos, 9.
Amiti, 10.

upon which if they sit,
they emwrap their Feathers,
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.
traceth the wild Beast,
or findeth him out by the scent;
the Tumbler, or Greyhound, 5.
pursueth it.

The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit, 6.

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

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

Lupus,
incidit in *Foveam*, 6.

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

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

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

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

fugiens *Cervus*, 7.
in *Plagas*.

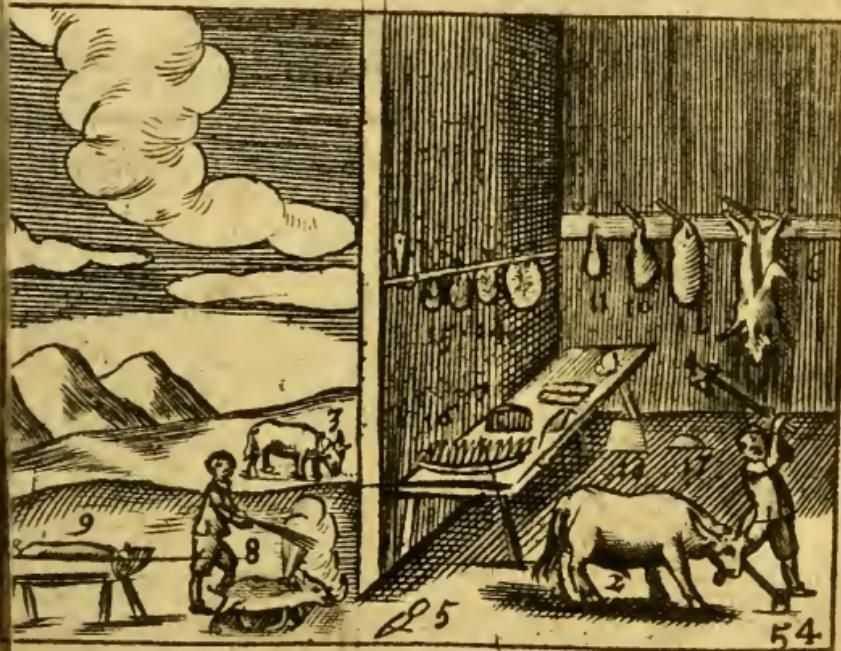
Aper, 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo, 9.

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

utchery.

LIV.

Lanionia.



The Butcher, 1.
killeth fat Cattel, 2.
(The Lean, 3.
e not fit to eat.)
He knocketh them down
th an Ax, 4.
cutteth their Throat

Laniò, 1.
mactat Pecudem altilem, 2.
(*Vescula*, 3.
non sunt vesca.)
Prosternit
Clavâ, 4.
vel jugulat

with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
he flayeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the flesh to sell
in the Shambles, 7.

He dresseth a Swine, 8.
with fire,
or scalding water, 9.
and maketh Gamons, 10.
Pestils, 11.
and Flitches, 12.

Besides several Puddings,
Chitterlings, 13.
Bloodings, 14.
Liverings, 15.
Sausages, 16:
The Fat, 17.
and Tallow, 18. are melted.

Cunaculo, 5.
excoriat (deglubit,) 6.
dissecatque
& carnes venum exponit
in Macello, 7.
Suem, 8. glabrat
igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit Pernas, 10.
Petasones, 11.
& Succidias, 12.
Prætereà Farcimina varia,
Faliscos, 13.
Apexabones, 14.
Tomacula, 15.
Botulos, (Lucanicas) 16.
Adeps, 17.
& Sebum, 18. eliquatur.

Cookery.

LV.

Coquinari.



The Yeoman of the Larder, 1.
bringeth forth Provision, 2.
out of the Larder, 3.

Promus Condus; 1.
profert Obsonia, 2.
è Penu, 3.

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

*He first pulleth off the Feathers,
and draweth the Guts
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, 2.
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.*

Kitchin Utensils besides
are,
a Cole-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.

Ea accipit Coquus, 4.
& coquit varia Esculenta.

Aves, 5. prius depluma
& exenterat.

Pisces, 6. desquamat &
exdorsuat.

Quasdem carnes
Lardo trajedstat, ope
Creacentri, 7.

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

Elixata condit Aramqibus,

qua comminuit
Pistillo, 14. in Mortario, 13.
aut terit Radulâ, 15.

Quædam assat Verubus, 15.
& Automato, 17.
vel super Craticulam, 18.

Vel frigit
Sartagine, 19.
super Tripodem, 20.

Vasa Coquinaria præterea
sunt,
Rutabulum, 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.
Trua, 23.
(in quâ eluuntur Catini, 24.
& Patinæ, 25.)
Pruniceps, 26.
Culter incisorius, 27.
Qualus, 28.
Corbis, 29.
& Scopa, 30.

The Vintage.

LVI.

Vindemia.



Wine groweth
in the Vine-yard, 1.
where Vines are propagated,
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, 10.

Vinum crescit
in Vinea, 1.
ubi Vites propagantur,
& viminibus
ad Arbores, 2.
vel ad Palos (ridicas) 3.
vel ad Fuga, 4. alligantur.
Cum tempus vindemiandi
adest, absindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in Lacum, 6.
calcant
Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
Ligno Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur Mustum, 10.

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

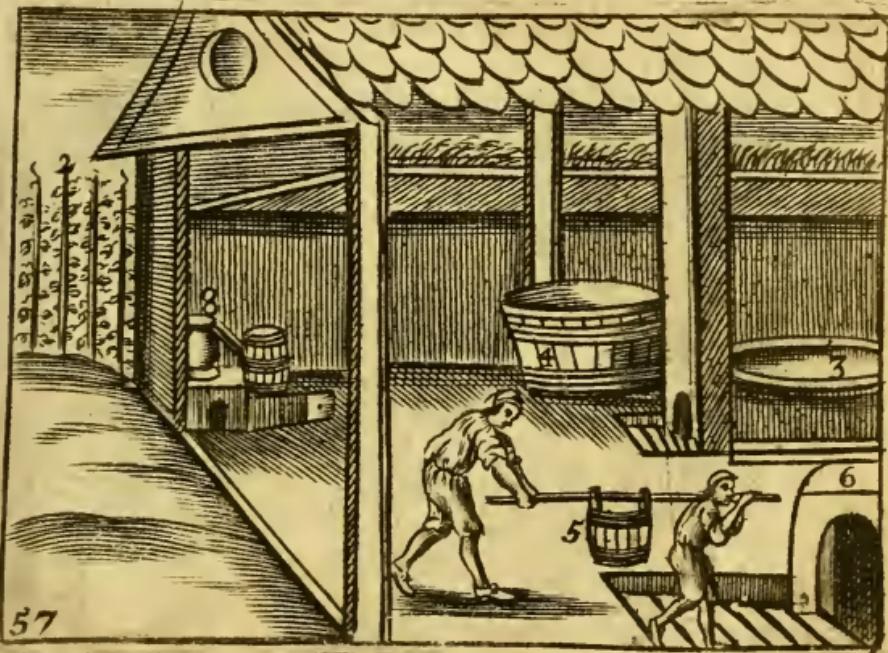
It is drawn out of the
Hogshead, with a Cock, 13.
or Faucet, 16.
(in which is a Spigot)
the Vessel being unbunged.

& Orcæ, 10.
exceptum,
Vasis (Doliis) 12.
infunditur
operculatur, 15.
& in Cellis
super Cantherios, 14.
abditum, in Vinum abit.
E Dolio promitur,
Siphone, 13.
aut Tubulo, 16.
(in quo est Epistomium)
Vase relito.

Brewing.

LVII.

Zythopæia,



57
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 non habetur Vinum,
bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus)
quæ ex Byne, 1.
& Lupulo, 2.
in Aheno, 3. coquitur;
post in Lacus, 4 effunditur,
F 4 and

2d 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 Limbeck, 8.
is placed,
droppeth through a Pipe, 9.
into a Glass.

Wine and Beer, when they
turn sower, become Vinegar.

They make Mede of Wine
and Honey.

& frigefactum,
Labris, 5. desertur
in Cellaria, 6.
& vasibus infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum,
è fecibus vini in Aheno, 7:
cui super impositum est
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris extractum,
destillat per Tubum, 9.
in Vitrum.

Vinum & Cerevisia, cum
acescant, sunt Acetum.

Ex Vino & Melle faciunt
Mulsum.

A Feast.

LVIII.

Convivium.



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

Cum apparatur Convi-
vium,
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
with a Hand-towel, 16.
then they sit at the Table
on Chairs, 17.

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

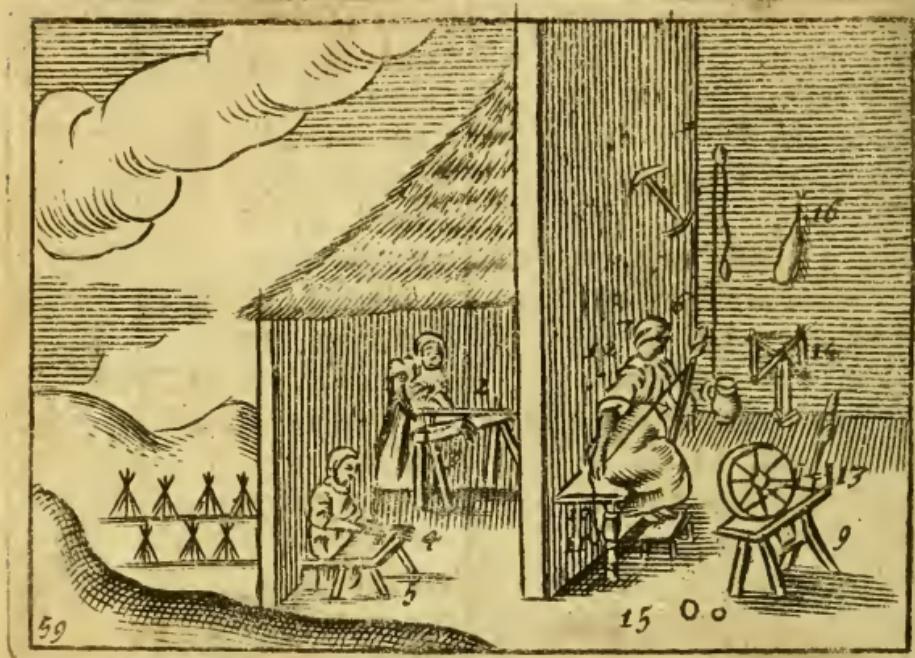
Sauces are set amongst
Roast-meat, in Sawcers. 20.
The Butler, 21. filleth
Strong Wine
out of a Cruise, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups, 22.
or Glasses, 23.
which stand
on a Cupboard, 24.
and he reacheth them to the
Master of the Feast, 28.
who drinketh to his Guests.

& Mappa, 2.
à Triclinariis,
qui prætereâ opponunt
Discos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum Fuscinulis, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum Salino, 9.

Fercula inferuntur
in Patinis, 10.
Artocreas, 19. in Lance.
Convivæ ab Hospite, in-
troducti 11.
abluunt manus
è Guttturnio, 12.
vel Aquali, 14.
super Malluvium, 13.
aut Pelvum, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
cum assident Mensæ
per Sedilia, 17.
Structor, 18.
deartuat dapes
& distribuit.

Assaturis interponuntur
Embammata in Scutellis, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Temetum,
ex Urceo, 25.
vel Cantharo, 26.
vel Lagena, 27.
in Pocula, 22.
& Vitrea, 23.
qua extant
in Abaco, 24.
& porrigit Convivatori, 28.
qui Hospitibus propinat.

Th:

The dressing of Line. LIX. *Tractatio Lini.*

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 heckled.
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.
apon which is a Wharl, 11.

The Spool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

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

Linum purum alligatur Collo 6,
à *Netrice*, 7.
quæ sinistra
trahit *Filum*, 8.
dexterâ, 12.
Rhombum (*girgillum*) 9.
vel *Fusum*, 10.
in quo *Verticillus*, 11. versat.
Fila accipit,
Volva, 13.

which

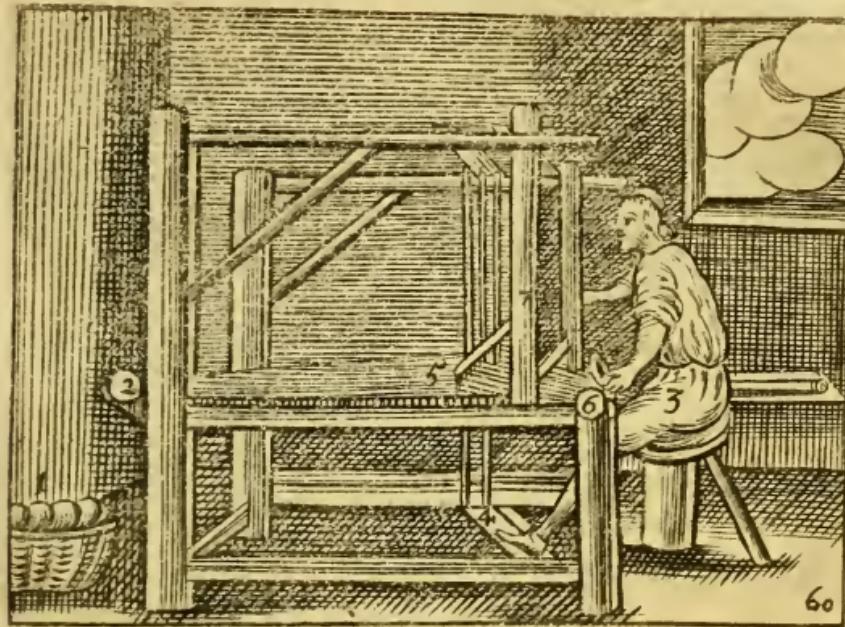
which is drawn thence
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews, 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks, 16. are made.

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 Tred-
dles, 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 in Stamen Glomes, 1.
& circumvolvit
Fugo, 2.
ac sedens
in Textrino, 3.
pedibus calcat Insilia, 4.
Liciis diducit
Stamen, 5.
& trajicit Radium, 6.
in quo est Trama,
ac densat,

with

with the Sley, 7.
and so maketh
Linen-cloth, 8.

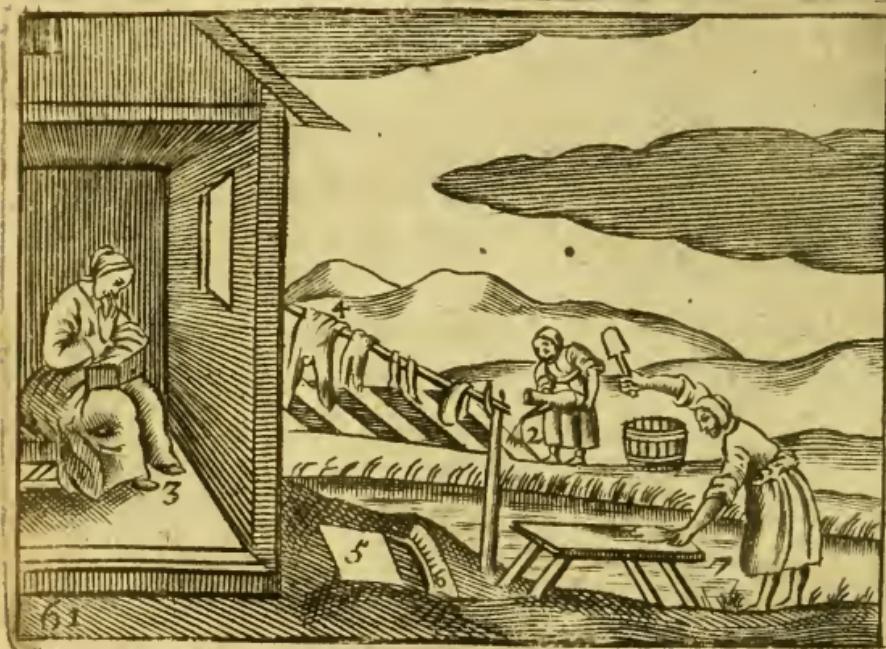
So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth of Wool.

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

Linen Clothes.

LXI.

Lintea.



Linen-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.

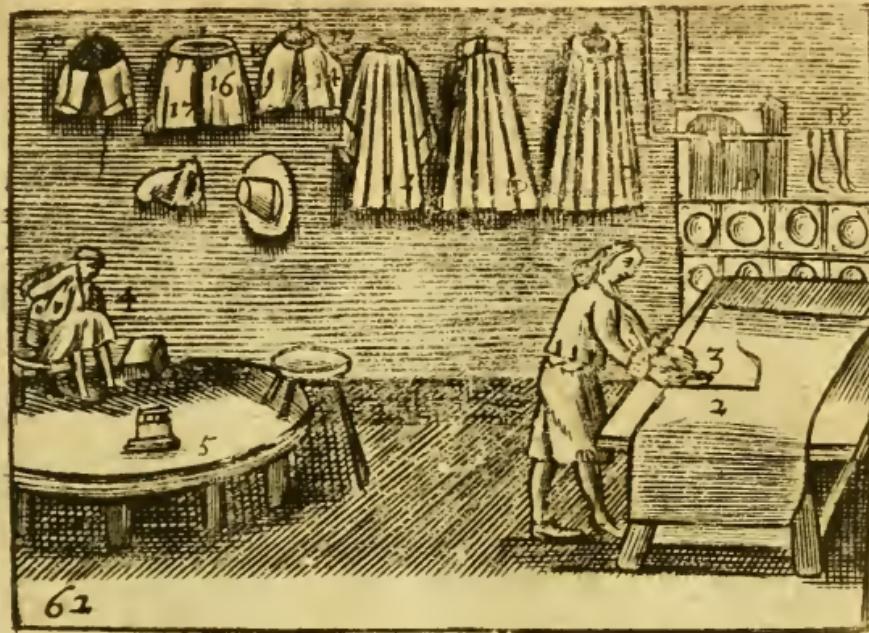
Handkirchers, 5.

Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

These, if they be fouled,
are washed again
by the Landress, 7. in water,
ter Lec and Sope.

Lintearina
insolantur, 1.
aquâ perfusâ, 2.
donec candefiant.
Ex iis Sartrix, 3.
suit Indusia, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. Capitia, &c.
Hæc, si sordidentur
a Lotrice, 7. rursum
lavantur aquâ,
sive Lixivio ac Sapone.

The



62

*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.*

*Doublings, 13.
with Buttons, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.*

*Breeches, 16.
sometimes with Ribbons, 17.*

*Stockins, 18.
Gloves, 19.*

*Sartor, 1.
discindit Pannum, 2. Forfice, 3.
confuitque Acu & Filo dupli-
cato, 4.*

*Postea complanat Suturas
Ferramento, 5.*

*Sicque conficit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra est Fimbria, 8.
cum Institis, 9.*

*Pallia, 10.
cum Patagio, 11.
& Togas Manicatas, 12.*

*Thoraces, 13.
cum Globulis, 14.
& Manicis, 15.*

*Caligas, 16.
aliquando cum Lemniscis, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirothetas, 19.*

Mun-

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.

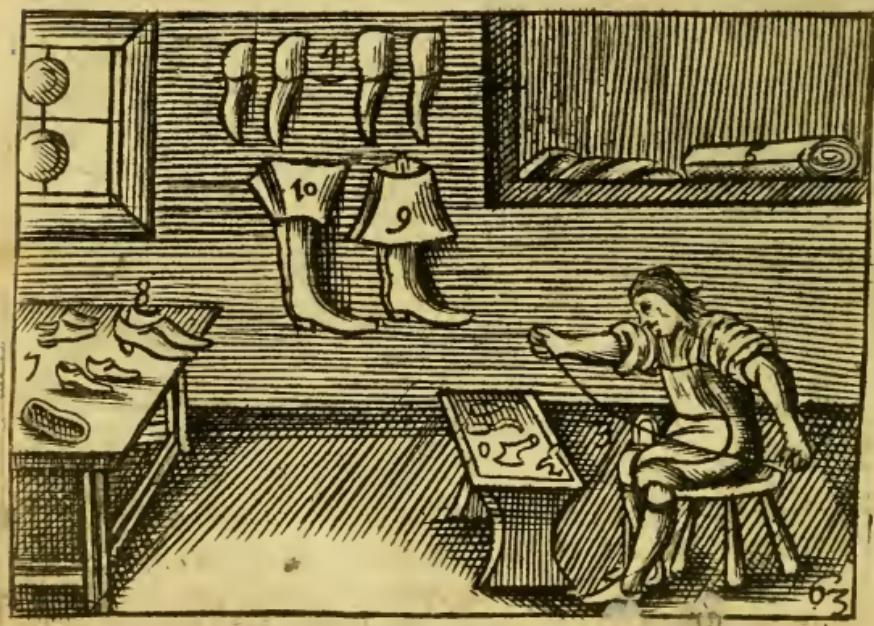
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments
of Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.

ellio
fa * *llicia*
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 Latchets)
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
ope Subula, 2.
& fili picati, 3.
super Modulo, 4.
è Corio, 5.
(quod Scalpro sutorio, 6.
discinditur)
Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus spectatur
supernè Obstragulum,
infernè Solea,
& utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas, 9.
& Perones, 10.

The

The Carpenter. XIII. *Faber lignarius.*

We have seen Mans food and cloathing: now his Dwelling followeth.

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

The Woodman felleth and breneth 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-sticks, 9.

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

Hominis victum & amictum, vidimus: sequitur nunc Domicilium ejus.

Primo habitabant in Specubus, 1. deinde in Tabernaculis vel Tuguriis, 2. tum etiam in Tentoriis, 3. demum in Lomibus.

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

Clavosum Lignum findit Cuneo, 7. quem adigit Tudit, 8. & compotit Striges, 9.

Faber Lignarius. ascit Ascia, 10. Materiem,

whence

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 Pulley, 15.
fastneth it
with Cramp-irons, 16.
and marketh it out
with a Line, 17.

Then he frameth
the Walls together, 18.
and fastneth the great pieces
with Pins, 19.

unde cadunt Assula, 11.
& serrat Serrâ, 12.
ubi Scobs, 13.
decidit.

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

The Mason.

LXIV. *Faber Murarius*



64.

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

Either of Stones
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarry, 3.

Faber Murarius, 1.
ponit Fundamentum,
& struit Muros, 2.

Sive è Lapidibus,
quos Lapidarius
eruit in Lapidina, 3.

and

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 with fire.

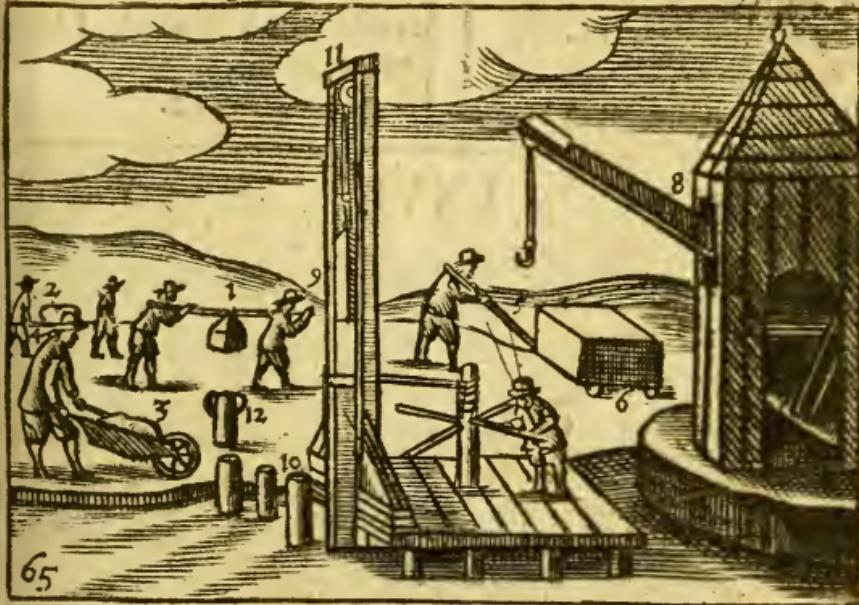
Afterwards he plaistereth it
with Lime,
y means of a Trowel, 7.
and garnisheth it with Rough-
ast, 8.

& Latomus, 4.
conquadrat ad Normam, 5.
Sive è Lateribus, 6.
qui ex
Arena & Luto,
aquâ intritis formantur,
& igne excoquuntur.
Dein crustat
Calce,
ope Trulla, 7.
& Tectorio vestit, 8.

Engines.

LXV.

Machine.



One can carry
much by thrusting
Wheel-barrow, 3.
fore him, having
Harness, 4.
inged on his neck, as
no can carry on a Colestaff, 1.
Hand-barrow, 2.

Quantum duo ferre possunt
Palanga, 1.
vel Feretro, 2.
tantum potest unus,
trudendo ante se
Pabonem, 3.
suspensa à colla
Ærumnâ, 4.

But he can do more than
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 up with a Rope
drawn by Pulleys, 11.
or with hands,
if it have handles, 12.

Plus autem potest qui mitem, *Phalangis* (*Cylindris*) et impositam provolvit, *Velle*, 5

Ergata, 7.
est columella, quæ
versatur circumieundo.

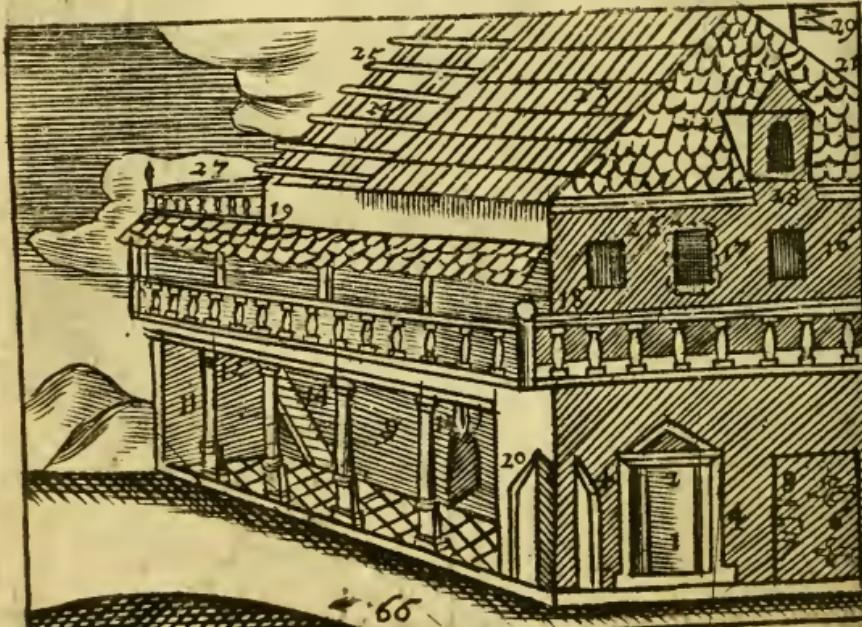
Geranium, 8:
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis,
pondera navi extrahit,
aut in navem demittit.

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

A House.

LXVI.

Domus.



The Porch, &
is before the Door of the House

Ante Januam Domus est
Vestibulum, I.

The Door hath
a Threshold, 3.
and a Lintel, 2.
and Posts, 4. on both sides.

The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. hang,
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.

Before the House
is a Fore-court, 9.
with a Pavement
of square stones, 10.
bore up with Pillars, 11.
in which is the Chapter, 12.
and the Base, 13.

They go up into the
upper Stories by Greeses, 14.
and Winding-stairs, 15.

The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside;
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
and Butteresses, 20.
to bear up the walls.

On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.

or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and these upon Rafters, 25.

The Eaves, 26.
adherē to the Roof.

The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery, 27.

In the Roof are
settings out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& *Superliminare*, 3.
& utrinque *Postes*, 4.
A dextris sunt
Cardines, 5.
a quibus pendunt *Fores*, 6.
a sinistris *Clastrum*, 7.
aut *Pessulus*, 8.

Sub ædibus
est *Cavædium*, 9.
Pavimento
Tessellato, 10.
fulcitum *Columnis*, 11.
in quibus *Péristylium*, 12.
& *Basis*, 13.
Per *Scalas*, 14. ascendit in
superiores contignationes
& *Cochlidia*, 15.

Extrinsecus apparent
Fenestræ, 16.
& *Cancelli* (elathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& *Fulcra*, 20.
fulciendis muris.

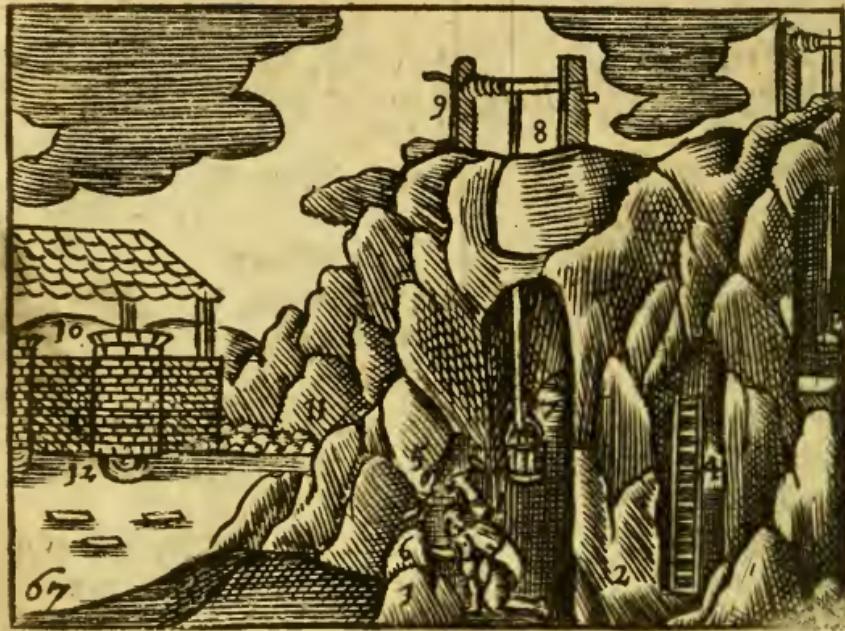
In summo est *Tectum*, 21.
contectum *Imbricibus* (tegu-
lis) 22.
vel *Scandulis*, 23.
quæ incumbunt *Tigillis*, 24.
hæc *Tignis*, 25.

Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus sine *Tecto*
dicitur *Subdiale*, 27.

In *Tecto* sunt
Meniana, 28.
& *Coronides*, 29.

A Mine.

LXVII. Metallifodina.



Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar with a
Pick, 6.
which being put into 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.
ingrediuntur Puteum fodinae, 2.
Bacillo. 3.
five Gradibus, 4.
cum Lucernis, 5.
& effodiunt Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita Corribus, 7.
extrahitur Fune, 8.
ope Machinae tractoriae, 9.
& defertur
in Ustrinam, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat Metallum, 12.
Scoriae, 11. seorsim abjici-
untur.

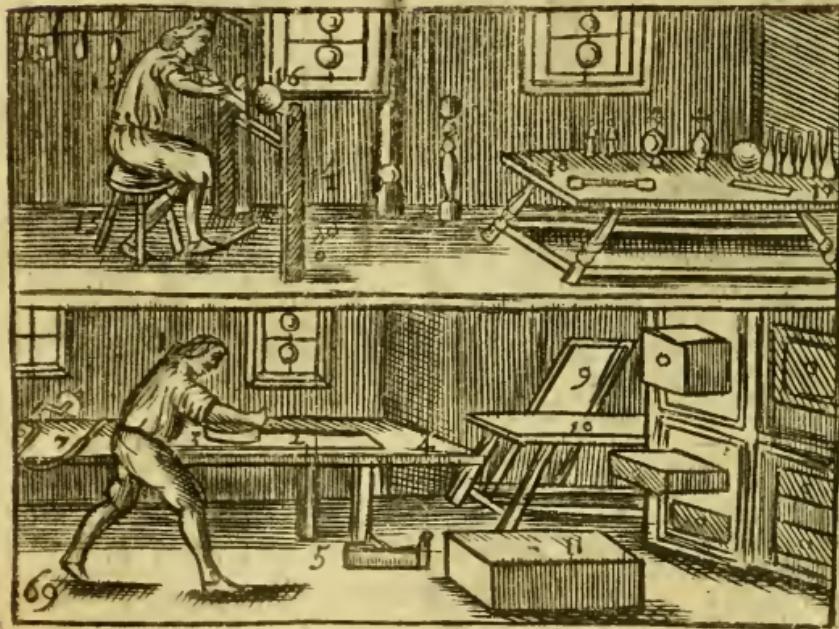
The Blacksmith. LXVIII. *Faber Ferrarius.*

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 hammered out,
Nails, 9.
Horse-shoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks and Keys,
Hinges, &c.
He quencheth hot Irons
in the Cool-trough,

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in Ustrina (Fabricâ) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adcollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit Ferrum
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit Incudi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi *Strictræ*, 8. exiliunt.
Et sic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catenæ, 12.
Lamine, Seræ cum *Clavibus*,
Cardines, &c.
Ferramenta candentia
restinguit in *Lacu*.

LXIX.

The Box-maker and Scriniarius & Turner,
the Turner.



The Box-maker, 1.
smootheth hewen Boards, 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a work-board, 4.
he maketh them very smooth
with a little Plain, 5.
he boareth them thorow
with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
fastneth them together
with Glewand Cramp-Irons, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Chests, 11. &c.

The Turner, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.
urneth with a throw, 15.

Arcularius, 1.
edolat Afferes, 2.
Runcina, 3.
in Tabula. 4.
deplanat
Planula, 5.
perforat (terebat)
Terebra, 6.
sculpit Cultro, 7.
combinat
Glutine & Subscudibus, 8.
& facit Tabulas, 9.
Mensas, 10.
Arcas (Cistas) 11. &c.
Tornio, 12.
sedens in Insili, 13.
tornat Torno, 15.

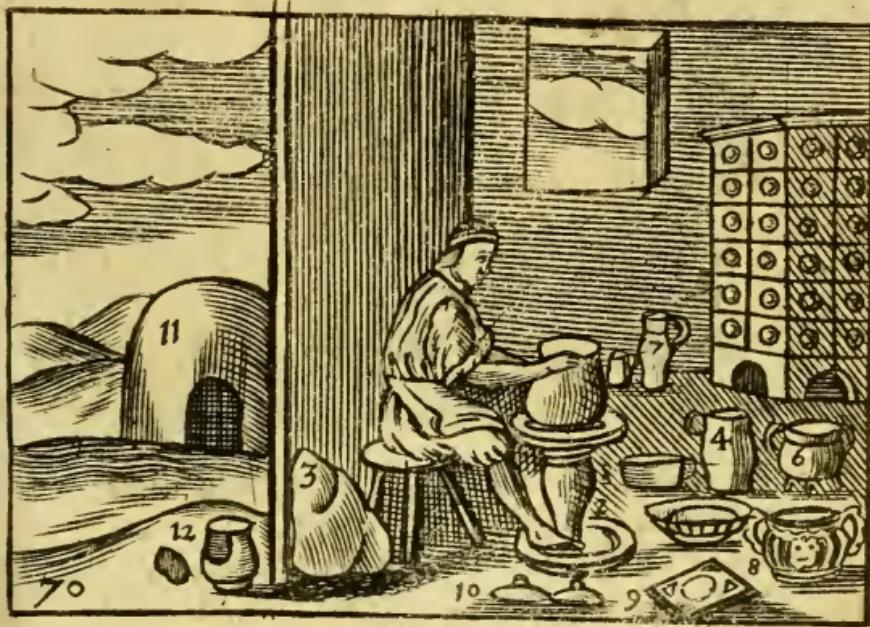
upon a Turner's Bench, 14.
 Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.
 Puppets, 18.
 and such like Turners Work.

super Scamno Tornatorio, 14.
 Globos, 16. Conos, 17.
 Icunculas, 18.
 & similia Torcumata.

The Potter,

LXX.

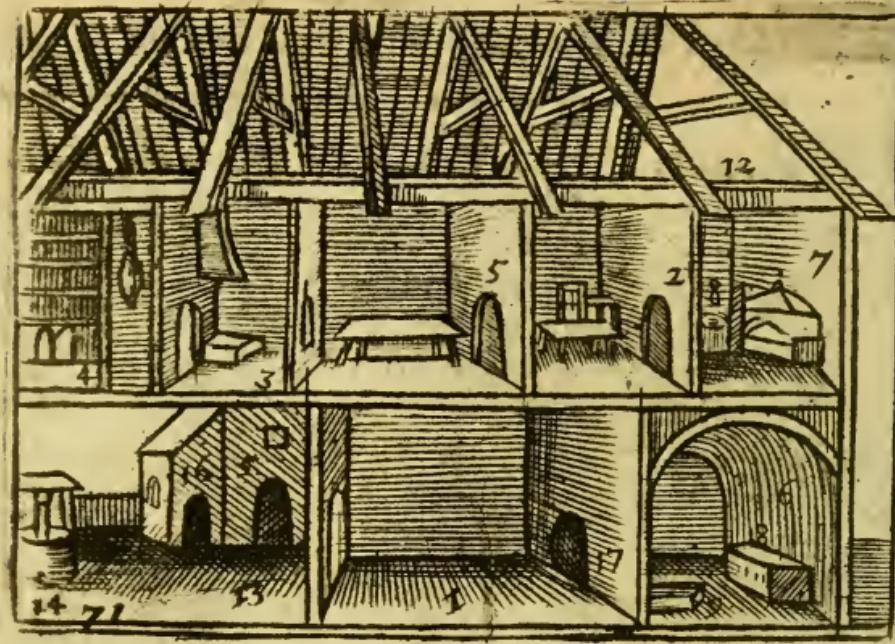
Figulus.



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

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

The Parts of a House. LXXI. 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 made by it, 8.
Baskets, 9.

are of use for carrying things
to and fro,
and Chests, 10.

(which are made fast with a
Key) 11. for keeping them.

The Floor is under the
Roof, 12.

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

Domus distinguitur
in *Conclavia*,
ut sunt *Atrium*, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. *Cubiculum*, 7.
cum adstructo *Secessu* (*La-
trina*) 8.

Corbes, 9.
inserviunt rebus
transferendis,
Arce, 10.
(quæ *Clavae*, 11. recludun-
tur) adservandis illis.

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

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

and a Bath, 16.

Under the House
is the Cellar, 17.

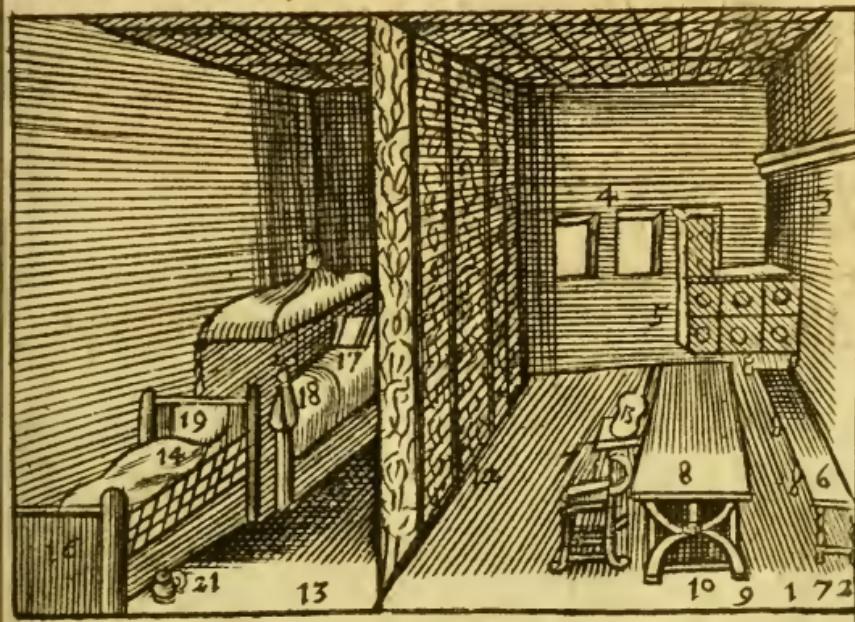
cum Balneo, 16.

Sub Domo
est Cella, 17.

LXXII.

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.
& *Parietibus tabulatis, 3.*
Illuminatur
Fenestris, 4.

Calefit
Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamma, 6.
Sellæ, 7.
Mensa, 8.
cum *Fulcris, 9.*
ac *Scabellis, 10.*
& *Culcitris, 11.*

There

There are also Tapestries
hanged, 12.

For soft lodging,
in a Sleeping-room, 13.
there is a Bed, 14.
spread on a Bed-stead, 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 Conopy, 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.

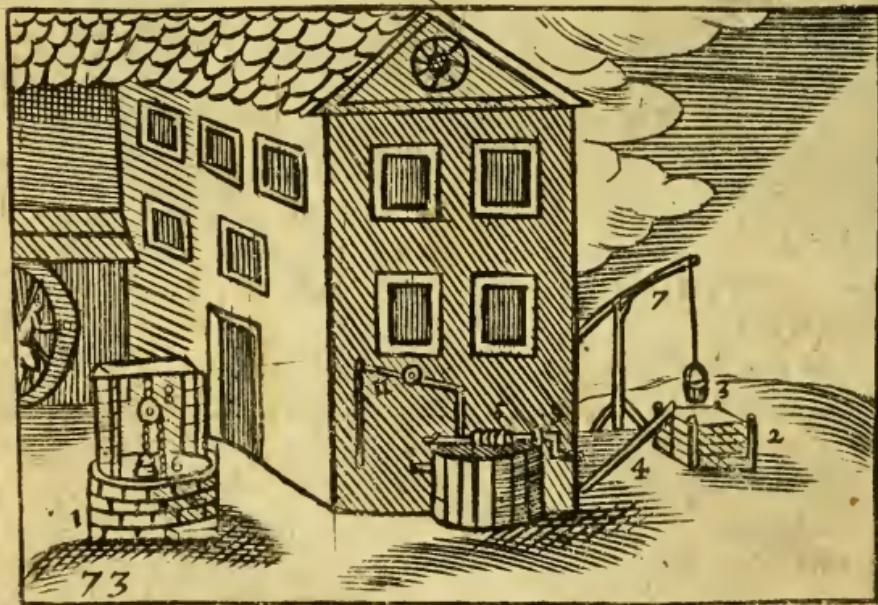
Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur

Matula, 21.
est vesicæ levandæ.

Wells.

LXXIII.

Putei.



Where Springs are wanting
Wells are digged, 1.
and they are compassed about
with a Brandrith, 2.
lest any should fall in.
Thence is water drawn

Ubi Fontes deficiunt,
effodiuntur Putei, 1.
& circumdantur
Crepidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.
Inde hauritur aqua

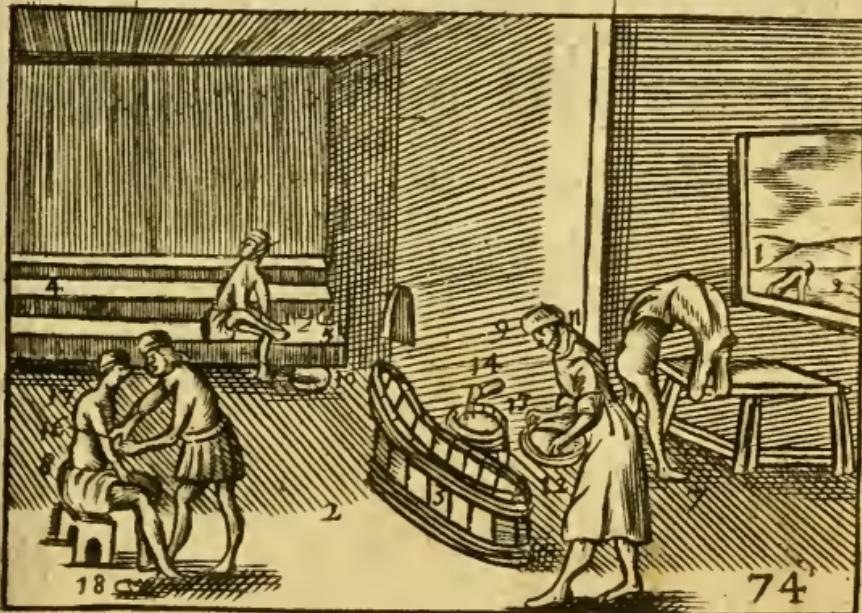
with

with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a Pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain, 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a Handle
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump, 11.

Urnis (situlis) 3.
pendentibus vel Pertica, 4.
vel Fune, 5.
vel Catena, 6.
idque aut Tollenone, 7.
aut Girgillo, 8.
aut Cylindro, 9.
Manubriato,
aut Rota (tympano) 10.
aut denique
Antlia, 11.

The Bath.

LXXIV.

Balneum,

74

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 lavari cupit
aquâ frigidâ,
descendit in Fluvium, 1.
In Balneario, 2.
abluiimus squalores,
sive sedentes in Labro, 3.
sive condescentes
in Sudatorium, 4.

et c.

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 have an Apron tied about
us, 8.

We cover our Head
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Basin, 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.

Vestes exuimus,

& præcingimur Castula (Sub-
ligari) 8.

Caput tegimus

Pileolo, 9.

& pedes imponimus

Pelluvio, 10.

Bilneatrix, 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

Spongia.

The Barbers Shop. LXXV. Tonstrina.



75

*The Barber, 1.
n the Barbers-shop, 2.
utteth off the Hair
nd the Beard
rith a pair of Sizzars, 3.
r shaveth with a Razor,
r which he taketh out of his
Case, 4.*

*And he washeth one
ver a Bason, 5.
vith Suds running
ut of a Laver, 6.
nd also with Sope, 7.
nd wipeth him
vith a Towel, 8.
ombeth him with a Comb, 9.
nd curleth him
vith a Crisping Iron, 10.*

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

*Tonfor, 1.
in Tonstrina, 2.
tondet Crines
& Barbam
Forcipe, 3.
vel radit Novacula
quam e Theca, 4. depromis.*

*Et lavat
super Pelvum, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è Guttturnio, 6.
ut & Sapone, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit Pectine, 9.
crispat
Calamistro, 10.
Interdum Venam secat
Scalpello, 11.
ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.
The*

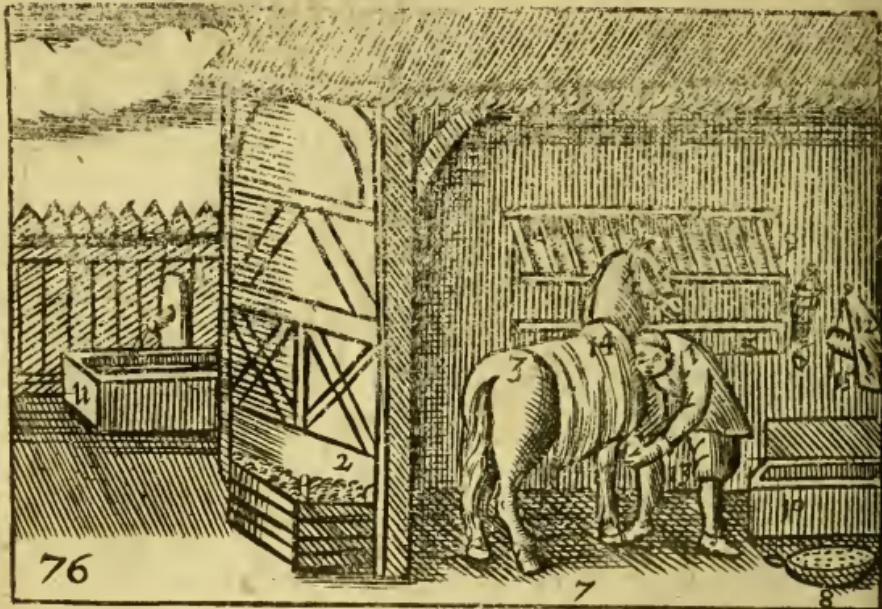
The Chirurgeon cureth
Wounds:

*Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.*

The Stable.

LXXVI.

Equile.



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

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

Then he streweth Litter, 7.
under him.

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

*Stabularius (Equiso) 1:
purgat à Fimo, 2. Stabulum.*

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

*Deinde substernit Stra-
menta, 7.*

*Avensim ventilat
Vanno, 8.
(Paleis mixta ac deprompta,
è Cista Pabulatoria) 10.*

*eâque pascit equum,
pt & Feno, 9.*

After-

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.

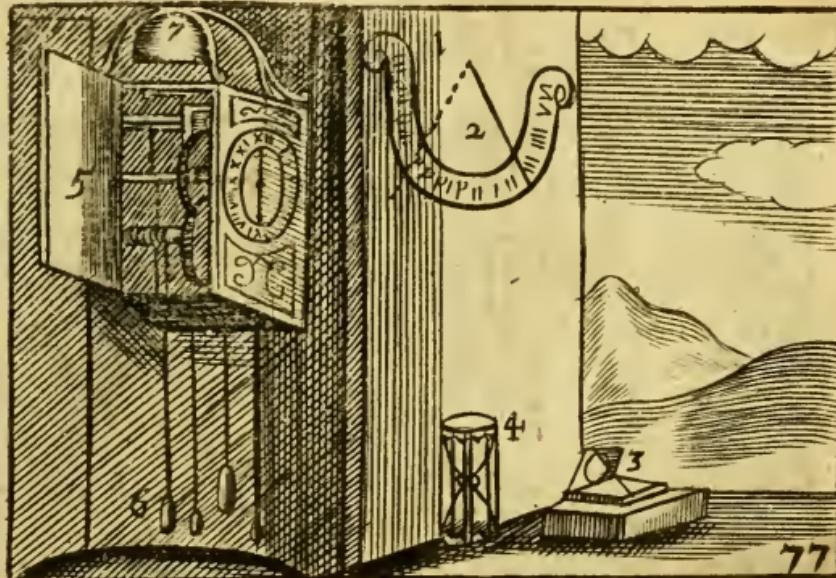
Postea aquatum ducit
ad Aquarium, 11.

Tum detergit
Panno, 12.
depectit
Strigili, 15.
insternit
Gausape, 14.
& Soleas inspicit,
an Calcei ferrei, 13.
firmis Clavis hæreant.

Dials,

LXXVII.

Horologia.



77

A Dial
measureth Hours.

A Sun-Dial, 1.
beweth by the shadow
f the Clock, 2.
what a Clock it is;
ither on a Wall,
r a Compass, 3.
An Hour-glass, 4.

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.

Solarium, 1.
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis, 2.
quota sit Hora;
five in Pariete,
five in Pyxide Magnatica, 3.
Clepsydra, 4.
sheweth

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

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.

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

ostendit partes horæ quatuor,
fluxu Arenæ,
olim aquæ.

Automaton, 5.
numerat etiam
Nocturnas Horas,
circulatione Rotarum,
quarum maxima
trahitur à Pondere, 6.
& trahit cæteras.

Tum horam indicat, vel
Campana, 7. sonitu suo per-
cussa à Malleolo vel extra In-
dex, 8. Circutione sua.

The Picture. LXXVIII.

Pictura.



78

Pictures, 1.
delight the Eyes.
and adorn Rooms.

The Painter, 2.
painteth an Image

Pictura, 1.
oblestant Oculos,
& ornant conclavia.

Pictor, 2.
pingit Effigiem

with

with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame, 5.
holding his Pollet, 6. in his
eft hand,
n which are the Paints
which the boy, 7. ground on a
Marble.

The Carver,
nd Statuary
arve Statues, 8.
f Wood and Stone.

The Graver
nd the Cutter
rave Shapes, 10.
nd Characters
with a Graving Chesil, 9.
n Wood, Brass,
nd other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
in Tabula, 4.
Super Pluteo, 5.
sinistra tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo Pigmenta
quæ terebantur à puerò, 7.
in marmore.

Sculptor,
& Statuarus
exsculpunt Statuas, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide,
Cælator
& Scalptor insculpit
Æri, Ligno,
aliisque Metallis,
Figuras, 10,
& Characteres,
Cælo, 9.

Looking-Glasses. LXXIX. Specularia.



Looking-glasses, I.

Specula, I.

H

are

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 mul-
tiplying-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 acrius cernat,
qui habet visum debilem.

Per Telescopium
videntur remota
ut proxima.

In Microscopio, 4. pulex
apparet
ut Porcellus.

Radii Solis
accendunt ligna
per Vitrum urens, 5.

The Cooper. LXXX.

Victor.



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

Victor, 1.
amicus Precedens, 2.
facit e Virgis Columnis, 3.
super Stellam incisoriam, 4.
Sealpro bimanubriato, 5.
and

and Lags, 6. of Timber.

He maketh Hogs-heads, 7.

and Pipes, 8.

with two Heads;

and Tubs, 9.

Soes, 10.

Flaskets, 11.

Buckets, 12.

with one Bottom of Lags.

Then he bindeth them

with Hoops, 13.

which he tyeth fast.

with small Twigs, 15.

by means of a Clamp-iron, 14.

and he fitteth them on

with a Mallet, 16.

and a Driver, 17.

Circulos, & ex ligno Assulas, 6.

Ex Assulis conficit Dolia, 7.

& Cupas, 8.

Fundo bino;

tum Lacus, 9.

Labra, 10.

Pitynas, 11.

& Situlas, 12.

fundo uno.

Postea vincit

Circulis, 13.

quos ligat

ope Falcis vitoriæ, 14.

Viminibus, 15.

& aptat

Tudite, 16.

ac *Trudicula, 17.*

Plan

LXXXI.

The Roper, and the *Restio, & Lorarius.*
Cordwainer.



The Roper, 1.

Restio, 1.

H 2

twist-

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

The Traveller. LXXXII.

Viator.



A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his shouolders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

in a Badger, 2.
those things
which his Satchel, 3.
or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.

*He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.*

*He holdeth a Staff, 6. in his
Hand*

wherewith to bear up himself:

*He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant
Companion, 7.*

*Let him not forsake the High-
road, 9. for a Foot-way, 8.
unless it be a beaten Path.*

*By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways
meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside
into Uneven places, 12.
so do not By-paths, 13.
&nd Cross-ways, 14.*

*Let him therefore enquire
of those he meeteth, 15.
which way he must go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, so also
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.*

in *Bulga*, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel Marsupium, 4.

Tegitur
Lacernâ, 5.
Manu tenet Baculum, 6.

quo se fulciat.

Opus habet
Viatrico,
ut & fido & facundo
Comite, 7.

Propter Semitam, 8. nisi
sit *Callis tritus*, non deserat
Viam Regiam, 9.

Avia, 10.
& *Bivia*, 11.

fallunt & seducunt,
in *Salebras*, 12.
non æquè Tramites, 13.
& *Compita*, 14.

Sciscitet igitur
obvios, 15.
quà sit eundem;
& *caveat*.
Prædones, 16.
ut in *viâ*, sic etiam
in *Diversorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.

The Horse-man, LXXXIII.

Eques.



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

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

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

Then he getteth upon
his Horse, putteth his feet
into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh 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 infilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
sinistrâ capeſſit Lorum (habe-
nam) 10. Freni, 11. quo
Equum flectit, & retinet.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.
and

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

The Holsters, 15.

hang down from the Pummel
of the Saddle, 16.
n which the Pistols, 17. are
put.

The Rider is clad in a short
Coat, 18.

his Cloak being tyed behind
him, 19.

A Post, 20.

is carried on Horseback a full
Gallop.

incitatque
Virgula, 13.
& coercet
Postomide, 14.

Bulgæ, 15.
pendent ex *Apice*
Ephippii, 16.

quibus inferuntur *Selopi*, 17.

Ipse Eques induitur *Chla-*
myde, 18.

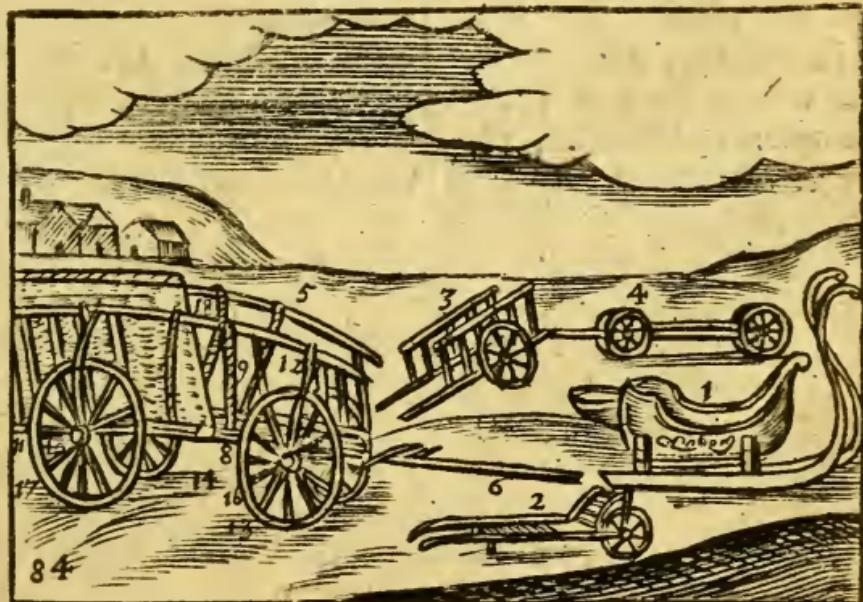
Lacerna à tergo revincta, 19.

Veredarius, 20.
cursim Equo fertur,

Carriages.

LXXXIV.

Vehicula.



We are carried on a Sled, 1.
over Snow and Ice.

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

Trahă, 1. *vehimur*
super Nivibus & Glacie.

Vehiculum uni Rotum,
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 Axletree-staves, 12.
being fastned 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 Fellows, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.
Hampiers and Hurdles, 18.
are set in a Wagon.

birotum Carrus, 3.
quadrirrotum Currus,
qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel Plaustrum, 5.
Partes Currūs sunt,
Temo, 6.
Fugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ, 9.

Tum Axes, 10.
circa quos currunt Rotæ,
præfixis Paxillis, 11.
& Obicibus, 12.

Basis Rotæ, 13. est Modius,
olus, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim Radii, 15.
Hos ambit Orbile,
compositum
è sex Absidibus, 16.
& totidem Canthis, 17.
Curri imponuntur
Corbes & Crates, 18.

Carrying.

LXXXV.

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 Col-
lar, 4.

Then he sitteth upon
the Saddle-horse,
and driveth those that go be-
fore 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,

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

Deinde insidet
Sellario,
agit ante se antecessores, 6.

Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus, 8.
Axem
unguit
ex vase *unguentario*, 9:
Axungiâ,
& inhibet rotam

in a steep descent.

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

Great Persons are carried 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 Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horses

They use Pack-horses instead of Wagons,
through Hills that are not passable.

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.
Esedo, 15.

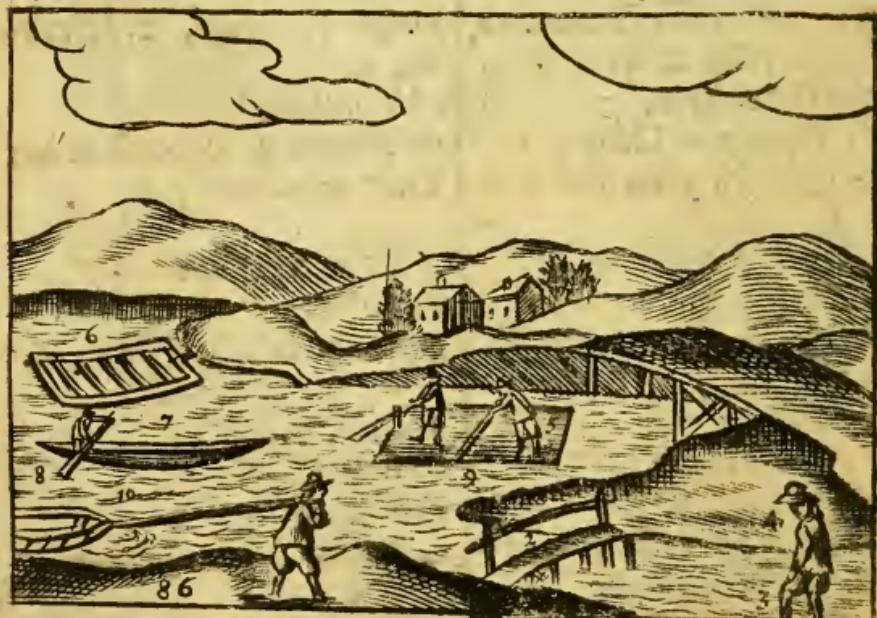
Arceræ, 16. & Laeticae, 17.
portantur à duobus Equis.

Per invios Montes
utuntur,

loco Curruum,
jumentis Clitellariis, 18.

LXXXVI.

Passing over Waters Transitus Aquarum.



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

Trajecturus flumen ne ma-
defiat excogitati sunt,
Bridges

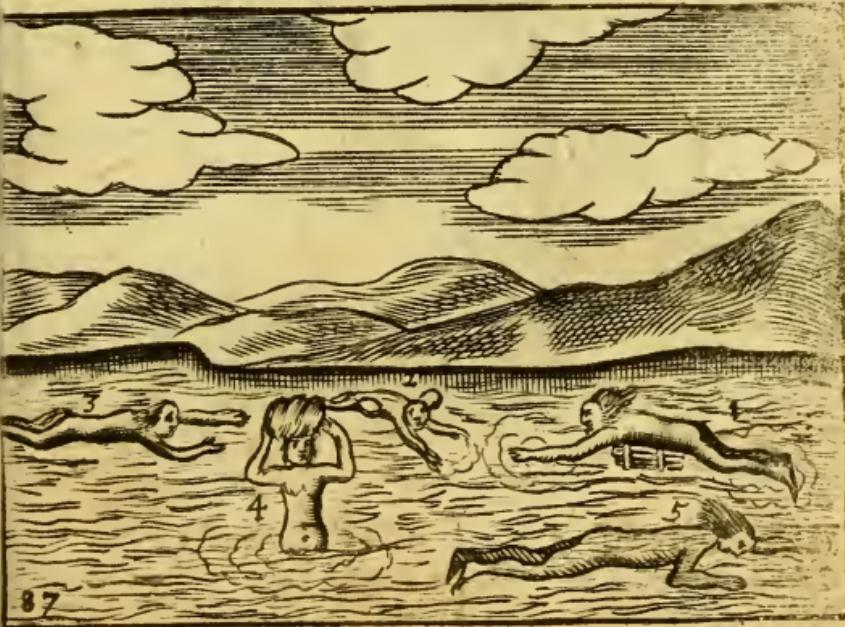
Eridges, 1.
ere invented for Carriages,
nd Foot-bridges, 2.
r Foot-men.
If a River
ive a Foord, 3.
is waded over, 4.
Flotes, 5. also are made of
imber pinned together ;
Ferry-boats, 6.
planks laid close together,
r fear they shoulde receive wa-
er.
Besides Scullers, 7.
re made, which are rowed
ith an Oar, 8.
Pole, 9.
haled
ith an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1.
pro Vehiculis,
& Ponticuli, 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet Vadum, 3.
vadatur, 4.
Struantur etiam Rates, 5;
ex compactis tignis ;
vel Pontones, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne aquam excipient.
Porrò fabricantur
Lintres (Lembi) 7.
qui aguntur Remo, 8.
vel Conto, 9.
aut trahuntur
Remulco, 10.

swimming.

LXXXVII.

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. a-broad.

At last they learned
to tread the water, 4.
being plunged up to the
girdle-stead, and carrying their
Clothes upon their head.

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

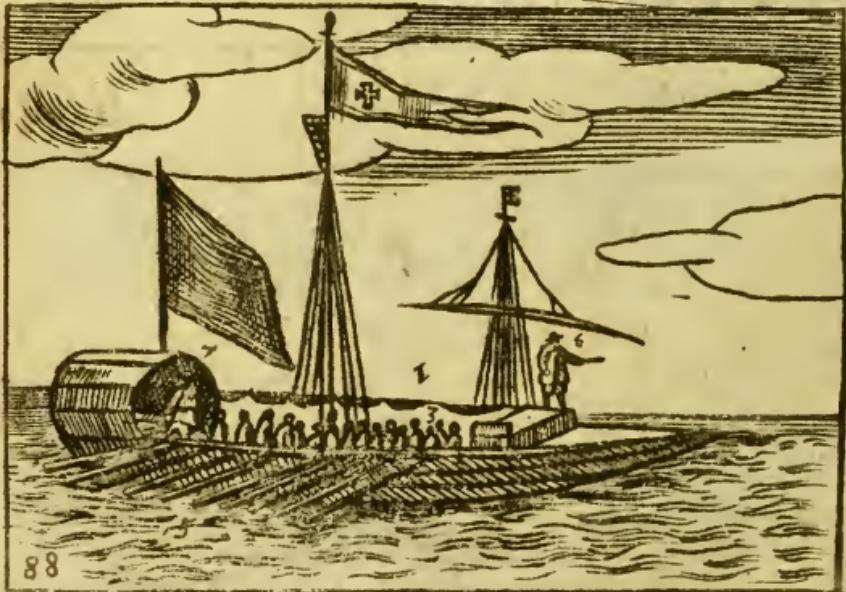
super scirpeum fascem, 1.
porrò super inflatas boun
Vesicas, 2.
deinde, liberè jactatu.
Manuum Pedumque, 3.

Tandem didicerunt
calcare aquam, 4.
cingulo tenus
immersi, & vestes
supra caput gestando.

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

A Galley.

LXXXVIII. *Navis actuaria.*



88

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 Biramis, &c.
in quâ Remiges, 3.

sitting

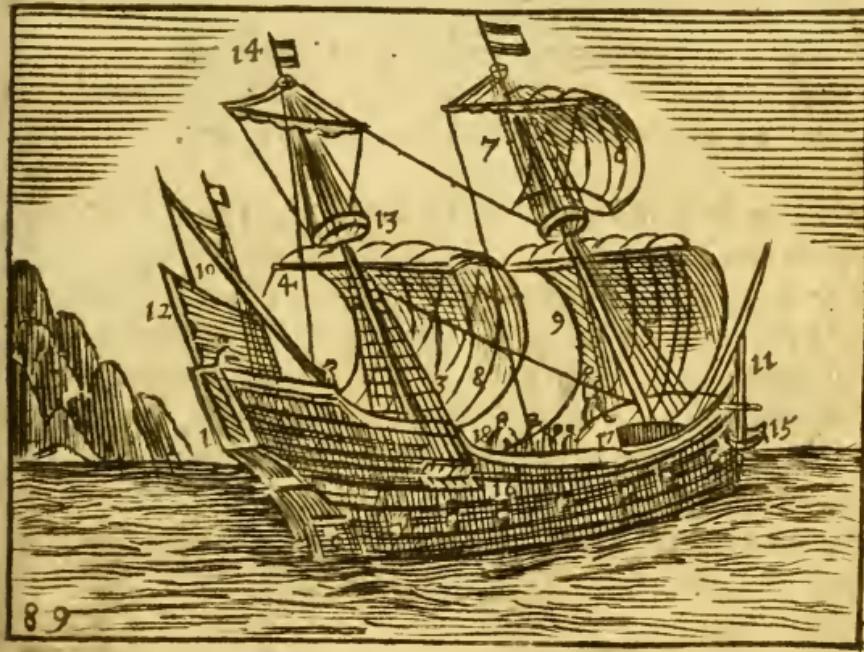
sitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
Row, 5. by striking the water
with the Oars.

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.

confidentes per Transtra, 4.
ad Scalmos,
aquam Remis pellendo, re-
migant, 5.
Proreta, 6.
stans in Prora,
& Gubernator, 7.
sedens in Puppi,
tenensque Clavum, 8.
gubernant Navigium.

LXXXIX.

A Merchant-Ship.

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,
fastned with Shrowds, 3.
en all sides to the main-chains

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

In illo erigitur *Malus*, 2.
undique ad *Oros Navis Funi-*
bis, 3. firmatus

to which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind,

and are hoysed by Bowlings, 7.

The Sails are
the Main-Sail, 8.
the Trinket, or Fore-sail, 9.
the Misen-Sail or Poop-sail, 10.

The Beak, 11.
is in the Fore-deck.

The Ancient, 12. placed in
the Stern.

On the Mast
is the Fore-top, 13.
the Watch-tower of the Ship,
and over the Fore-top
a Vane, 14.
to shew which way the Wind
standeth.

The ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.

The depth is fathomed
with a Plummet, 16.

Passengers walk up and down
the Decks, 17.

The Sea men ran to and fro
through the Hatches, 18.

And thus, even Seas
are passed over.

cui annexuntur *Antennæ*, 4.
his, *Vela*, 5. quæ ad Ventum
expanduntur, 6.

& *Vensoriis*, 7. versantur.
Vela sunt

Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*, 10.

In *Prora* est
Rostrum, 11.

In *Puppi*, *Signum* (vexillum) 12. ponitur.

In *Malo*
est *Corbis*, 13.
Navis Specula,
& supra *Galoam*
Aplustre, 14.
Ventorum Index.

Anchorâ, 15.
Navis fistitur.

Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.

Navigantes deambulant
in *Tabulato*, 17.

Nautæ cursitant
per *Foros*, 18.

Atque ita, etiam *Maria*,
trajiciuntur.



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

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

And then the Men, the
Wares, and all things are mi-
serably lost.

Nor doth the Sheet-anchor, 6.
being cast with a Cable, do a-
ny good.

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.
upon the Shoars.

Cum Procella, 1.
repente oritur,
contrahunt Vela, 2.
ne Navis ad Scopulos, 3. alli-
datur, aut in Brevia (Syr-
tes) 4. incidat.

Si non possunt prohibere,
patiuntur Naufragium, 5.

Tum miserabiliter pereunt
Homines, Merces, omnia.

Neque hic quidquam ju-
vat Sacra anchora, 6. Ruden-
ti jacta.

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

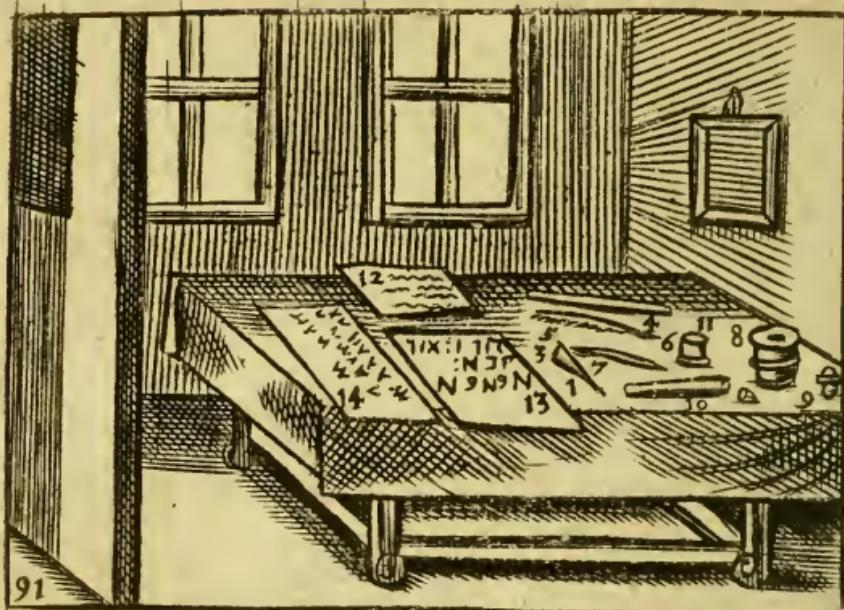
Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
à Mari, 9. in littora deser-
tur.

Writing,

Writing.

XCI.

Ars Scriptoria.



The Ancients writ

in Tables done over with wax

with a brazen Poitrel, 1.

with the sharp end, 2.

*whereof letters were engraven
and rubbed out again with the
broad end, 3.*

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

*We use a Goose-quil, 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, planâ, 3.

verò rursum oblitterabantur.

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.

Scripturam siccamus

with

with Blotting-paper,
or Calis-sand
out of a Sandbox, 11.

And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.
the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.
the Chinois and other Indians,
from the top downwards, 14.

Chartâ bibulâ,
vel Arenâ scriptoriâ,
ex Theca Pulveraria, 11:

Et nos quidem,
scribimus à sinistra
dextrorum, 12.
Hebrei
à dextrâ
sinistrorum, 13.
Chinenses & Indi alii,
à summo deorsum, 14.

Paper.

XCII.

Papyrus.



The Ancients used
each Boards, 1.
Leaves, 2.
also Barks, 3. of Trees;
especially
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 Egyptiæ,
cui nomen erat Papyrus.

Nunc est in usu *Charta,*
quam *Chartopœus,*
I maketh

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

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 Parchment, 12.

in mola Papyracea, 4. conficit
è Linteis vetustis, 5.
in Pulmentum contusis, 6.
quod Normulis haustum, 7.

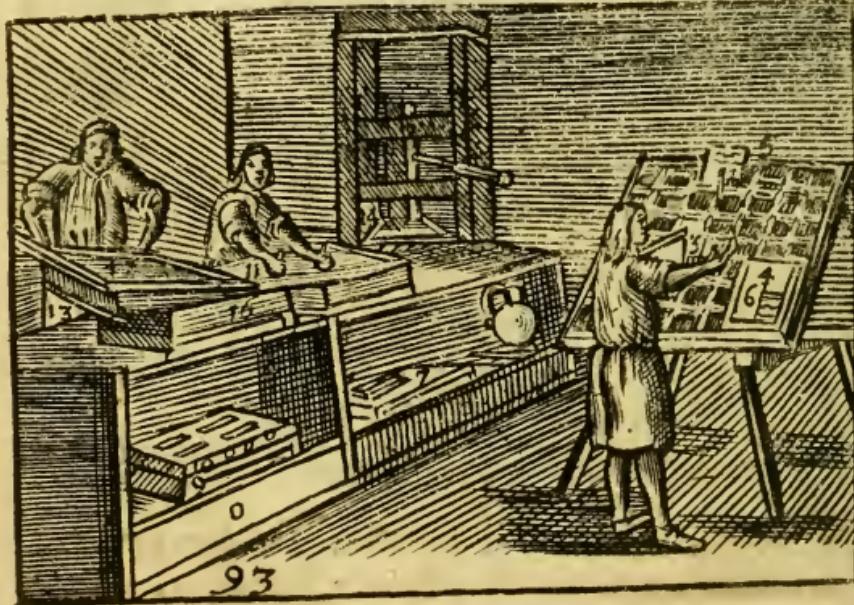
diducit in Plagulas, 8.
aerique exponit,
ut siccetur.

Harum XXV.
faciunt Scapum, 9.
XX Scapi Volumen minus, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus, 11.
Diu duraturum
scribitur in Membrana, 12.

Printing.

XCHI.

Typographia.



The Printer hath
Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes, 5.
The Compositor, 1.

Typographus, habet
Æneos Typos
magno numero distributos
per Loculamenta, 5.
Typotheta, 1.
taketh

taketh them out one by one,
and (according to the Copy,
which he hath fastned
before him in a Visorum, 2.)
composeth words
in a Composing-stick, 3.
till a Line be made ;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. be made,
and these again in a Form, 7.
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with Coyns, 9.
lest they should drop out,
and putteth them under
the Press, 10.

Then the Press-man
beateth it over
with Printers Ink,
by means of Balls, 11.
spreadeth upon it the Papers
put in the Frisket, 12.
which being put
under the Spindle, 14.
on the Coffin, 13.
and pressed down with a
Bar, 15.
he maketh to take impression.

eximit illos singulatim,
& componit
(secundum Exemplar,
quod Retinaculo, 2.
sibi præfixum habet) verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat *versus* ;
hos indit *Formæ*, 4.
donec fiat *Pagina*, 6.
has iterum *Tabulâ composito-*
riâ, 7. eosque coarctat
Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope *Cochlearum*, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac subjicit
Prelo, 10.

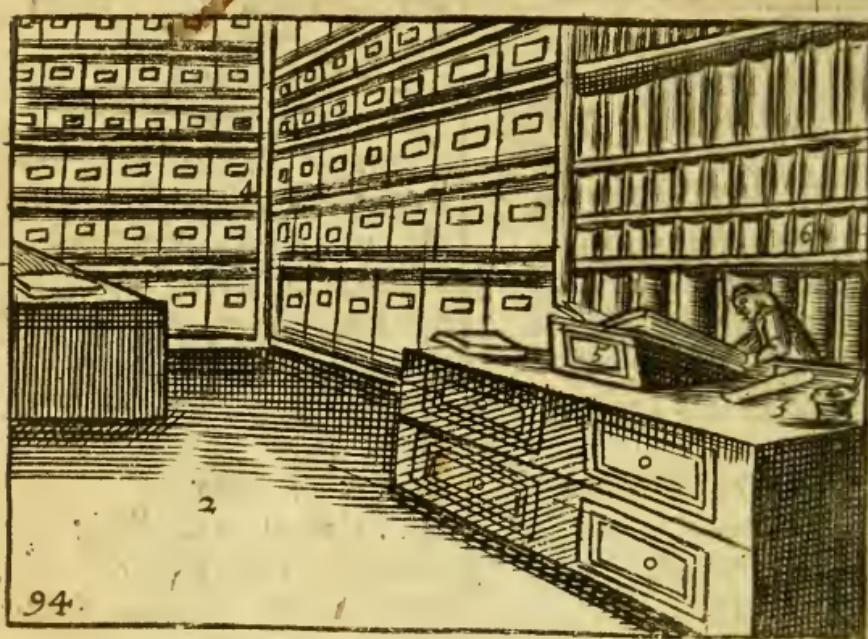
Tum *Impressor*
ope *Pilarum*, 11. illinit
Atramento impressorio :
superimponit inditas *Oper-*
culo, 12. *Chartas*.

quas, in *Tigello*, 13.
subditas *Trocleæ*, 14.

& *Suculâ*, 15. *impressas*
facit typos imbibere.

XCIV.

The Booksellers Shop.

Bibliopolium.

94.

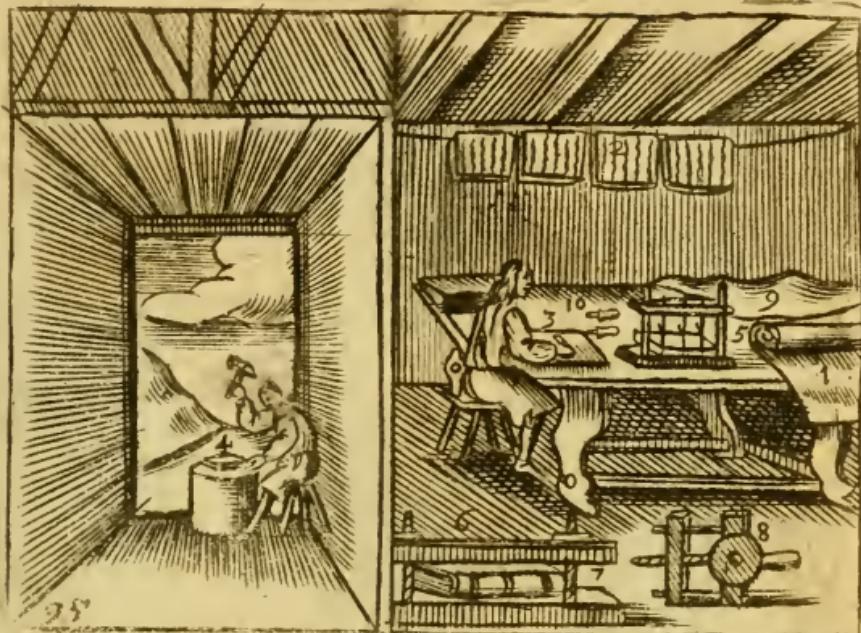
*The Bookseller, 1.
selleth Books
in a Booksellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.*

*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.*

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

The



In times past they glewed
Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together
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 to-
gether, 3.
heateth with a hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.
presseth them in a Press, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth 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.

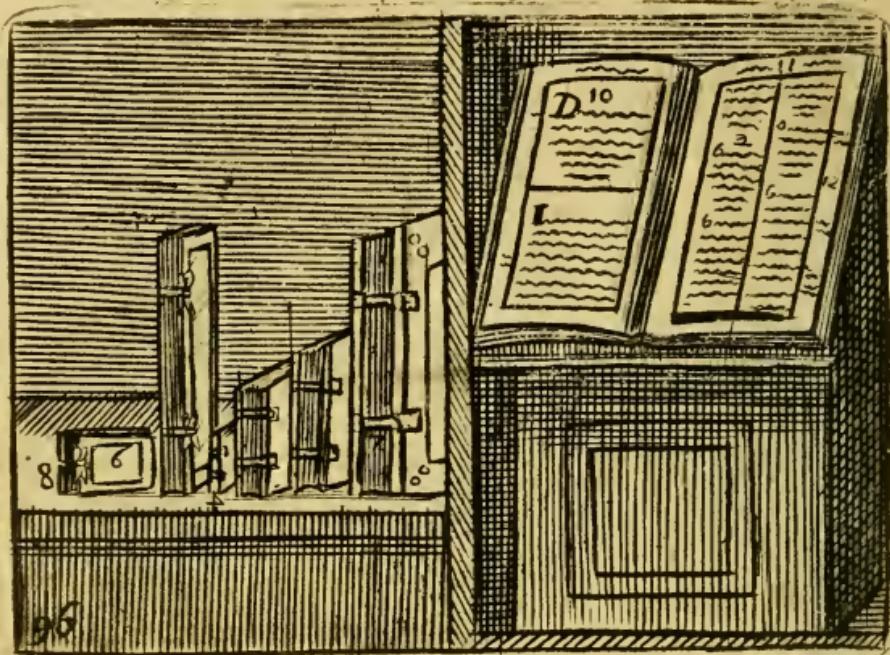
Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum Volumen, 1.
Hodiè
compingit Libros
Compañor,
dum Chartas aquâ Glutinosâ
maceratas, terget, 2. deinde
complicat, 3.

malleat, 4.
tum consuit, 5.
comprimunt Prelo, 6.
quod habet duos Cochlear, 7.
dorso conglutinat,
rotundo Cultro, 8.
demarginat,
tandem
Membranâ vel Corio, 9.
vestit, efformat,
& affigit Uncinulos, 10.

A Book.

XCVI.

Liber.



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-bosses, 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with Co-
lumns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

Liber,
quoad formam exteriorem,
est vel in Folio, 1.
vel in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. vel
Columnatus, 5.
vel *Linguatus*, 6.
cum *Clausuris Aeneis*, 7.
vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*, 9.
Intus sunt Folia, 10.
duabus Paginis,
aliquando *Columnis divisa*, 11.
cumq; *Notis Marginalibus*, 12.

A School.



A School, 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashion'd to vertue, and
it is distinguished 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 rehearseth things
committed to memory, 9.

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

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

Præceptor, 2.
sedet in Cathedra, 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in Subsellis, 5.
ille docet, hi discunt:

Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretâ in Tabella, 6.

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

Quidam stant, & recitare
memoriæ mandata, 9.

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

I 4 these

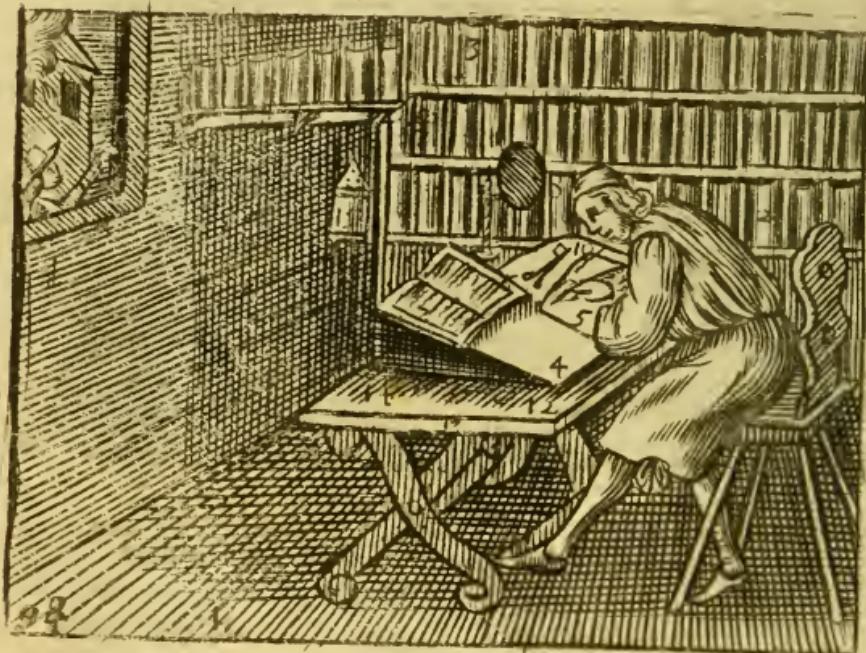
these are chastised
with a Ferrula, 11.
and a Rod, 12.

Hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& Virgâ, 12.

The Study.

XCVIII.

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 upon 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,
solus sedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lectitat Libros, 3.
quos penes se
super Pluteum, 4. exponit,
& ex illis
in Manuale, 5. suum
optima quæque excerptit.
aut in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel ad Marginem
Asterisco, 7. notat.
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 stinketh,
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 (*Candelam*) 8.
in *Candelabro*, 9.
qui einungitur *Emundorio*, 10.
ante Lychnum collocat
Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride est, ne hebetet
oculorum aciem:
opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*,
nam *Candela sebacea*
fœtet & fumigat.

Epistola, 12. complicatur,
inscribitur, 13.
& ob-signatur, 14.

Noctu prodiens
utitur *Lanterna*, 15.
vel *Face*.

XCIX.

Arts belonging to
Speech.

Artes Sermonis.



99

Grammar, I.

| Grammatica, I.

is

is conversant about Letters, 2.
of which it maketh words, 3.
and teacheth how to utter,
write, 4. put together,
and part them rightly.

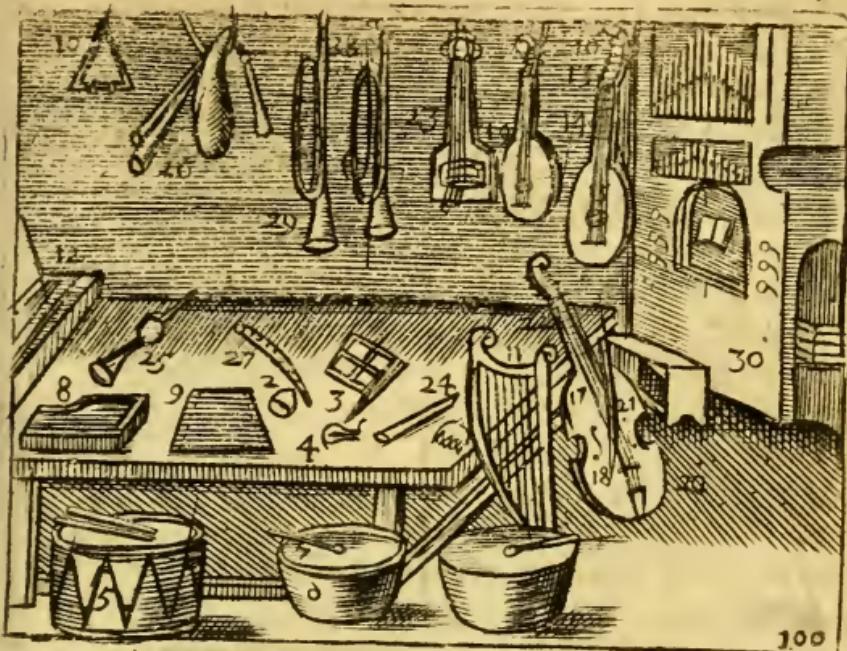
Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry, 9.
gathereth these Flowers of
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of Prose
a Poem,
it maketh several sorts of Verses
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.

Musick, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Confort,
or by Voice,
or Musical Instrument, 15.

versatur circa Literas, 2.
ex quibus componit Voces,
verba, 3. easq; docet recte elo-
qui, scribere. 4. construere,
distinguere (interpungere.)

Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quasi
rudem formam, 7.
Sermonis Oratoriis
Pigmentis, 8.
ut sunt Figuræ,
Elegantia,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apothegmata,
Sententiae (Gnomæ)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poesis, 9.
colligit
hos Flores Orationis, 10,
& colligat quasi
in Corollam, 11,
atque ita, faciens è prosa
ligatam orationem,
componit varia Carmina,
& Hymnos (Odas)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru, 12.

Musica, 13.
componit Notis
Melodias, 14.
quibus verba aptat,
atque ita cantat sola
vel Concentu (Symphonia)
aut voce
aut instrumentis Musicis, 15.

Musical Instruments. C. *Instrumenta musica.*

Musical Instruments are those which make a sound:

First, when they are beaten upon, a Cymbal, 1. with a Pestil. little Bell, 2. with an Iron pellet within; Rattle, 3. tossing it about; Jews-Trump, 4. being put to the mouth with the finger; Drum, 5. d a Kettle, 6. with a Drum-stick, 7. also the Dulcimer, 8. th the Shepherds-harp, 9. d the Tymbrel, 10. Secondly, in which strings stretched, and struck upon, the Psaltery, 11.

Musica Instrumenta sunt quæ edunt vocem:

Primo,
cum pulsantur,
ut *Cymbalum*, 1. *Pistillo*,
Tintinnabulum, 2.
Globulo ferre,
Crepitaculum, 3.
circumversando ;
Crembalum, 4.
ori admotum,
Digito ;
Tympanum, 5.
& *Ahenum*, 6.
Claviculâ, 7.
ut & *Sambuca*, 8.
cum *Organo pastoritio*, 9.
& *Sistrum (Crotalum)* 10.

Secundo,
in quibus *Chordæ*
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut *Nablum*, 11.

and.

and the Virginals, 12.
 with both hands;
 the Lute, 13.
 (in which is the Neck, 14.
 the Belly, 15.
 the Pegs, 16.
 by which the Strings, 17.
 are stretched
 upon the Bridge, 18.)
 the Cittern, 19.
 with the right hand only,
 the Vial, 20.
 with a Bow, 21.
 and the Harp, 23.
 with a Wheel within,
 which is turned about,
 the Stops, 22.
 in every one are touched
 with the left hand.

At last,
 those which are blown,
 as with the mouth,
 the Flute, 24.
 the Shawm, 25.
 the Bag-pipe, 26.
 the Cornet, 27.
 the Trumpet, 28, 29.
 or with Bellows,
 as a pair of Organs, 30.

cum Clavicordio, 12.
 utrâque manu;
 Dexterâ tantum,
Testudo (Chelys) 13.
 (in quâ *Jugum*, 14.
Magadum, 15.
 & *Verticilli*, 16.
 quibus *Nervi*, 17.
 intenduntur
 super *Ponticulam*, 18.)
 & *Cythara*, 19.
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
 & *Lyra*, 23.
 intus rotâ,
 quæ versatur:
 In singulis,
Dimensiones, 22.
 sinistrâ tanguntur.
 Tandem.
 quæ inflantur,
 ut *Ore*,
Fistula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27.
Tuba, 28. *Buccina*, 29.
 vel *Follibus*,
 ut *Organum pneumaticum*, 30.

Philosophy.

Cl.

Philosophia.



The Naturalist, 1.
vieweth all the works of God
in the World.

The Supernaturalist, 2.
searcheth out the Causes and
Effects of things.

The Arithmetician
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, subtracting,
multiplying, and dividing;
and that either by Cyphers, 3.
in 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.
speculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur rerum
Causas & Effecta.

Arithmeticus
computat numeros,
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo;
idque vel *Cyphris*, 3.
in *Palimoestro*,
vel *Calculus*, 4.
super *Abacum*.

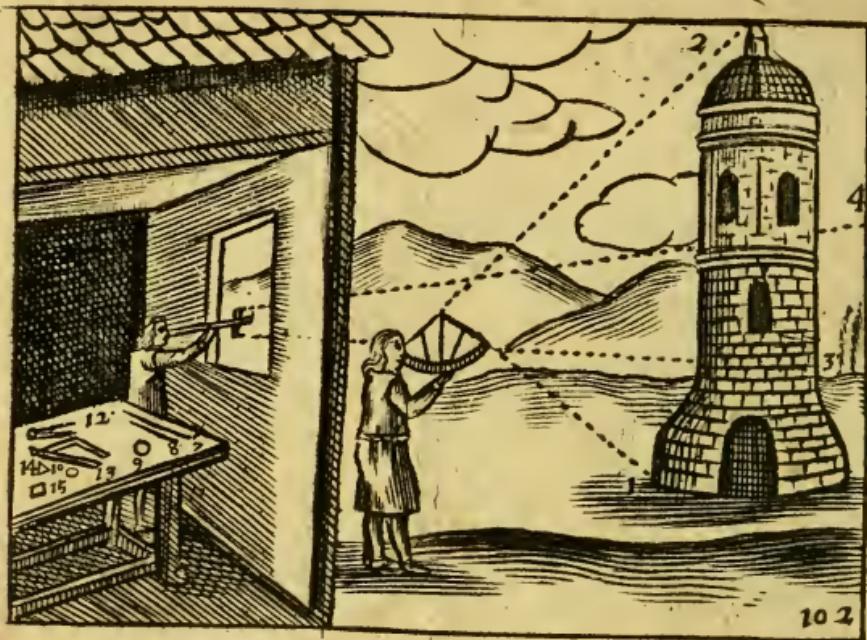
Rustici numerant, 5.
Decussibus, X.
& *Quincuncibus*, V.
per *Duodenas*, *Quindenar*,
& *Sexagenas*.

Geometry.

Geometry.

CII.

Geometria.



102

A Geomitrican
measureth the height of
a Tower, 1....2.
or the distance
of places, 3....4.
either with a Quadrante, 5.
or a Jacob's-staff, 6.

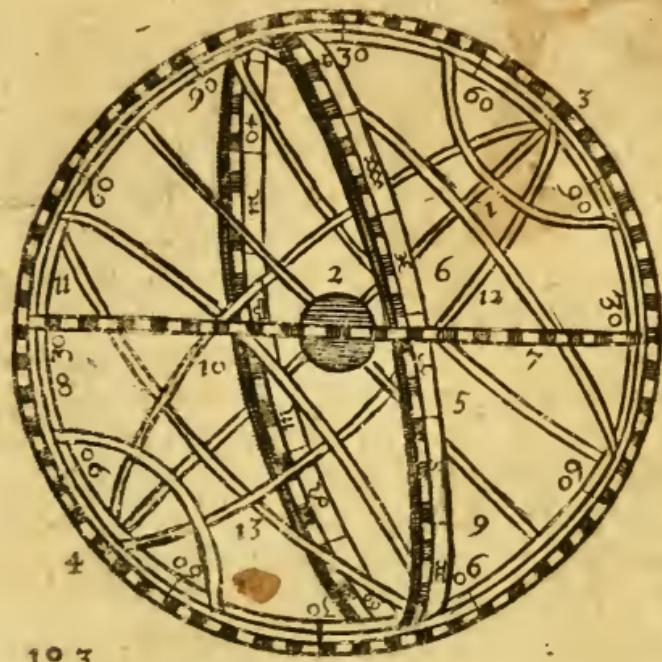
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compasses, 12.

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.

Figuras rerum
designat
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& Circulis, 9.
ad Regulam, 10.
Normam, 11.
& Circinum, 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliax figuræ.

The

The Celestial Sphere. CIII. — *Sphera cœlestis.*

Astronomy considereth
the motion of the Stars,
Astrology
the Effect of them.

The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axe-tree, 1.
about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV. hours

The Pole stars, or Pole,
the Arsticke, 3.
and Antarticke, 4.
conclude the Axe-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
Astrorum motus,
Astrologia,
ecrum effectus.
Cœli Globus
volvitur
super Axem, 1.
circa globum
terrae, 2.
spacio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinque finiunt
Stelle Polares sive Poli,
Arcticus, 3.
& Antarcticus, 4.

Cœlum
undique est stellatum:
Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus mille;
Siderum vero
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 the seven
wandering-stars,
which they call Planets, move,
whose way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptick, 6.

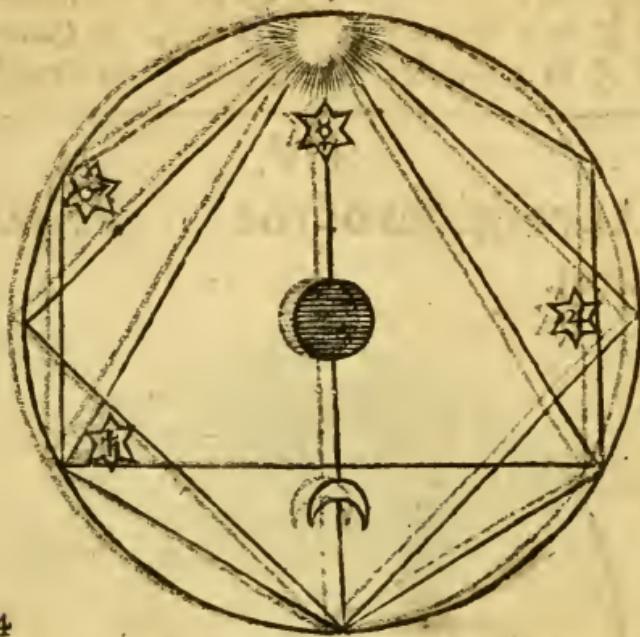
Other Circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinocts, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entreth into ♀;
Autumnal
when it entreth in ♀)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entreth into ♂;
of the Winter
when it entreth into ♀)
the two 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 curstant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quâs vocant Planetas,
quorum via est,
in medio Zodiaci,
dictus Ecliptica, 6.

Alii Circuli sunt,
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo Coluri,
alter Æquinoxiorum, 10.
(Verni,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♀;
Autumnalis
quando ingreditur ♂)
alter Solsticiorum, 11.
(Æstivi
quando ☉ ingreditur ♂;
Hyberni
quando ingreditur ♀)
duo Tropici,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14....15,

The Aspects of the CIV. Planetarum Aspects.
Planets.



1284

The Moon, ♡
runneth through the Zodiack
every Month.

The Sun, ☀
in a Year,

Mercury, ♀
and Venus, ♀
about the Sun,
the one in a hundred and fif-
teen, the other in 585. days.

Mars, ♂
in two years;

Jupiter, ♄
is 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,
ille CXV.
hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.

Mars, ♂
Biennio;
Jupiter, ♄
ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ♃
triginta annis.
Hinc varie
inter se convenient
& se mutuo adspiciunt.

K

As

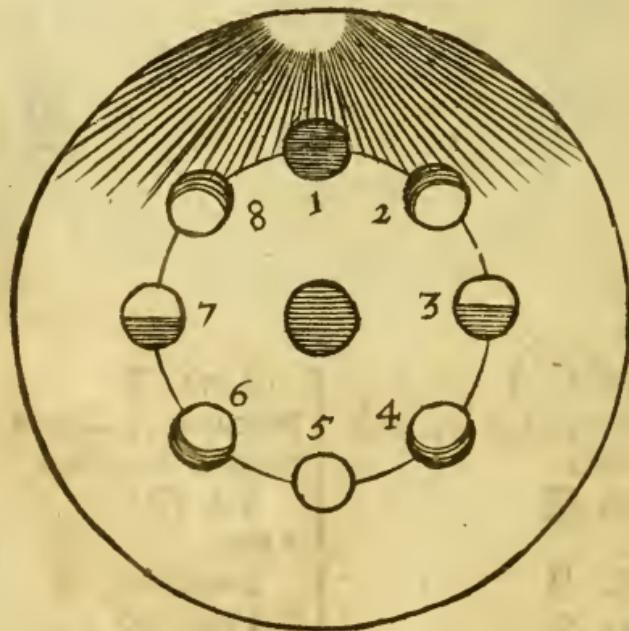
As here the ☽ and ☽ are
in Conjunction,
and ☽ and ☽ in Opposition.
☽ and ☽ in a Trine Aspect.
☽ and ☽ in a Quartile,
☽ and ☽ in a Sextile.

Ut hic sunt, ☽ & ☽
in Conjunctione,
☽ & ☽ in Oppositione,
☽ & ☽ in Trigono,
☽ & ☽ in Quadratura,
☽ & ☽ in Sextili.

CV.

The Apparitions of the Moon.

Phases Lunæ.



105

*The Moon,
shineth not by her own Light,
but that which is borrowed
of the Sun.*

*For the one half of it
is always enlightened,
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 suâ propriâ,
sed à Sole mutuatâ
Luce.*

*Nam altera ejus mediet
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.*

*Hinc videmus,
in Conjunctione
Solis, 1.
oblituram, imò nullam:
in Oppositione, 5.*

wh

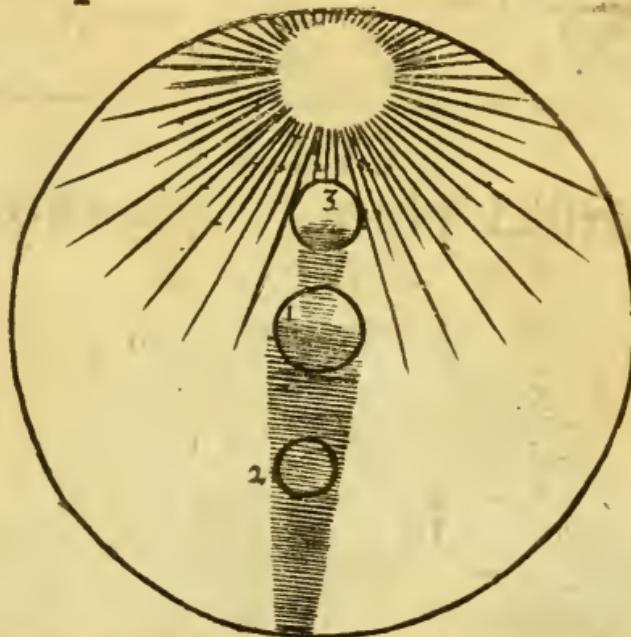
whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon;) sometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and last quarter, 7.) Otherwise it waxeth, 2...4.
or waneth, 6...8.
and is said to be horned,
or more than half round.

totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium:) alias dimidiata,
(& dicimus primam, 3.
& ultimam, 7. Quadram.) Cæteroqui crescit, 2...4.
aut decrescit, 6...8.
& vocatur falcata,
vel gibbosa.

The Eclipses.

CVI.

Eclipses.



106

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 non penetrantur Radii
ejus corpora opaca,
Terra, 1.
& *Luna*, 2.
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum.
Ideò,
cum *Luna* incidit

K 2

into

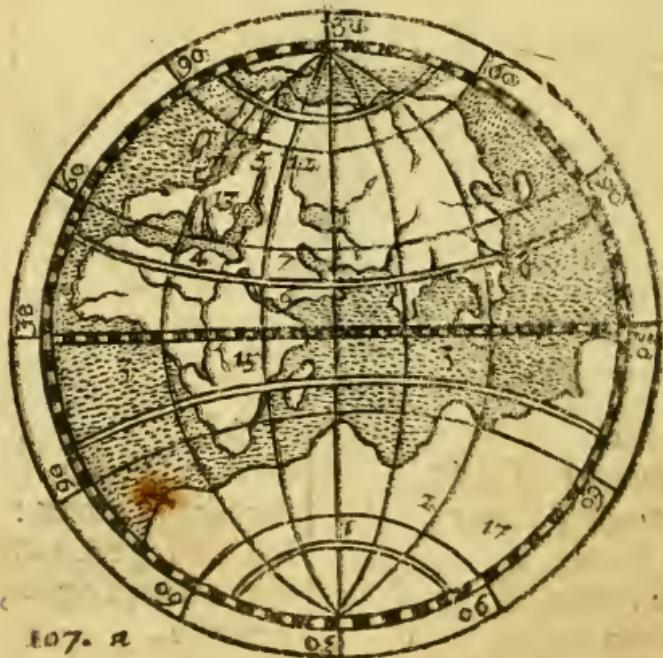
into the shadow of the Earth, 2.
it is darkened, which we call
an Eclipse, or defect.

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 (deliquum) Lunæ.
Cum verò Luna currit
inter Solem,
& Terram, 3.
obtegit illum umbrâ suâ;
& hoc vocamus
Eclipsin Solis,
quia nobis adimit
prospectum Solis,
& lucem ejus;
nec tamen Sol
aliquid patitur,
sed Terra.

CVII. a

The terrestrial 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 three hundred and sixty degrees (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 Mile; and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the Longitude of it by Climates, 1. and the Latitude by Parallels, 2.

The Ocean, 3. compasseth it about, and five Seas wash it, the Mediterrane Sea, 4. the Baltick Sea, 5. the Red Sea, 6. the Persian Sea, 7. and the Caspian Sea, 8.

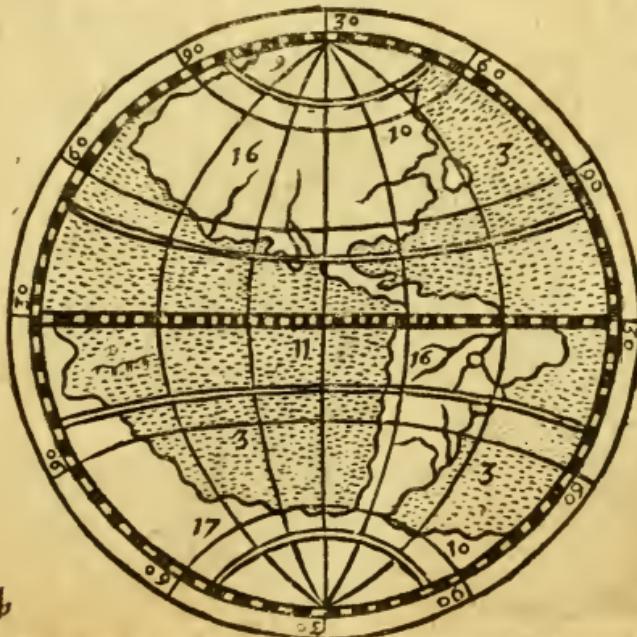
est graduum CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit Millaria Germanica XV.) seu Milliarium VMCCCC; & tamen est punctum, collata cum orbe, cuius Centrum est.

Longitudinem ejus demetuntur *Climatibus*, 1. Latitudinem, lineis *Parallelis*, 2.

Eam ambit Oceanus, 3. & perfundunt V. Maria, Mediterraneum, 4. Balticum, 5. Erythraeum; 6. Persicum. 7. Caspium, 8.

CVII. b

The terrestrial Sphere. *Sphaera terrestris.*



It is divided into, V. Zones, | Distribuitur in Zonas V. | whereof the II. frigid ones, 9..9. | quarum duæ frigida, 9..9. |

are inhabitable ;
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 sub-
divided 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 inhabitables ;
duæ Temperatæ, 10...10.
& Torrida, 11,
habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est
in tres *Continentes* ;
Nostram, 12. quæ subdivi-
tur in *Europam*, 13.
Asiam, 14. & *Africam*, 15.
in *Americanam*, 16...16.
(cujus incolæ
nobis sunt *Antipodes* ;)
& in *Terram Australem*, 17..17.
adhuc incognitam.

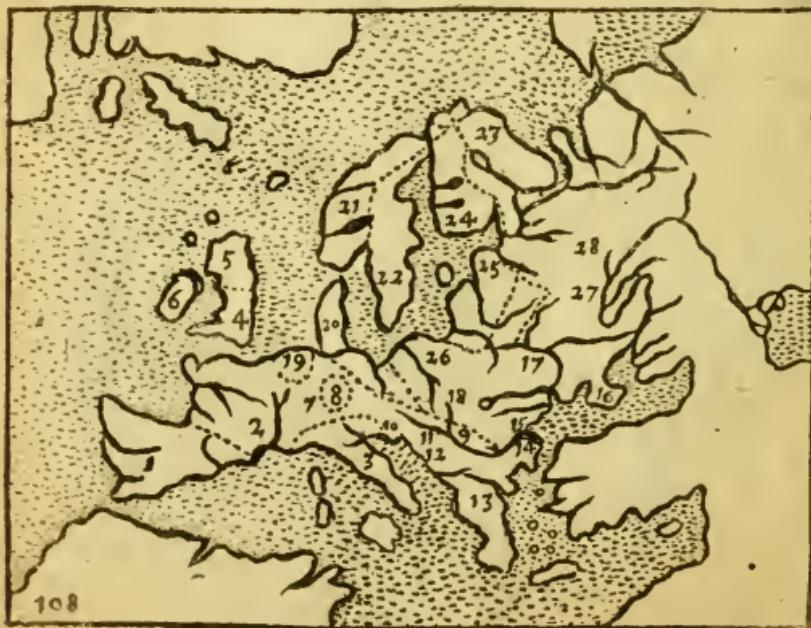
Habitantes sub *Ardo*, 18.
semestrales habent
Noctes Diesq;

In maribus,
infinitæ natant *Insulæ*.

Europe.

CVIII.

Europa.



The chief Kingdoms of
Europe, are

In *Europâ nostrâ*,
sunt Regna primaria,

Spain

Spain, 1.	<i>Hispania, 1.</i>
France, 2.	<i>Gallia, 2.</i>
Italy, 3.	<i>Italia, 3.</i>
England, 4.	<i>Anglia (Britannia) 4.</i>
Scotland, 5.	<i>Scotia, 5.</i>
Ireland, 6.	<i>Hibernia, 6.</i>
Germany, 7.	<i>Germania, 7.</i>
Bohemia, 8.	<i>Bohemia, 8.</i>
Hungary, 9.	<i>Hungaria, 9.</i>
Croatia, 10.	<i>Croatia, 10.</i>
Dacia, 11.	<i>Dacia, 11.</i>
Sclavonia, 12.	<i>Sclavonia, 12.</i>
Greece, 13.	<i>Græcia, 13.</i>
Thrace, 14.	<i>Thracia, 14.</i>
Podolia, 15.	<i>Podolia, 15.</i>
Tartary, 16.	<i>Tartaria, 16.</i>
Lituania, 17.	<i>Lituania, 17.</i>
Poland, 18.	<i>Polonia, 18.</i>
The Netherlands, 19.	<i>Belgium, 19.</i>
Denmark, 20.	<i>Dania, 20.</i>
Norway, 21.	<i>Norvegia, 21.</i>
Swethland, 22.	<i>Suecia, 22.</i>
Lapland, 23.	<i>Lappia, 23.</i>
Finland, 24.	<i>Finnia, 24.</i>
Lifland, 25.	<i>Livonia, 25.</i>
Prussia, 26.	<i>Borussia, 26.</i>
Muscovy, 27.	<i>Muscovia, 27.</i>
and Russia, 28.	<i>Russia, 28.</i>



*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 Virtue, 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 virtue;
follow whither virtue leadeth*

*Vita hæc est via,
sive Bivium,
simile
Litteræ Pithagoricae Y.
sinistro tramite
latum, 1.
dextro angustum, 2.
ille Vitii, 3. est,
hic Virtutis, 4.
Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare;
Sinistram linque,
Vitium aversare;
speciosus Aditus, 6.
sed turpis
& præceps Exitus, 7.
Dexteræ ingredere,
utut Spinosa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus
through*

through narrow places
to stately places,
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 constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be crown'd, 15.

per angusta,
ad augusta,
ad arcem honoris, 9.
Medium tene
& rectum tramitem;
tutissimus ibis.

Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.

Affectus,
equum ferocem, 11.
compesce freno, 12.
ne preceps fias.

Cave deficias
ad sinistram, 13.
segnitie asininâ, 14.
sed progredere constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis, 15.

Prudence.

CX.

Prudentia.



Prudence, I.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, I.
omnia circumspectat

as a Serpent, 2.

and doeth, speaketh, or think-
eth 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 any thing shoulde hinder.

She watcheth Opportunity, 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 shoulde stumble

or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.

nihilque agit, loquitur, aut
cogitat incassum.

Respicit, 3.

tanquam in Speculum, 4.

& prospicit, 5.

ad praterita;

tanquam Telescopio, 7.

Futura

seu Finem, 6.

atque ita perspicit

quid egerit,

& quid agendum restet.

Actionibus suis
præfigit Scopum,
Honestum, Utilem,
simulque si fieri potest,
Fucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit Media,
ceu Viam, 8.
quæ dicit ad Finem,
sed certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quam plura,
ne quid impedit.

Occasioni, 9.

(quæ

Fronte Capillata, 10.

sed Vertice calva, 11.

adhæc alata, 12.

facile elabitur)

attendit,

eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (pro-

vidè) ne impingat

aut aberret.

Diligence.

CXI.

Sedulitas.



Diligence, 1. loveth labours,
avoideth Sloth,
is always at work,
like the Pismire, 2.
and carrieth together, as she
doth, for her self,
Store of all things, 3.

She doth not always sleep,
or make holy days,
is the Sluggard, 4.
and the Grasshopper, 5. do
thom Want, 6.
it the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things
he hath undertaken chearfully,
ven to the end;
he putteth nothing off till the
norrow, nor doth she sing
he Crows song, 7.
which saith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit Ignaviam,
semper est in opere,
ut Formica, 2.

& comportat sibi, ut illa,
omnium rerum Copiam, 3.

Non dormit semper,
aut ferias agit,
ut Ignavus, 4.
& Cicada, 5.
quos tandem
premit Inopia, 6.

Incepta
urget alacriter,
ad finem usque;
nihil procrastinat,
nec cantat
cantilenam Corvi, 7.
qui ingeminat

Cras.

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 falleth 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 Quietè recreata,
ne aduerscat
Otio, redit
ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,

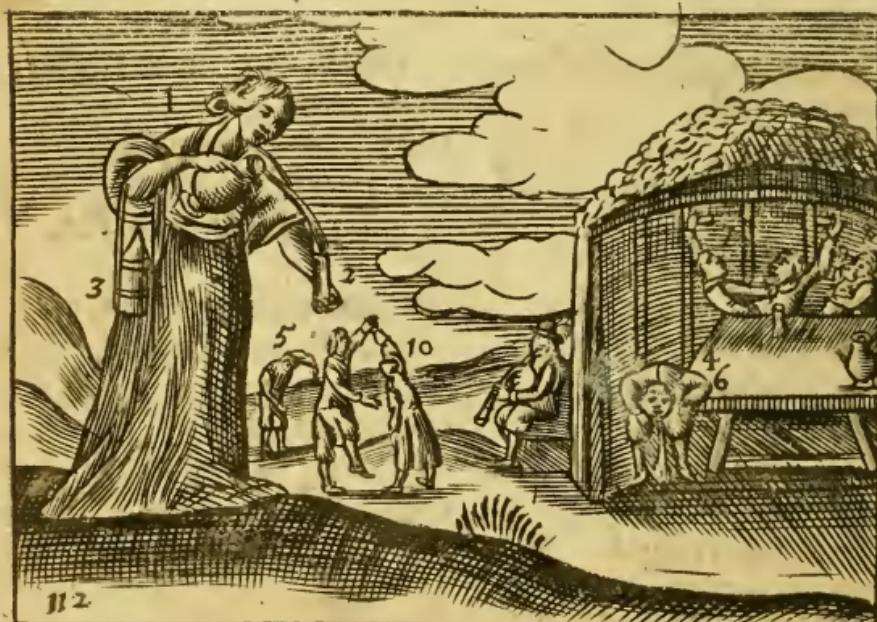
similis est Apibus, 8.

qui ex variis Floribus, 9.
Mel congerunt
in Alveare, 10. suum.

Temperance.

CXII.

Temperantia.



Temperance, 1.
prescribeth a mean
to meat and drink, 2.
and restraineth the desire,
as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.
modum præscribit
Cibo & Potui, 2.
& continet cupidinem,
ceu Freno, 3.

and

and so moderateth all things
lest any thing too much be done.

Revellers
are made drunk, 4.
they stumble, 5.
they spue, 6.
and brabble, 7.

From Drunkenness
proceedeth Lasciviousness;
from this,
a lewd Life
amongst Whoremasters, 8.
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing, 10.

& sic omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ruetant (voiunt) 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, i.
is undaunted in adversity;

Fortitudo, i.
impavida est in adversis,

and

and bold as a Lion, 2.
but not haughty in Prosperity,
leaning on her own Pillar, 3.
Constancy;
and being the same in all things,
ready to undergo both estates
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.

ut Leo, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida in Secundis,
innixa suo Columini, 3.
Constantiae;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad utramque fortunam
æquo animo ferendam.

Clypeo, 4. Tolerantia
excipit ictus
Infortunii,
& Gladio, 5.
Virtutis,
propellit hostes,
Euthymia,
Affectus.

Patience.

CXIV.

Patientia



Patience, 1.
endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
tolerat Calamitates, 2.

and Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods fatherly chastise-
ment, 5.
*In the mean while 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. af-
ter 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 murthe-
rer, 14.
being full of rage he desireth
to revenge wrongs.

& Injurias, 3. humiliter
ut Agnus, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam, 5.
Interim innititur
Spei Anchoræ, 6.
(ut Navis, 7.
mari fluctuans)
Deo supplicat, 8.
illacrumando,
& expectat post Nubila, 9.
Phæbum, 10.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.
Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in seipsum debacchatur, 12.
obmurmurat ut Canis, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit Autochir, 14.
Injurias vindicare cupid fur-
bundus.

Huma-



115

*Men are made
for one anothers good;
therefore let them be kind.*

*Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour and Man-
ners, 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.*

*Froward 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,
& utrinque benevolia.*

*Morosi homines, sunt
odiosi, torvi, illepidi,*

con-

contentions, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves and Lyons,
than Men)
and such as fall out among them-
selves,
hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

contentiosi, iracundāi, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis Lupi & Leones,
quam homines)
& inter se discordes,
hinc configunt Duello, 9.
Invidia, 10.
aliis male cupiendo,
seipsum conficit.

Justice.

CXVI.

Justitia.



116

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.

Justitia, 1.
pingitur, sedens
in lapide quadrato, 2.
nam debet esse immobilis;
obvelatis oculis, 3.
ad non respiciendum
personas;
claudens aurem sinistram, 4.

L

to

to be reserved
for the other party;

Holding in her right Hand
a Sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to punish
and restrain evil men;
Besides,
a pair of Balances, 7.
in the right scale, 8.
whereof Deserts,
and in the left, 9.
Rewards being put,
are made even one with another,
and so good Men are incited
to virtue; as it were
with Spurs, 10.

In Bargains, 11.
let men deal candidly,
let them stand to their
Covenants and Promises;
let that which is given one
to keep,
and that which is lent,
be restored:
let no man be pillaged, 12.
or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own:
these are the precepts of Justice.

Such things as these are
forbidden in Gods 5th. and 7th.
Commandment,
and deservedly punish'd on the
Gallows and the Wheel, 14

reservanda
alteri parti;

Dexterâ tenens
Gladium, 5:
& Frænum, 6.
ad puniendum
& coercendum malos;
Præterea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus dextræ Lanci, 8.

Merita Sinistræ, 9.
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem exequantur
atque ita boni ad virtutem
ceu Calcaribus, 10. incitantur

In Contradicibus, 11.
candidè agatur:
Pactis & Promissis stetut;

Depositum,

& Mutuum,
reddantur:
nemo expiletur, 12.
aut laudatur, 13.
suuni cuique tribuatur:
hæc sunt præcepta Justitiae

Talia prohibentur,
quinto & septimo Dei
Præcepto,
& merito Criœ ac Rota, 1.
puniuntur.



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 chearful Coun-
tenance, 6.

and a winged hand, 7.

She submitteth her wealth, 8.
to her self, not her self to it,
as the covetous man, 9. doth,
who bath, that he may have,
and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper of his goods,
and being unsatiable,
always scraped together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.

modum servat circa Divitias,
quas honeste querit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur Egenis, 2.

Hoc vestit, 3.

nutrit, 4.

ditat, 5.

Vultu hilari, 6.

& Manu alata, 7.

Opes, 8. sibi subjicit,
non se illis,
ut Avarus, 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non Possessor est sed Custos,
& 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 egit.

e/

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man
and Wife.

*Societas Con-
jugalis.*



118

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

Matrimonium
à Deo est institutum
in Paradiso, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & Propagationem
generis humani.

Vir Juvenis (Cœlebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sic

either

either with Wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
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; where
nevertheless a greater Regard
is to be had of Vertue
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 Bridegroom, 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.

aut *Opilus*,
aut *Arte & Scienti*⁹,
qua sit
de pane lucrando;
ut possit
sustentare Familiam.

Deinde eligit sibi
Virginem Nubilem,
(aut *Viduam*)
quam adamat; ubi
tamen major ratio
habenda *Virtutis*
& *Honestatis*,
quam *Forme* aut *Dotis*.

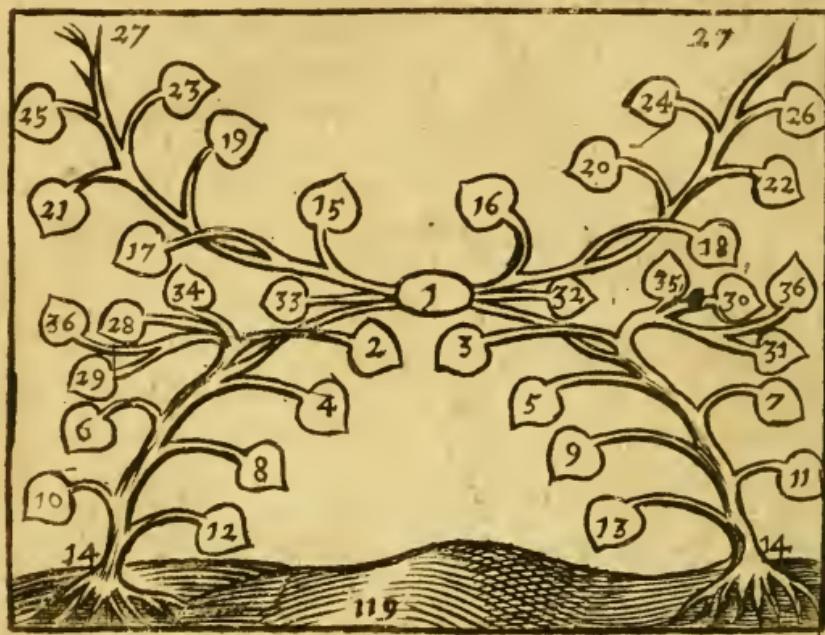
Posthæc, non clam despon-
det sibi eam,
sed ambit,
ut *Procurus*,
apud *Patrem*, 1.
& *Matrem*, 2.
vel apud *Tutores*
& *Cognatos*, per
Pronubos, 3.

Et sibi desponsa,
fit *Sponsus*, 4.
& ipsa *Sponsa*, 5.
suntque *Sponsalia*,
& scribitur *Instrumentum Do-
tale*, 6.

Tandem
fient *Nuptiae*,
ubi copulantur
a Sacerdote, 7.
datis ultrò circoque Mani-
bus, 8.
& *Annulis nuptialibus*, 9.
cum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & *Uxor*;
hac mortua ille fit
Viduus

The Tree of Con- *Arbor consanguinitatis.*
sanguinity.



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 Grand-father, 4.
and the Grand-mother, 5.
the Great Grandfather, 6.
and the Great Grandmother, 7.
the great great
Grandfather, 8.
the great great
Grandmother, 9.
the great great Grandfathers
Father, 10.
the great great
Grandmothers mother, 11.

Hominem, 1.
Consanguinitate attingunt,
in Linea ascendentia,
Pater
(Vitricus) 2.
& Mater
(Noverca) 3.
Avus, 4.
& Avia, 5.
Proavus, 6.
& Proavia, 7.
Abavus, 8.
& Abavia, 9.
Atavus, 10.
& Atavia, 11.

the

the great great Grandfathers
Grandfather, 12.
the great great Grandmo-
thers Grandmother, 13.
*Those beyond these are
called Ancestors, 14... 14.*
*In a Lineal descent,
the son (the son-in-law) 15,
and the daughter (the
daughter-in-law) 16.
the Nephew, 17.
and the Neece, 18.
the Nephews Son, 19.
and the Nephews Daughter, 20
the Nephews Nephew 21.
and the Neeces Neece, 22.
the Nephews Nephews
son 23.
the Neeces Neeces
Daughter, 24.
the Nephews Nephews Ne-
phew, 25.
the Neeces Neeces Neece, 26.
*Those beyond these are called
Posterity. 27... 27.*
*In a Collateral Line are
the Uncle by the Fathers
side, 28.
and the Aunt by the
Fathers side, 29.
the Uncle by the Mothers
side, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mo-
thers side, 31.
the Brother, 32.
and the Sister, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.
the Sisters Son, 35.
and the Cousin by the Bro-
ther and Sister, 36.**

Tritavus, 12.
& Tritavia, 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Majores, 14... 14.
In Linea descendenti,
Filius (Privignus) 15,
& Filia (Privigna) 15,
Nepos, 17.
& Neptis, 18.
Pronepos, 19.
& Proneptis, 20.
Abnepos, 21.
& Abneptis, 22.
Atnepos, 23.
& Atneptis, 24.
Trinepos, 25.
& Trineptis, 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Posteri, 27... 27.
In Linea Collaterali
sunt Patruus, 28,
& Amita, 29,
Avunculus, 30.
& Matertera, 31:
Frater, 32.
& Soror, 33.
Patruelis, 34:
Sobrinus, 35:
& Amitinus, 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Pa-
rents 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, suscipiunt
(ex benedictione Dei)
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.
à matre lactatur
Uberibus, 8.

& nutritur Pappis, 9.
Deinde incedere
discit Serperasto, 10.

playeth

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.

Judit Crepundiis, 11.
& fari incipit.

Crescente ætate,

Pietati, 12.

& Labori, 13. adsuefir,
& castigatur, 14.
si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater susientar
Liberos,
laborando, 15.

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Ma-
sters and Servants.

Societas herilis.



The Master
(the goodman of the House) 1
hath Men-servants, 2.

Herus,
(Pater-familias) 1.
habet Famulos (Servos) 2.
the

the Mistreſſ
(the goodwife 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 &
loss; for which their Wages,
and Meat and Drink is al-
lowed 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 manner,
being hired for Wages.*

*Hera
(Mater-familias) 3.
Ancillas, 4.*

*Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.
& distribuunt
Laborum pensa, 5.
quæ ab his fideliter sunt exse-
quenda sine murmure & dis-
pendio; pro quo præbentur
ipsis, *Merces & Alimonia.**

*Servus olim erat Mancipium,
in quem vitæ & necis*

*Domino potestas fuit.
Hodiè serviunt liberè
pauperiores,
mercede conducti.*

A City.

CXXII.

Urbs,

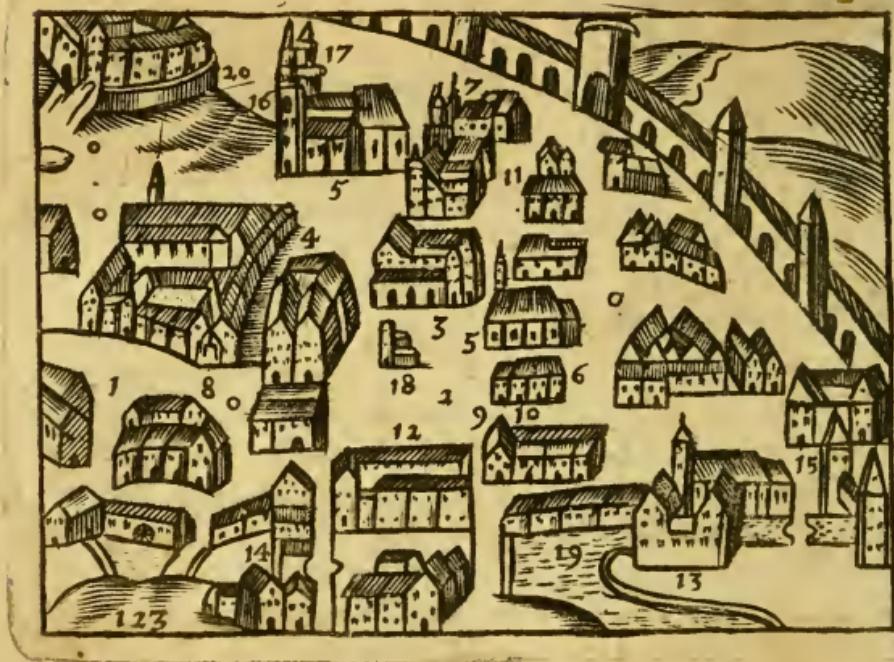


or a Town, or a City, 2.	vel Oppidum, vel Urbs, 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.	Istud & hæc muniuntur & cinguntur Mænibus (Muro) 3.
a Trench, 4.	Vallo, 4.
Bulwarks, 5.	Aggeribus, 5.
and Pallisadoes, 6.	& Vallis, 6.
Within the Walls is the void Place ; 7.	Intra muros est Pomœrium ; 7.
without, the Ditch, 8.	extræ, Fossa, 8.
In the Walls are Fortresses, 9.	In mœnibus sunt Propugnacula, 9.
and Towers, 10.	& Tures ; 10.
Watch-Towers, 11, are upon the higher places.	Specula, 11. extant in editioribus locis.
The entrance into a City is made out of the Suburbs, 12.	In Urbem ingressus fit, ex Suburbio, 12.
through the Gate, 13.	per Portam, 13.
over the Bridge, 14.	super Pontem, 14.
The Gate hath a Perculis, 15.	Porta habet Cataractas, 15.
A Draw Bridge, 16.	Pontem versatilem, 16.
Two-leaved Doors, 17.	Valvas, 17.
Locks and Bolts, as also Barrs, 18,	Clausura, & Repagula, ut & Ventes, 18.
In the Suburbs are Gardens, 19.	In Suburbiis sunt Horti, 19.
and Garden-houses, 20.	& Saburbana, 20.
and also Burying-places,	ut & Cœmeteria, 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.
lapidibus stratæ ;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& Angiportis, 4.
Publica aedificia
sunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mænia, & 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 Watchmens Dwelling, 17.

In the Streets are Wells, 18.

The River, 19. or Beck,
runneth about the City,
serueth to wash away the filth.

The Tower, 20.
standeth in the highest part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.

Nosodochium, 13.

In recessibus,
Feritæ (Cloacæ) 14.
& Custodia (Carcer) 15.

In turre primariâ
est Horologium, 16.
& habitatio Vigilum, 17.

In Plateis sunt Putei, 18.

Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,
Urbem interfluens,
in servit sordibus eluendis.

Arx, 20.
exstat in summo
Urbis.

Judgment.

CXXIV.

Judicium.



124

The best Law, is
a quiet agreement,
made either by themselves,

Optimum Jus, est
placida contentio,
facta vel ab ipsis,

betwixt

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. contradic'ts.

Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitting the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty
to a Punishment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,
vel ab Arbitro.

Hæc si non procedit;
venitur in Forum, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in Prætorio)
cui præsidet Jūdex (Prætor) 2.
cum Assessöribus, 3.
Dicographus, 4.
Vota calamo excipit.

Aëtor, §.
accusat Reum, 6.
& producit Testes, 7.
contra illum.

Reus excusat
se per Advocatum, 8.
cui contradicit Actoris Pre-
cursor, 9.

Tum Jūdex
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens insontem,
& damnans
sontem
ad Pœnam,
vel Mulctam,
vel ad Supplicium.

CXXV.

The tormenting of
Malefactors.

*Supplicia Male-
factorum.*



Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(where they are wont to be tor-
tured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragg'd with a horse, 15.
to place of Execution.

Thieves, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.

Whoremasters
are beheaded, 7.

Murtherers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8,
having their Legs broken,
or fastred upon a Stake, 9.

Witches

Malefici, 1.
per Littores, 2.
è Carcere, 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.

Fures, 4.
in Patibulo, 5.
suspenduntur à Carnifice, 6.

Mæchi
decollantur, 7.
Homicide (Sicarii)
ac Latrones (Piratae)
vel curvifragio plexi
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
ve Palo infiguntur, 9.
Striges (Limæ)

are burnt in a great Fire, 10.

Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11.

or have their Hand, 13.

cut off upon a Block, 12.

or are burnt with Pincers, 14.

They that have their Life given them,

are set on the Pillory, 16.

are strapado'd, 17.

are set upon a Wooden horse, 18

have their Ears cut off, 19.

are whipped, 20.

are branded,

are banished,

are condemned

to the Gallies,

or to perpetual Imprisonment.

Traytors are pulled in pieces with four Horses.

super Rogum, 10. cremantur

Quidam antequam supplcio afficiantur elinguantur, 11.

aut super Cippum, 12.

Manu plectuntur, 13.

aut Forcipibus, 14. uruntur.

Vitâ Donati,

Numellis constringuntur, 16.

luxantur, 17.

Equuleo imponuntur, 18.

Auribus truncantur, 19.

Virgis cæduntur, 20.

Stigmate notantur,

relegantur,

damnantur

ad Triremes,

vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.

Perduelles quadrigis discerpuntur.

Merchandizing. CXXVI.

Mercatura:



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
Méchants, 9.

The Seller
bringgeth of a thing
that is to be sold;

Merces
aliunde allatæ,
in domo commerciorum, 1.
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
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.

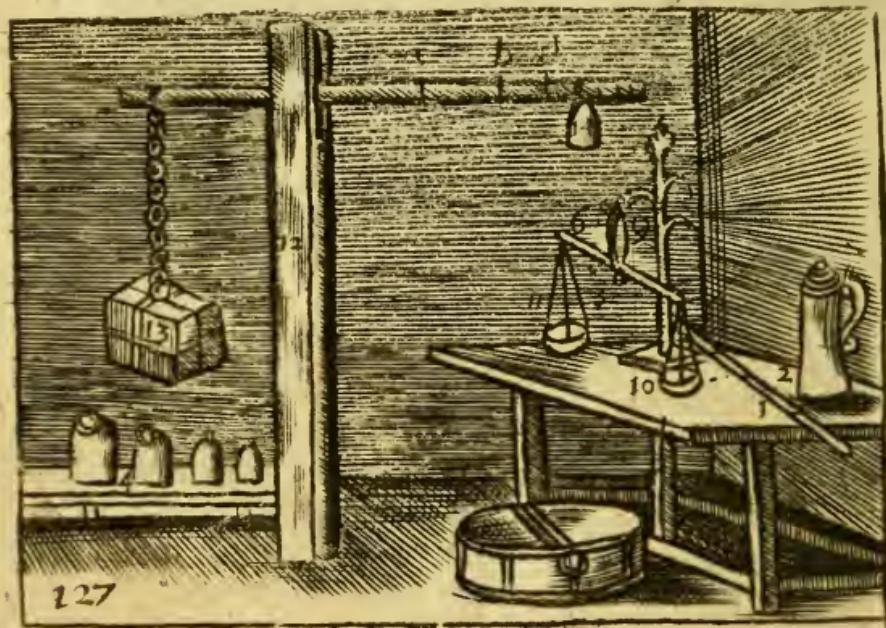
& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.

Emptor, 10. liceatur,
& pretium offert.

Si quis
contradicetur, 11.
ei res addicitur
qui plurimum pollicetur.

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
Ulna, 1.
liquidas
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimmo, 3.
Gravitatem rerum expe-
rimur Ponderibus, 4.
& Librâ, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primò est

the

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 hanging
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.

Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cuius medio
Axiculus, 7. superius
trutina & agina, 8.
in quā Examen, 9.
sese agitat:
utrinque
sunt Lances, 10.
pendentes Funiculus, 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.



7

128

The Patient, 1.
sendeth for a Physician, 2.

Ægrotans, 1.
accersit Medicum, 2.

M 2

m/s

who feeleth his Pulse, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt in a Bill, 5.

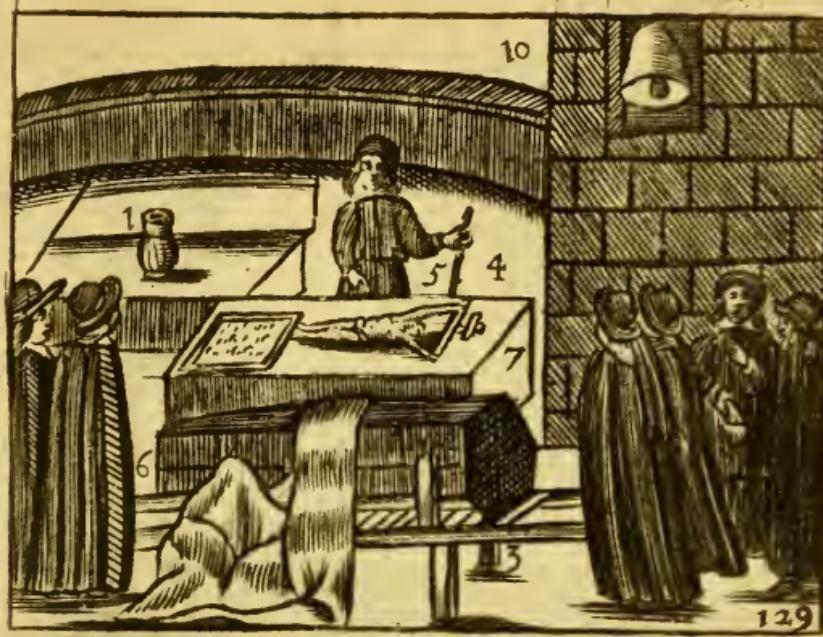
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.

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.
sureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plasters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3.
& inspicit Urinam, 4.
tum præscribit
Medicamentum in Schedula, 5.
Istud paratur
a Pharmacopæo, 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.
ubi Pharmaca
in Capsulis, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.
& Lagenis, 10. adservantur
Estque
vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillulae, 13.
vel Pastilli, 14.
vel Eleætuarium, 15.
Diæta & Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat Vulnera, 17.
& Ulcera,
Spleniis (emplastris) 19.



129

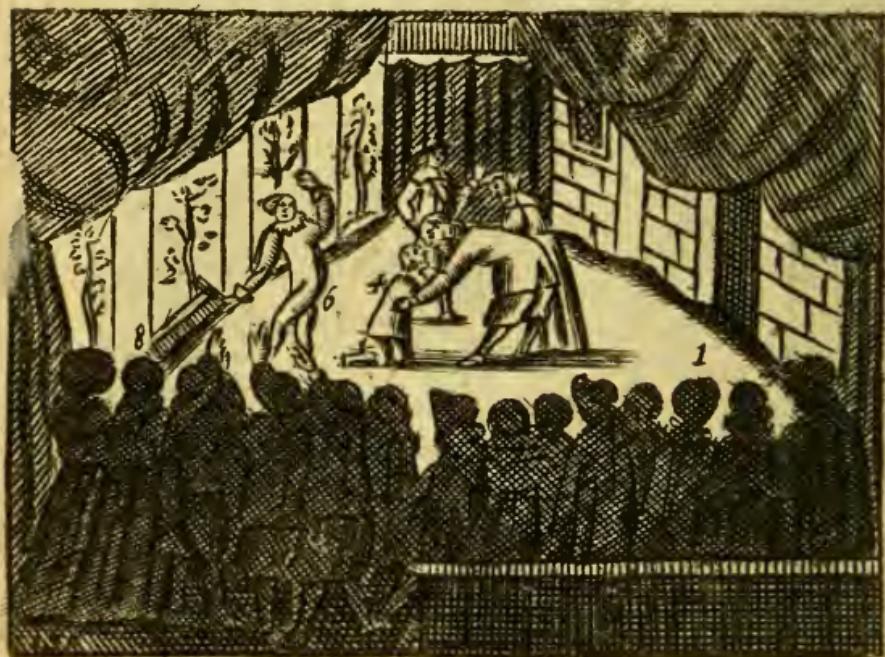
Dead Folks
heretofore were burned,
and their Ashes
put into an Urn, 1.
We enclose
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in the Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with a Gravestome, 7.
and is adornd
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphis, 9.

Defuncti
olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
in Urna, 1. recondebantur.
Nos includimus
nostros Demortuos,
Loculo (*Capulo*) 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& efferri curamus
Pompâ Funebri
versus Cœmeterium, 4.
ubi à *Vespillonibus*, 5.
inferuntur Sepulchro, 6.
& humançtur;
hoc Cippo, 7. tegitur,
& *Monumentis*, 8,
ac *Epitaphjis*, 9. ornatur.

*As the Corps go along,
Psalms are sung,
and the Bells are rung, 10.*

*Funere prodeunte,
cantantur Hymni,
& 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.
& Sipariis, 3. tegitur,)
aguntur Comœdia vel Tragœ-
dia,
quibus representantur res
memorabiles;
ut hic, Historia
de Filio Prodigo, 4.
& Patre, 5. ipsius,
à quo recipitur,
domum redux.
Actores (Histriones) agunt
personati;
Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The

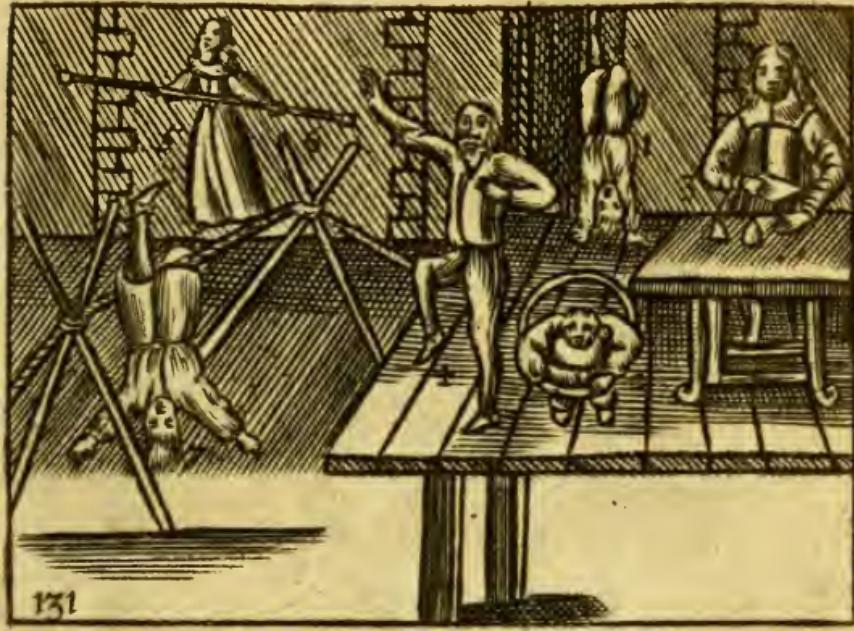
*The chief of the Spectators
sit in the Gallery, 7.
the common sort stand
on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands,
if any thing please them.*

*Spectatorum primarii,
sedent in Orchestra, 7.
plebs stat
in Cœvis, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arridet.*

Sleights.

CXXXI.

Præstigiæ.



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 Jugler, 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.
præstigias facit,
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 manu Halterem, 6.
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-sabers, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(lest they wound one another
mortally)
or with two edged-sabers
and a Dagger, 6. together.

Pugiles
congregantur Duello
in Palestra,
decertantes vel Gladiis, 1.
vel Hastilibus, 2.
& Bipennibus, 3.
vel Semispathis, 4.
vel Ensibus, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lethaliter lacerent)

vel Frameis
& Pugione, 6. simil.

Wrest.

Wrestlers, 7.

(among the Romans
in time past were naked
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 covered.

Luctatores, 7.

(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti Oleo)
prehendunt se invicem
& annituntur uter
alterum prosternere possit
præprimis supplantando, 8.

Andabata, 9.

pugnabant pugnis,
ridiculocertamine, nimirum,
obvelatis oculis.

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 Sphæristerio, 1.
luditur Pilâ, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo, 3.

end

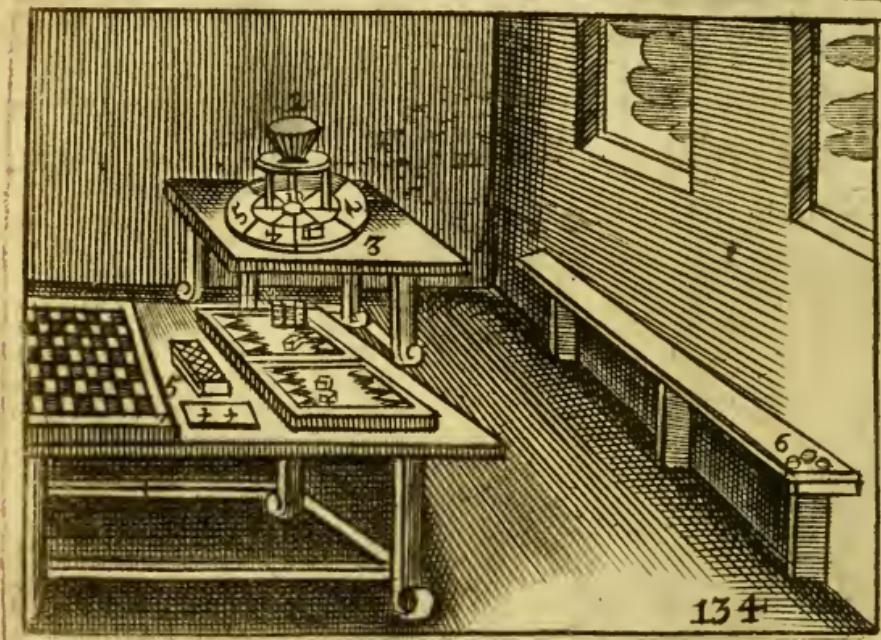
and that is the Sport
of Noble Men
to stir their Body.

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 Lusus
Nobilium
ad commotionem Corporis.
Follis (pila magna) 4.
Aere distentâ,
ope Epistomii,
sub dio
Pugno, 5.
reverberatur.

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.

Tesseris (talis) 1. ludimus
vel *Plistrobolindam*;
vel immittimus illas
per *Fritillum*, 2.
in *Tabellam*, 3.
numeris notatam,
idque est *Ludus Sortilegij*
Aleatorum.

Sorte & Arte luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.

and

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 at Chesse, 7.
wherein as it were two Armies
fight together in Battel.

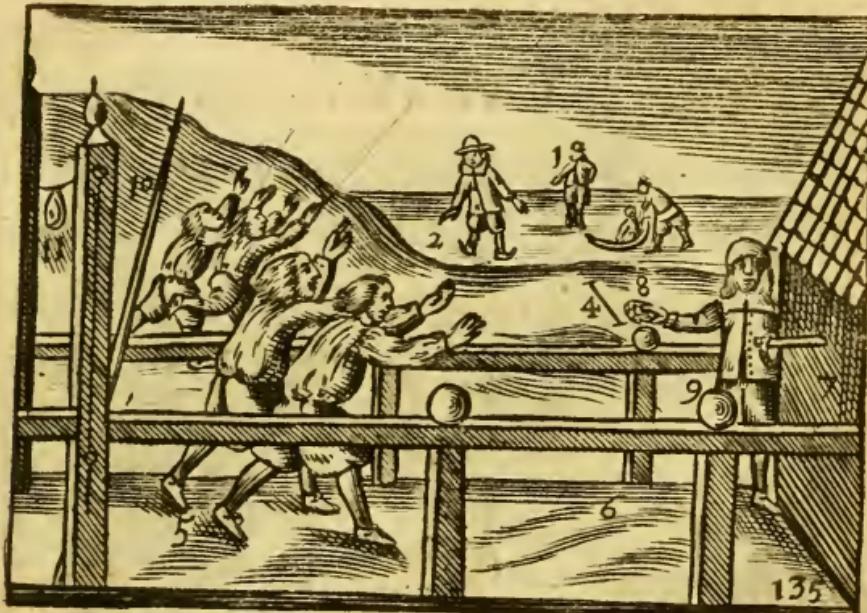
& Chartis lusorii, 5.

Abaculis Iudimus
in Abaco, 6.
ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus Ludus est,
Ludus Latrunculorum, 7.
quo veluti duo Exercitus
Prælio configunt.

Races.

CXXXV, Cursus Certamina.



Boys exercise themselves
in 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 desirereth 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.
Diabatis, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 3.
sive in Campo,
designantes Lineam, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit,
adtingere, at non ultra pro-
currere, debet.

Olim decurrebant Cursores, 5. inter Carcellos, 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.)
instead of Horse-races,
which are grown out of use.

ad Metam, 7.
& qui primum contingebant
eam, accipiebat Brabeum
(præmium) 8. à Brabentia, 9.

Hodie habentur Hastiludia,
(ubi Lancea, 10.
petitur Circulus, 11.)

loco Equiriorum,
quæ in desuetudinem abie-
runt.

Boys Sport

CXXXVI. Ludi Pueriles.



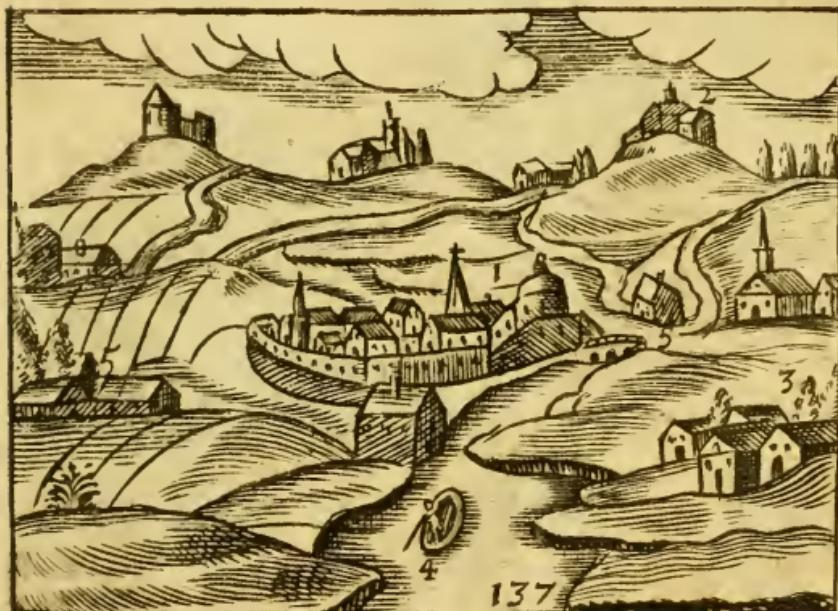
Boys use to play
either with Bowling-stones, 1.
or throwing a Bowl, 2.
at Nine-pins, 3.
or striking a Ball
through a Ring, 5.
with a Bandy, 4.
or scourging a Top, 6.
with a Whip, 7.

Pueri ludere solent
vel globis fictilibus, 1.
vel jactantes Globum, 2.
ad Conas, 3.
vel Sphærulam
Clava, 4.
mittentes per Annulum, 5.
vel Turbinem, 6.
Flagello, 7. versantes;

or shooting with a Trunk, 8.
and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or tossing, and swinging them-
selves upon a Merry-totter, 11. *se
vel Selopo, 8.
& Arcu, 9. jaculantes;
vel Grallis, 10. incedentes,
vel super Petaurum, 11. se
seloves & oscillantes.*

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and *Regnum & Regio.*
the Region.



Many Cities and Villages
make a Region
and a Kingdom.

The King or Prince
resideth in the chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords,
and Earls dwell
in the Castles, 2.
that lie round about it;
the Country People
dwell in Villages, 3.

*Multæ Urbes & Pagî
faciunt Regionem
& Regnum.*

*Rex aut Princeps
sedet in Metropoli, 1.
Nobiles, Barones,
& Comites habitant
in circumiacentibus
Arcibus, 2.
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.*

*Juxta Fluminā navigabilia, 4.
& Vias Regias, 5.
habet sua Telonia,
ubi à navigantibus
& iter facientibus,
Portorium & Vectigal exigitur.*

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.
in Splendore Regio,
sedet in suo Solio, 2.
magnifico Habitū, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Manu Scepturn, 5.*

*stipatus
frequentia Aulicorum.
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum Consiliariis*

and

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.
causeth laughter
by his toyson actions.*

& Secretariis,
Præfector Prætorii, 7.
Aulae Magister, 8.
Procillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& *Stabuli-Magister, 13.*
His subordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum *Cubiculariis,*
& *Cursoribus, 16.*
Stipatores, 17.
cum *Satellitio.*

Legatos Exterorum, 18.
recipit solenniter.

*Aliorsum, ablegat
Vicarios suos,
Administratores,
Præfetos, Quæstores,
& Legatos,*

*quibus subinde mittit
Mandata nova
per Veredarios, 19.*

*Morio, 20.
ludicris actionibus
risum movet.*



If we be to make War,
Soldiers are listed, 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 Seabard,
13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14
or Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est,
scribuntur Milites, 1:
Horum Arma sunt,
Galea (Cassis, 2.)
quæ ornatur Cristâ
Armatura,
cujus partes Torquis ferreus, 3:
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manice, 7.
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Cllypeo,) 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui Vaginâ, 13. reconduntur
& Cingulo, 14. vel Balther, 15.
accinguntur.

*(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 charg'd with Bul-
lets, 33. out of a Bullet bag, 34.
and with Gun powder
out of a Bandalier, 25.*

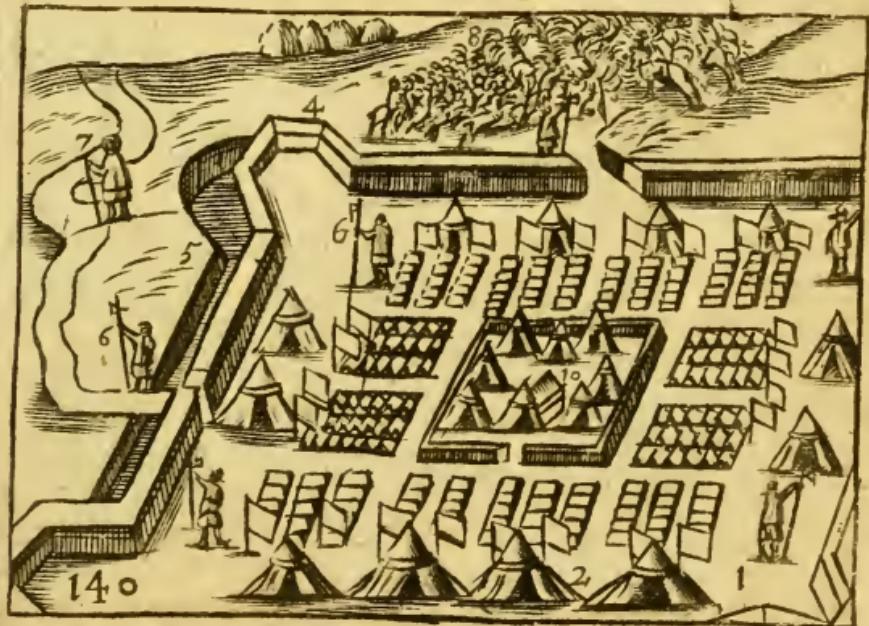
*(Fascia militaris, 16.
inservit ornatui)
Romphae, 17.
& Pugio, 18.*

*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. & Cestus, 30.
Eminus pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopeticis,) 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 securities 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 Lord General's
Pavillion, 10.
is in the midst of the Camp.

Expeditione susceptâ,
Castrâ, 1 locantur,
& Tentoria paxillis figuntur,
è Linteis, 2.
vel Stramentis, 3.
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& Fossis, 5.
constituuntur etiam
Excubiae, 6.
& emittuntur
Exploratores, 7.
Pabulationis
& Prædæ causâ, fiunt
Excursiones, 8.
ubi sæpius cum Hostibus, 9.
velitando confligitur.
Tentorium summi
Imperatoris, 10.
est in medio Castrorum.

The Army and the Fight.CXLI. Acies & Prælium.



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.
these 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 Drumblades, 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 re-
serve, 18.
come upon them

committenda est,
instruitur *Aries*,
& dividitur in *Frontem*, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& *Alas* (*Cornua*) 3.

Peditatus, 4.
intermiseretur
Equitatui, 5.

Ille distinguitur
in *Centurias*,
hic in *Turmas*.

Illi in medio ferunt *Vex-*
illa, 6.

hæ *Labara*, 7.

Eorum *Præfeci* sunt,
Decuriones, *Signiferi*,
Vicarii, *Centuriones*, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchæ,
& omnium summus
Imperator.

Tympaniste, 10.
& *Tympanotribæ*, 11.
ut & *Tubicines*, 12.
ad *Arma* vocant,
& *Militem* inflammant.

Primo Conflictu,
exploduntur *Bombardæ*, 13.
& *Tomenta*, 14.

Postea continùs pugnatur, 15.

Hastis & *Gladiis*.

Viæti
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel aufugiunt, 17.

Succenturiati, 18.

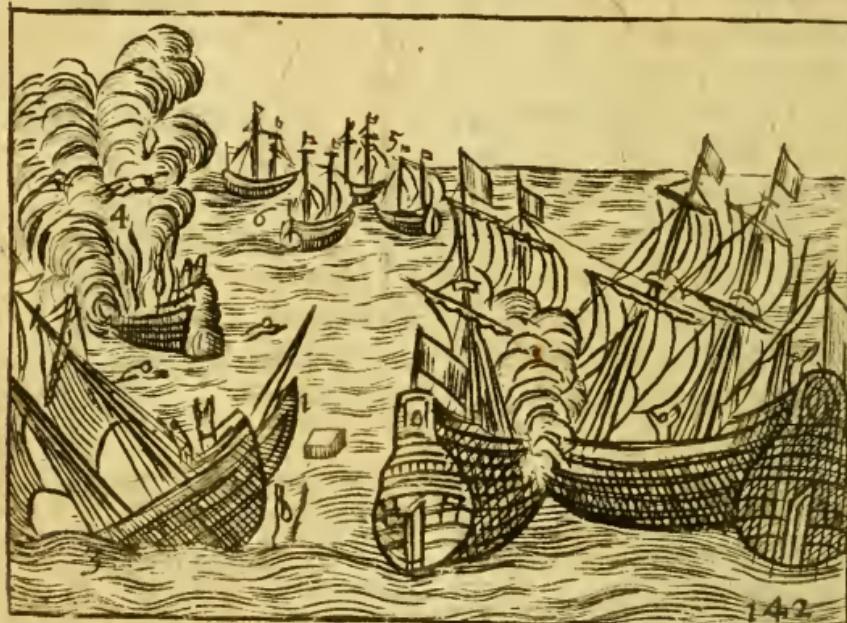
superveniunt

out of their places where they *ex insidiis.*
lay in wait.

The Carriages, 19.
are plundered.

Impedimenta, 19.
spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight. CXLII. *Pugna Navalis.*



142

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 prælium
terribile est,
quum ingentes Naves
veluti Arces,
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.
aut Tormentis, 2.
se invicem quassant,
atque ita perforatæ,
perniciem suam
imbibunt,
& submerguntur, 3.

Aut, quum igne corripi-
untur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men

men are blown up into the Air,
or are burnt in the midst of
the waters,
or else leaping into the Sea, are
drowned.

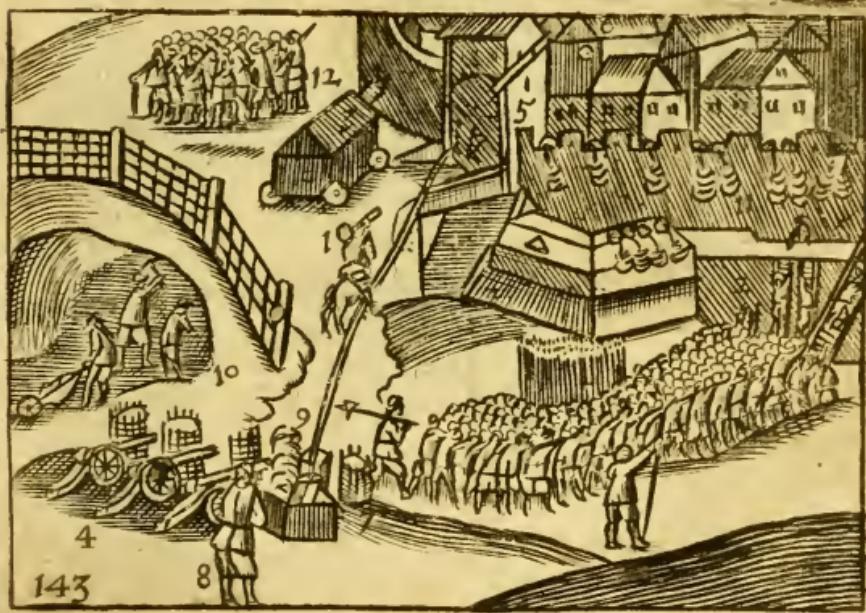
- A Ship that flieth away, 5.
is overtaken
by those that pursue her, 6.
and is taken.

homines in aerem ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis exuruntur,
vel etiam in Mare desilientes,
suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5.
ab insequentibus, 6.
intercipitur
& 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 Besiegers,
and taken by Storm.

Either by climbing over the
walls with Scaling-ladders, 2,

Urbs
obsidionem passura
primum provocatur
per Tubicinem, 1.
& invitatur ad Deditonem.

Quod facere si abnuat,
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 Pyoneers, 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 *Arietibus*, 3.
diruendo,
aut *Tormentis*, 4.
demoliendo,
vel *Portas Exosfrâ*, 5.
dirumpendo,
vel *Globos tormentarios*, 6.
è *Mortariis* (balistis) 7.
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui post *Gerras*, 9.
latitant) in *Urbem*,
ejaculando,
vel eam per *Fossores*, 10.
Cuniculis subvertendo.

Obsessi
defendunt se
de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt*, 12.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum solo *equatar*



Godliness, 1.
 the Queen of Vertues,
 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.
 Virtutum Regina,
 haustâ
 Notitiâ Dei,
 vel ex Libro Naturæ, 2.
 (nam opus commendat
 Artificem)
 vel ex Libro Scripturæ, 3.
 colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
 recolit Mandata ejus
 comprehensa
 Decalogo, 5.
 & Rationem,
 Canem oblatrancem, 6.
 conculcans
 Fidem, 7.
 & ad sensum præbet
 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.

hunc in Templo, 9.
in quo est Penetrale (Ady-
cum Altari, 11. (tu m, 10.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Amboes, 15.
& Baptisterium, 16.
Deum esse
sentiunt omnes homines,
sed non omnes
recte norunt Deum.
Hinc diversæ Religiones,
quartam primariae IV.
adhuc numerantur.

Gentilism.

CXLV.

Gentilismus.



145

The Gentiles feigned
to themselves near upon
XIM. Deities.

The chief of them were
Jupiter, 1. President, and
petty-God of Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt
sibi prope
XIM. Numinæ.

Eorum præcipua erant
Jupiter, 1. Cœli;

Neptune,

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 at this
 day, worship the Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris ;
 Pluto, 3. Inferni ;
 Mars, 4. Belii ;
 Apollo, 5. Artium ;
 Mercurius, 6. Furum,
 Mercatorum,
 & Eloquentiarum ;
 Vulcanus (Mulciber)
 Ignis & Fabrorum ;
 Æolus, Ventorum ;
 Præsides & Deastræ
 & obscenissimus, Priapus.

Habuerunt etiam,
 Muliebria Numina :
 qualia fuerunt Venus, 7.
 Dea Amorum,
 & Voluptatum,
 cum filio Cupidine, 8.
 Minerva (Pallas)
 cum novem Musis Artium ;
 Juno, Divitiarum & Neptua-
 rum ; Vesta, Castitatis ;
 Ceres, Frumentorum ;
 Diana, Venationum,
 & Fortuna ;
 quin & Morbona,
 ac Febris ipsa.

Ægyptii,
 pro Deo
 colebant omne genus
 Animalium & Plantarum,
 & quicquid manè primum
 conspicabantur.

Philistæ offerebant
 Moloch (Saturnus) 9. Infantes
 vivos cremandos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum
 venerantur Cacodaemonia, 11.



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 be-
lieve: and he
(being called away from the
Gentiles) with his Posterity,
being marked with the Sacra-
ment 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

Verus tamen *Cultus*
veri Dei,
remansit apud Patriarchas,
qui vixerunt ante
& post Diluvium.

Inter hos,
Abrahamo, 1.
Iudeorum Conditori,
Patri Credentium,
Promissus est,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Mundi Messias: & ipse,
(avocatus à Gentilibus)
cum Posteris,
Sacramento Circumcisionis, 2.
notatus, singularem populum
& Ecclesiam Dei constituit.

Hic Populo
postea Deus,
per Mosen, 3.
in monte Sinai, 4.
Legem suam,

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 Taberna-
cle, 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.

scriptam digito suo,
in Tabulis lapideis, 5. exhibuit.
Porro ordinavit
manducatione Agni Paschalidis 6
& Sacrificia
in Altari, 7. offeranda
per Sacerdotes, 8.
& Suffitius, 9.
& jussit fieri Tabernacu-
lum, 10. cum Arca Fœderis, 11.
præterea erigi
æneum Serpentem, 12.
contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant venturi Messie,
quem Judæi adhuc expectant.

Christianity. CXLVII. Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

being promis'd to
our first Parents in Paradise,
at the last being
conceived 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 Judæa,
in the extre.am poverty
of a Stable, 2.
in the fulness 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 Fore-runner, 5.
in Jordan,
the most sacred Mystery
of the Divine Trinity,
appear'd by the Fathers voice, 6.
(whereby he testified
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
20th. year of his Age, unto the
fourth year, he declared who he
was, his words and works ma-
nifesting his Divinity, being
neither owned, nor entertained
by the Jews, because of his vo-
luntary poverty.

promissus *Protoplastis*
in *Paradiso*,
tandem, impleto tempore,
conceptus per *S. Spiritum*,
in utero *sanctissimo* ^{utero}
Mariæ Virginis, 1.
de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
& induitus humana carne,
Bethlehemi Judææ,
in summa paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
Anno mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
sed mundus ab omni peccato,
eique impositum fuit
nomen *Iesu*,
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 *Filiū suum*)
& *Spiritu Sancto*
in specie *Columbæ*, 7.
Cœlitus delabente.

Abeo tempore, XXX. Æ-
tatis suæ anno Verbis, & Ope-
ribus præ se ferentibus Divini-
tatem, declaravit quis esset
in annum usque quartum, à
Judæis, nec agnitus, nec ac-
ceptus ob voluntariam pau-
pertatem.

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 af-
ter 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

Ab his
(quum prius instituisset
Cœnam Mysticam, 8.
Corporis & Sanguinis sui,
in *Sigillum*
novi Fœderis,
& *sui recordationem*)
captus tandem,
ad *Tribunal Pilati*,
Præfecti Cæsarei raptus,
accusatus & damnatus est
Agnus innocentissimus;
actusque in *Crucem*, 9.
in arâ istâ,
pro peccatis mundi
immolatus, *mortem subiit*.

Sed tertiâ die, quum re-
vixisset divinâ suâ virtute, re-
surrexit
è Sepulchro, 10.
& post dies XL.

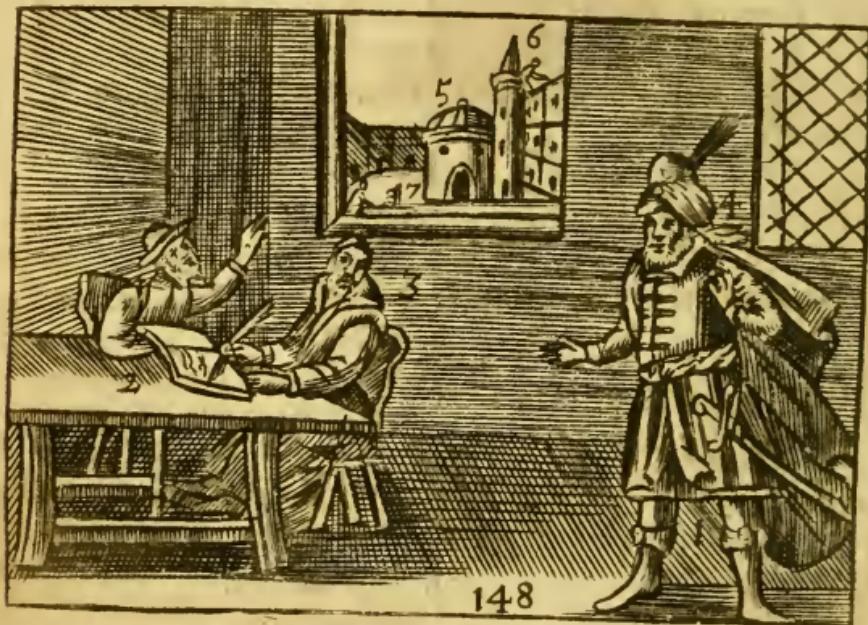
de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum*, 12.
& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post *Ascensum suum*,
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cœlo*,
ipso vero,
(hac Virtute impletos,) de se prædicaturos
in mundum misit;
olim redditurus
ad *Judicium extremum*,
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 Jew, 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,
secum colloqui
Archangelym Gabrielem,
& Spiritum Sanctum,

using

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 Steeples 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.
ut ex aure suâ
escam peteret.
Affecle ejus
abstinent se
à Vino;
circumciduntur,
sunt Polygami:
exstruunt Sacella, 5.
de quorum Turriculis,
non à Campanis,
sed à Sacerdote, 6:
ad sacra convocantur:
sæpius se abluunt, 7.
negant SS. Trinitatem:
Christum honorant,
non ut Dei Filium,
sed ut magnum Prophetam,
minorem tamen Mahometem;
Legem suum 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 portend no
good)

but to the provident
Eye of God, 2.
and to his Governing hand, 3.
even our Sights,
or Overtights,
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 Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with charms)
they daily with him,
and fall from God!
for they shall receive their re-
ward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt
Fortunæ aut Casui,
aut Siderum Influxui,
(Cometæ, 1.

quidem solent nihil boni por-
teudere)

sed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.

& ejusdem *Manui restringi*, 3.
etiam nostræ Prudentia,
vel Imprudentia,
v. l etiam Noxe.

Deus habet *Ministros* suos,
& *Angelos*, 4.
qui *Homini*, 5. à nativitate
ejus, se associant,
ut *Custodes*,
contra malignos *Spiritus*,
seu *Diabolum*, 6.
qui minutatim
ei infidias struit,
ad tentandum
vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus
Magis & Lamiis
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 and Elect, 4.
shall enter into life eternal,
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 adveniet

Dies novissima,

quæ Voce *Tubæ*, 1. *Mortu-*
os, 2. *resuscitabit*,

& cum illis

Vivos citabit

ad Tribunal

Iesu Christi, 3.

(apparentis in Nubibus)

ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi *pii (justi) & Electi*, 4.
in *Vitam æternam*,
in *locum Beatitudinis*,
& novam *Hierosolymam*, 5.
introibunt.

Impii vero

& *damnati*, 6.

cum *Cacodæmonibus*, 7.

in *Gehennam*, 8. detrudentur,
ibi *æternū cruciandi*.

The Close.

Clausula.



*Thus thou hast seen in short
all things
that can be shewed,
and hast learned
the chief Words
of the English and Latine
Tongue.*

*Go on now
and read other good Books dili-
gently,
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 ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voices primarias
Anglica & Latine
Linguæ.*

*Perge nunc
& lege diligenter alios bonos
Libros,
ut fias
doctus, sapiens, & pius.*

*Memento horum ;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritum Sapientiae.*

Vale.

Index Titulorum.

<i>Cap.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>Pag.</i>		<i>E.</i>	
141	A Cies & Prælum	178	106	Clipses.	131
6	Aer.	10	83	Eques.	102
46	Agricultura.	58	76	Equile.	94
33	Amphibia.	40	109	Ethica.	136
43	Anima hominis.	54	108	Europa.	134
19	Animalia & primum			F.	
	Aves.	24	68	Aber Ferrarius.	85
7	Aqua.	12	63	Faber lignarius.	79
13	Arbor.	17	64	Faber murarius.	80
119	Arbor Consanguinitatis.	150	30	Feræ Bestiæ.	36
			29	Feræ Pecudes.	35
128	Ars Medica.	163	70	Figulus.	87
91	Ars Scriptoria.	112	15	Flores.	20
99	Artes Sermonis.	121	113	Fortitudo.	141
52	Aucupium.	65	14	Fructus Arborum.	18
24	Aves Aquaticæ.	30	17	Fruges.	22
22	Aves Campestres & Sylvesteres.	28	18	Frutices.	23
	B.			G.	
74	B Alneum.	91	36	Entilismus.	184
95	Bibliopegus.	117	77	Geometria.	126
94	Bibliopolium.	116	45	H.	
	C.		115	Omo.	43
41	C Anales & Ossa.	50	72	Horologia.	95
39	Caput & Manus.	47	36	Hortorum cultura.	56
40	Caro & Viscera.	49	77	Humanitas.	144
140	Castra.	177	45	Hypocaustum, cum Dormitorio,	89
147	Christianismus.	187	5	I.	
4	Cœlum.	7	32	Gnis.	8
53	Convivium.	72	25	Insecta repentina.	38
55	Coquinaria.	68	100	Insecta volantia.	31
135	Cursus Certamina.	171	123	Instrumenta Musica.	123
	D.			Interiora Urbis.	156
44	D Eformes & Monstrosi.	55	146	Invitatio.	1
2	Deus.	5	124	Judaismus.	186
66	Domus.	82	150	Judicium.	157
			28	Judicium extremum.	193
			116	Jumenta.	34
				Justitia.	145
				O	12
				z	12

Index Titulorum.

L.	P.	
12 L Apides.	132	P Alæstra. 168
54 L Lanionia.	50	Panificium. 63
96 Liber.	15	Papyrus. 113
117 Liberalitas.	67	Partes Domûs. 88
61 Lintea.	118	Patientia. 142
134 Ludus Aleæ,	147	Pecora. 33
136 Ludi pueriles.	27	Pecuaria. 59
133 Ludus Pilæ.	76	Phases Lunæ. 130
130 Ludus Scenicus.	47	Philosophia. 125
	170	Pictura. 96
	172	Piscatio. 64
	169	Pisces Fluviales. 41
	166	Planetarum Aspectus. 129
	51	Præstigia. 167
	34	Providentia Dei. 191
65 M Achinæ.	81	Prudentia. 137
148 Mahometismus.	190	Pugna Navalis. 180
	149	Putei. 90
35 Marinæ Pisces & Con-	42	Q uadrupedia & pri-
chæ.	45	Q mum Domestica. 32
48 Mellifictum.	61	R.
38 Membra Hominis Ex-	45	Regnum & Re-
terna.	162	gio. 173
127 Mensuræ & Pondera.	161	Religio. 183
	138	Restio & Lorarius. 99
	84	S.
126 Mercatura.	137	Artor. 77
67 Metallifodina.	15	Schola. 119
11 Metalla.	176	Scrinarius & Torna-
139 Miles.	144	tor. 86
49 Molitura.	62	Sedulitas. 139
3 Mundus.	81	Sensus externi & in-
98 Museum.	6	terni. 52
	120	Septem Ætat. Hominis.
	62	44
	97	165
	107	37
17 N Atatus.	69	Sepultura. 118
90 Naufragium.	111	Serpentes & Reptilia. 37
88 Navis actuaria.	108	So.
89 Navis oneraria.	109	129
8 Nubes.	42	
	12	
	37	
	21	
143 O Bsidium Urbis.	181	
16 Olera.	129	
21 Olcines.	31	

Index Titulorum.

118	Societas Conjugalis.	144	59	Tractatio Lini.	74
121	Societas Herilis.	153	86	Transitus Aquarum.	106
120	Societas parentalis.	152	93	Typographia.	114
79	Specularia.	97		V.	
103	Sphæra cœlestis.	127	85	VÆctura.	105
107	Sphæra terrestris.	132	84	Vehicula.	103
125	Supplicia Maleficiorum.		53	Venatus.	66
		159	82	Viator.	100
63	Sutor.	78	80	Vietor.	98
	T.		56	Vindemia.	70
112	T <small>HE</small> Emperantia.	140	122	Urbs.	154
9	T <small>ERRA</small> .	13		Z.	
10	Terræ-fœtus.	14	57	Z <small>YTHOPOEIA</small> .	71
60	Textura.	75			
75	Tonstrina.	93			

An Index of the Titles.

Chap.	A.	Page	
37	T <small>HE</small> Seven Ages of Man.	44	143 <i>The Besieging of a City.</i>
6	The Air.	10	181
33	Amphibious Creatures.	40	19 <i>Birds.</i>
105	The Apparitions of the Moon.	130	22 <i>Birds that live in the Fields and Woods.</i>
141	The Army and the Fight.	178	23 <i>Ravenous Birds.</i>
99.	Arts belonging to the Speech.	121	21 <i>Singing-Birds.</i>
104	The Aspects of the Planets.	129	41 <i>The Chanels and Bones.</i>
	B.		50
74	T <small>HE</small> Bath.	91	96 <i>A Brook.</i>
75	The Barber's Shop.	93	95 <i>The Brook-binder.</i>
28	Labouring Beasts.	34	94 <i>The Brook-seller's Shop.</i>
30	Wild Beasts.	36	69 <i>The Box-maker.</i>
			86
			126 <i>Boys Sports.</i>
			172
			50 <i>Bread-baking.</i>
			63
			57 <i>Brewing.</i>
			71
			129 <i>A Burial.</i>
			165
			54 <i>Butchery.</i>
			67
			103 <i>The</i>

An Index of the Titles.

C.		E.	
103	T HE Celestial Sphere.	9	T HE Earth. 13
	127	105	T he Eclipses. 131
140	<i>The Camp.</i> 177	65	Engines. 81
84	<i>Carriages.</i> 103	108	Europe. 134
85	<i>Carrying to and fro.</i> 105		
63	<i>The Carpenter.</i> 79		
27	<i>Herd-Cattel.</i> 33	58	F. Feast. 72
29	<i>Wild-Cattel.</i> 35	132	A The Fencing-School. 168
41	<i>The Chanels and Bones.</i> 50	5	<i>Fire.</i> 8
147	<i>Christianity.</i> 187	51	<i>Fishing.</i> 64
123	<i>A City.</i> 154	34	<i>River-fish and Pond-fish.</i> 41
143	<i>The besieging of a City.</i> 181	35	<i>Sea-fish and Shell-fish.</i> 43
123	<i>The inward parts of a City.</i> 156	40	<i>The Flesh and Bowels.</i> 49
	<i>The Close.</i> 194	15	<i>Flowers.</i> 20
8	<i>The Clouds.</i> 12	25	<i>Flying Vermin.</i> 31
119	<i>The Tree of Consanguinity.</i> 150	113	<i>Fortitude.</i> 141
55	<i>Cookery.</i> 68	26	<i>Four-footed Beasts about the House.</i> 32
80	<i>The Cooper.</i> 98	52	<i>Fowling.</i> 65
81	<i>The Cord-wainer.</i> 99	20	<i>Tame-Fowl.</i> 25
17	<i>Corn.</i> 22	24	<i>Water-Fowl.</i> 30
32	<i>Crawling Vermin.</i> 38	10	<i>The Fruits of the Earth.</i> 18
33	<i>Creatures that live as well by water as by land.</i> 40	14	<i>Fruits of Trees.</i> 14
31	<i>Creeping things.</i> 37	88	G.
	D.	145	A Galley. 108
44	D eformed and monstrous People. 55	102	Gentilism. 184
77	<i>Dials.</i> 95	2	Geometry. 126
134	<i>Dice-play.</i> 170	149	God. 5
111	<i>Diligence.</i> 139	47	God's Providence. 191
45	<i>The Dressing of Gardens.</i> 56	49	<i>Grafting.</i> 59
		49	<i>Grinding.</i> 62
		39	H.
		16	T HE Head and the Hands. 47
			Pot-herbs. 21
			27 <i>Herd-</i>

An Index of the Titles.

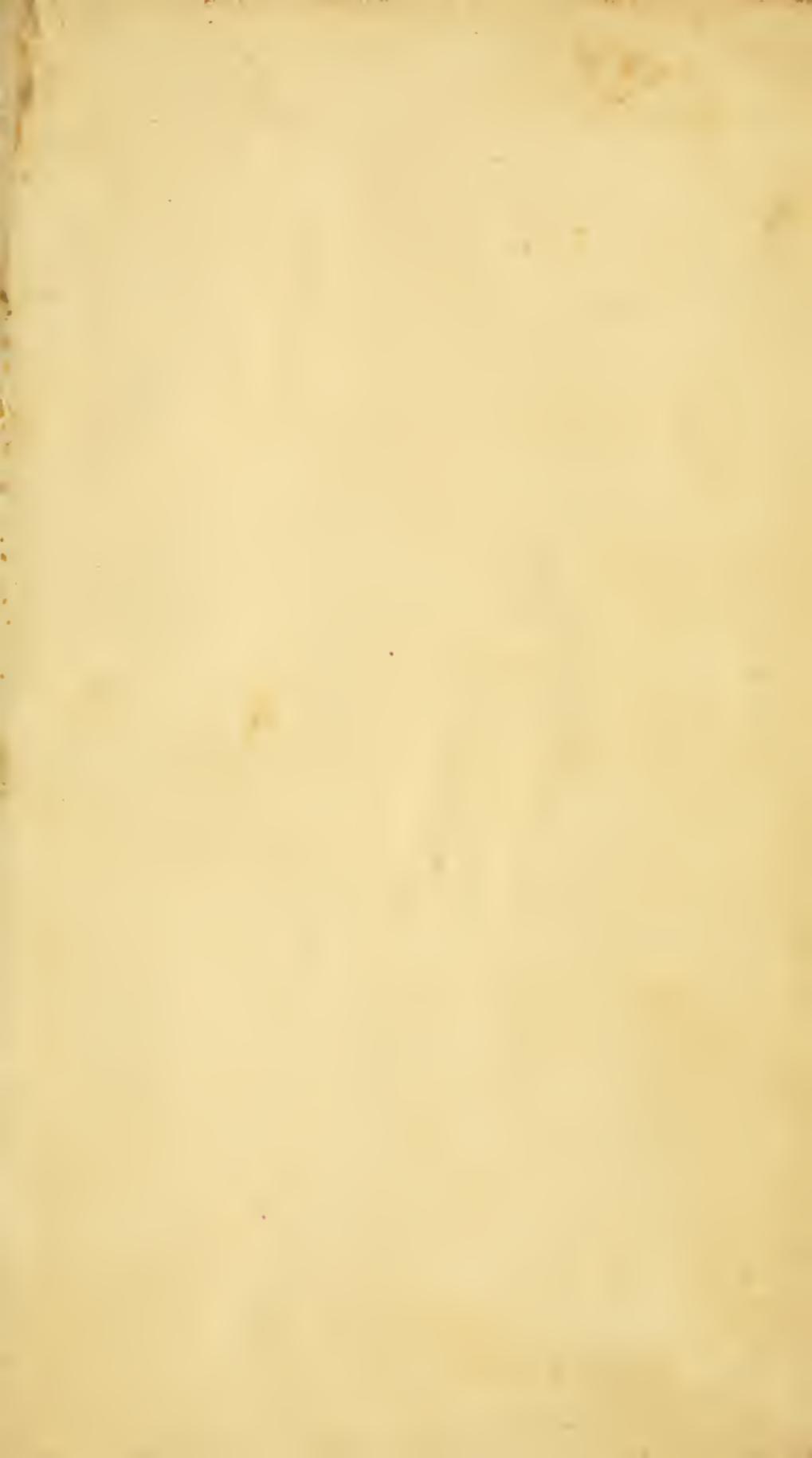
27	<i>Herd Cattel.</i>	33	127	<i>Measures and Weights.</i>
4	<i>Heaven.</i>	7		162
48	<i>The making of Honey.</i>	61	126	<i>Merchandizing.</i> 161
83	<i>The Horseman.</i>	102	89	<i>A Merchants Ship.</i> 109
66	<i>A House.</i>	82	11	<i>Metals.</i> 15
71	<i>The parts of a House.</i>	88	67	<i>A Mine.</i> 84
115	<i>Humanity,</i>	144	105	<i>The Apparitions of the Moon.</i> 137
53	<i>Hunting.</i>	66	109	<i>Moral Philosophy.</i> 136
46	<i>Husbandry.</i>	58	100	<i>Musical Instruments.</i> 123 P.
	I.		92	<i>Paper.</i> 113
100	T HE <i>Invitation.</i>	1	16	<i>Passage over waters.</i> 106
	<i>Musical Instruments</i>		154	<i>Patience.</i> 142
		123	101	<i>Philosophy.</i> 125
146	<i>Judaism.</i>	186	109	<i>Moral Philosophy.</i> 136
124	<i>Judgment.</i>	157	128	<i>Physick.</i> 163
150	<i>The last Judgment.</i>	193	78	<i>The Picture.</i> 96
116	<i>Justice.</i>	145	34	<i>Pond-fish.</i> 41
	K.		16	<i>Pot-herbs.</i> 21
137	T HE <i>Kingdom and Region.</i>	173	70	<i>The Potter.</i> 87
	L.		93	<i>Printing.</i> 114
28	L abouring Beasts.	34	149	<i>God's Providence.</i> 191
117	<i>Liberality.</i>	147	110	<i>Prudence.</i> 137 R.
19	<i>Living Creatures.</i>	24	135	R aces. 171
59	<i>The dressing of Line.</i>	74	23	<i>Ravenous Birds.</i> 29
61	<i>Linen Cloaths.</i>	76	144	<i>Religion.</i> 183
79	<i>Looking-glasses.</i>	97	34	<i>River-fish.</i> 41
	M.		81	<i>The Roper.</i> 99
148	M ahometism.	190	138	<i>Regal Majesty.</i> 174 S.
138	<i>Kingly Majesty.</i>		97	A School. 119
36	<i>Man.</i>	43	142	A The Sea-fight. 180
37	<i>The Seven Ages of Man.</i>		35	<i>Sea-fish and Shel-fish.</i> 42
38	<i>The outward parts of a Man.</i>	44	42	<i>The outward and inward Senses.</i> 52
64	<i>The Mason.</i>	45	31	<i>Serpents.</i> 37
		80	90	<i>Shipwreck.</i> 111
				63 <i>The</i>

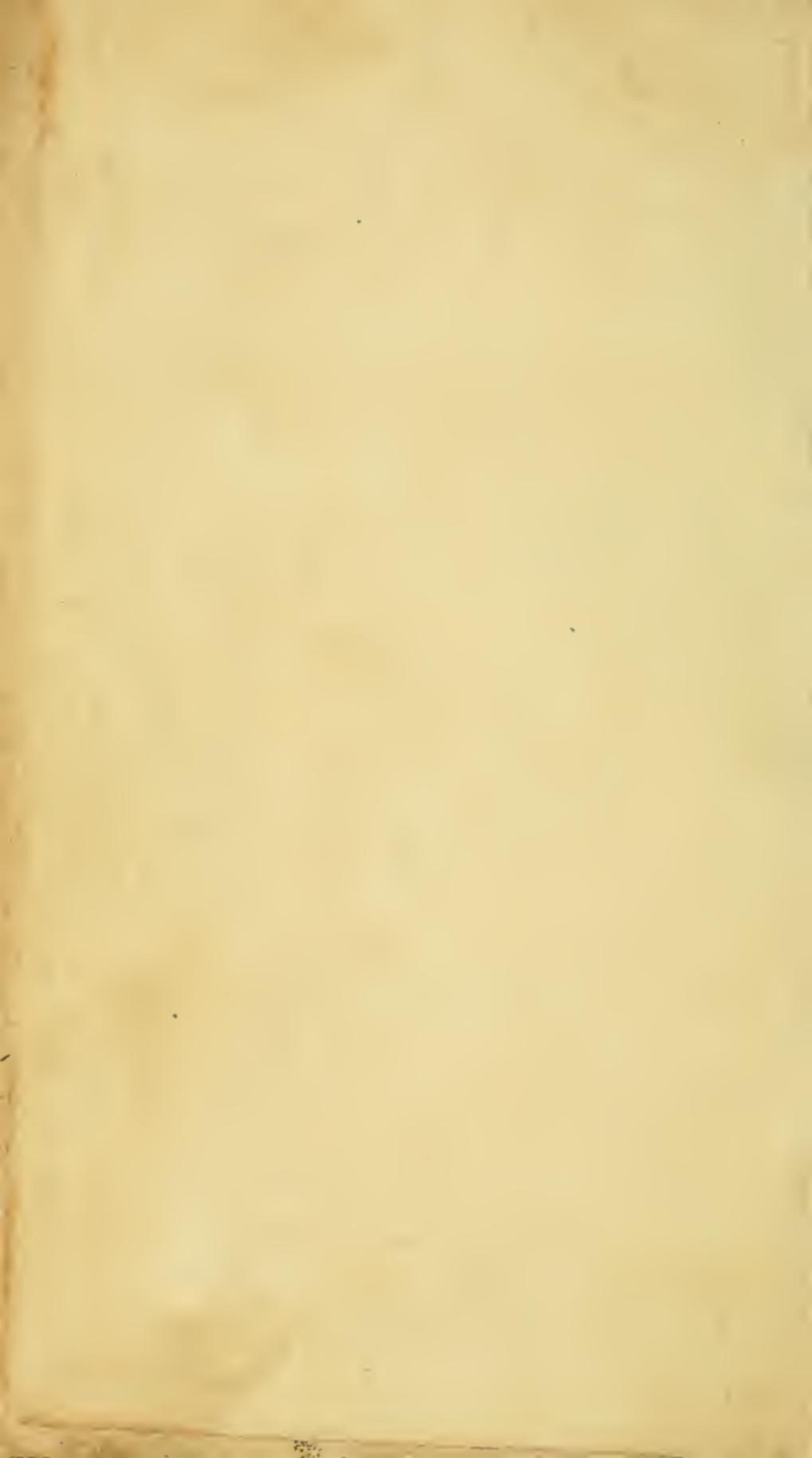
An Index of the Titles.

63	The Shoe-maker	78	87	Swimming	107
18	Shrubs.	23		T.	
21	Singing birds.	27	62	THE Taylor.	77
121	Sleights.	167	182	Temperance.	140
118	The Society betwixt Man and Wife.	148	133	Tennis play.	169
120	The Society betwixt Pa- rents and Children.	152	107	The Terrestrial Sphere.	
121	The Society betwixt Mä- ster and Servant.	153	125	The Torments of Male- factors.	159
43	The Soul of Man.	54	82	The Travellor.	100
139	The Souldier.	176	13	A Tree.	17
68	The Black-Smith.	85	69	The Turner.	86
136	Boys Sports.	172	25	F Lying Vermin.	31
103	The Celestial Sphere.	127	32	Crawling Vermin.	38
107	The Terrestrial Sphere.	132	56	The Vintage.	70
					V.
99	Arts belonging to the Speech.	121	7	THE Water.	11
76	The Stable.	94	60	Weaving.	75
130	A Stage-play.	166	73	Wells.	90
12	Stones.	16	29	Wild Cattel.	35
72	The Stove with the Bed- room.	89	30	Wild Beasts.	36
98	The Study.	120	3	The World.	6
			91	Writing.	112
					W.

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