

Joh. Amos Comenii Orbis sensualium pictus : hoc est omnium principalium in mundo rerum, et in vita actionum, pictura & nomenclatura = Joh. Amos Comenius's visible world: or, a nomenclature, and pictures of all the chief things that are in the world, and of men's employments therein in above 150 cuts / written by the author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last essays, and the most suitable to children's capacities of any he has hitherto made ; Translated into English by Charles Hoole. For the use of young Latin scholars.

Contributors

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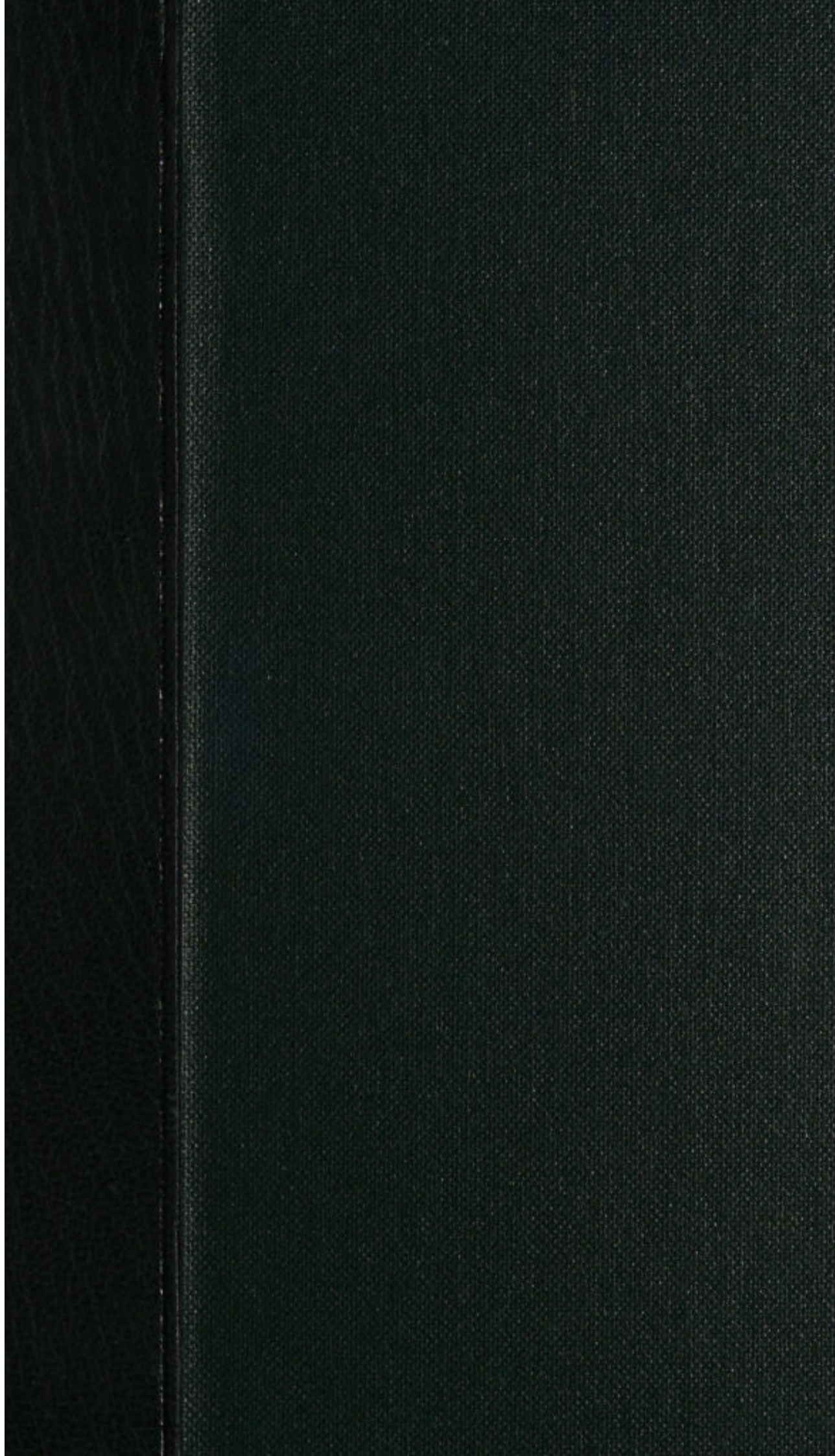
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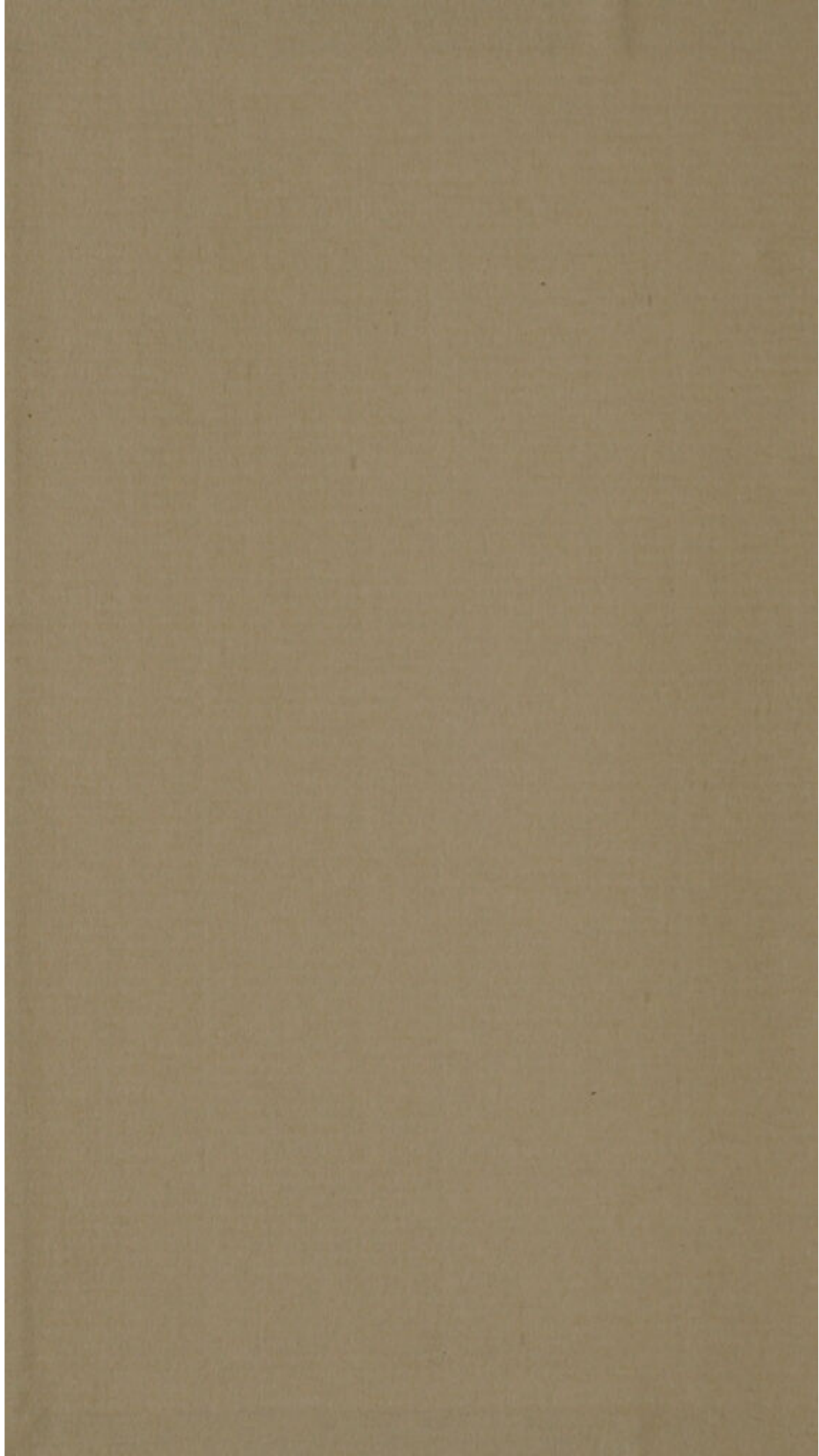
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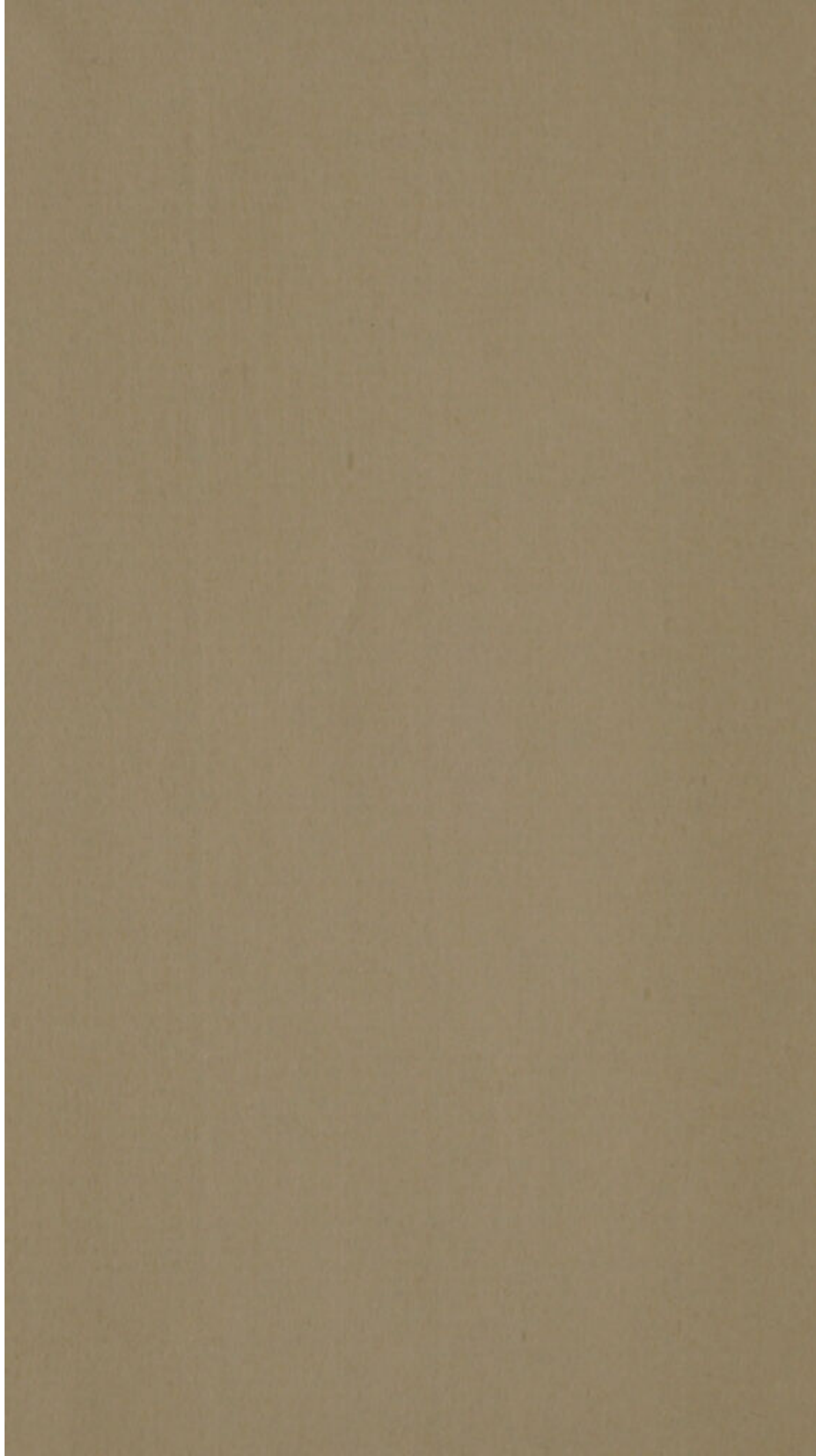


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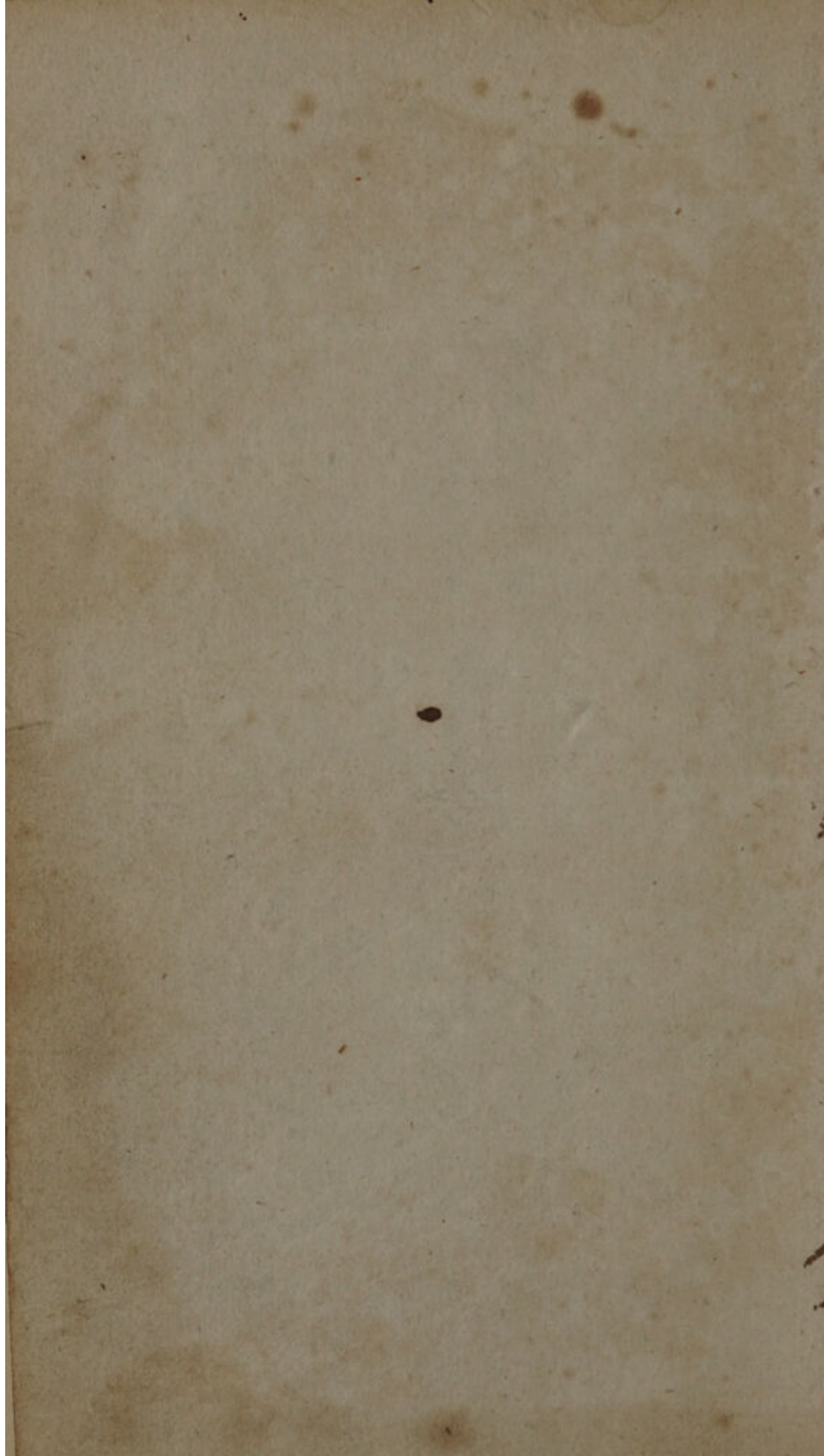


James M. Smith

New York

James M. Smith

James M. Smith



Jamb Candler

JOH. AMOS COMENII
ORBIS SENSUALIUM PICTUS:

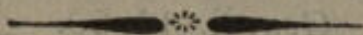
HOC EST

Nov 5th 1819

OMNIUM PRINCIPALIUM IN MUNDO RERUM, ET IN

VITA ACTIONUM,

PICTURA & NOMENCLATURA.



JOH. AMOS COMENIUS'S
VISIBLE WORLD:

OR

A NOMENCLATURE, AND PICTURES

OF

ALL THE CHIEF THINGS THAT ARE IN THE WORLD,

AND OF

MEN'S EMPLOYMENTS THEREIN;

In above 150 Cuts.

Written by the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being one of his last
Essays, and the most suitable to Children's Capacities of
any he hath hitherto made.



Translated into English

BY CHARLES HOOLE, M. A.

For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.



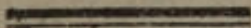
THE FIRST AMERICAN, FROM THE TWELFTH LONDON
EDITION, CORRECTED AND ENLARGED.

And the English made to answer Word for Word to the Latin.



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

Arist.



New-York:

Printed and sold by T. & J. Swords, No. 160 Pearl-Street,

1810.

Nov 5th 1819

Samuel Candler

6/14
New York

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

The Lord God brought unto *Adam* every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, to see what he would call them. And *Adam* gave names to all cattle, and to the fowl of the air, and to every beast of the field.

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

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

J. A. Comenii Opera Didactica, par. 1. p. 6, Amst. 1657, fol.

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

304821



To the Editor of the twelfth edition of Comenius's *Orbis Pictus*.

SIR,

HAVING heard it lamented by a learned gentleman in a public company, that the *Orbis Pictus* of Comenius is now fallen totally into disuse as a school-book, though no other comparable to it has been substituted in its place; I was desirous to see it, and, by your assistance, succeeded in my inquiry.

After a careful examination of it, I think it by far the best book extant for the purpose of introducing boys to the knowledge of *things* as well as of *Latin terms*, and furnishing their minds with a stock of useful *ideas*; in which, after many years labour, it is no uncommon thing to find them miserably deficient. Their attention being generally confined to the Latin writers called *classical*, whose works are the productions of genius and imagination, and built upon the false bottom of the pagan theology; their heads are filled with visionary objects, which leave them ignorant of common life, common reason, common science, and common Christianity.

It may be said, that the *Orbis Pictus* is but a *vocabulary* in another form. But if this is the *best form*, the worth of the book will not be lessened by such a comparison. Comenius has greatly the advantage from the addition of his figures, mean as they are; according to that well-known observation of the critic,

*Segnius irritant animos demissa per aurem,
Quam quæ sunt oculis subjecta fidelibus.*

The figures give a substance to the sounds, and are an excellent help to the memory; while the chapters, formed into regular discourses, are explanatory and instructive, communicating, together with the Latin terms, some knowledge of the sciences to which they belong. And I cannot but wonder to see how many elements of learning the ingenious author has brought together in so small a compass. Upon the whole, this work of Comenius is as far preferable to a common *nomenclature*, as an habitable building to an heap of loose stones in a quarry, or a burning candle to a dead mixture of grease and cotton.

The principal subjects of the Christian faith have found their place amongst the rest: so that the boy who has learned this book need not ask his school-fellow (as one did of late, to my knowledge) which is the higher, *Jupiter* or *God Almighty*? The most common nomenclature now in use makes no mention of the name of God in the singular number; while it teaches very particularly the names of *Pan* and *Priapus*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Bacchus*, and all the monsters of gentilism: as if Latin and Latinists were connected with no religion but the religion of idols. It must be owing to this prejudice, so early infused, that many scholars grow up with an habitual indifference toward revelation: and when the mind, thus destitute of truth, is at length assaulted by the allurements of vice, what at first was no more than ignorance and indifference, degenerates into aversion; and they turn out positive infidels and libertines. As this evil is in a progressive state, it is time to look with eyes of impartiality (I may say severity) into the errors of modern education, and to give something of a Christian turn to the education of Christian children; that we may stop that torrent of heathen principles and loose opinions, which hath been pouring in upon us of late years, to overthrow this church and kingdom.

I have taken the liberty to insert a chapter under the title of *botany*, a study much in vogue; with another on the *deluge*: and as the work was composed before our *Harvey* had demonstrated the circulation of the blood, I have made the necessary alteration in that part, and corrected many errors of the last edition. I wish I had sufficient influence to recommend it generally for the use of schools, to be learned next in order after the Latin grammar and syntax; being well assured it will lead to a *copia verborum* by the shortest, surest, and pleasantest road; and that it will also serve to prevent, in some degree, that Pagan ignorance to which many boys are unfortunately left, while they are acquiring Latin in their tender years, with very contracted views, and by very insufficient methods.

W. JONES.

Pluckley.

An Advertisement concerning the 11th Edition.

AS there are some considerable alterations in the present edition of this book, from the former, it may be expected an account should be given of the reasons for them. It is certain, from the author's words, that when it was first published, which was in Latin and Hungary, or in Latin and High-Dutch; every where one word answered to another over against it: This might have been observed in our English translation, which would have fully answered the design of *Comenius*, and have made the book much more useful: But Mr. *Hoole*, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the words in some places from the order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a boy has sometimes to seek seven or eight lines off for the corresponding word; which is no small trouble to young learners, who are at first equally unacquainted with all words, in a language they are strangers to, except it be such as have figures of reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough, join an adverb in one tongue to a noun in the other; whence may appear the necessity of the translations being exactly literal, and the two languages fairly answering one another, line for line.

If it be objected, such a thing could not be done (considering the difference of the idioms) without transplacing words here and there, and putting them into an order which may not perhaps be exactly classical; it ought to be observed, this is designed for boys chiefly, or those who are just entering upon the Latin tongue, to whom every thing ought to be made as plain and familiar as possible, who are not, at their first beginning, to be taught the elegant placing of Latin, nor from such short sentences as these, but from discourses where the periods have a fuller close. Besides, this way has been already taken (according to the advice of very good judges) in some other school books of Mr. *Hoole's* translating, and found to succeed abundantly well.

Such condescensions as these, to the capacities of young learners, are certainly very reasonable, and would be most agreeable to the intentions of the ingenious and worthy author, and his design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it: whose excellency in the art of education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the method of their schools; and whose works carried that esteem, that in his own life-time, some part of them were not only translated into twelve of the usual languages of Europe, but also into the *Arabic*, *Turkish*, *Persian*, and *Mogolic* (the common tongue of all that part of the *East-Indies*), and since his death, into the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due encouragement here in *England*, some years ago; till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorough acquaintance with his method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wished, some persons of judgment and interest, whose example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into reputation again, would revive the *Comenian method*, which is no other than to make our scholars learn with delight and cheerfulness, and to convey a solid and useful knowledge of things, with that of languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. His *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one volume) for a speedy attaining the knowledge of things and words, joined with the discourses of Mr.

Locke,* and two or three more of our own nation, for forming the mind, and settling good habits, may doubtless be looked upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and complete system of the art of education that can be met with.

Yet, alas! how few are there who follow the way they have pointed out? though every one who seriously considers it, must be convinced of the advantage; and the generality of schools go on in the same old dull road, wherein a great part of children's time is lost in a tiresome heaping up a pack of dry and unprofitable or pernicious notions (for surely little better can be said of a great part of that heathenish stuff they are tormented with; like the feeding them with hard nuts, which, when they have almost broke their teeth with cracking, they find either deaf, or to contain but very rotten and unwholesome kernels) whilst things really perfective of the understanding, and useful in every state of life, are left unregarded, to the reproach of our nation, where all other arts are improved and flourish well, only this of education of youth is at a stand; as if that, the good or ill management of which is of the utmost consequence to all, were a thing not worth any endeavours to improve it; or was already so perfect and well executed that it needed none, when many of the greatest wisdom and judgment in several nations, have, with a just indignation, endeavoured to expose it, and to establish a more easy and useful way in its room.

It is not easy to say little on so important a subject, but thus much may suffice for the present purpose. The book has merit enough to recommend itself to those who know how to make a right use of it. It was reckoned one of the author's best performances; and besides the many impressions and translations it has had in parts beyond sea, has been several times reprinted here. It was endeavoured no needless alterations should be admitted in this edition, and as little of any as could consist with the design of making it plain and useful; to shun the offence it might give to some; and only the Roman and Italic character alternately made use of, where transplacing of words could be avoided.

* *Mr. Locke's Essay upon Education.*

Dr. Talbot's Christian School-master.

Dr. Ob. Walker of Education.

Mr. Monro's Essay on Education.

— *His just Measures of the pious Institution of Youth, &c.*

London,
July 12, 1727.

J. H.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE TO THE READER.

INSTRUCTION *is the means to expel rudeness*, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in schools : but so as that the teaching be, 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and, 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as is beneficial to one's life; lest there be a cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be *full*, if the mind be polished for wisdom, the tongue for eloquence, and the hands for a neat way of living. This will be that *grace* of one's life, *to be wise, to act, to speak*.

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

The ground of this business is, that *sensual objects may be rightly presented to the senses*, for fear they may not be received. I say, and say it again aloud, that this last is the foundation of all the rest : because *we can neither act nor speak wisely, unless we first rightly understand all the things which are to be done, and whereof we are to speak*. Now there is nothing in the understanding which was not before in the sense. And therefore to exercise the senses well about the right perceiving the differences of things, will be to lay the grounds for all wisdom, and all wise discourse, and all discreet actions in one's course of life ; which, because it is commonly neglected in schools, and the things which are to be learned are offered to scholars without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the world, and of men's actions in their way of living* : Which, that you

good masters may not be 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.*

1. *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 Latina Linguae*; and with that fulness that nothing very necessary, or of great concernment, is omitted.

2. *The nomenclatures* are the inscriptions or titles, set every one over their own pictures, expressing the whole thing by its own general term.

3. *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 belong one to another.

Which such book, and in such a dress, may (I hope) serve,

1. *To entice witty children to it*, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the school, but dainty fare. For it is apparent, that children (even from their infancy almost) are delighted with pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these 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 wisdom's gardens.

2. *This same little book will serve to stir up the attention which is to be fastened upon things, and ever to be sharpened more and more*: which is also a great matter; for the senses (being the main guides of childhood, because therein the mind doth not as yet raise up itself to an abstracted contemplation of things) evermore seek their own objects, and if they be away, they grow dull, and wry themselves hither and thither out of a weariness of themselves: but when their objects are present, they grow merry, wax lively, and willingly suffer themselves to be fastened upon them, till the thing be sufficiently discerned. This book then will do a good piece of ser-

vice in taking (especially flickering) wits, and preparing them for deeper studies.

3. 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 it be bound up in their native tongues also, it promiseth three other good things of itself.

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, pictured 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 strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over *a table of the chief syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the pictures, and the inscriptions set over them. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured, suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

Second, *The same book being used in English, in English schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom*; because by the aforesaid descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; showing the declining of the seve-

ral words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

Third, Thence a new benefit cometh, that *that very English translation may serve for the more ready and pleasant learning of the Latin tongue*; as one may see in this edition, the whole book being so translated, that every where one word answereth to the word over against it, and the book is in all things the same, only in two idioms, as a man clad in a double garment. And there might be also some observations and advertisements added in the end, touching those things only wherein the use of the Latin tongue differeth from the English. For, where there is no difference, there needeth no advertisement to be given. But, because the first *tasks of learners ought to be little and single*, we have filled this first book of training one up to see a thing of himself, with nothing but rudiments, that is, with the chief of things and words, or with the grounds of the whole world, and the whole language, and of all our understanding about things. If a more perfect description of things, and a fuller knowledge of a language, and a clearer light of the understanding be sought after (as they ought to be) they are to be found somewhere else, whither there will now be an easy passage by this our *little Encyclopædia* of things subject to the senses. Something remaineth to be said touching the more cheerful use of this book.

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

2. 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 show.

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

4. 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 atten-

tion 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.

5. 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 easy to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great school, that they may be showed 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 itself.

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 Comenius*, which, for their profitableness to the speedy attainment of a language, have been translated in several countries, out of Latin into their own native 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 advantageous 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 toil and burthen, than a delight and furtherance.*

For to pack up many words in memory, of things not conceived in the mind, is to fill the head with empty imaginations, and to make the learner more to admire the multitude and variety (and thereby to become discouraged) than to care to treasure them up, in hopes to gain more knowledge of what they mean.

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present book, he hath (according to my judgment) descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas, indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions,

which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason why many 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 applied to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanor of such children, for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at school, (no respect at all being had of their years) the master shall be sure enough to bear the blame.

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

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting chiefly that his own country and language, he himself hath told you in his preface; but what use we may here make of it in our grammar-schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare, leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use 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.

1. *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.

2. *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 learned 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.

3. Then let him *get the titles and descriptions by heart*, which he will more easily do, by reason of these impressions which the viewing of the pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also *learn*, 1. *To construe*, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. *To parse*, according to the rules, (which I presume by this time) he hath learned 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 thoroughly learned by at least thrice going them

over, will much prepare children to go cheerfully forward in their grammar and school authors, especially if, whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this translation; that the book being writ in High-Dutch, doth express many things in reference to that country and speech, which cannot, without alteration of some pictures as well as words, be expressed in ours: for the *symbolical alphabet* is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those masters that intend to make use of this book, to construe it *verbatim* to their young scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of nouns and verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced teachers, and I myself 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 completely as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because *any good thing is the better, being the more communicated*; I have herein imitated a child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare grammar rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars; but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind:

Else how should a child conceive what a rule 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 indeed enlarge upon this subject, it being *the very basis of our profession, to search into the way of children's taking hold by little and little of what we teach them*, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

And I pray God, the fountain and giver of all wisdom, that hath bestowed upon us this gift of teaching, so to inspire and direct us by his grace, that we may train up children in his fear, and in the knowledge of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord; and then no doubt our teaching and their learning of other things subordinate to these, will by the assistance of his blessed Spirit make them able and willing to do him faithful service both in church and commonwealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace; and remain while I live, *ready to serve you, as I truly love and honour you, and labour willingly in the same profession with you*,

From my School in Lothbury,
London, Jan. 25, 1658.

CHARLES HOOLE.

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

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, some time an eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, touching a work of this nature; 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 quickened 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. *COME, Boy, learn to be
wise.*

P. *What doth this mean, to
be wise?*

M. *To understand rightly,*

Magister & Puer.

M. *VENI, Puer, disce sa-
pere.*

P. *Quid hoc est, Sapere?*

M. *Intelligere rectè,*

to do rightly, and to speak out rightly all that are necessary. agere rectè, et eloqui rectè omnia necessaria.

P. Who will teach me this ? P. Quis docebit me hoc ?

M. I, by God's help. M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. How ? P. Quomodo ?

M. I will guide thee through all. M. Ducam te per omnia.

I will show thee all. Ostendam tibi omnia.

I will name thee all. Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. See, here I am ; lead me, in the name of God. P. En, adsum ; duc me, in nomine DEI.

M. Before all things, thou oughtest to learn the plain sounds, of which man's Speech consisteth ; which living Creatures know how to make, and thy Tongue knoweth how to imitate, and thy Hand can picture out. M. Ante omnia, debes discere simplices Sonos, ex quibus Sermo humanus constat ; quos Animalia sciunt formare, & tua Lingua scit imitari, & tua Manus potest pingere.

Afterwards we will go into the World, and we will view all things. Postea ibimus in Mundum, & spectabimus omnia.

Here thou hast a lively and Vocal Alphabet. Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.

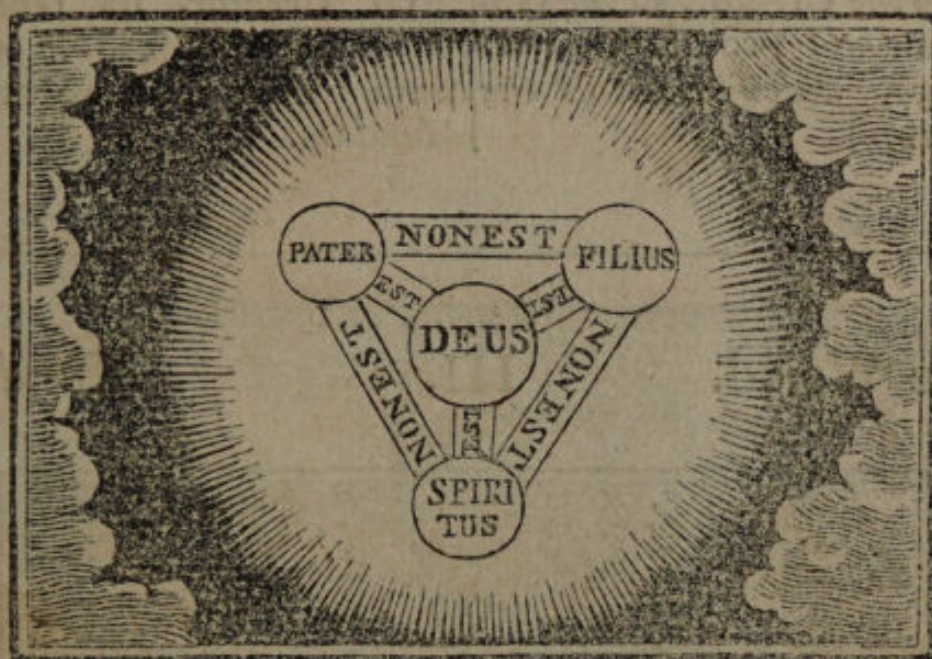
	<i>Cornix cornicatur,</i> <i>The Crow crieth.</i>	â â A a
	<i>Agnus balat,</i> <i>The Lamb bleateth.</i>	b è è è B b
	<i>Cicàda stridet,</i> <i>The Grashopper chirpeth.</i>	cì cì C c
	<i>Upupa dicit,</i> <i>The Whooppoo saith.</i>	du du D d
	<i>Infans ejulat,</i> <i>The Infant crieth.</i>	è è è E e
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

	<i>Felis clamat,</i> <i>The Cat crieth.</i>	<i>nau nau</i>	N n
	<i>Auriga clamat,</i> <i>The Carter crieth.</i>	<i>ò ò ò</i>	O o
	<i>Pullus pipit,</i> <i>The Chicken pippeth.</i>	<i>pi pi</i>	P p
	<i>Cuculus cuculat,</i> <i>The Cuckow singeth.</i>	<i>kuk ku</i>	Q q
	<i>Canis ringitur,</i> <i>The Dog grinmeth.</i>	<i>err</i>	R r
	<i>Serpens sibilat,</i> <i>The Serpent hisseth.</i>	<i>si</i>	S s
	<i>Graculus clamat,</i> <i>The Jay crieth.</i>	<i>tac tac</i>	T
	<i>Bubo ululat,</i> <i>The Owl hooteth.</i>	<i>ù ù</i>	U u
	<i>Lepus vagit,</i> <i>The Hare squeaketh.</i>	<i>va</i>	W w
	<i>Rana coaxat,</i> <i>The Frog croaketh.</i>	<i>coax</i>	X x
	<i>Asinus rudit,</i> <i>The Ass brayeth.</i>	<i>y y y</i>	Y y
	<i>Tabanus dicit,</i> <i>The Breeze or Horse-fly</i> <i>saith.</i>	<i>ds ds</i>	Z z

God.

II.

Deus.



GOD is of himself, from everlasting to everlasting.

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence, Spiritual and One.

In his Personality, Three.

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

In his Power, very great.

In his Goodness, very good.

In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.

A Light inaccessible ; and yet all in all.

Everywhere, and no where.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.

Perfectissimum & beatissimum Ens.

Essentiâ Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentia Maximus.

Bonitate Optimus.

Sapientiâ, immensus.

Lux inaccessa ; & tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique, & nullibi.

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

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

Summum Bonum, et solum et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.

Ut Creator, ita Gubernator et Conservator omnium rerum, quas vocamus Mundum.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



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

*The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.*

*Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.*

*Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water.*

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

*Cælum, 1.
habet Ignem & Stellas.*

*Nubes, 2.
pendent in Aere.*

*Aves, 3.
volant sub nubibus.*

*Pisces, 4.
natant in Aqua.*

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

Thus the greatest Bodies of the World, the four Elements, are full of their own Inhabitants.

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

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 causeth by his Rays, 5.
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.
eripiant eum a nobis ;
facitque suis Radiis, 5.
Lucem, Lux Diem.*

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

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

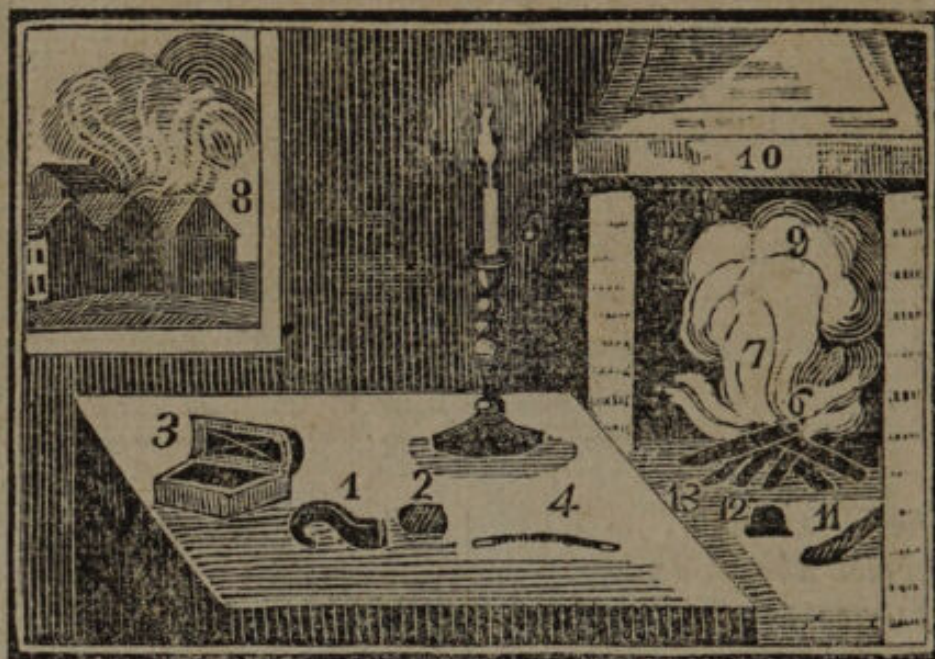
*Vesper, 9.
est Crepusculum :*

*Manè, 10. Aurora,
& 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.*

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

or Stick, 6.
and causeth a Flame, 7.
or Blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the
Houses.

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

Of a Firebrand, .
(or burning stick)
is made a Brand, 11.
(or quenched stick.)

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

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

vel *Lignum*, 6.
et excitat *Flammam*, 7.
vel *Incendium*, 8.
quod corripit
Ædificia.

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

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

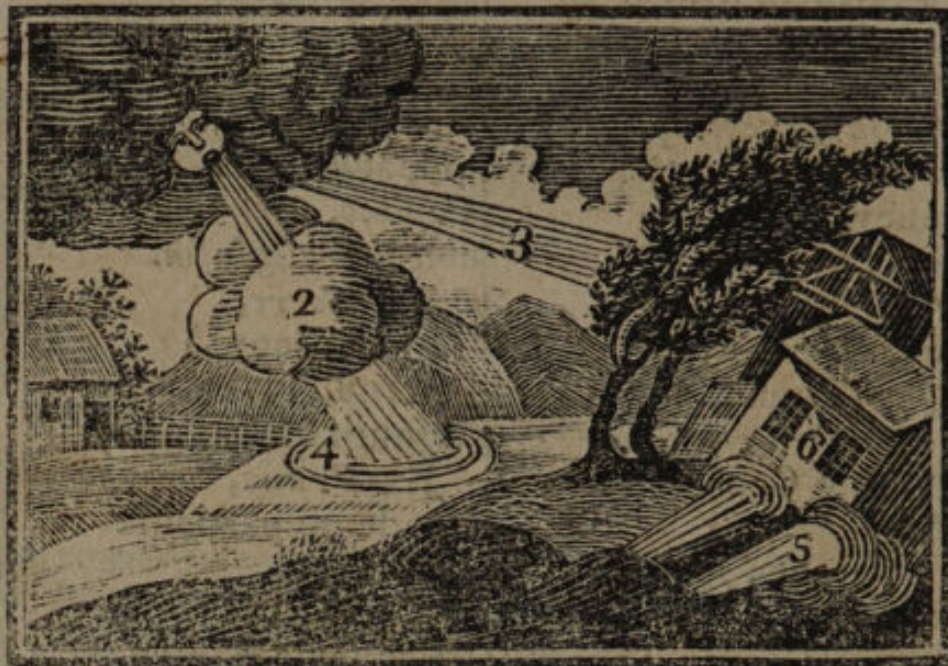
Ex *Pruna*,
(*candente particulâ*
Torris)
fit *Carbo*, 12.
(*Particula mortua*.)

Quod remanet,
tandem est *Cinis*, 13.
& *Favilla* (*ardens Cinis*.)

The Air.

VI.

Aër.



*A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.*

*The Wind, 2.
bloweth strongly.*

*A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.*

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

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

*An Earthquake causeth
Gapings of the Earth, (and
Falls of Houses.) 6.*

*Aura, 1.
spirat leniter.*

*Ventus, 2.
flat valide.*

*Procella, 3.
sternit Arbores.*

*Turbo, 4.
agit se in gyrum.*

*Ventus subterraneus, 5.
excitat Terræ motum.*

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

The Water.

VII.

Aqua.



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

The River hath Banks. 8.

The Sea maketh Shores, 9.

Bays, 10. Capes, 11.

Islands, 12.

Almost Islands, 13.

Necks of Land, 14.

Straights, 15.

and hath in it Rocks. 16.

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.



*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,
is called a white rosâ*

*Vapor, 1. ascendit ex
Aquâ.*

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

*Pluvia, 4.
et Imber,
stillat e Nube,
guttatim ;*

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

*In nube pluviosâ,
oppositâ Soli,
Iris, 7. apparet.*

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

*Aqua congelata
Glacies. 10.*

*Ros congelatus,
dicitur Pruina.*

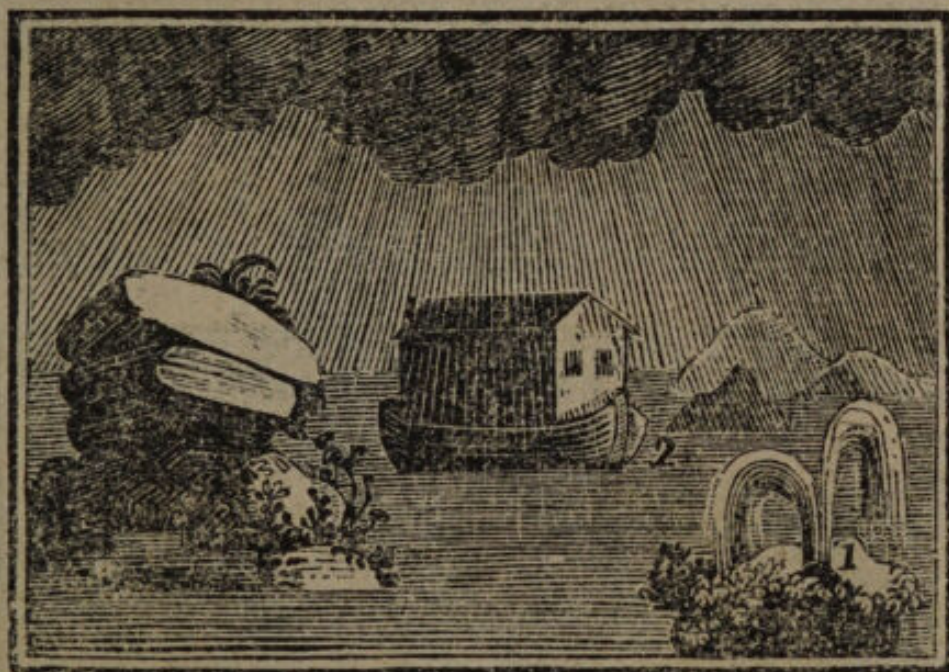
Thunder is made of a
brimstone-like vapour,
which breaking out of a Cloud,
with Lightning, 11.
thundereth and striketh
with lightning.

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

The Deluge.

IX.

Diluvium.



*A general Deluge over-
flows the whole earth ;*

*The heads of Springs, 1.
are opened ;*

*The Rain comes down from
Heaven ;*

*The highest Mountains are
covered with Water ;*

*The Earth itself, and all
kinds of living Creatures
are destroyed.*

*Noah escapes in an Ark, 2.
or Ship with a roof.*

*Diluvium universale totam
terram inundat ;*

*Fontium ora, 1. relaxan-
tur ;*

*Pluvia de Cælo descen-
dit ;*

*Altissimi Montes Aquis
teguntur ;*

*Terra ipsa, et omne
genus Animalium cor-
rumpitur.*

*Noah salvus evadit in
Arcâ, 2. seu Nave fastigiatâ.*

*Every where in the Earth
are seen the Signs and Re-
mains of a Deluge ;*

*The Mountains broken,
and the Vallies furrowed out
by the descent of Waters.*

*The Bones and Shells of
Sea-fish are every where
digged up,
even from the highest
Mountains in midland
Countries.*

*And we find the Produc-
tions of the Sea enclosed in
the hardest Marble.*

*Ubique in Terris cer-
nuntur Diluvii*

*Signa & Reliquiæ ;
Montes prærupti,
et Valles decursu
Aquarum exaratae.*

*Ossa Piscium ma-
rinorum & Conchæ
ubique effodiuntur,
etiam ex altissimis
Montibus in Regionibus
mediterraneis.*

*Et Corpora marina
durissimo Marmore
inclusa reperiuntur.*

The Earth.

X.

Terra.



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

*In Terra sunt
Alti Montes, 1.
Profundæ Valles, 2.
Elevati Colles, 3.
Cavæ Speluncæ, 4.
Plani Campi, 5.
Opacæ Sylvæ. 6.*

The Fruits of the Earth. XI. *Terræ Fætus.*

*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 Mine-
rals
grow under the Earth.*

*Pratum, 1. fert Gramina,
cum Floribus & Herbis,
quæ desecta
fiunt Fænum, 2.*

*Arvum, 3. fert Fruges,
& Olera. 4.*

Fungi, 5.

Fraga, 6.

Myrtilli, &c.

Proveniunt in Sylvis.

*Metalla, Lapides,
Mineralia
nascuntur sub terra.*

Metals.

XII.

Metalla.



Lead, 1.
is soft and heavy.

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

They make Tankards
(or Cans) 4. of Tin.

Kettles, 5. of Copper,
Candlesticks, 6. of Latin,
Dollars, 7. of Silver,
Ducats and Crown pieces, 8.
of Gold.

Quick-silver is always li-
quid, and eateth through
Metals.

Plumbum, 1.
est molle et grave.

Ferrum, 2. est durum,
& Calybs, 3. durior.

Faciunt Cantharos
e Stanno, 4.

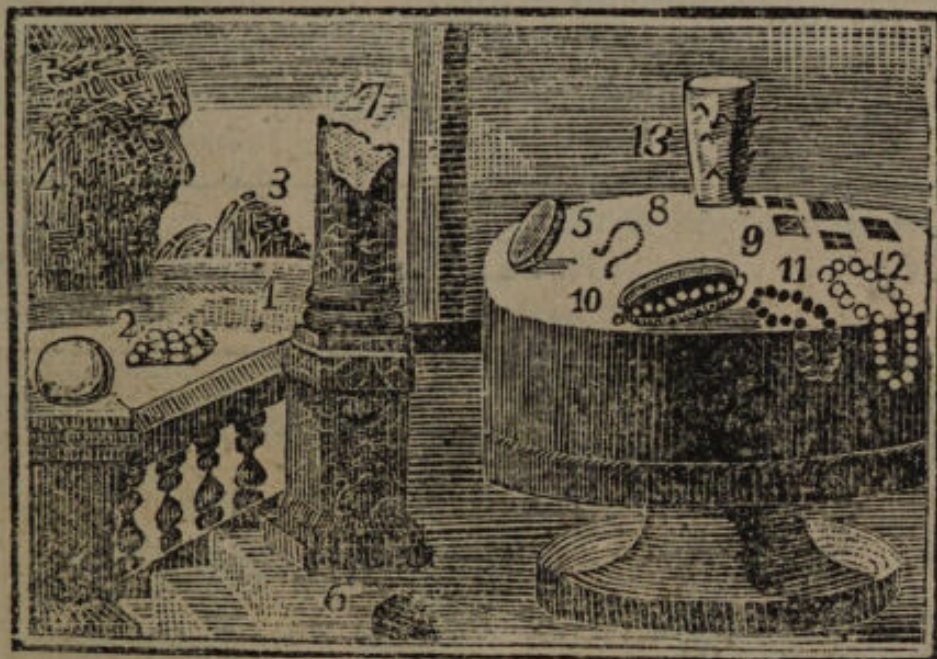
Athena, 5. e Cupro,
Candelabra, 6. ex Orichalco,
Thaleros, 7. ex Argento,
Scutatos, 8. et Coronatos
ex Auro.

Argentum vivum semper
liquet, & corrodit
Metalla.

Stones.

XIII.

Lapides:



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

A great Stone, 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.

A Whetstone, 5.
a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.
are ordinary Stones.

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

Jewels, 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond white,
The Ruby red,
The Sapphire blue,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow, &c.

And they glister
being cut into corners.

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

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

Saxum, 3.
est pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.

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

Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemmæ, 9.
sunt pellucidi *Lapilli*, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Saphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.

et micant
angulati.

Margaritæ, & *Uniones*, 10.
crescunt in *Conchis*.

Corals, 11.
in a Sea-shrub.

Amber, 12. is gathered
from the Sea.

Glass, 13. is like
Chrystal.

Corallia, 11.
in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum, 12. colligitur
è mari.

Vitrum, 13. simile est
Chrystallo.

Tree.

XIV.

Arbor.



A Plant, 1. groweth
from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree. 3.

The Root, 4.
beareth up the Tree.

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

The Stem divideth itself
into Boughs, 6.
and green Branches, 7.
made of Leaves, 8.

Planta, 1. procrescit
è Semine.

Planta abit
in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem. 3.

Radix, 4.
sustentat arborem.

Stirps (Stemma) 5.
surgit è radice.

Stirps se dividit
in Ramos, 6.

& Frondes, 7.
factas è Foliis. 8.

The Top, 9.
is in the height.

The Stock, 10.
is close to the roots.

A Log, 11.
is the body felled down,
without Boughs ; having
Bark and Rind, 12.

Pith and Heart. 13.

Bird-lime, 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat

Gum,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen, 9.

est in summo.

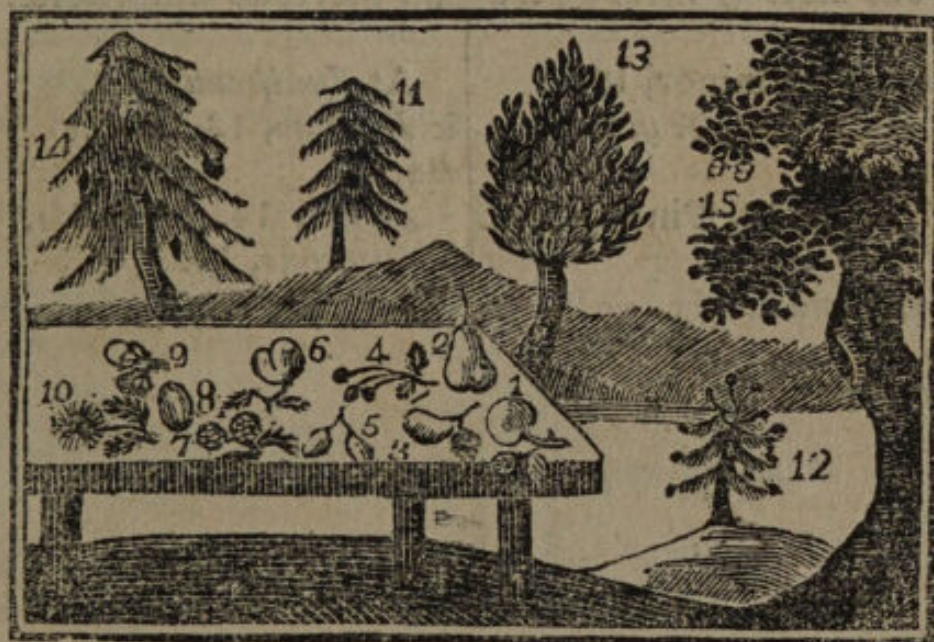
Truncus, 10.
adhæret radicibus.

Caudex, 11.
est Stipes dejectus,
sine ramis ; habens
Corticem, & Librum, 12.
Pulham & Medullam. 13.

Viscum, 14.
adnascitur ramis,
qui etiam sudant

Gummi,
Resinam,
Picem, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XV. *Fructus Arborum.*



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

The Apple, 1. is round.

Poma
decerpuntur
a fructiferis arboribus.

Malum, 1. est rotundum.

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

The Cherry, 4.
hangeth by a long Stalk.

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 Fir, the Alder,
the Birch, the Cypress,
the Beech, the Ash,
the Sallow, the Linden-tree,
&c. but most of them afford-
ing shade.

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.
& *Persicum, 6.*
breviori.

Morum, 7.
brevissimo.

Nux Juglans, 8.
Avellana, 9.

& *Castanea, 10.*
involuta sunt *Cortici*
& *Putamini.*

Steriles arbores sunt, 11.

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

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

Pinus, 14. Strobilos.

Quercus, 15.
Glandes & Gallas.

Flowers.

XVI.

Flores.



*Amongst the Flowers
the most noted,*

*In the beginning of the
Spring are the*

*Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffodil, 3.*

*Then the Lilies,
white and yellow, 4.
and blue, 5.*

*and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gilliflowers, 7.
&c.*

*Of these, Garlands, 8.
and Nosegays, 9.
are tied round with Twigs.*

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

*Inter Flores
notissimi,
Primo vere,*

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

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

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

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

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

Amongst Field Flowers, 11.
the most noted are
the May-lily,
Germander, the Blue-Bottle,
Chamomel, &c.

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

The Tulip, 12.
is the grace of Flowers,
but affordeth no smell.

Hyssopus, Nard,
Ocimum, Salvia,
Menta, &c.

Inter Campestris
Flores, 11. notissimi sunt
Lilium Convallium,
Chamadrys, Cyanus,
Chamamelum, &c.

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

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

Pot-Herbs.

XVII.

Olera.



Pot-Herbs
grow in gardens,
as Lettice, 1.
Colewort, 2.
Onions, 3.

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

Garlick, 4. Gourd, 5.
The Parsnep, 6.
The Turnep, 7.
The Radish, 8.
 Horse Radish, 9.
 Parsley, 10.
 Cucumbers, 11.
 and Pumpions, 12.

Allium, 4. *Cucurbita*, 5.
Siser, 6.
Rapa, 7.
Raphanus minor, 8.
Raphanus major, 9.
Petroselinum, 10.
Cucumeres, 11.
Pepones, 12.

Corn.

XVIII.

Fruges.

Some Corn grows upon a
 straw,

parted by knots,
 as Wheat, 1.

Rye, 2. Barley, 3.

in which the Ear hath

Awnes, or else it is without

Awnes, and it nourisheth the

Corn in the Husk.

Some, instead of an ear,
 have a Rizom (or flume)

containing the corn by bunches

as Oats, 4. Millet, 5.

Turkey-wheat, 6.

Frumenta quædam cre-
scunt super culmum,
distinctum geniculis,
ut, Triticum, 1.

Siligo, 2. Hordeum, 3.

in quibus *Spica* habet

Aristas, aut est *mutica*, fo-

vetque *grana* in *gluma*.

Quædam, pro Spica,
habent Paniculam, continen-

tem grana fasciatim,

ut, Avena, 4. Milium, 5.

Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.

Pulse have Coeds,
which enclose the corns
in two Shells,
as, Pease, 7.

Beans, 8. Vetches, 9. and
those that are less than these,
Lentils and Urles (or Tares)

Legumina habent Siliquas,
quæ includunt grana
valvulis,
ut, Pisum, 7.

Fabæ, 8. Vicia, 9.

& minores his,

Lentes & Cicera.

Shrubs.

XIX.

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
& durior herba,
dicitur Frutex :
ut sunt

In Ripis & Stagnis,
Juncus, 1.
Scirpus, 2.
[Canna] enodis,
ferens Typhos,
& Arundo, 3.
nodosa et cava
intus.

Alibi, 4.

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

Also the Vine, 5.
which putteth forth
Branches, 6.
and these Tendrils, 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.

et hi Capreolos, 7.

Pamphinos, 8.

et Racemos, 9.

quorum Scapo

pendent Uvæ,

continentes Acinos.

Botany.

XX. Herbarum Scientia.



The Botanist searches for
all Vegetables ;

He rightly distinguishes
Plants from each other ;

Divides them into Classes,
Kinds, and Particulars ;

Observes their natural
Characters, the forms of

Flowers, their Cup, 1. Flower-

Botanicus Vegetabilia om-
nia explorat ;

Plantas inter se rectè dis-
tinguit ;

In Classes, Genera, et Spe-
cies, distribuit ;

Observat herbarum Cha-
racteres naturalis ; Florum

formas, Calycem, 1. Petala, 2.

Leaves, 2. Threads, 3. Style, *Stamina*, (filamenta) 3. *Styl-*
4. Seeds, Seed-vessels, Pods, *lum*, 4. semina, *Vascula* semi-
Berries. *nalìa, siliquas, baccas.*

The figure of their Leaves, *Foliorum figuram,*
their edges, attire, and dispo- *marginem, habitum, ordi-*
sition ; *nem ;*

Roots simple, branched, ob- *Radices, simplices, ramo-*
long, fibrous, 5. bulbous, 6. tu- *sas, oblongas, fibratas, 5.*
berous or knobby. 7. *bulbosas, 6. tuberosas. 7.*

He inquires where they *Quærit ubi sponte nascan-*
grow naturally ; *tur ;*

For these spring up on *Hæ in montibus, 8. oriun-*
mountains, 8. stones, 9. walls, *tur, saxis, 9. muris, 10. ag-*
10. banks ; *geribus ;*

Those in fields, pastures, *Illæ in agris, pascuis, cam-*
plains, woods, 11. thickets ; *pis, sylvis, 11. dumetis ;*

Others in marshes, ponds, *Aliæ in paludibus, stagnis,*
ditches, springs, rivers, 12. *fossis, fontibus, fluviis, 12.*
sea-marshes, and the sea it- *locis maritimis, et mari ipso.*
self.

According to their nature, *Pro diversitate naturæ, so-*
they love a soil, plowed, san- *lum amant restibile, areno-*
dy, gravelly, loamy, moist, *sum, glareosum, pingue, hu-*
dry, stony, open or shady. *midum, siccum, petrosum,*
apricum, opacum.

He learns their virtues in *Vires exquirat ad medici-*
medicine, their uses for food, *nam, usus ad victum, pabu-*
or fodder, or manual arts. *lum, artes manuales.*

The taste, smell, and co- *Sapor, odor, color, vires*
lour, show the virtues. *indicant.*

XXI.

Living Creatures: and, first, Birds.



Animalia: & primum, Aves.

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

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

The She, 8. layeth Eggs,
10. in a Nest, 9.

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

Avis, (hic Halcyon, 1.
in Mari nidulans)

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

Femella, 8. penit Ova,
10. in Nido, 9.

and sitting upon them,
hatcheth young ones. 11.

An Egg is covered
with a shell, 12.
under which is
the White, 13.
in this the Yolk. 14.

et incubans iis,
excludit Pullos. 11.

Ovum tegitur
testa, 12.
sub qua est
Albumen, 13.
in hoc Vitellus. 14. ✓

Tame Fowls. XXII. *Aves Domesticae.*



The Cock, 1.
(which croweth in the Morn-
ing) hath a Comb, 2.
and Spurs; 3.
being gelded, he is called
a Capon, and is crammed
in a Coop. 4.

A Hen, 5.
scrapeth the Dunghill,
and picketh up Corne:
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a

Gallus, 1.
(qui cantat mane)
habet Cristam, 2.
& Calcaria; 3.
castratus dicitur
Capon, & saginatur
in Ornithotrophico. 4.

Gallina, 5.
ruspatur Fimetum,
& colligit Grana:
sicut & Columbæ, 6.
(quæ educantur in Colum-

Pigeon-house, 7.)
and the Turkey-cock, 8.
with his Turkey-hen. 9.

The gay Peacock, 10.
prideth in his Feathers.

The Stork, 11.
buildeth her Nest
on the top of the House.

The Swallow, 12.

the Sparrow, 13.

the Mag-pie, 14.

the Jackdaw, 15.

and the Bat, 16.

(or Flittermouse)

use to flie about Houses.

bario, 7.)

& Gallofnavus, 8.

cum sua Meleagride. 9.

Formosus Pavo, 10.

superbit pennis.

Ciconia, 11.

nidificat

in tecto.

Hirundo, 12.

Passer, 13.

Pica, 14.

Monedula, 15.

& Vespertilio, 16.

(Mus alatus)

volitant circa Domus.

Singing-Birds.

XXIII.

Oscines.



The Nightingale, 1. sing-
eth the sweetliest of all.

The Lark, 2. singeth
as she flieth in the Air.

Luscinia (Philomela) 1.
cantat suavissime omnium.

Alauda, 2. cantillat
volitans in Aëre;

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

The party-coloured Parrot,
 5. *the Black-bird, 6.*
the Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie,
and the Jay, learn
to frame men's words.

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

Coturnix, 3.
sedens humi ;
Cæteræ, in ramis arborum,
 4. *ut, Luteola peregrina,*
Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus Parus,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.

Discolor Psittaens, 5.
Merula, 6.
Sturnus, 7.
cum Pica,
& Monedula, discunt
humanas voces formare.

Pleræque solent
includi Caveis, 8.

XXIV.

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.
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.

the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thrush, 12.
are counted Dainties.

Struthio, 1.
ales est maximus.

Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.

Noctua, 3.
despicatissimus.

Upupa, 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoribus.

Manucodiata, 5.
rarissimus.

Phasianus, 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.
surdus Tetrao, 8.

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

*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.*

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

Ravenous Birds. XXV. *Aves Rapaces.*



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

*The Vulture, 2.
and the Raven, 3.
feed upon Carrion.*

*The Kite, 4. pursueth
Chickens.*

*Aquila, 1.
Rex Avium,
intuetur Solem.*

*Vultur, 2.
& Corvus, 3.
pascuntur morticinis,
[cadaveribus.]*

*Milvus, 4. insectator
pullos gallinaceos.*

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

*The Gerfalcon, 8. catcheth
Pigeons, and greater Birds.*

Falco, 5.

Nisus, 6.

& Accipiter, 7.

captant aviculas.

Astur, 8. captat

Columbas, & Aves majores.

Water-Fowl.

XXVI.

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.*

*The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying downwards,*

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

*Mergus, 4.
se mergit.*

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

*Halixetus, 5.
& Gavia, 6.
devolantes,*

use to catch Fish ;
but the Heron, 7.
standing on the Banks.

The Bittern, 8.
putteth his bill into the water,
and belloweth like an ox.
The Water-wagtail, 9.
waggeth the tail.

captant Pisces ;
sed *Ardea*, 7.
stans in Ripis.

Buteo, 8.
inserit rostrum aquæ,
& mugit ut bos.
Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin. XXVII. *Insecta volantiâ.*



The Bee, 1. maketh honey,
which the Drone, 2. devour-
eth.

The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
molest with a sting ;
and the Gad-Bee
(or Breese) 5.
especially Cattle ;
but the Fly, 6.
and the Gnat, 7. us.

Apis, 1. facit mel,
quod *Fucus*, 2. depascit.

Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 4.
infestant aculeo ;
& *Oestrum*
(*Asilus*) 5.
imprimis *Pecus* ;
autem *Musca*, 6.
& *Culex*, 7. nos.

The Cricket, 8. singeth.
The Butterfly, 9. is a
winged Caterpillar.

The Beetle, 10. coverth
her wings with Cases.

The Glow-worm, 11.
shineth by night.

Gryllus, 8. cantillat.
Papilio, 9. est
alata Eruca.

Scarabæus, 10. tegit
alas Vaginis.

Cicindela [Lampyrus] 11.
nitet noctu.

XXVIII.

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



Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

The Dog, 1.
with the Whelp, 2.
is keeper of the House.
The Cat, 3.

Canis, 1.
cum Catello, 2.
custos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.

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

The Squirrel, 6.

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

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

*purgat domum
à Muribus, 4.
quod etiam
Muscipula, 5. facit.*

Sciurus, 6.

Cercopithecus, 7.

& Simia, 8.

*habentur domi
delectamento.*

Glis, 9.

& cæteri Mures majores, 10.

ut Mustela, Martes,

Viverra,

infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle.

XXIX.

Pecora.



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

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

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

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

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

with the She-goat, 8.

and Kid, 9. have shag-hair, and beards.

The Hog, the Sow, 10.

and the Pigs, 11.

have bristles,

but not horns ;

but also cloven feet

as those others (have).

Hircus, Capier, 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. XXX.

Jumenta.



The Ass, 1.

and the Mule, 2.

carry burthens.

The Horse, 3.

(which a Mane, 4. graceth) carrieth us.

The Camel, 5.

carrieth the Merchant with his ware.

Asinus, 1.

& Mulus, 2.

gestant onera.

Equus, 3.

(quem Juba, 4. ornat)

gestat nos ipsos.

Camelus, 5.

gestat Mercatorem

cum mercibus suis.

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

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

*Elephas, (Barrus) 6.
attrahit pabulum
Proboscide. 7.*

*Habet duos Dentes, 8.
prominentes,
& potest portare
etiam triginta viros.*

Wild Cattle.

XXXI.

Feræ Pecudes.



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

*The Elke, 3.
being bigger than an Horse
(whose back is impenetrable)
hath knaggy Horns ;
as also the Hart ; 4.*

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

*The Stone-buck, 6.
huge great ones ;*

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

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

*Alces, 3.
major Equo (cujus tergus est
impenetrabilis)
habet ramosa cornua ;
ut & Cervus ; 4.*

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

*Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia ;*

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

The Rhinoceros, 8.

hath but one,

but that a precious one.

The Boar, 9.

assaileth one with his tusks.

The Hare, 10. is fearful.

The Cony, 11.

diggeth the Earth;

As also the Mole, 12.

which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.

habet unum,

sed pretiosum.

Aper, 9.

grassatur dentibus.

Lepus, 10. pavet.

Cuniculus, 11.

perfodit terram;

Ut & Talpa, 12.

quæ facit grumos.

Wild Beasts.

XXXII.

Feræ Bestiæ.



Wild Beasts

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

As the Lion, 1.

*the King of four-footed
Beasts,*

having a mane;

with the Lioness.

The spotted Panther, 2.

Bestiæ

*habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivoræ.*

Ut Leo, 1.

Rex quadrupedum,

jubatus;

cum Leand.

*Maculosus Pardo (Pan-
thera) 2.*

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

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

XXXIII.

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.
amongst 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 Mild snake)
5. *in Houses.*

The Slow-worm, 6.
is blind.

The Lizard, 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 poisonous tail.

Aspis, 4. in campis ;
Boa, 5.
in Domibus.

Cæcilia, 6.
est cæca.

Lacerta, 7.
Salamandra, 8.
(*in igne vivax,*) *habent*
pedes.

Draco, 9.
Serpens alatus,
necat halitu.

Basiliscus, 10.
Oculis ;
Scorpio, 11.
venenatâ caudâ.

Crawling Vermin. XXXIV. *Insecta repentia.*



Worms *gnaw things.*

| *Vermes rodunt res.*

<i>The Earth-worm, 1.</i>	<i>Lumbricus, 1.</i>
<i>the Earth.</i>	Terram.
<i>The Caterpillar, 2.</i>	<i>Eruca, 2.</i>
<i>the Plant.</i>	Plantam.
<i>The Grass-hopper, 3.</i>	<i>Cicada, 3.</i>
<i>the Fruits.</i>	Fruges.
<i>The Mite, 4. the Corn.</i>	<i>Curculio, 4. Frumentum.</i>
<i>The Timber-worm, 5.</i>	<i>Teredo (cossis) 5.</i>
<i>Wood.</i>	Ligna.
<i>The Moth, 6. a garment.</i>	<i>Tinea, 6. vestem.</i>
<i>The Book-worm, 7.</i>	<i>Blatta, 7.</i>
<i>a Book.</i>	Librum.
<i>Maggots, 8.</i>	<i>Termites, 8.</i>
<i>Flesh and Cheese.</i>	Carnem & Caseum.
<i>Hand-worms, the Hair.</i>	<i>Acari, Capillum.</i>
<i>The skipping Flea, 9.</i>	<i>Saltans Pulex, 9.</i>
<i>the Louse, 10.</i>	<i>Pediculus, 10.</i>
<i>and the stinking</i>	<i>fætens Cimex, 11.</i>
<i>Wall-louse, (bug) 11. bite</i>	<i>mordent nos.</i>
<i>us.</i>	
<i>The Tick, 12.</i>	<i>Ricinus, 12.</i>
<i>is a Blood-sucker.</i>	sanguisugus est.
<i>The Silk-worm, 13.</i>	<i>Bombyx, 13.</i>
<i>maketh silk.</i>	facit sericum.
<i>The Pismire, 14.</i>	<i>Formica, 14.</i>
<i>is painful.</i>	est laboriosa.
<i>The Spider, 15.</i>	<i>Aranea, 15.</i>
<i>weaveth a Cobweb,</i>	textit Araneum,
<i>nets for flies.</i>	retia muscis.
<i>The Snail, 16.</i>	<i>Cochlea, 16.</i>
<i>carrieth about her</i>	circumfert Testam.
<i>horn.</i>	

XXXV.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

*Amphibia.*

*Creatures that live
by land and by water, are,*
The Crocodile, 1.

a cruel and preying Beast of
the River Nilus.

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

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

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

Viventia
in terra & aquâ, sunt,
Crocodilus, 1.

immanis & prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis ;

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

Lutra, 3
& coaxans Rana, 4.
cum Bufone.

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

XXXVI.

River Fish and Pond Fish.

*Pisces Fluviales & 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 Roe.

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, grow-
eth beyond the Length of a
Man.

The Sheath-fish, 8.

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

Quidam habent Squamas,
ut Carpio, 3.

Lucius (Lupus). 4.

Alii sunt glabri,
ut Anguilla, 5.

Mustela. 6.

Acipenser (Sturio) 7.
mucronatus, crescit
ultra longitudinem
viri.

Silurus, 8.

having wide Cheeks,
is bigger than he :

But the greatest,
is the Huson. 9.

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

Others of this sort are,
the Perch, the Bley,
the Barbel,
the Esch, the Trout,
the Gudgeon, and Tench. 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
Antaseus (Huso,) 9.

Apua, 10.
natantes gregatim,
sunt minutissimi.

Alii hujus generis sunt,
Perca, *Alburnus*,
Mullus, (*Barbus*)
Thymallus, *Trutta*,
Gobius, *Tinca*. 11.

Cancer, 12.
tegitur crusta,
habetque chelas, & graditur
porro & retrò.

Hirudo, 13.
sugit sanguinem.

XXXVII.

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



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

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

The Dolphin, 2.
the swiftest ;
The Scate, 3.
the most monstrous.
Others are the Lamprel, 4.
the Salmon, or the Lax. 5.
There are also fish that
fly. 6.

Add Herrings, 7.
which are brought pickled ;
and Place, 8. and Cods, 9.
which are brought dry ;
and the Sea-monsters,
the Seal, 10.
and the Sea-horse, &c.

Shell fish, 11. have Shells.
The Oyster, 12.
affordeth sweet meat ;
The Purple-fish, 13.
purple ;
The Naker, Pearls, 14.

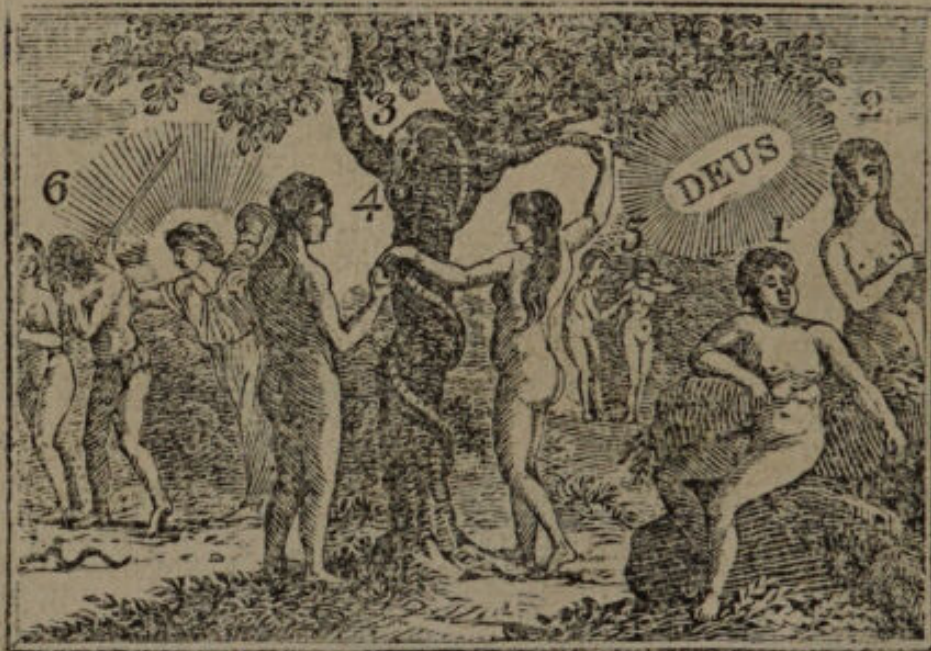
Delphinus, 2.
velocissimus ;
Raia, 3.
monstrosissimus.
Alii sunt Murænula, 4.
Salmo (Esox) 5.
Dantur etiam volatiles. 6.

Adde Haleces, 7.
qui salsi.
& Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9.
qui adferuntur arefacti ;
& monstra marina,
Phocam, 10.
Hippopotamum, &c.
Concha, 11. habet testas.
Ostrea, 12.
dat sapidam carnem ;
Murex, 13.
purpuram ;
Alia (Ostrea) 14. Margaritas.

Man.

XXXVIII.

Homo.



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

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

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

These, being tempted by the Devil under the shape of a Serpent, 3.

when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4. were condemned, 5.

to misery and death, with all their posterity, and cast out of Paradise. 6.

formatus est à Deo ad Imaginem, suum sextâ die Creationis, è Gleba Terræ.

Et Eva, 2.
prima Mulier, formata est è Costâ Viri;

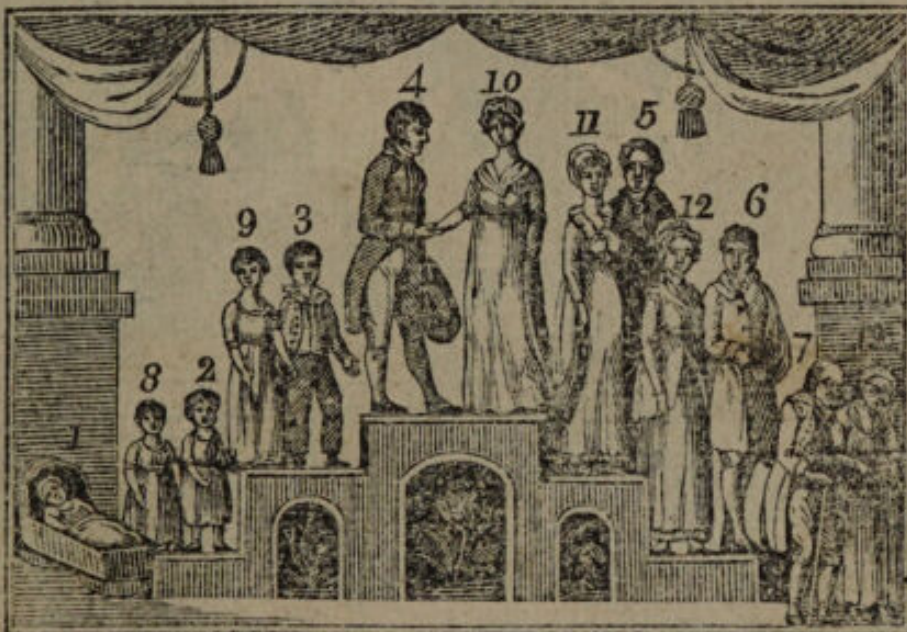
Hi, seducti a Diabolo sub specie Serpentis, 3.

cum comederent de fructu vetitæ Arboris, 4. damnati sunt, 5.

ad miseriam & mortem, cum omni posteritate sua; & ejecti e Paradiso. 6.

XXXIX.

The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

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

then a Boy, 2.	deinde <i>Puer</i> , 2.
then a Youth, 3.	tum <i>Adolescens</i> , 3.
then a young Man, 4.	inde <i>Juvenis</i> , 4.
then a Man, 5.	postea <i>Vir</i> , 5.
after that, an elderly Man, 6.	dehinc <i>Senex</i> , 6.
and, at last, a decrepid old Man. 7.	tandem <i>Silicernium</i> . 7.

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

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

XL.

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.

<i>The fore part of the Neck</i> (which ends at the Arm-holes, 2.) is the Throat, 3. the hinder part, the Crag. 4.	Anterior pars Colli (quod desinit in Axillas, 2.) est Jugulum, 3. posterior Cervix. 4.
<i>The Breast, 5. is before ;</i> <i>the back, 6. behind ;</i> <i>Women have in it</i> <i>two Dugs, 7.</i> <i>with Nipples.</i>	<i>Pectus, 5. est ante,</i> <i>Dorsum, 6. retro ;</i> <i>Fœminis sunt in illo</i> <i>binæ Mammæ, 7.</i> <i>cum papillis.</i>
<i>Under the Breast</i> <i>is the Belly, 9.</i> <i>in the middle of it,</i> <i>the Navel, 10.</i> <i>underneath the Groin, 11.</i> <i>and the privities.</i>	Sub pectore est Venter, 9. in ejus medio, Umbilicus, 10. subtus Inguen, 11. & pudenda.
<i>The Shoulder-blades, 12.</i> <i>are behind the back,</i> <i>on which the Shoulders de-</i> <i>pend ; 13.</i> <i>on these the Arms, 14.</i> <i>with the Elbow, 15. and then</i> <i>on either side the Hands,</i> <i>the right, 8. and the left. 16.</i>	<i>Scapulae, 12.</i> sunt a tergo, à quibus pendent humeri, 13. ab his Brachia, 14. cum Cubito, 15. inde, ad utrumque Latus, Manus, Dextera, 8. & Sinistra. 16.
<i>The Loins, 17.</i> <i>are next the Shoulders,</i> <i>with the Hips, 18.</i> <i>and in the Breech,</i> <i>the Buttocks. 19.</i>	<i>Lumbi, 17.</i> excipiunt Humeros, cum Coxis, 18. & in Podice, (culo) Nates. 19.
<i>These make the Foot, 20.</i> <i>the Thigh, 21. then the Leg,</i> <i>23. (the Knee being betwixt</i> <i>them, 22.)</i> <i>in which is the Calf, 24.</i> <i>with the Shin, 25.</i> <i>then the Ancles, 26.</i> <i>the Heel, 27.</i> <i>and the Sole, 28.</i> <i>in the very end,</i> <i>the great Toe, 29.</i> <i>with four (other) Toes.</i>	Absolvunt Pedem ; <i>Femur, 20. tum Crus, 23.</i> <i>(Genu, 22. intermedio)</i> in quo Sura, 24. cum Tibiâ, 25. abhinc Tali, 26. Calx (Calcaneum) 27. & Solum, 28. in extremo Hallux, 29. cum quatuor Digitis.

XLI.

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 Forhead, 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 Mustachio, 11.*

and Lips, 12.

In Capite sunt

Capillus, 1.

(qui pectitur

Pectine, 2.)

Aures, 3. binæ,

& Tempora, 4.

Facies. 5.

In facie sunt

Frons, 6.

Oculus, 7. uterque,

Nasus, 8.

(cum duabus Naribus)

Os, 9.

Genæ (Malæ) 10.

& Mentum. 13.

Os septum est

Mystace, 11.

& Labiis, 12.

a Tongue and 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 joints, 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 vero,

(in quo *Albugo*
& *Pupilla*)

palpebris,

& *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.

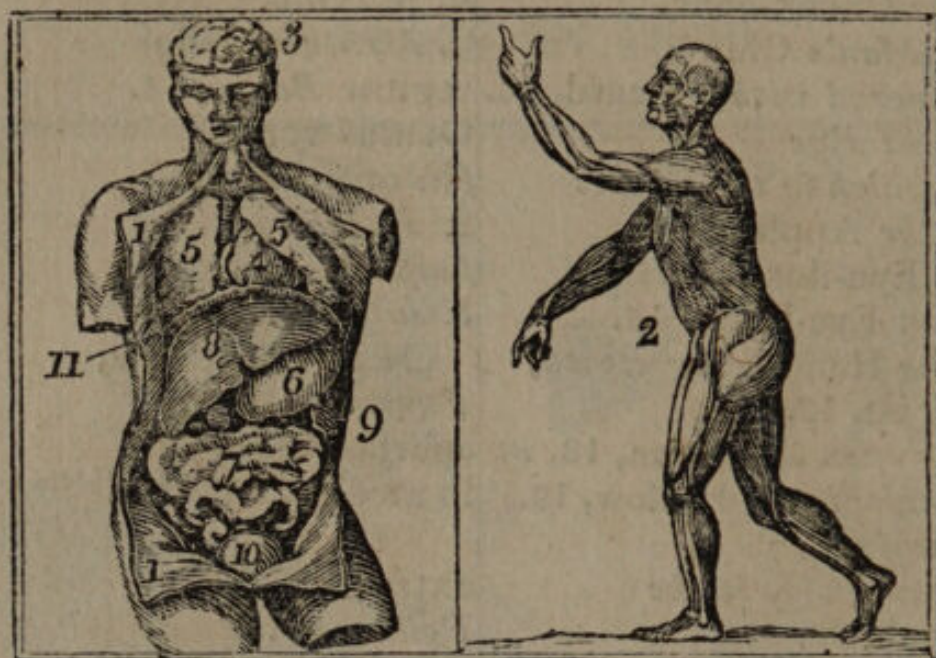
& *Auriculari. 24.*

In quolibet sunt

articuli tres, a. b. c.

& totidem *Condylis, d. e. f.*

cum Ungue, 25.

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

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

*The Skin, 1. being pulled
off, the Flesh, 2. appeareth,
not in a continued lump,
but being distributed,
as it were in stuf puddings,
which they call Muscles,
whereof there are reckoned
four hundred and five,
being the Channels of the Spi-
rits, to move the Members.*

*The Bowels are the inward
Members:*

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

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

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

*Viscera sunt Membra in-
terna:*

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

the Skin which covereth the Skull. *Pericranio.*

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

In the Belly, the Stomach, 6. and the Guts, 7. covered with a Caul. The Liver, 8. and in the left side opposite to it, the Milt, 9. the two Kidneys and the Bladder. 10.

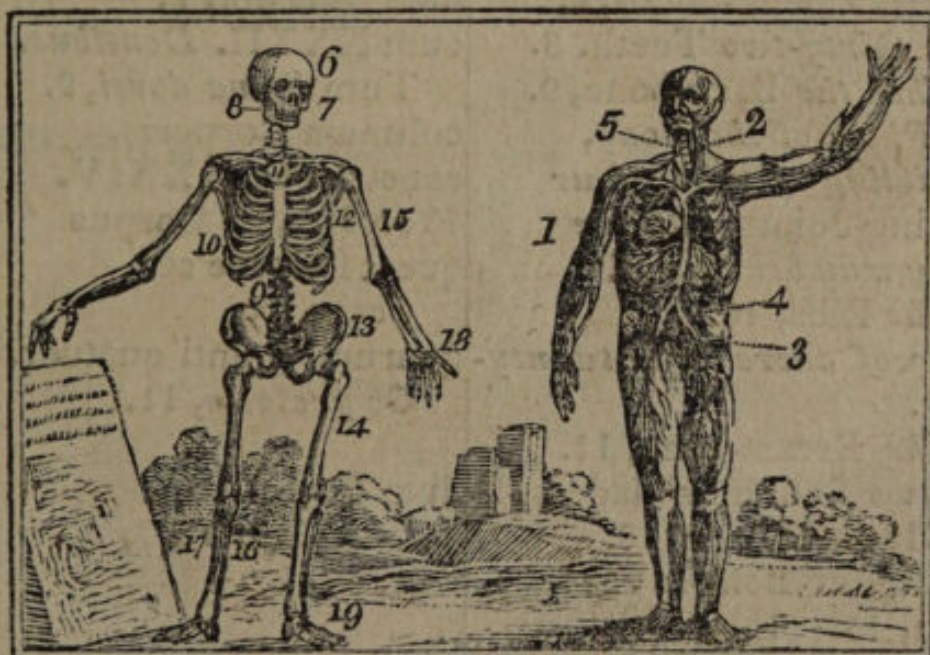
The Breast is divided from the Belly by a thick Membrane, which is called the Midriff, 11.

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

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

Pectus dividitur à *Ventre* crassâ *Membranâ*, quæ vocatur *Diaphragma*, 11.

The Channels and Bones. XLIII. *Canales & Ossa.*



The Channels of the Body are | *Canales Corporis sunt*

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

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

The Bones of the Hand, 18.
are thirty-four,
and of the foot, 19. thirty.
The Marrow is in the Bones.

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

Ossa Manûs, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
Medulla est in ossibus.

XLIV.

The outward and inward Senses.



Sensus externi & interni.

There are five outward
Senses;

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

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

Sunt quinque externi
Sensus;

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

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

Musical Tunes.

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

*The Tongue, 4. with the
roof of the Mouth tastes Sa-
vours, what is sweet or bit-
ter, keen or biting, sour 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 fore part 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 & fœtores.*

*Lingua, 4. cum Palato
gustat Sapoꝛes,
quid dulce aut amarum, acro-
aut acidum, acerbum aut
austerum.*

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

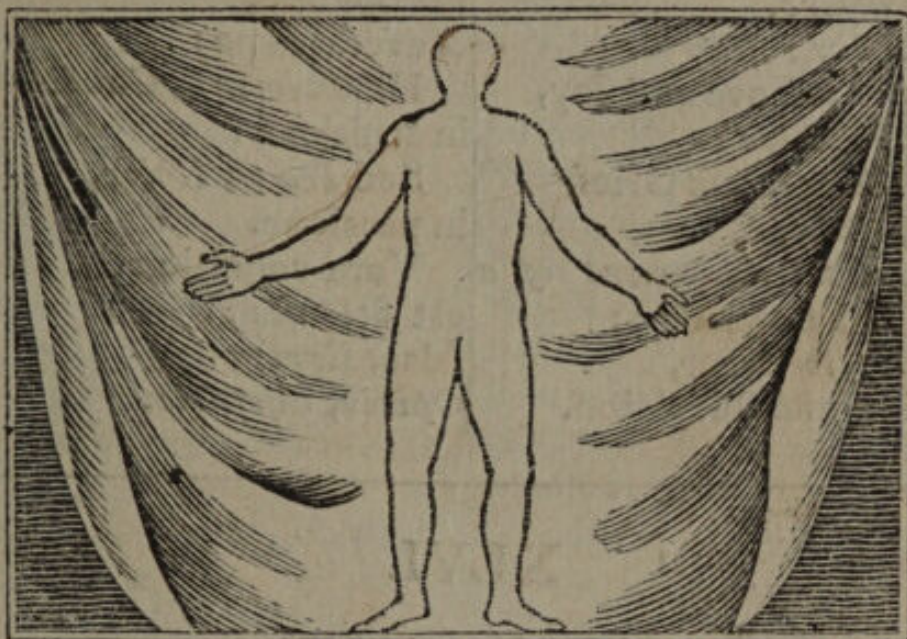
Sensus interni sunt tres.

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

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

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

*Somnus,
est requies Sensuum.*

The Soul of Man. XLV. *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, una in tota.*

*Tantum Vegetativa in
Plantis ;*

*Simul Sensitiva in Ani-
malibus ;*

*Etiam Rationalis in
Homine.*

Hæc consistit in tribus ;

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

*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.*

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

XLVI.

Deformed and Monstrous People.



Deformes & Monstrosi.

*Monstrous
and deformed People are
those which differ in the Body
from the ordinary shape,*

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

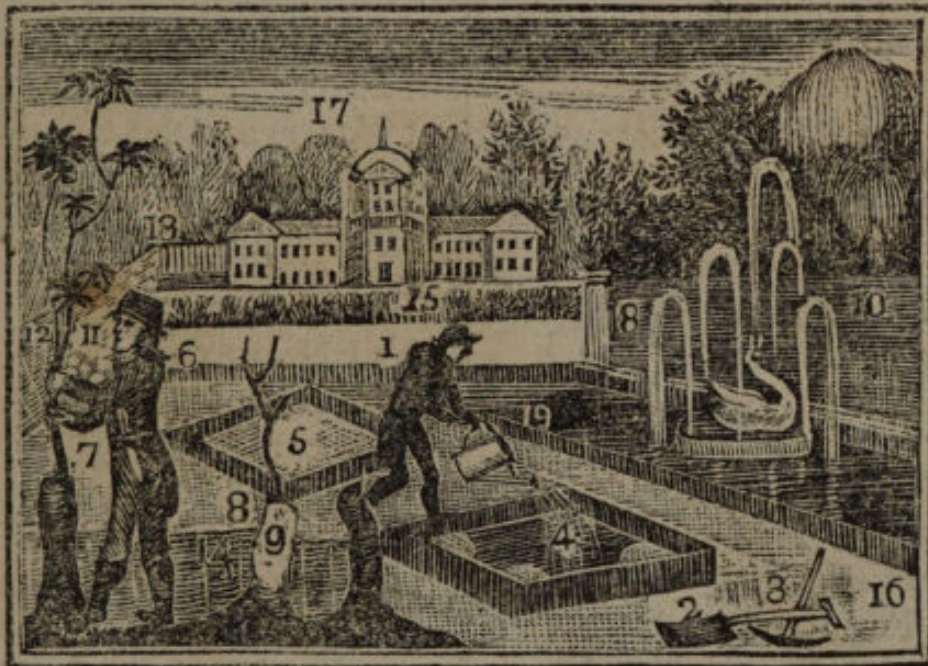
as are the huge Giant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.
One with two Bodies, 3.
One with two Heads, 4.
and such like monsters.

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.

XLVII.

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man :
Now let us go on to Man's

Vidimus hominem :
Jam pergamus

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

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

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

*The Gardener, 1.
diggeth in a Garden-plot,
with a Spade, 2.
or Mattock, 3.
and maketh Beds, 4.
and places wherein to plant
Trees, 5.*

*on which he setteth
Seeds and Plants.*

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

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

*Or by Nature,
with Brambles and Briars. 15.*

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

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

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

*Primus & antiquissimus
Victus, erant
Fruges Terræ.*

*Hinc primus Labor
Adami,
Horti cultura.*

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

*quibus inserit
Semina & Plantas.*

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

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

*Vel Natura,
Dumis & Vepribus. 15.*

*Ornatur
Ambulacris, 16.
& Pergulis. 17.*

*Rigatur,
Fontanis, 18.
& Harpagio. 19.*



The Ploughman, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2. and
holding the Plough-stilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plough-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.
and bindeth the Sheaves. 15.

Arator, 1.
jungit Boves, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens Stivam, 4.
lævâ,
Rallum, 5.
dextrâ,
quâ amovet
Glebas, 9.
scindit terram
(stercorata ante
Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et Dentali,
facitque Sulcos. 9.

Tum seminat
Semen, 10.
& inocat
Occâ. 11.

Messor, 12.
metit fruges maturas
Falce messoria, 13.
colligit Manipulos, 14.
& colligat Mergetes. 15.

The Thresher, 16.
thresheth Corn
on the Barn-floor, 17.
with a Flail, 18.
tosseth it in a Winnowing
basket, 19.
and so when the Chaff,
and the Straw, 20.
are separated from it,
he putteth it into Sacks. 21.

The Mower, 22.
maketh Hay in a Meadow,
cutting down Grass
with a Scythe, 23.
and raketh it together
with a Rake, 24.
and maketh up Cocks, 26.
with a Fork, 25. and
carrieth it on Carriages, 27.
into the Hay-barn. 28.

Tritor, 16.
triturat frumentum
in Area Horrei, 17.
Flagello (tribula) 18.
jactat Ventilabro, 19.

atque ita Paleâ
& Stramine, 20.
separatâ,
congerit in Saccos. 21.

Fænisea, 22.
facit Fænum in Prato,
desecans Gramen
Falce fænaria, 23.
corraditque
Rastro, 24.
componit Acervos, 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit Vehibus, 27.
in Fænile. 28.

Grasing.

XLIX.

Pecuaria.



Tillage of ground,
and keeping Cattle,
was in old time the care of
Kings and Noblemen ;
at this Day only of the mean-
est sort of People.

The Neat-herd, 1.
calleteth out the Herds, 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.
milketh the Udder
of the Cow, 14.
at the Cratch, 15.
over a Milk-pail, 16.
and maketh Butter
of Cream
in a Churn, 17.
and Cheeses, 18.
of Curds.

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

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

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

Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit Gregem, 6.
instructus Fistula, 7.
& Pera, 8.

ut & Pedit, 9.
habens secum
Molossus, 10.
munitum Mollo, 11.
contra Lupos.

Sues, 12.
saginantur ex aqualiculæ
haræ.

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

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

L.

The Making of Honey.

Mellificium.

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

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

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

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

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

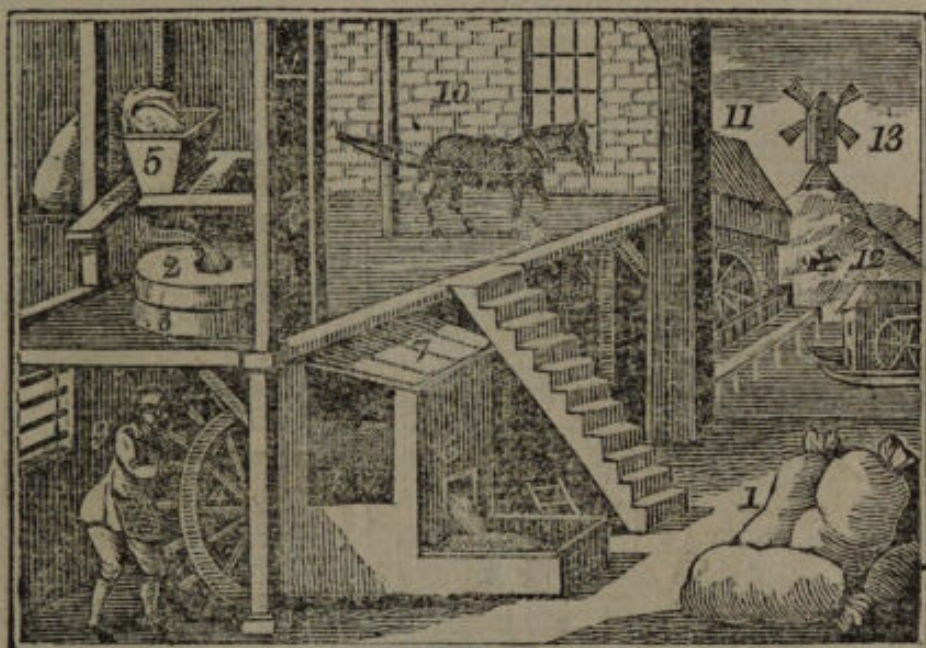
*Examen illud,
avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vasis aenei, 3.
& includitur,
novo Alveari. 4.*

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

*Crates
liquatæ igne
abeunt in Ceram. 8.*

Grinding.

LI.

Molitura.

*In a Mill, 1.
a stone, 2. runneth
upon a stone. 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turneth 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.
Lapis, 2. currit
super Lapidem. 3.
Rota. 4.
circumagente,
et conterit grana infusa
per Infundibulum, 5.
separatque Furfurem, 6.
decidentem in Cistam, 7.
à Farina (Polline)
elabente per Excussorium. 8.*

*Talis Mola primùm fuit
Manuaria, 9.
deinde Jumentaria, 10.
tum Aquatica, 11.
& Navalis, 12.
tandem, Alata (pneumati-
ca) 13.*

Bread-baking.

LII.

Panificium.

The Baker, 1.

*sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge, 2.
and putteth it into the Knead-
ing-trough. 3.*

*Then he poureth water to it,
and maketh Dough, 4.
and kneadeth it
with a Wooden Slice. 5.*

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

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

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

Pistor, 1.

*cernit Farinam
Cribro, 2. (pollinario)
& indit Mactræ. 3.*

*Tum affundit aquam,
& facit Massam, 4.
depsitque
spatha, 5. lignea.*

*Dein format
Panes, 6. Placentas, 7.
Similas, 8. Spiras, 9, &c.*

*Post imponit
Palæ, 10.
& ingerit Furno, 12.*

per Præfurnium. 11.

*Sed prius eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.*

which he layeth on a heap
underneath. 14.

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

quos congerit
infra. 14.

Et sic *Panis* pinsitur,
habens extra *Crustam*, 15.
intus *Micam*. 16.

Fishing.

LIII.

Piscatio.



The Fisherman, 1. catcheth
fish, either on the Shore,
with a Hook, 2.

which hangeth by a Line
from the Angling-rod,
on which the Bait sticketh ;
or with a Cleek-net, 3.
which hangeth on a Pole, 4.
is put into the Water ;
or in a Boat, 5.

with a Trammel-net, 6.
or with a Wheel, 7.
which is laid in the Water
by Night.

Piscator, 1. captat
pisces, sive in littore,
Hamo, 2.

qui pendet *filo*
ab *arundine*,
& cui *Esca* inhæret ;
sive *Fundâ*, 3.
quæ pendens *Pertica*, 4.
immittitur aquæ ;
sive in *Cymba*, 5.
Reti, 6.
sive *Nassa*, 7.
quæ demergitur
per Noctem.

Fowling.

LIV.

Aucupium.

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

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

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

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

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

*Aut exponit Viscatos cala-
mos, 9.
Amiti, 10.*

upon which if they sit,
they enwrap 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
Perticâ, 11.
vel Decipula. 12.

Hunting.

LV.

Venatus.



The Hunter, 1.
hunteth wild Beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toils, 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 cingit Sylvam
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super
Varos, 3. (furcillas.)

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

Lupus,
incidit in Foveam, 6.

the Stag, 7. as he runneth
away into Toils.

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

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

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

fugiens Cervus, 7.
in Plagas.

Aper, 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo. 9.

Ursus, 10.
mordetur à Canibus,
& tunditur
Clavâ. 11.

Si quid effugit,
evadit, 12. ut hic
Lepus & Vulpes.

Butchery.

LVI.

Lanionia.



The Butcher, 1.
killeth fat Cattle. 2.
(The Lean, 3.
are not fit to eat.)

He knocketh them down
with an Axe, 4.
or cutteth their throat

Lanio, 1.
mactat Pecudem atilem. 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 Gammons, 10.
 Pistils, 11.
 and Flitches ; 12.

Besides several Puddings,
 Chitterlings, 13.
 Bloodings, 14.
 Liverings, 15.
 Sausages. 16.

The Fat, 17.
 and Tallow, 18. are melted.

Clunaculo : 5.
 excoriat (deglubit), 6.
 dissecatque
 & exponit carnes,
 venum in Macello. 7.

Glabrat Suem, 8.
 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. eliquantur.

Cookery.

LVII.

Coquinaria.



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

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

He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the 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, 8. then he boileth them in Pots, 9. and Kettles, 10. on the Hearth, 11. and scummeth them with a Scummer. 12.

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

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

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

Kitchen Utensils besides are,

a 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.

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

Prius deplumat, & exenterat Aves. 5.

Desquamat, & exdorsuat Pisces. 6.

Trajectat quasdam carnes Lardo, ope Creacentri. 7.

Lepores, 8. exuit, tum elixat Ollis, 9. & Cacabis, 10.

in Foco, 11.

& despumat

Ligula. 12.

Condit elixata,

Aromatibus,

quæ comminuit

Pistillo, 14. in Mortario, 13.

aut terit Radulâ. 15.

Quædam assat Verubus, 16.

& Automato, 17.

vel super Craticulum, 18.

Vel frigit

Sartagine, 19.

super Tripodem. 20.

Vasa Coquinaria præterea sunt,

Rutabulum, 21.

Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.

Trua, 23.

(in quâ Catini, 24.

& Patinæ, 25. eluuntur)

Pruniceps, 26.

Culter incisorius, 27.

Qualus, 28.

Corbis, 29.

& Scofa. 30.

The Vintage.

LVIII.

Vindemia.

*Wine groweth
in the Vineyard, 1.
where Vines are propagated,
and tied 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 stumpe them
with a Wooden Pestle, 8.
and squeeze out the Juice
in a Wine-press, 9.
which is called Must ; 11.*

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

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

and being received
in a great Tub, 10.

it is poured into

Hogsheads, 12.

it is stopp'd 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.

& exceptum

Orcâ, 10.

infunditur

Vasis (Doliis) 12.

operculatur, 15.

& abditum in Cellis,

super Cantherios, 14.

abit in Vinum.

Promiture Dolio

Siphone, 13.

aut Tubulo, 16.

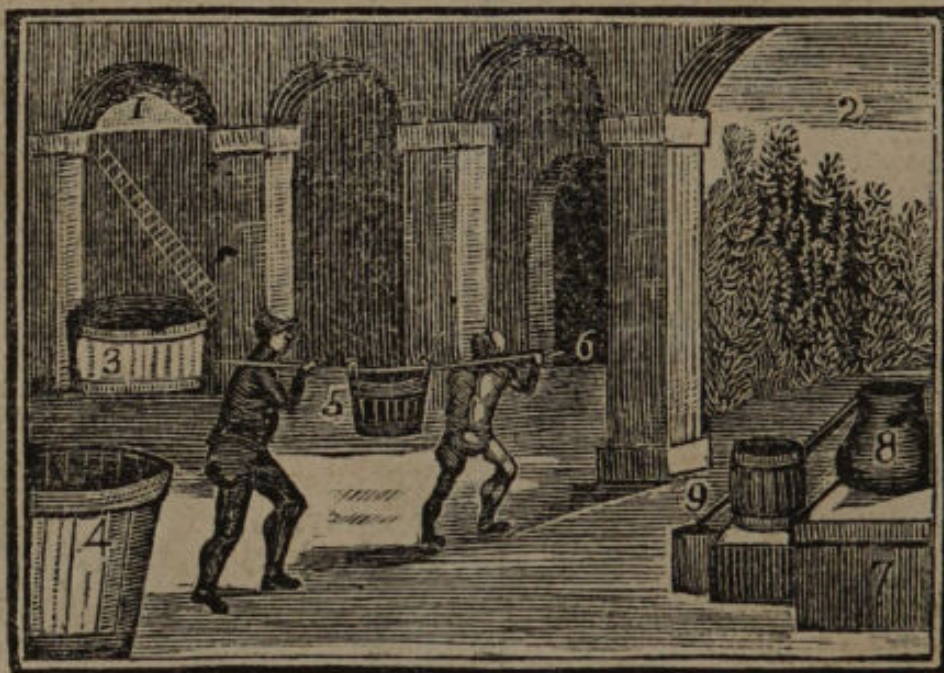
(in quo est Epistomium)

Vase relito.

Brewing.

LIX.

Zythopœia.



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

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

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

Brandy-wine,
extracted by the power of
heat from the 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 sour, become Vinegar.

Of Wine
and Honey they make Mead.

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

& infunditur vasibus.

Vinum sublimatum,
extractum vi *Caloris*
e fecibus *Vini* in *Aheno*, 7.

cui *Alembicum*, 8.
superimpositum est,
destillat per *Tubum*, 9.
in *Vitrum*.

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

Ex *Vino & Melle* faciunt
Mulsum.

A Feast.

LX.

Convivium.



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

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

and a Table-cloth, 2.

by the Waiters,

who besides lay

the Trenchers, 3.

Spoons, 4.

Knives, 5.

with little Forks, 6.

Table-napkins, 7.

Bread, 8.

with a Salt-celler 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-bason, 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 Saucers. 20.

The Butler, 21. filleth

strong Wine

out of a Cruse, 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.

& *Mapsa*, 2.

à *Triclinariis*,

qui prætereà opponunt

Discos (*Orbes*) 3.

Cochlearia, 4.

Cultros, 5.

cum *Fuscinulis*, 6.

Mappulas, 7.

Panem, 8.

cum *Salino*. 9.

Fercula inferuntur

in *Patinis*, 10.

Artocreas, 19. in *Lance*.

Convivæ introducti

ab *Hospite*, 11.

abluunt manus

è *Gutturnio*, 12.

vel *Aquali*, 14.

super *Malluvium*, 13.

aut *Pelvim*, 15.

terguntque

Mantili; 16.

tum assident *Mensæ*

per *Sedilia*. 17.

Structor, 18.

deartuat dapes,

& distribuit.

Embammata interponuntur

Assutariis in *Scutellis*. 20.

Pincerna, 21. infundit

Temetum

ex *Urceo*, 25.

vel *Cantharo*, 26.

vel *Lagena*, 27.

in *Pocula*, 22.

& *Vitrea*, 23.

quæ extant

in *Abaco*, 24.

& porrigit

Convivatori, 28.

qui propinat *Hospitalibus*.

The Dressing of Line. LXI. *Tractatio Lini.*

Line and Hemp
being rotted 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 tied to a Distaff, 6.
by the Spinster, 7.
which with her left Hand
pulleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right Hand, 12.
turneth a Wheel, 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Whirl. 11.

The Spool receiveth
the Thread, 13.

Linum & Cannabis,
macerata aquis,
et siccata rursum, 1.
contunduntur
Frangibulo ligneo, 2.
ubi *Cortices,* 3. decidunt ;

tum carminantur
Carmine ferreo, 4.
ubi *Stupa,* 5.
separatur.

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

Volva accipit
Fila, 13.

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

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

Weaving.

LXII.

Textura.



*The Webster
undoeth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrapeth 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
Woof, and striketh it close*

*Textor
diducit Glomos, 1.
in Stamen,
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac sedens
in Textrino, 3.
calcat Insilia, 4.
pedibus.
Diducit Stamen, 5.
Liciis,
& trajicit Radium, 6.
in quo est Trama,
ac densat*

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 Cloths.

LXIII.

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.

Handkerchiefs, 5.

Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

These, if they be fouled,

are washed again

by the Landress, 7. in water,

or Lee, and Soap.

Linteamina

insolantur, 1.

aquâ perfusâ, 2.

donec candefiant.

Ex iis Sartrix, 3.

suit Indusia, 4.

Muccinia, 5.

Collaria, 6. Capitia, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur,

lavantur rursum,

a Lotrice, 7. aquâ,

sive Lixivio, ac Sapone.

The Tailor.

LXIV.

Sartor.



The Tailor, 1.

cutteth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3. and seweth it together with a Needle and double Thread. 4.

Then he presseth the Seams with a Pressing-iron. 5.

And thus he maketh Coats, 6. with Plaits, 7. in which the Border, 8. is below, with Laces; 9.

Cloaks, 10. with a Cape, 11. and Sleeve Coats; 12.

Doublets, 13. with Buttons, 14. and Cuffs; 15.

Breeches, 16. sometimes with Ribbons; 17.

Stockings, 18.

Gloves, 19.

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.

Sartor, 1.

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

Chirothecas, 19.

Amiculum, 20. &c.

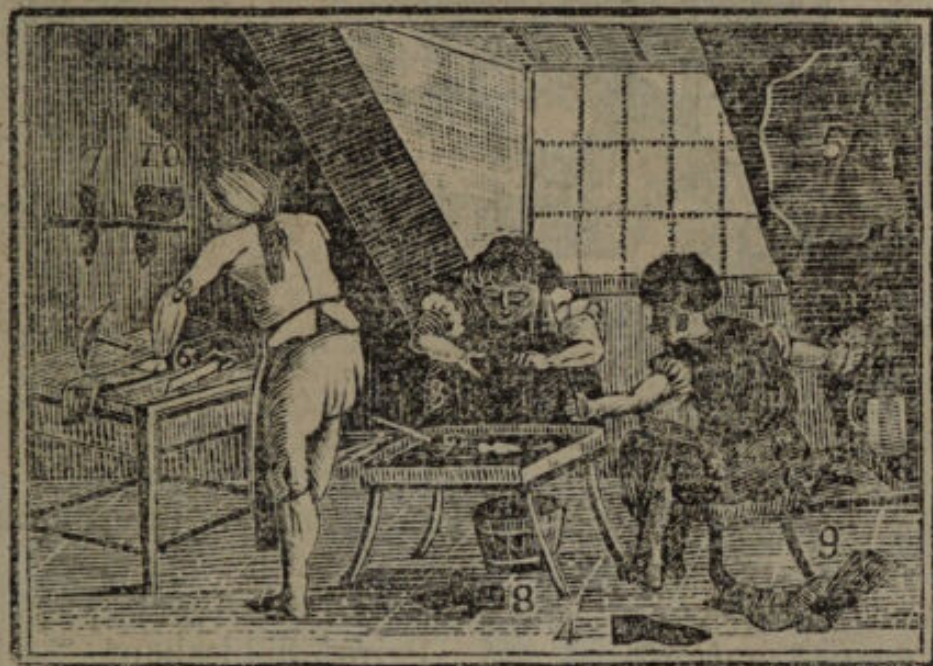
*So the Furrier
maketh furred Garments
of Furs.*

*Sic Pelliō
facit Pellicia
è Pellibus.*

The Shoemaker.

LXV.

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 Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus spectatur
superne Obstragulum;
inferne Solea,
et utrinque
Ansæ)
Ocreas, 9.
et Perones, 10.
e Corio, 5.
(quod discinditur
Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)
ope Subulæ, 2.
et Fili picati, 3.
super Modum, 4.*

The Carpenter. LXVI. *Faber Lignarius.*

*We have seen Man's Food
and Cloathing: now his
Dwelling followeth.*

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

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

*He cleaveth Knotty Wood
with a Wedge, 7.
which he forceth in
with a Beetle, 8.*

and maketh Wood stacks. 9.

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

*Hominis victum & amic-
tum vidimus: sequitur
nunc Domicilium ejus.*

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

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

*Findit Clavosum
Ligneum Cuneo, 7.
quem adigit
Tudite, 8.*

& componit Strues. 9.

*Faber Lignarius
ascit Asciam, 10.
Materiem,*

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

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

Then he frameth
the Walls together, 18.
and fasteneth the great Pie-
ces with Pins. 19.

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

Post elevat
Tignum super Canterios, 14.
ope *Trochleæ*, 15.
affigit
Ansis, 16.
& lineat
Amussi. 17.

Tum compaginat
Parietes, 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis trabalibus. 19.

The Mason. LXVII. *Faber Murarius.*



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

Or of Bricks
which are made
of Sand and Clay
steeped in Water,
and are burned in Fire.

Afterwards he plaistereth
it with Lime,
by Means of a Trowel, 7.
and garnishes it with Rough-
cast. 8.

& Latomus, 4.
conquadrat ad Normam; 5.

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

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

Engines.

LXVIII.

Machinæ.



One can carry
as much by thrusting
a Wheel-barrow, 3.
before him, (having
an Harness, 4.
hanged on his Neck,) as
two can carry on a Cole-staff,
1. or Hand-barrow. 2.

Unus potest ferre
tantum trudendo
Pabonem, 3.
ante se,
(Ærumna, 4.
suspensâ a Collo) quantum
duo possunt ferre Palangâ,
1. vel Fegetro. 4.

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

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

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

A Rammer, 9.
is used to fasten
Piles; 10.
it is lifted up with a Rope
drawn by Pullies, 11.
or with hands,
if it have Handles. 12.

Plus autem potest qui pro-
volvitur Molem impositam *Pha-*
langis (Cylindris, 6) vecte. 5.

Ergata, 7.
est columella, quæ
versatur circumeundo.

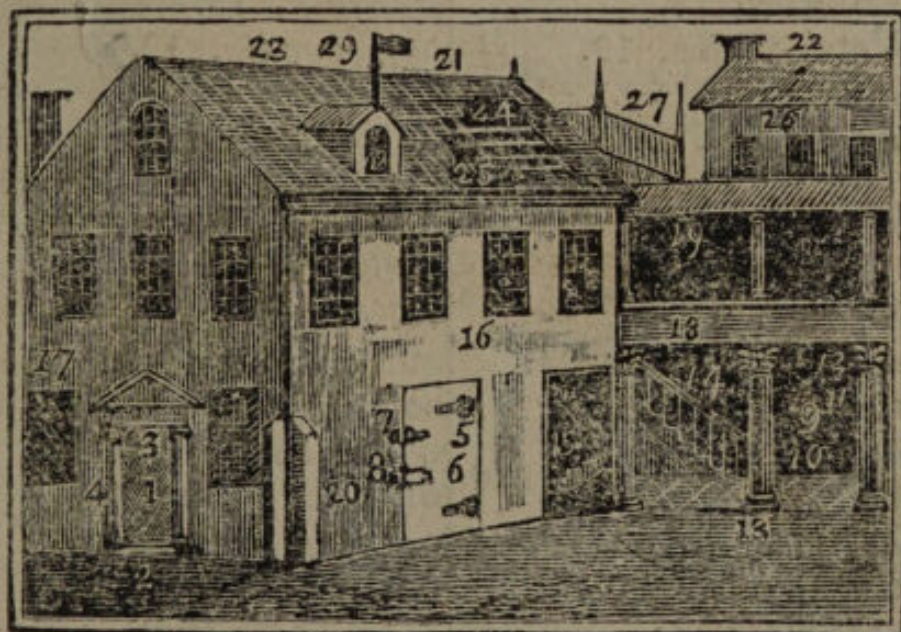
Geranium, 8.
habet *Tympanum*,
cui inambulans quis
extrahit pondera navi,
aut demittit in navem.

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

A House.

LXIX.

Domus.



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

Vestibulum, 1.
est ante *Januam*
Domûs.

The Door hath
a Threshold, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.
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.
borne 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.
the Butteresses, 20.
to bear up the Walls.

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

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

The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.

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

In the Roof are
Jettings-out, 28.
and Pinnacles. 29.

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

Sub ædibus
est Cavædium, 9.
Pavimento
Tessellato, 10.
fulcitum Columnis, 11.
in quibus Peristylum, 12.
& Basis. 13.

Ascenditur in superiores
contignationes per Scalas, 14.
& Cochlidia. 15.

Fenestræ, 16.
apparent extrinsecus,
& Cancelli (clathra) 17.
Pergulæ, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& Fulcra, 20.
fulciendis muris.

In summo est Tectum, 21.
contectum Imbricibus (te-
gulis) 22.
vel Scandulis, 23:
quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24:
hæc Tignis. 25.

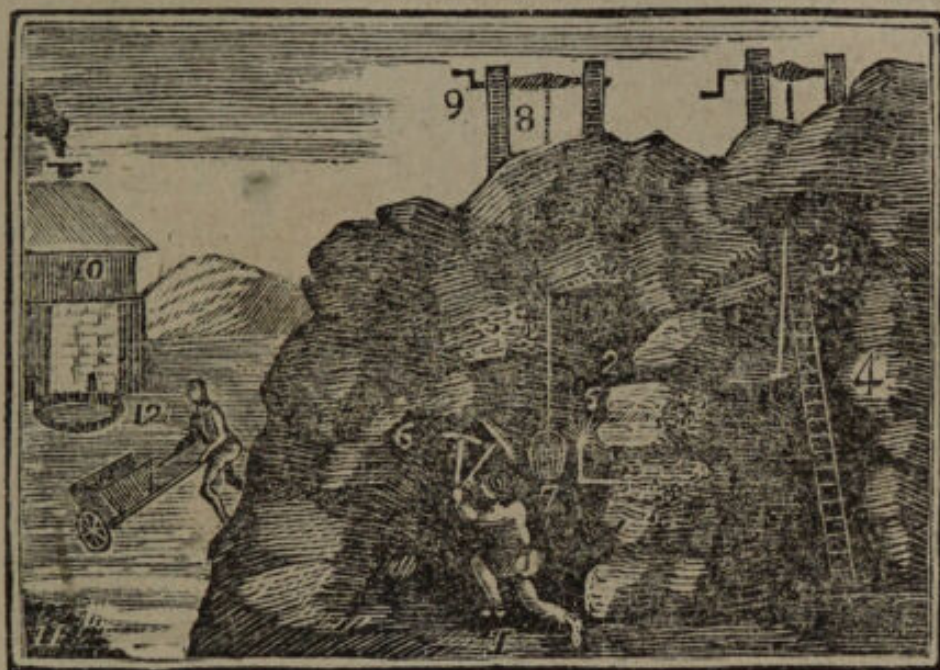
Tecto adhæret
Stillicidium. 26.

Locus sine Tecto
dicitur Subdiale. 27.

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

A Mine.

LXX.

Metallifodina.

Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a
Pick, 6. the Ore,
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 Puteumfodinæ,
2. *Bacillo, 3.*
sive *Gradibus, 4.*
cum *Lucernis, 5.*
& effodiunt *Ligone, 6.*
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita *Corbibus, 7.*

extrahitur Fune, 8.
ope Machinæ tractoriæ, 9.
& defertur
in *Ustrinam, 10.*
ubi urgetur igne,
ut *Metallum, 12. profluat,*

Scoriæ, 11. abjiciuntur
seorsim.

The Blacksmith. LXXI. *Faber Ferrarius.*

<i>The Blacksmith, 1.</i>	<i>Faber ferrarius, 1.</i>
<i>in his Smithy (or Forge) 2.</i>	<i>in Ustrina (Fabricâ) 2.</i>
<i>bloweth the fire</i>	<i>inflat ignem</i>
<i>with a pair of Bellows, 3.</i>	<i>Folle, 3.</i>
<i>which he bloweth</i>	<i>quem adtollit</i>
<i>with his Feet, 4.</i>	<i>Pede, 4.</i>
<i>and so heateth the Iron :</i>	<i>atq; ita candefacit Ferrum :</i>
<i>And then he taketh it out</i>	<i>Deinde eximit</i>
<i>with the Tongs, 5.</i>	<i>Forcife, 5.</i>
<i>layeth it upon the Anvil, 6.</i>	<i>imponit Incudi, 6.</i>
<i>and striketh it</i>	<i>& cudit</i>
<i>with a Hammer, 7.</i>	<i>Malleo, 7.</i>
<i>where the Sparks, 8. fly off.</i>	<i>ubi Stricturæ, 8. exiliunt.</i>
<i>And thus are hammered out,</i>	<i>Et sic excuduntur,</i>
<i>Nails, 9.</i>	<i>Clavi, 9.</i>
<i>Horse-shoes, 10.</i>	<i>Soleæ, 10.</i>
<i>Cart-strakes, 11.</i>	<i>Canthi, 11.</i>
<i>Chains, 12.</i>	<i>Catenæ, 12.</i>
<i>Plates, Locks and Keys,</i>	<i>Laminæ, Seræ cum Clavibus,</i>
<i>Hinges, &c.</i>	<i>Cardines, &c.</i>
<i>He quenbeth hot Irons</i>	<i>Restinguit candentia</i>
<i>in the Cool-trough.</i>	<i>Ferramenta in Lacu.</i>

LXXII.

The Box-maker and the Turner.

*Scriniarius & Tornator.*

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

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

The Potter.

LXXIII.

Figulus.



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

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

The Parts of a House. LXXIV. *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,
and Chests, 10.
(which are made fast with a
Key, 11.) for keeping them.*

*Under the Roof
is the Floor. 12.*

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

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

*Corbes, 9.
inserviunt rebus
transferendis,
Arcæ, 10.
(quæ Clavâ, 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.

LXXV.

The Stove with the Bed-Room.

*Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.*

The Stove, 1.
is beautified
with an arched Roof, 2.
and wainscoted Walls; 3.
It is enlightened
with Windows; 4.
It is heated
with an Oven. 5.
Its Utensils are
Benches, 6.
Stools, 7.
Tables, 8.
with Tressels, 9.
Footstools, 10.
and Cushions. 11.

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& tabulatis Parietibus; 3.
Illuminatur
Fenestris; 4.
Calefit
Fornace. 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamna, 6
Sellæ, 7.
Mensæ, 8.
cum Fulcris, 9.
ac Scabellis, 10.
& Culcitris. 11.

*There are also Tapestries
hanged. 12.*

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

*The Bolster, 19.
is under one's head.*

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

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

*Appenduntur etiam
Tapetes. 12.*

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

*Cervical, 19.
est sub capite.*

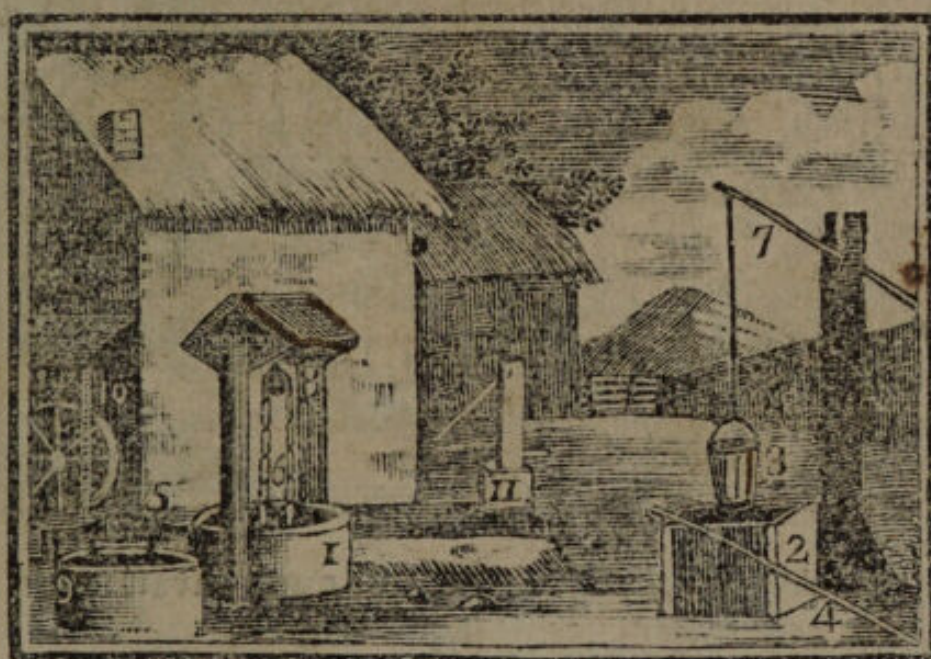
*Canopeo, 20.
Lectus tegitur.*

*Matula, 21.
est vesicæ levandæ.*

Wells.

LXXVI.

Putei.



*Where Springs are want-
ing, 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.
Putei, 1. effodiuntur,
& circumdantur
Cresidine, 2.
ne quis incidat.*

Inde aqua hauritur

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

The Bath.

LXXVII.

Balneum.

He that desireth to be washed in cold water, goeth down into a River. 1.

In a Bathing-house, 2.
we wash off the filth, either sitting in a Tub, 3.
or going up into the Hot-house ; 4.

Qui cupit lavari aquâ frigidâ, descendit in Fluvium. 1.

In Balneario, 2.
abluimus squalores, sive sedentes in Labro, 3.
sive conscendentes in Sudatorium ; 4.

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

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

We cover our heads
with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet
in a Bason. 10.

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

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

& defricamur

Pumice, 6.

aut *Cilicio*. 5.

In *Aphodyterio*, 7.

exuimus Vestes,

& præcingimur *Castula*
(*Subligari*) 8.

Tegimus caput

Pileolo, 9.

& imponimus pedes

Pelluvio. 10.

Balneatrix, 11.

ministrat aquam *Situla*, 12.

haustam ex *Alveo*, 13.

in quem defluit

è *Canalibus*. 14.

Balneator, 15.

scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.

& applicando

Cucurbitas, 17.

extrahit *Sanguinem*

subcutaneum,

quem abstergit

Spongiâ. 18.

The Barber's Shop. LXXVIII. *Tonstrina.*

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

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

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

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

*Et lavat
super Pelvim, 5.
Lixivio defluente
è Gutturnio, 6.
ut & Saphone, 7.
& tergit
Linteo, 8.
pectit Pectine, 9.
crispat
Calamistro. 10.*

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

The Chirurgion cureth
Wounds.

*Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.*

The Stable.

LXXIX.

Equile.



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

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

*Then he streweth Litter, 7.
under him.*

*He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.*

(being mixt

with Chaff, and taken out of
a Chest, 10.) and

with them feedeth the Horse,
as also with Hay. 9.

Stabularius (Equiso) 1.
purgat *Stabulum*
a *Fimo*. 2.

Alligat *Equum*, 3.
Capistro, 4.

ad *Præsephe*, 5.
aut si mordax,
constringit
Fiscella. 6.

Deinde substernit *Stramenta*. 7.

Ventilat Avenam,
Vanno, 8.

(paleis mixtam, ac depromptam è *Cista Pabulatoria*, 10.)

eâque pascit equum,
ut & *Fæno.* 9.

Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, 11. to water.

Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12. combeth him

with a Curry-comb, 15. covereth him

with an Housing-cloth, 14. and looketh upon his Hoofs, whether the Shoes, 13. be fast with the Nails.

Postea ducit ad Aquarium, 11. aquatum.

Tum detergit Panno, 12.

depectit Strigili, 15.

insternit

Gausape, 14.

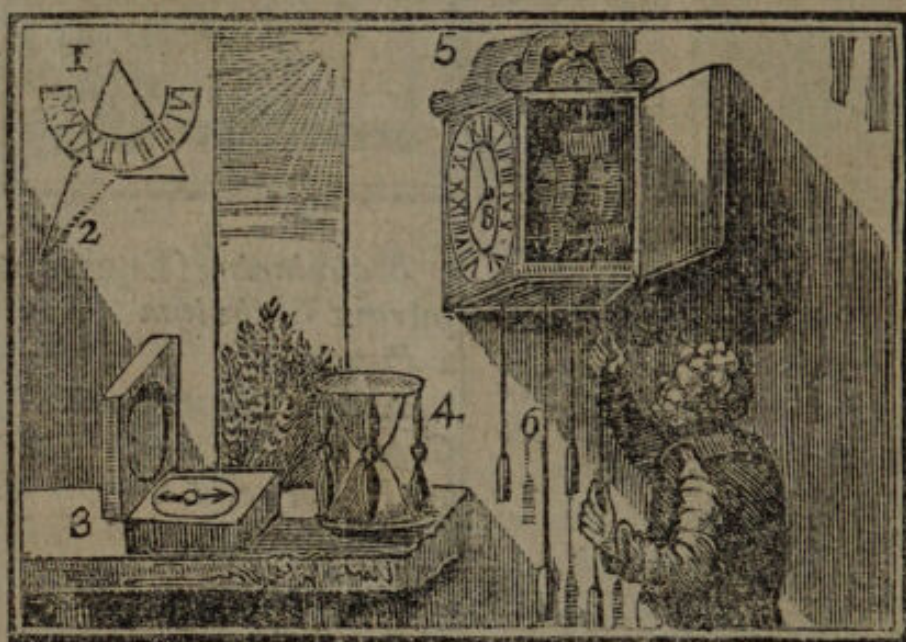
& inspicit Soleas, an Calcei ferrei, 13.

firmis Clavis hæreant.

Dials.

LXXX.

Horologia.



*A Dial
measureth Hours.*

*A Sun-Dial, 1.
showeth by the Shadow
of the Pin, 2.
what o'clock it is ;
either on a Wall,
or a Compass. 3.*

An Hour-glass, 4.

*Horologium
dimetitur Horas.*

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

Clepsydra, 4.

showeth 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,

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 vel Campana, 7. sonitu suo, percussâ a Malleolo, vel Index, 8. extra Circuitione sua indicat horam.

The Picture.

LXXXI.

Pictura.



Pictures, 1. delight the Eyes, and adorn Rooms. The Painter, 2. painteth an Image

Picturæ, 1. oblectant Oculos, & ornant Conclavia. Pictor, 2. pingit Effigiem

with a Pencil, 3.
 in a Table, 4.
 upon a Case-frame, 5.
 holding his Pallet, 6. in his
 left hand,
 on which are the Paints
 which were ground by the
 Boy, 7.
 on a Marble.

The Carver
 and Statuary
 carve Statues, 8.
 of Wood and Stone.

The Graver
 and the Cutter
 grave Shapes, 10.
 and Characters,
 with a Graving Chissel, 9.
 in Wood, Brass,
 and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
 in *Tabula*, 4.
 super *Pluteo*, 5.
tenens Orbem Pictorium, 6.
 in sinistra,
 in quo *Pigmenta*
quæ terebantur à
Puero, 7.
 in *Marmore*.

Sculptor
 & *Statuarius*
exsculpunt Statuas, 8.
è Ligno & Lapide.

Cælator
 & *Sculptor*
insculpit Figuras, 10.
 & *Characteres*,
Cælo, 9.
Ligno, Æri,
aliisque Metallis.

Looking-Glasses. LXXXII. *Specularia*.



Looking-glasses, 1.

| *Specula*, 1.

are provided, that Men
may see themselves ;

Spectacles, 2.

that he may see better
who hath a weak sight.

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

A Flea appeareth
in a Multiplying-glass, 4.
like a little Hog.

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

parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipsos ;

Perspicilla, 2.

ut cernat acrius
qui habet visum debilem.

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

Pulex, 4.

in *Microscopio* apparet
ut porcellus.

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

The Cooper.

LXXXIII.

Viator.



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

Viator, 1.
amictus Præcinctorio, 2.
facit Circulos
è Virgis Columnis, 3.
super Stellam incisoriâ, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.

and Lags, 6. of Timber.

Of Lags he maketh Hogs-
heads, 7. and Pipes, 8.

with two Heads;

and Tubs, 9.

Soes, 10.

Flaskets, 11.

Buckets, 12.

with one Bottom.

Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.

which he tyeth fast

with small Twigs, 15.

by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.

and he fitteth them on

with a Mallet, 16.

and a Driver. 17.

¶ *Assulas, 6. ex Ligno.*

Ex Assulis conficit Dolia,

7. & Cupas, 8.

Fundo bino;

tum Lacus, 9.

Labra, 10.

Pitynas, 11.

& Situlas, 12.

fundo uno.

Postea vincit

Circulis, 13.

quos ligat

Viminibus, 15.

ope Falcis victoriae, 14.

& aptat

Tudite, 16.

ac Trudicula. 17.

LXXXIV.

The Roper, and the Cordwainer.



Restio, & Lorarius.

The Roper, 1.

| *Restio, 1.*

twisteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrapeth about
himself)

by the turning of a Wheel. 3.

Thus are made,
first Cords, 5.

then Ropes, 6.

and at last Cables. 7.

The Cordwainer, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.

Bridles, 11.

Girdles, 12.

Sword Belts, 13.

Pouches, 14.

Portmantles, 15. &c.

out of a Beast-hide. 9.

contorquet Funes, 2.
è Stupa, 4. vel Cannabi,
(quam circumdat
sibi)

agitatione Rotula. 3.

Sic fiunt,
primò Funiculi, 5.

tum Restes, 6.

tandem Rudentes. 7.

Lorarius, 8.
scindit Lramenta, 10.

Fræna, 11.

Cingula, 12.

Baltheos, 13.

Crumenas, 14.

Hippoperas, 15. &c.

de corio bubulo. 9.

The Traveller.

LXXXV.

Viator.



A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his shoulders

Viator, 1.
portat humeris

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

The Horseman. LXXXVI.

Eques.

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

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

He decketh him with 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*, 3.
Ephippium, 2.
idque succingit
Cingulo. 4.

Insternit etiam *Dorsuale*.
5.

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

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

Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.

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

The Holsters, 15.
hang down from the Pummel
of the Saddle, 16.
in which the Pistols, 17.
are put.

The Rider is clad in a short
Coat, 18.
his Cloak being tied 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 Scloppi, 17.
inseruntur.

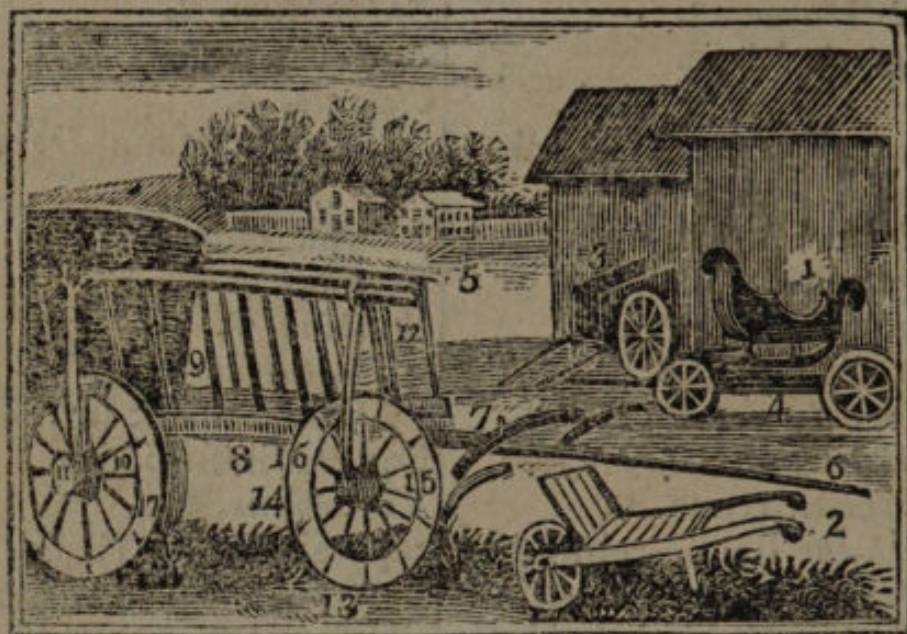
Ipsæ Eques induitur Chla-
myde, 18.
Lacernâ revinctâ, 19.
à tergo.

Veredarius, 20.
fertur Equo
cursim.

Carriages.

LXXXVII.

Vehicula.



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

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

Vehimur Trahâ, 1.
super Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum uni-rotum,
dicitur Pabo, 2.

with two Wheels, a Cart, 3. | birotum, Carrus, 3.
 with four Wheels, a Waggon, | quadrirotum Currus,
 which is either | qui vel
 a Timber-waggon, 4. | Sarracum, 4.
 or a Load-waggon. 5. | vel Plaustrum. 5.

The parts of the Waggon | Partes Currûs sunt,
 are, the Neep (or draught- | Temo, 6.
 tree) 6. the Beam, 7. | Jugum, 7.
 the Bottom, 8. | Compages, 8.
 and the Sides; 9. | Spondæ; 9.

Then the Axle-trees, 10. | Tum Axes, 10.
 about which the Wheels run, | circa quos Rotæ currunt,
 the Lin-pins, 11. | Paxillis, 11.
 and Axle-tree staves, 12. | & Obicibus, 12.
 being fastened before them. | præfixis.

The Nave, 13. is the | Modiolus, 13. est
 groundfast of the Wheel, 14. | Basis Rotæ, 14.
 from which come | ex quo prodeunt
 twelve Spokes. 15. | duodecim Radii. 15.

The Ring encompasseth | Orbile ambit hos,
 these, which is made | compositum
 of six Felloes, 16. | è sex Absidibus, 16.
 and as many Strakes. 17. | & totidem Canthis, 17.
 Hampers and Hurdles, 18. | Corbes & Crates, 18.
 are set in a Waggon. | imponuntur Currui.

LXXXVIII.

Carrying to and fro.

Vectura.

The Coachman, 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 them 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, 10.
in a steep descent.

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

Deinde insidet
Sellario,
agit ante se antecessores, 6.

Scuticâ, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.

Ungit Axem
Axungia,
ex vase unguentorio, 9.
& inhibet rotam
Sufflamine, 10.
in præcipiti descensu.

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-waggon, 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 Waggon, through Hills that are not passable. 18.

Et sic aurigatur per Orbitas. 11.

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

Alii Bijugibus, 14. Essedo. 15.

Arcerae, 16. & Lacticae, 17. portantur à duobus Equis.

Utuntur Jumentis Clitellariis, loco Curruum, per montes invios. 18.

LXXXIX.

Passing over Waters. Transitus Aquarum.



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

Trajecturus flumen ne made fiat,

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

If a River
have a Ford, 3.
it is waded over. 4.

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

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

Pontes, 1.
excogitati sunt pro Vehicu-
lis, & Ponticuli, 2.
pro Peditibus.

Si Flumen
habet Vadum, 3.
vadatur. 4.

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

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

Swimming.

XC.

Natatus.



Men are wont also
to swim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

upon a bundle of Flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-
bladders, 2.

and after, by throwing
their Hands and Feet, 3.
abroad.

And at last they learned
to tread the Water, 4.
being plunged up to the
girdle-stead, and carrying
their Clothes upon their Head.

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

super scirpeum fascem, 1.
porrò super inflatas boum
Vesicas, 2.

deinde liberè jactatu
Manuum Pedumque. 3.

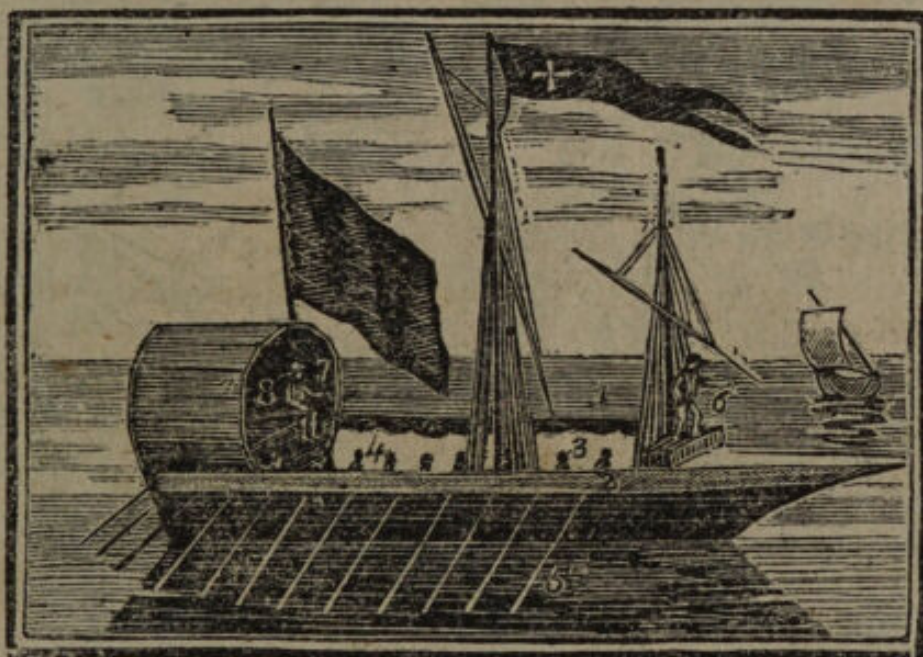
Tandem didicerunt
calcare aquam, 4.
immersi
cingulo tenus & gestantes
Vestes supra caput.

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

A Galley.

XCI.

Navis actuaria.



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

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

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

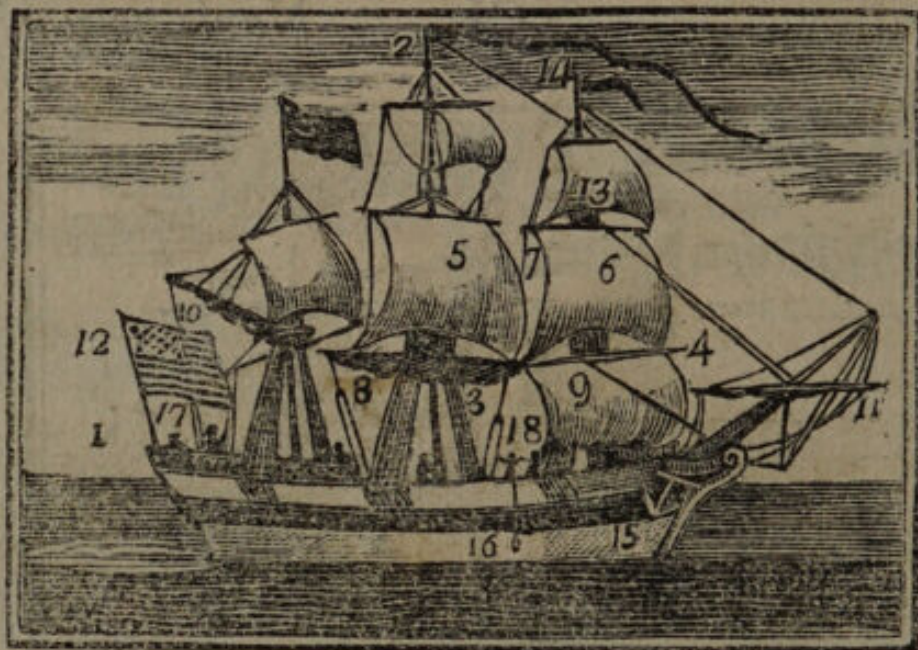
The Ship-master, 6.
standing in the Fore-Castle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

considentes per *Transtra*, 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
remigant pellendo aquam
Remis. 5.

Proreta, 6.
stans in *Prora*,
& *Gubernator*, 7.
sedens in *Puppi*,
tenensque *Clavum*, 8.
gubernant *Navigium*.

XCII.

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,
fastened with Shrowds, 3.
on all sides to the main-chains,

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

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

to which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind, and are hoisted by Bowlines. 7.

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

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

The Ancient, 12. is 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 show 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 Seamen run to and fro through the Hatches ; 18.

And thus, even Seas are passed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ*, 4. his *Vela*, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6. ad Ventum, & *Versoriis*, 7. versantur.

Vela sunt, *Artemon*, 8. *Dolon*, 9. & *Epidromus*, 10.

Rostrum, 11. est in *Prora*.

Signum (vexillum) 12. ponitur in *Puppi*.

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

Navis sistitur Anchorâ. 15.

Profunditas exploratur Bolide. 16.

Navigantes deambulant in Tabulato. 17.

Nautæ cursitant per Foros. 18.

Atque ita, etiam *Maria* trajiciuntur.

Shipwreck.

XCIII.

Naufragium.

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

If they cannot hinder her,
 they suffer Shipwreck; 5.

And then the Men, the
 Wares, and all Things are
 miserably lost.

Nor doth the Sheet-anchor,
 6. being cast with a Cable,
 do any 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 Shores.

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

Si non possunt prohibere;
 patiuntur Naufragium; 5.

Tum Homines,
 Merces, omnia mi-
 serabiliter pereunt.

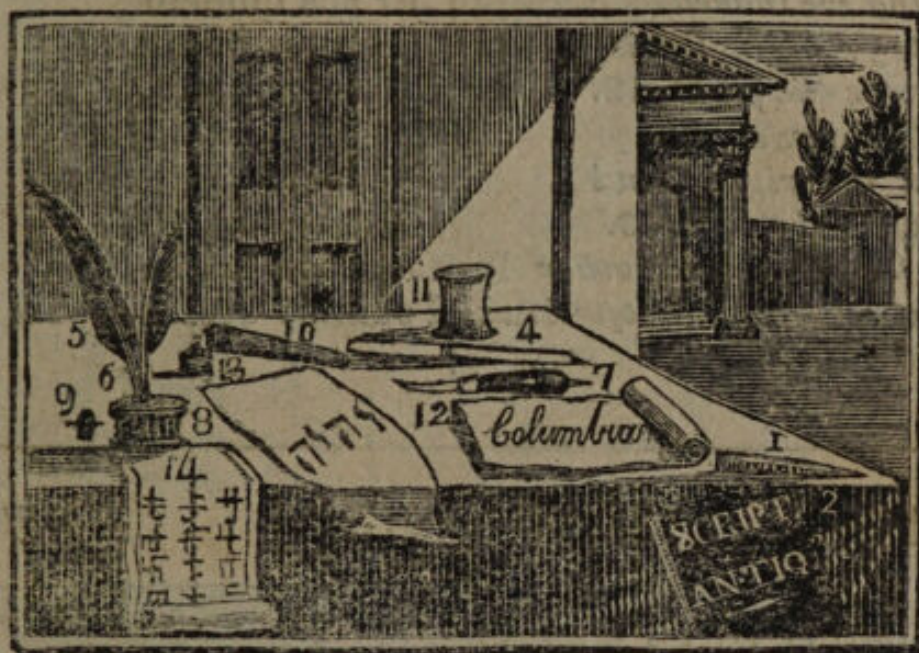
Neque hic
 Sacra anchora, 6. Rudenti
 jacta, quidquam adjuvat.

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

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

Writing.

XCIV.

Ars Scriptoria.

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

Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a small Reed. 4.

We use a Goose-quill, 5.
the Stem, 6.
of which we make
with a Penknife, 7.
then we dip the Neb
in an Ink-horn, 8.
which is stopp'd
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,
ursum verò oblitterabantur
planâ. 3.

Deinde
Literas pingebant
subtili Calamo. 4.

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

Siccamus Scripturam

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

And we indeed
write from the left hand
towards the right, 12.

the Hebrews
from the right hand
towards the left, 13.

the Chinese and other In-
dians, from the top down-
wards. 14.

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

Et nos quidem
scribimus à sinistra
dextrorsum, 12.

Hebræi
à dextrâ
sinistrorsum, 13.

Chinenses & Indi alii,
à summo deorsum. 14.

Paper.

XCV.

Papyrus.



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

Now Paper is in use,
which the Paper-maker

Veteres utebantur
Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aut *Foliis, 2.*
ut & *Libris, 3. Arborum;*
præsertim
Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus.*

Nunc Charta est in usu,
quam Chartopæus

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

*Twenty-four 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.*

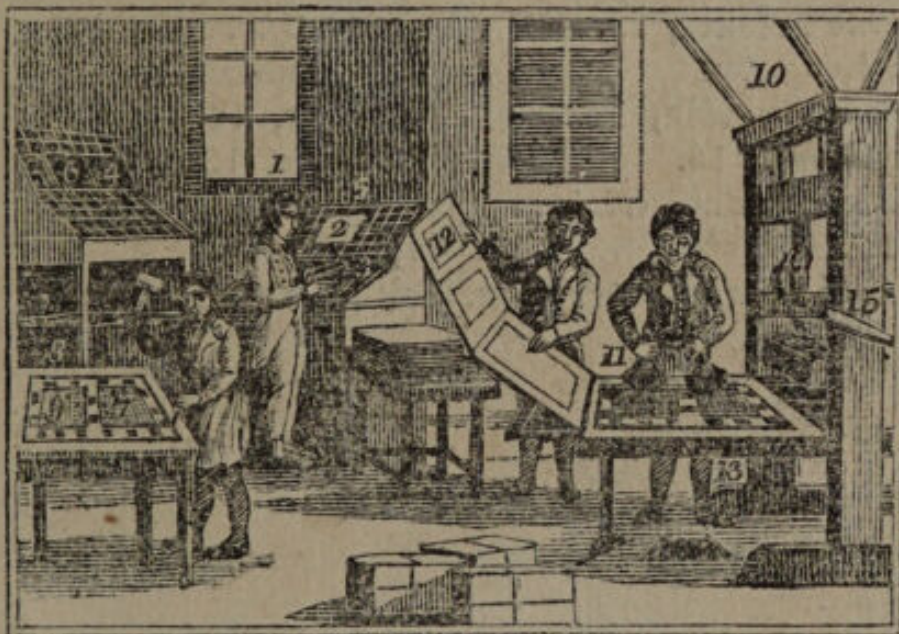
*in mola Papyracea, 4.
conficitur à Linteis Vetustis, 5.
in Pulmentum contusis, 6.
quod haustum
Normulis, 7.
diducit in Plagulas, 8.
exponitque aëri,
ut siccentur.*

*Harum XXIV.
faciunt Scapum, 9.
XX Scapi Volumen minus, 10.
horum X.
Volumen majus. 11.
Duraturum diu
scribitur in Membrana. 12.*

Printing.

XCVI.

Typographia.



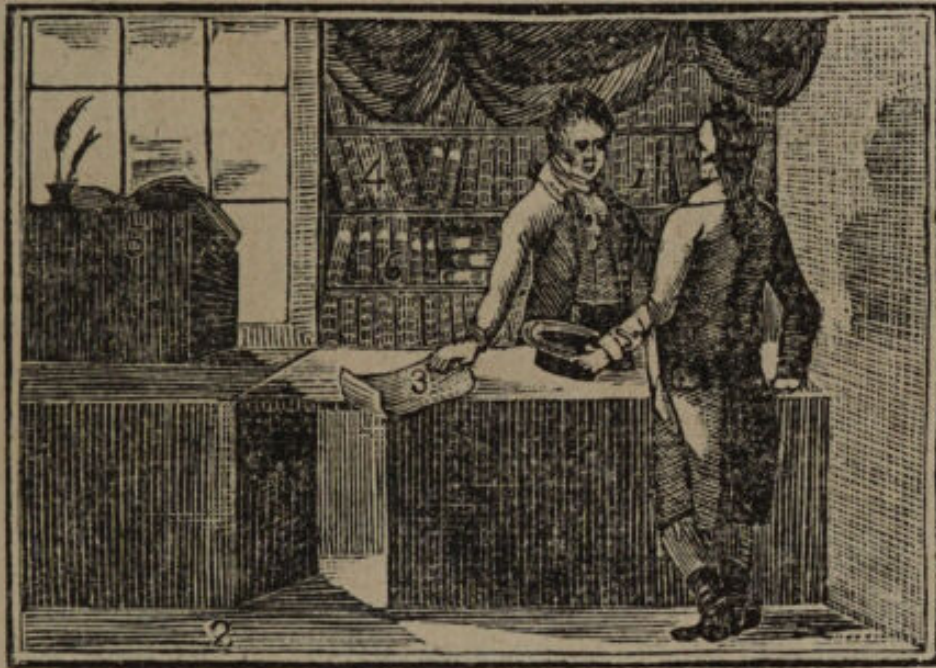
*The Printer hath
metal Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes. 5.
The Compositor, 1.*

*Typographus habet
Typos Metallicus,
magno numero distri-
butos per Loculamenta. 5.
Tythotheta, 1.*

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

XCVII.

The Bookseller's Shop.

Bibliopolium.

The Bookseller, 1.
sellet Books
in a Bookseller's Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue. 3.

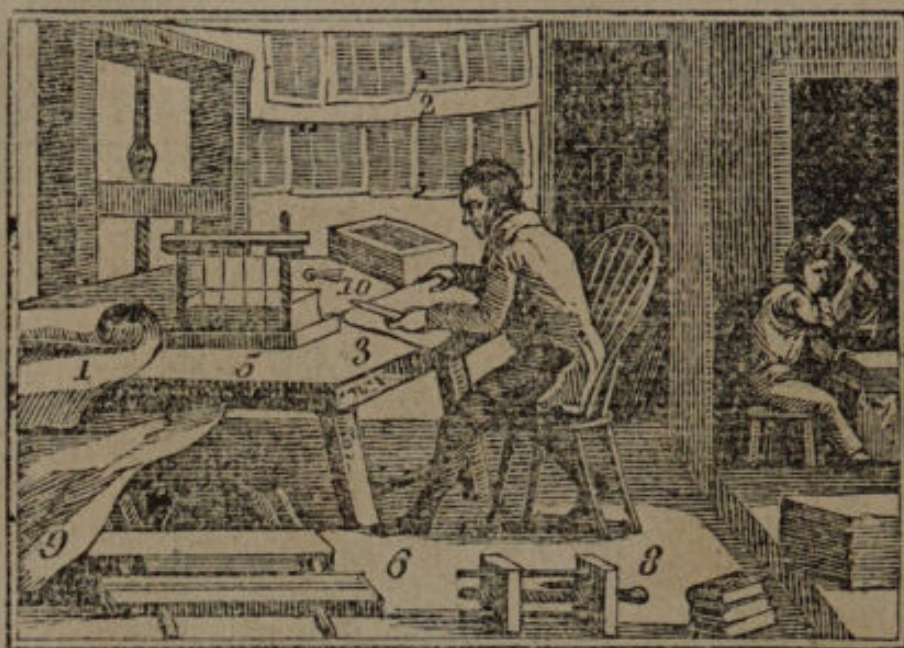
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk. 5.

A Multitude of Books
is called a Library. 6.

Bibliopola, 1.
vendit Libros
in Bibliopolio, 2.
quorum conscribit
Catalogum. 3.

Libri disponuntur
per Repositoria, 4.
& exponuntur ad usum,
super Pluteum. 5.

Multitudo Librorum
vocatur Bibliotheca. 6.

The Book-binder. XCVIII. *Bibliopegus.*

*In times past they glued
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-
water, and then foldeth them
together, 3.
beateth 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.*

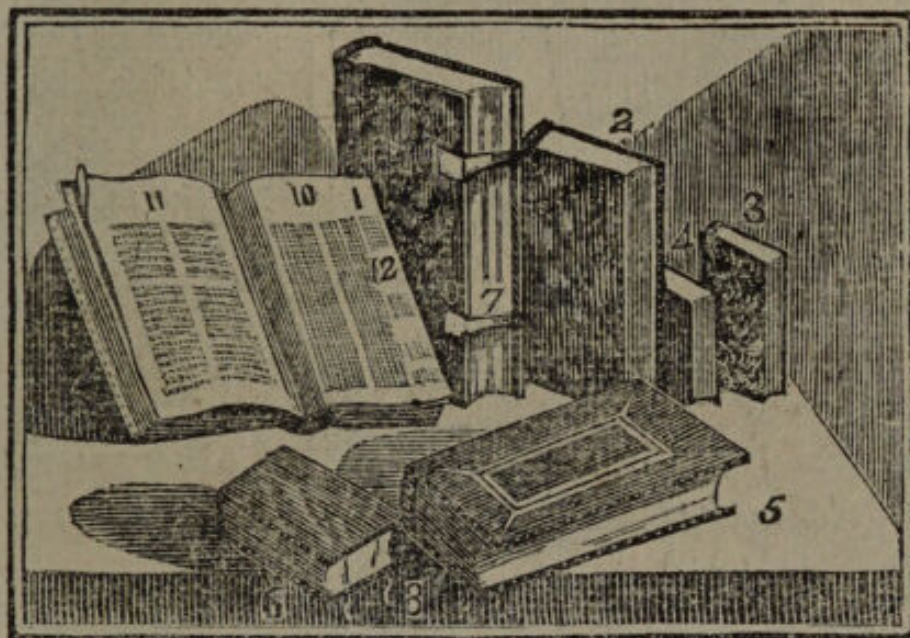
*Olim agglutinabant
Chartam Chartæ,
convolvebantque eas
in unum Volumen. 1.*

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

A Book.

XCIX.

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-ways, 5.
or Long-ways, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses. 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with
Columns, 11.
and Marginal Notes. 12.

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

A School.

C.

Schola.

*A School, 1.*

*is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashioned to Virtue, 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 rehearse
things committed to memory. 9.*

Some talk together, 10.

*and behave themselves wan-
tonly and carelessly;*

Schola, 1.

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

*Præceptor, 2.**sedet in Cathedra, 3.**Discipuli, 4.**in 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, & recitant
mandata memoriæ. 9.*

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

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

*hi castigantur
Ferulâ (baculo) 11.
& Virgâ. 12.*

The Study.

CI.

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 Margin.
Being to sit up late,*

Museum, 1.

*est locus ubi Studiosus, 2.
secretus ab hominibus,
sedet solus,
deditus Studiis,
dum lectitat Libros, 3.
quos penes se
& exponit super Pluteum, 4.
& excerpit optima quæque
ex illis
in Manuale suum, 5.
notat in illis
Liturâ, 6.
vel Asterisco, 7.
ad Marginem.
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 Lanthorn, 15. or a Torch, 16.

elevat *Lychnum* (*Candelam*,) 8.

in *Candelabro*, 9.

qui emungitur *Emunctorio*,

10. ante *Lychnum* collocat *Umbraculum*, 11.

quod viride est, ne hebetet oculorum aciem:

opulentiores utuntur *Cereo*, nam *Candela sebacea* foetet & fumigat.

Epistola, 12. complicatur. inscribitur, 13.

& obsignatur. 14.

Prodiens noctu, utitur *Lanterna*, 15.

vel *Face*, 16.

CII.

Arts belonging to Speech.



Artes Sermonis.

Grammar, 1.

| Grammatica, 1.

is conversant about Letters, versatur circa *Literas*, 2.
2. of which it maketh Words, ex quibus componit *Voces*,
3. and teacheth how to utter, verba, 3. docetque eloqui,
write, 4. put together, scribere, 4. construere,
and part them rightly. distinguere (interpungere)
 eas rectè.

Rhetorick, 5.
doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adages,
Apothegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks. &c.

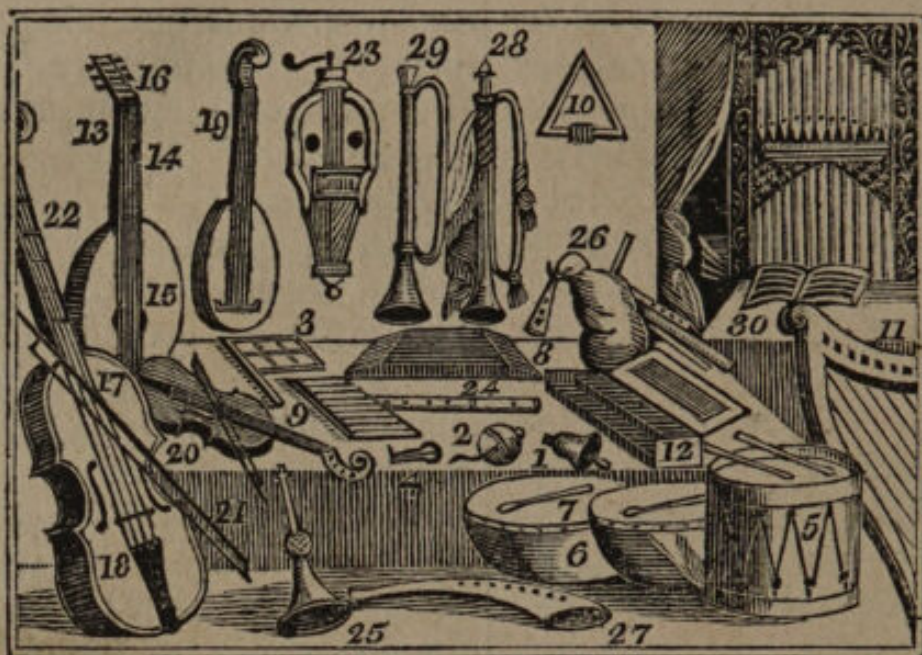
Poetry, 9.
gathereth these Flowers of
Speech, 10.
and tieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of Prose
a Poem,
it maketh several sorts of
Verses and Odes,
and is therefore crowned
with a Laurel. 12.

Music, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
to which it fitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Consort,
or by Voice,
or Musical Instruments. 15.

Rhetorica, 5.
 pingit, 6. quasi
 rudem formam, 7.
 Sermonis Oratoriis
 Pigmentis, 8.
 ut sunt *Figurae*,
Elegantiae,
Adagia (proverbia)
Apophthegmata,
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 *Melodias*, 14.
Notis,
 quibus aptat verba,
 atque ita cantat sola,
 vel *Concentu* (*Symphonia*)
 aut voce,
 aut instrumentis *Musicis.* 15.

Musical Instruments. CIII. *Instrumenta musicæ.*

Musical Instruments are
those which make a sound:

First,
when they are beaten upon,
as a Cymbal, 1. with a Pestil,
a little Bell, 2.
with an Iron Pellet within ;
or Rattle, 3.
by tossing it about ;
a Jews-Trump, 4.
being put to the mouth,
with the finger ;
a Drum, 5.
and a Kettle, 6.
with a Drum-stick, 7.
as also the Dulcimer, 8.
with the Shepherd's Harp, 9.
and the Tymbrel. 10.

Secondly,
upon which Strings
are stretched, and struck
upon, as the Psaltery, 11.

Musica instrumenta sunt
quæ edunt vocem :

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

Secundò,
in quibus Chordæ
intenduntur & plectuntur,
ut Nablium, 11.

and the 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 Viol, 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 ;
Testudo (Chelys) 13.
(in quâ Jugum, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& Verticilli, 16.
quibus Nervi, 17.
intenduntur
super Ponticulam, 18.)
& Cythara, 19.
Dexterâ tantum ;
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& Lyra, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur :
Dimensiones, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra.
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.

CIV.

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.
on a Slate,
or by Counters, 4.
upon a Desk.**Country people reckon, 5.**with Figures of Tens, X.
and Figures of Five, V.
by Twelves, Fifteens,
and Three-scores.**Physicus, 1.**speculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.**Metaphysicus, 2.**perscrutatur Causas
& Rerum Effecta.**Arithmeticus**computat Numeros,
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo ;
idque vel Cyphris, 3.
in Palimpsesto,
vel Calculis, 4.
super Abacum.**Rustici numerant, 5.**Decussibus, X.
& Quincuncibus, V.
per Duodenas, Quindenae.
& Sexagenas.*

Geometry.

CV.

Geometria.



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

*He 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.*

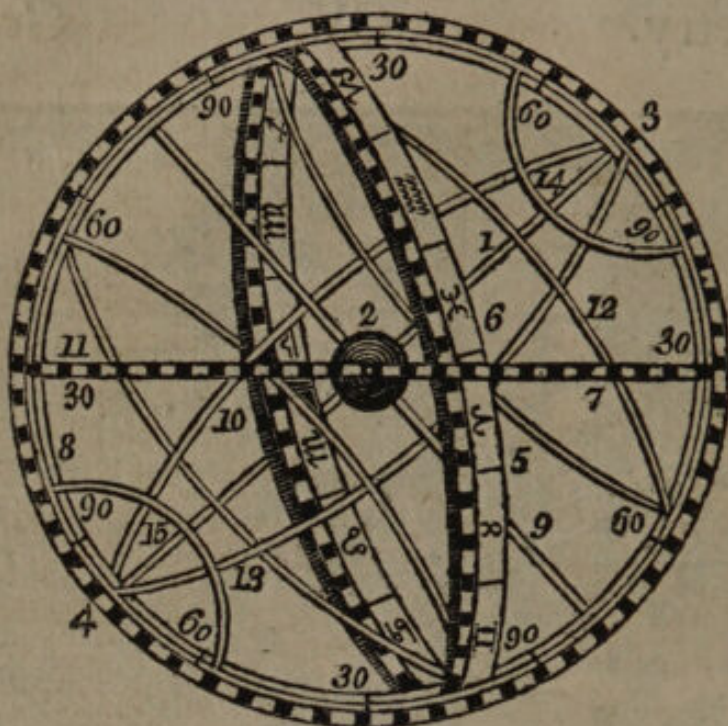
*Out of these arise
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other figures.*

*Geometra
metitur altitudinem
Turris, 1. . . . 2.
aut distantiam
Locorum, 3. . . . 4.
sive Quadrante, 5.
sive Radio. 6.*

*Designat
Figuras Rerum
Lineis, 7.
Angulis, 8.
& Circulis, 9.
ad Regulam, 10.
Normam, 11.
& Circinum. 12.*

*Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.*

The Celestial Sphere. CVI.

Sphæra cœlestis.

*Astronomy considereth
the motion of the Stars ;
Astrology,
the Effects of them.*

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

*The Pole-stars, or Pole,
the Arctick, 3.
and Antarctick, 4.
conclude the Axle-tree
at both ends.*

*The Heaven is full of Stars
every where.*

*There are reckoned above
a thousand fixed Stars ;
but of Constellations
towards the North, XXI.
towards the South, XVI.*

*Astronomia considerat
motus Astrorum ;
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.*

*Globus Cæli
volvitur
super Axem, 1.
circa globum
terræ, 2.
spatio XXIV. horarum.*

*Stellæ polares,
Arcticus, 3.
& Antarcticus, 4.
finiunt Axem
utrinque.*

*Cælum est Stellatum
undique.*

*Stellarum fixarum
numerantur plus mille ;
Siderum verò
Septentrionarium, XXI.
Meridionalium, XVI.*

*Add to these the XII. signs
of the Zodiack, 5.*

*every one XXX. degrees,
whose names are ♈ Aries,
♉ Taurus, ♊ Gemini,
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn,
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.*

*Under this move the seven
wandering-stars,
which they call Planets,
whose way is a circle
in the middle of the Zodiack,
called the Ecliptic. 6.*

*Other circles are,
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Æquator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoxes, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entereth into ♈;
Autumnal,
when it entereth into ♎);
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉ entereth into ♋;
of the Winter,
when it entereth into ♑)
the two Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
polar Circles, 14. . . . 15.*

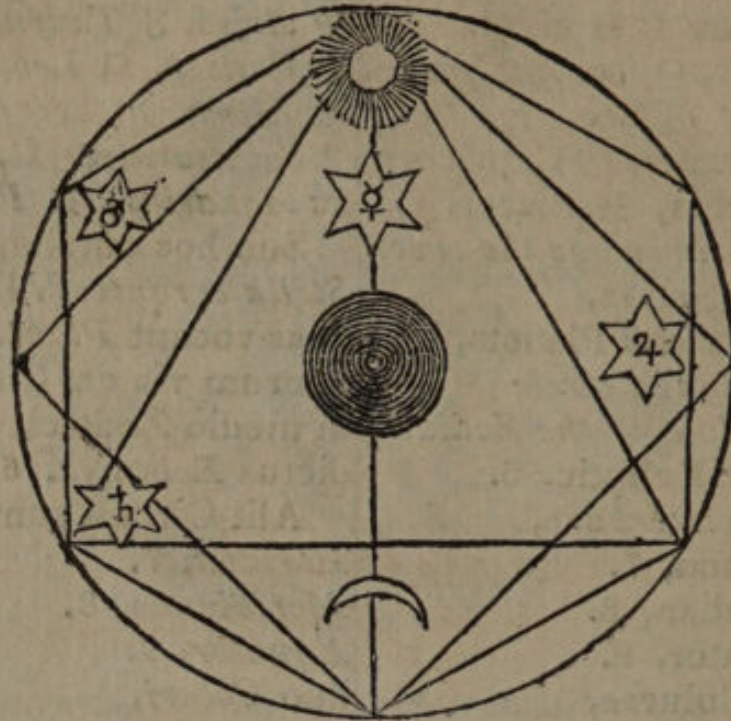
Adde Signa XII.

*Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gem.
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpio,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricornus,
♒ Aquarius, ♓ Pisces.*

*Sub hoc cursitant
Stellæ errantes VII.
quas vocant Planetas,
quorum via est Circulus,
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 Solstitiorum, 11.
(Æstivi,
quando ☉ ingreditur ♋;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♑)
duo Tropici,
Tr. Cancræ, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14. . . . 15.*

CVII.

The Aspects of the Planets. *Planetarum Aspectus.*

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 va-
riously 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 conveniunt variè
inter se,
& se mutuo adspiciunt.

As here the ☉ and ♀ are
in Conjunction,

☉ 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,

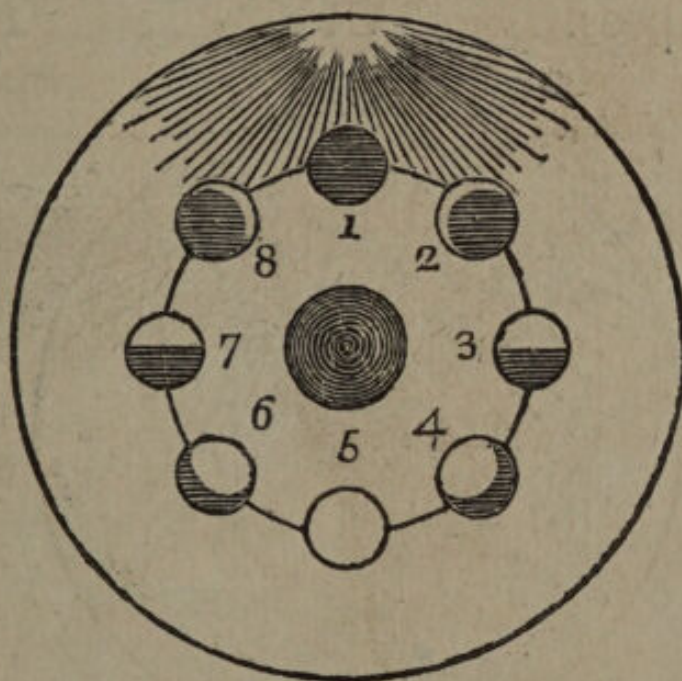
☉ & ♀ in Quadratura,

☉ & ♄ in Sextili.

CVIII.

The Apparitions of the Moon.

Phases Lunæ.



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 sua propria Luce,
sed mutuâtâ
a Sole.*

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

*Hinc videmus,
in Conjunctione
Solis, 1.*

*obscuram, imo nullam;
in Oppositione, 5.*

*whole and clear,
(and we call it
the Full Moon :)
sometimes in the half,
(and we call it the Prime, 3.
and last quarter. 7.)*

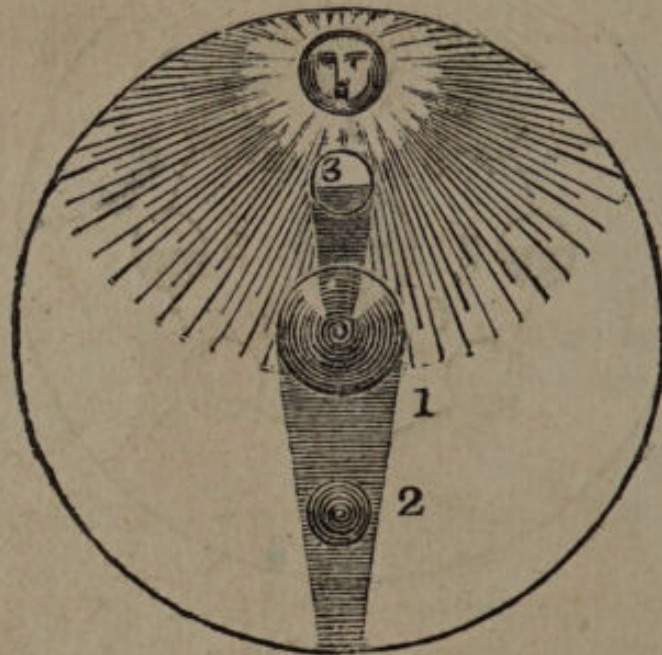
*Otherwise it waxeth, 2. 4.
or waneth, 6. . . . 8.
and is said to be horned,
or more than half round.*

*totam & lucidam,
(& vocamus
Plenilunium ;)
alias dimidiam,
(& dicimus Primam, 3.
& ultimam, 7. Quadram.)
Cæteroqui crescit, 2. 4.
aut decrescit, 6. . . . 8.
& vocatur falcata,
vel gibbosa.*

The Eclipses.

CIX.

Eclipses.



*The Sun
is the fountain of light,
enlightening all things ;
but the Earth, 1.
and the Moon, 2.
being shady Bodies, are
not pierced with its rays, for
they cast a shadow upon the
place just over against them ;*

*Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth*

*Sol
est fons Lucis,
illuminans omnia ;
sed Terra, 1.
& Luna, 2.
Corpora opaca,
non penetrantur ejus radiis,
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum ;
Ideo,
cum Luna incidit*

into the shadow of the Earth,	in umbram <i>Terræ</i> , 2.
2. it is darkened, which we	obscuratur, quod vocamus
call an Eclipse, or defect.	<i>Eclipsin</i> (deliquium) <i>Lunæ</i> .
But when the Moon runneth	Cum vero <i>Luna</i> currit
betwixt the Sun	inter <i>Solem</i>
and the Earth, 3.	& <i>Terram</i> , 3.
it covereth it with its shadow ;	obtegit illum umbrâ suâ ;
and this we call	& hoc vocamus
the Eclipse of the Sun,	<i>Eclipsin Solis</i> ,
because it taketh from us	quia adimit nobis
the sight of the Sun	prospectum <i>Solis</i> ,
and its light ;	& lucem ejus ;
neither doth the Sun for all	nec tamen <i>Sol</i>
that suffer any thing,	patitur aliquid,
but the Earth.	sed <i>Terra</i> .

CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra Terrestris.*



The Earth is round,	<i>Terra</i> est rotunda,
and therefore to be represent-	figenda igitur
ed by two Hemispheres. a..b.	duobus <i>Hemispheriis</i> . a..b.
The Circuit of it	<i>Ambitus</i> ejus

is 360 degrees,
(whereof every one maketh
60 English Miles)
or 21600 Miles,
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre.

They measure the Longi-
tude of it by Climates, 1.
and the Latitude by
Parallels. 2.

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

est graduum CCCLX.
(quorum quisque facit
LX. Milliaria Anglica)
vel 21600 Milliarium,
& tamen est punctum,
collata cum orbe,
cujus Centrum est.

Longitudinem ejus
dimetiuntur Climatibus, 1.
Latitudinem,
lineis Parallelis. 2.

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

CX.

The Terrestrial Sphere. *Sphæra Terrestris.*

b.



It is divided into V. Zones,
whereof the two frigid ones,
9...9.

Distribuitur in Zonas V.
quarum duæ frigida, 9...9.

are uninhabitable ;
the two 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 six months long.

Infinite Islands
float in the Seas.

sunt inhabitabiles ;
duæ Temperatæ, 10.... 10.
& Torrida, 11.
habitantur.

Ceterum divisa est
in tres Continentes ;
nostram, 12. quæ subdivi-
ditur in Europam, 13.
Asiam, 14. Africam, 15.
in Americam, 16.... 16.
(cujus Incolæ
sunt Antipodes nobis ;)
& in Terram Australem, 17...
17. adhuc incognitam.

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18.
habent Dies et
Noctes semestrales.

Infinitæ Insulæ
natant in maribus.

Europe.

CXI.

Europa.



The chief Kingdoms of
Europe, are

In Europâ nostrâ
sunt Regna primaria,

Spain, 1.
 France, 2.
 Italy, 3.
 England, 4.
 Scotland, 5.
 Ireland, 6.
 Germany, 7.
 Bohemia, 8.
 Hungary, 9.
 Croatia, 10.
 Dacia, 11.
 Sclavonia, 12.
 Greece, 13.
 Thrace, 14.
 Podolia, 15.
 Tartary, 16.
 Lithuania, 17.
 Poland, 18.
 The Netherlands, 19.
 Denmark, 20.
 Norway, 21.
 Swedeland, 22.
 Lapland, 23.
 Finland, 24.
 Lisland, 25.
 Prussia, 26.
 Muscovy, 27.
 and Russia, 28.

Hispania, 1.
Gallia, 2.
Italia, 3.
Anglia (Britannia) 4.
Scotia, 5.
Hibernia, 6.
Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8.
Hungaria, 9.
Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12.
Græcia, 13.
Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15.
Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17.
Polonia, 18.
Belgium, 19.
Dania, 20.
Norvegia, 21.
Suecia, 22.
Lappia, 23.
Finnia, 24.
Livonia, 25.
Borussia, 26.
Muscovia, 27.
 & *Russia*, 28.

Moral Philosophy. CXII.

Ethica.

*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 unpassable to vir-
tue ; follow whither Virtue
leadeth,*

*Vita hæc est via,
sive Bivium,
simile
Litteræ Pythagoricæ Y.
latum, 1.
sinistro tramite,
angustum, 2. dextro ;
ille Vitii, 3. est,
hic Virtutis. 4.*

*Adverte, juvenis, 5.
imitare Herculem ;
linque sinistram,
aversare vitium ;
Aditus speciosus, 6.
sed Exitus, 7.
turpis & præceps.*

*Dextera ingredere,
ut ut spinoso ; 8.
nulla via invia virtuti ;
sequere quâ viâ ducit virtus,*

through narrow places,
to stately palaces,
to the Tower of Honour. 9.

Keep the middle
and strait 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 crowned. 15.

per angusta,
ad augusta,
ad arcem honoris. 9.

Tene medium
& rectum tramitem;
ibis tutissimus.

Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.

Compesce fræno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11.
Affectûs,

ne præceps fias.

Cave deficias
ad sinistram, 13.

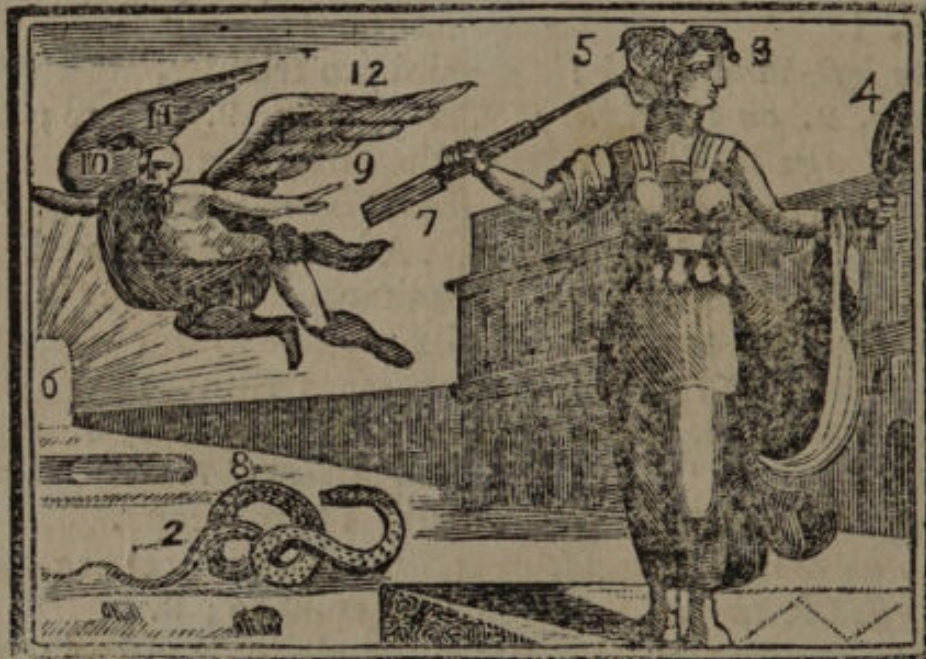
segnitie asininâ, 14.

sed progredere constanter,
pertende ad finem,
& coronaberis. 15.

Prudence.

CXIII.

Prudentia.



Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia

as a Serpent, 2.

and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.

as into a Looking-glass, 4.

to things past;

and seeth before her, 5.

as with a Perspective-glass, 7.

things to come,

or the End; 6.

and so she perceiveth

what she hath done,

and what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth

an Honest, Profitable,

and withal, if it may be done,

a Pleasant End

to her Actions.

Having foreseen the End,

she looketh out Means,

as a Way, 8.

which leadeth to the End;

but such as are certain

and easy, and fewer rather

than more,

lest any thing should hinder.

She watcheth Opportunity, 9.

(which having

a bushy Forehead, 10.

and being bald-pated, 11.

and moreover,

having wings, 12.

doth quickly slip away,)

and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way wa-

rily, for fear she should stum-

ble or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.

agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incassum.

Respicit, 3.

tanquam in Speculum, 4.

ad præterita;

& prospicit, 5.

tanquam Telescopio, 7.

Futura,

seu Finem; 6.

atque ita perspicit

quid egerit,

& quid restet agendum.

Actionibus suis

præfigit Scopum,

Honestum, Utilem,

simulque, si fieri potest,

Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,

dispicit Media,

ceu Viam, 8.

quæ ducit ad finem;

sed certa & facilia,

pauciora potius

quàm plura,

ne quid impediat.

Attendit Occasioni, 9.

(quæ

Fronte Capillata, 10.

sed vertice, calva, 11.

adhæc

alata, 12.

facile elabitur)

eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (pro-

vidè) ne impingat

aut aberret.

Diligence.

CXIV.

Sedulitas.

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

She doth not always sleep,
or make holidays,
as the Sluggard, 4.
and the Grasshopper, 5. do,
whom Want, 6.
at the last overtaketh.

She pursueth what things
she hath undertaken, cheer-
fully, even to the end;
she putteth nothing off till the
morrow, nor doth she sing
the Crow's song, 7.
which saith over and over,
Cras, Cras.

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores,
fugit *Ignaviam*,
semper est in opere,
ut *Formica*, 2.
& comportat, ut illa,
sibi,
omnium rerum *Copiam*. 3.

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

Urget
incepta alacriter
ad finem usque;
procrastinat nihil,
nec cantat
cantilenam *Corvi*, 7.
qui ingeminat
Cras, Cras.

*After labours undergone,
and ended,*

being even wearied,

she resteth herself;

but being refreshed with Rest,

that she may not use herself

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.

Post labores exantlatos,

& lassata,

quiescit;

sed recreata Quiete,

ne adsuescat

Otio, redit

ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,

similis est Apibus, 8.

qui congerunt mel

ex variis Floribus, 9.

in Alveare suum. 10.

Temperance.

CXV.

Temperantia.



Temperance, 1.
*prescribeth a mean
to Meat and Drink, 2.
and restraineth the desire,
as with a Bridle, 3.*

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

and so moderateth all things, & sic moderatur omnia;
lest any thing too much be done. ne quid nimis fiat.

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.

Heluones (ganeones)
inebriantur, 4.
titubant, 5.
ructant (vomunt) 6.
& rixantur. 7.

E Crafula
oritur Lascivia;
ex hac,
Vita libidinosa,
inter Fornicatores, 8.
& Scorta, 9.
Osculando (basiando)
palpando,
amplexando,
& tripudiando. 10.

Fortitude.

CXVI.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude, 1.
is undaunted in Adversity,

Fortitudo, 1.
impavida est in Adversis,

<p>and bold as a Lion, 2. but not haughty in Prosperity, leaning on her own Pillar, 3. of 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.</p>	<p>& confidens, ut <i>Leo</i>, 2. at non tumida in <i>Secundis</i>, innixa suo <i>Columini</i>, 3. <i>Constantiæ</i>; & eadem in omnibus, parata ad ferendam utramque fortunam æquo animo. Excipit ictus <i>Infortunii</i>, <i>Clypeo</i>, 4. <i>Tolerantiæ</i>: & propellit <i>Affectus</i>, hostes <i>Euthymix</i>, <i>Gladio</i>, 5. <i>Virtutis</i>.</p>
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Patience.

CXVII.

Patientia.



Patience, 1.
 endureth Calamities, 2.

Patientia, 1.
 tolerat Calamitates, 2.

and Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.

as the fatherly chastisement
of God. 5.

In the mean while she lean-
eth upon the Anchor of Hope,
6. (as a Ship, 7.

tossed by waves in the Sea)

she prayeth to God, 8.

weeping,

and expecteth the Sun, 10.

after cloudy weather, 9.

suffering evils,

and hoping better things.

On the contrary,

the impatient Person, 11.

waileth, lamenteth,

rageth against himself, 12.

grumbleth like a Dog, 13.

and yet doth no good ;

at the last he despaireth,

and becometh his own mur-
derer. 14.

Being full of rage, he de-
sireth to revenge wrongs.

& Injurias, 3. humiliter
ut Agnus, 4.

tanquam paternam ferulam
Dei. 5.

Interim innititur

Spei Anchoræ, 6.

(ut Navis, 7.

fluctuans mari)

Deo supplicat, 8.

illacrymando,

& expectat Phæbum, 10.

post Nubila, 9.

ferens mala,

sperans meliora.

Contra,

Impatiens, 11.

plorat, lamentatur,

debacchatur, 12. in seipsū,

obmurmurat ut Canis, 13.

& tamen nil proficit ;

tandem desperat,

& fit Autochir. 14.

Furibundus cupit

vindicare injurias.

Humanity.

CXVIII.

Humanitas.



Men are made
for one another's good ;
therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely
in thy Countenance, 1.
gentle and civil
in thy Behaviour and 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, testy, unpleasant,

*Homines facti sunt
ad mutua commoda ;
ergò sint humani.*

*Sis suavis & amabilis
Vultu, 1.
comis & urbanus
Gestu ac Moribus, 2.*

*affabilis & verax
Ore, 3.
candens & candidus
Corde. 4.*

*Sic ama,
sic amaberis ;
& fiat
mutua Amicitia, 5.
ceu Turturum, 6.
concors, mansueta,
& benevola utrinque.*

*Morosi homines sunt
odiosi, torvi, illepidi,*

contentious, angry, 7.
 cruel, 8.
 and implacable,
 (rather Wolves and Lions,
 than Men)
 and such as fall out among
 themselves; hereupon
 they fight in a Duel. 9.
 Envy, 10.
 wisheth ill to others,
 fineth away herself.

contentiosi, iracundi, 7.
 crudeles, 8.
 ac implacabiles,
 (magis Lupi & Leones,
 quàm homines)
 & inter se discordes;
 hinc confligunt Duello. 9.
 Invidia, 10.
 malè cupiendo aliis,
 conficit seipsam.

Justice.

CXIX.

Justitia.



Justice, 1.
 is painted, sitting
 on a square stone, 2.
 for she ought to be immove-
 able; 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.

*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 ano-
ther ; and so good Men are in-
cited 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 God's 5th and
7th Commandment,
and deservedly punished on
the Gallows and the Wheel.
14.*

*reservandam
alteri parti ;*

Tenens dextrâ

Gladium, 5.

& Frænum, 6.

ad puniendum

& cœercendum malos ;

Præterea,

Stateram, 7.

cujus dextræ Lanci, 8.

Merita,

Sinistræ, 9.

Præmia imposita,

sibi invicem exequantur ;

*atque ita boni incitantur ad
virtutem,*

ceu Calcaribus. 10.

In Contractibus, 11.

candidè agatur ;

stetur

Pactis & Promissis ;

Depositum,

& Mutuum,

reddantur :

nemo expiletur, 12.

aut lædatur, 13.

suum cuique tribuatur :

hæc sunt præcepta Justitiæ.

Talia prohibentur,

quinto & septimo Dei

Præcepto,

& meritò puniuntur

Cruce ac Rotâ. 14.

Liberality.

CXX.

Liberalitas.

Liberality, 1.

keepeth a mean about Riches,
which she honestly seeketh,
that she may have somewhat
to bestow on them that want. 2

She clotheth, 3.

nourisheth, 4.

and enricheth; 5.

these with a cheerful Coun-
tenance, 6.

and a winged Hand. 7.

She submitteth her wealth, 8.

to herself, not herself to it,

as the covetous man, 9. doth,

who hath, that he may have,

and is not the Owner,

but the Keeper of his goods;

and being unsatiable,

always scrapeth together, 10.

with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.

servat modum circa Divitiâs,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod
largiatur Egenis. 2.

*Hos vestit, 3.**nutrit, 4.**ditat, 5.**Vultu hilari, 6.**& Manu alatâ. 7.**Subjicit opes, 8.**sibi, non se illis,**ut Avarus, 9.**qui habet, ut habeat,**& non est Possessor,**sed Custos bonorum suorum;**& insatiabilis,**semper corrâdit, 10.**Unguibus suis.*

*Moreover, he spareth
and keepeth
hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.*

*But the Prodigal, 12.
badly spendeth things
well gotten,
and at the last wanteth.*

*Sed & parcit
& adservat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat.*

*At Prodigus, 12.
malè disperdit
benè parta,
ac tandem eget.*

CXXI.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.



Societas Conjugalis.

*Marriage
was appointed by God
in Paradise, for mutual
help, and the Propagation
of mankind.*

*A young man (a single
man) being to be married,
should be furnished*

*Matrimonium
institutum est à Deo
in Paradiso, ad mutuum
adjutorium, & Propagatio-
nem generis humani.*

*Vir Juvenis (Cælebs)
conjugium initurus,
instructus sit*

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 ;
nevertheless a greater re-
gard is to be had of Virtue,
and Honesty,

than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himself closely,
but entreateth for her,
as a Woer,

first to the Father, 1.

and then the Mother, 2.

or the Guardians,

or Kinsfolks, by such

as help to make the match. 3.

When she is espoused 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 toge-
ther 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 *Opibus*,

aut *Arte & Scientiâ*,

quæ sit

de pane lucandro ;

ut possit

sustentare *Familiam*.

Deinde eligit sibi

Virginem Nubilem,

(aut *Viduam*)

quam adamat ; ubi

tamen major ratio

habenda *Virtutis*

& *Honestatis*,

quàm *Formæ* aut *Dotis*.

Posthæc, non clam despon-

det sibi eam,

sed ambit,

ut *Procus*,

apud *Patrem*, 1.

& *Matrem*, 2.

vel apud *Tutores*,

& *Cognatos*, per

Pronubos. 3.

Eâ sibi desponsâ,

fit *Sponsus*, 4.

& ipsa *Sponsa*, 5.

fiuntque *Sponsalia*,

& scribitur *Instrumentum*

Dotale. 6.

Tandem

fiunt *Nuptiæ*,

ubi copulantur

à *Sacerdote*, 7.

datis *Manibus*, 8. ultrò

citroque,

& *Annulis Nuptialibus*, 9.

tum epulantur cum

invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur

Maritus & Uxor ;

hâc mortuâ ille fit

Viduus.

CXXI.

The Tree of Consanguinity

*Arbor Consanguinitatis.*

In Consanguinity
there touch a Man, 1.
in Lineal Ascent,
the Father
(the Father-in-law) 2.
and the Mother
(the Mother-in-law) 3.
the Grandfather, 4.
and the Grandmother, 5.
the great Grandfather, 6.
and the great Grandmother, 7.
the great great
Grandfather, 8.
the great great
Grandmother, 9.
the great great Grandfather's
Father, 10.
the great great Grandmo-
ther's Mother, 11.

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

the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.
the great great Grandmother's 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 Niece, 18.

the Nephew's Son, 19. and

the Nephew's Daughter, 20.

the Nephew's Nephew, 21.

and the Niece's Niece, 22.

the Nephew's Nephew's Son, 23.

the Niece's Niece's Daughter, 24.

the Nephew's Nephew's Nephew, 25.

the Niece's Niece's Niece. 26.

Those beyond these are called Posterity. 27. . . 27.

In a Collateral Line are
the Uncle by the Father's side, 28.

and the Aunt by the Father's side, 29.

the Uncle by the Mother's side, 30.

and the Aunt by the Mother's side, 31.

the Brother, 32.

and the Sister, 33.

the Brother's Son, 34.

the Sister's Son, 35.

and the Cousin by the Brother and Sister. 36.

Tritvaus, 12.

& *Tritavia*. 13.

Ulteriores dicuntur

Majores. 14. . . . 14.

In Linea descendenti,

Filius (Privignus) 15.

& *Filia (Privigna)* 16.

Nepos, 17.

& *Neptis*, 18,

& *Pronepos*, 19.

& *Proneptis*, 20,

Abnepos, 21.

& *Abneptis*, 22.

Atnepos, 23.

& *Atneptis*, 24.

Trinepos, 25.

& *Trineptis*. 26.

Ulteriores dicuntur

Posterii. 27. . . 27.

In Linea Collaterali
sunt Patruus, 28.

& *Amita*, 29.

Avunculus, 30.

& *Matertera*, 31.

Frater, 32.

& *Soror*, 33.

Patruelis, 34.

Sobrinus, 35.

& *Amitinus*. 36.

CXXIII.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.



Societas Parentalis.

Married Persons
(by the blessing of God)
have Issue,
and become Parents.

The Father, 1. begetteth,
and the Mother, 2. beareth
Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4.
(sometimes Twins.)

The Infant, 5.
is wrapped in
Swaddling-clothes, 6.
is laid in a Cradle, 7.
is suckled by the Mother
with her Breasts, 8.
and fed with Pap. 9.

Afterwards it learneth
to go by a Standing-stool, 10.

Conjuges,
(ex benedictione Dei)
suscipiunt Sobolem (Prolem)
& fiunt Parentes.

Pater, 1. generat,
& Mater, 2. parit
Filios, 3. & Filias, 4.
(aliquando Gemellos.)

Infans, 5.
involvitur Fasciis, 6.

reponitur in Cunas, 7.
lactatur a matre
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur Pappis. 9.

Deinde discit
incedere Serperastris, 10.

*playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak.*

*As it beginneth to grow
older, it is accustomed to
Piety, 12.*

and Labour, 13.

and is chastised, 14.

if it be not dutiful.

*Children owe to Parents
Reverence and Service.*

*The Father maintaineth
his Children
by taking pains. 15.*

*ludit Crepundiis, 11.
& incipit fari.*

*Crescente ætate,
adsuescit*

Pietati, 12.

& Labori, 13.

& castigatur, 14.

si non sit morigerus.

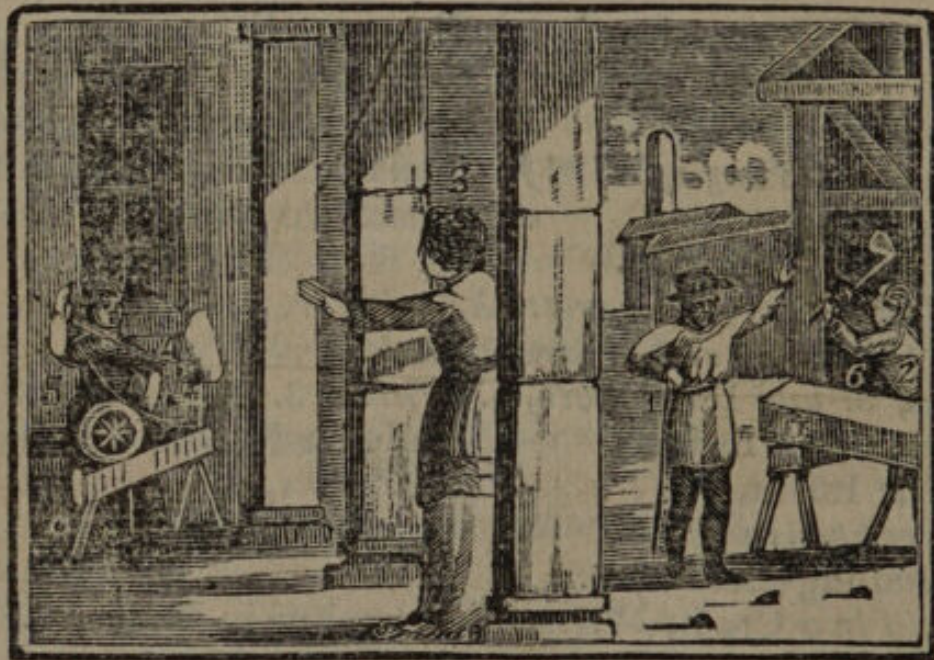
*Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.*

*Pater sustentat
Liberos*

laborando. 15.

CXXIV.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.



Societas Herilis.

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

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

the Mistress
(the good wife of the House,) 3.
Maidens. 4.

*They appoint these their
Work, 6.*

*and divide them their Tasks,
5. which are faithfully to be
done by them without mur-
muring & loss; for which
their Wages, and Meat and
Drink are allowed them.*

*A Servant was heretofore
a Slave,
over whom the Master had
power of life and death.*

*At this day the poorer sort
serve in a free 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 ex-
sequenda sine murmure &
dispendio; pro quo Merces
& Alimonia præbentur ipsis.*

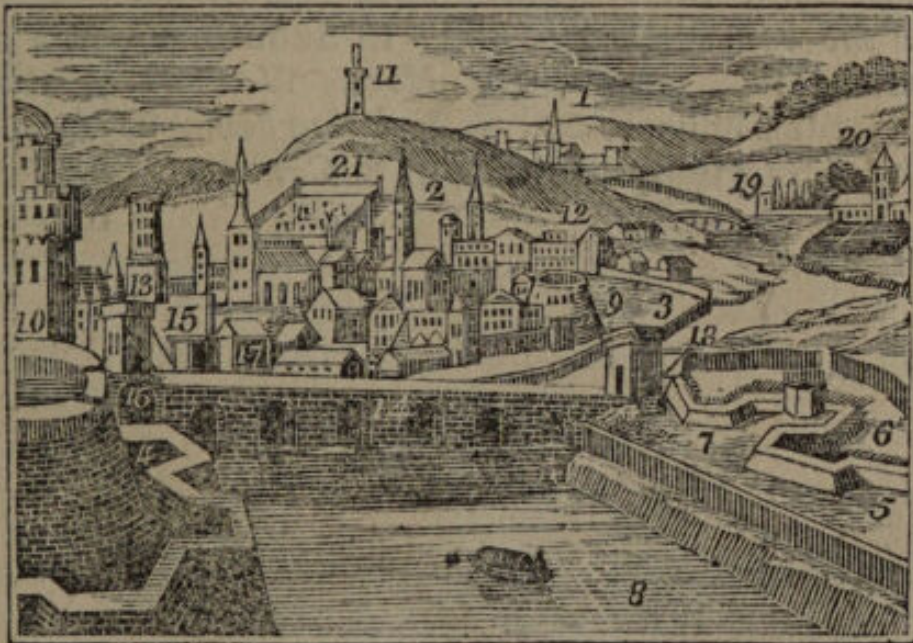
*Servus olim erat Manci-
pium, in quem Domino
potestas fuit
vitæ & necis.*

*Hodiè pauperiores
serviunt liberè,
conducti mercede.*

A City.

CXXV.

Urbs.



*Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.*

*Ex multis Domibus
fit Pagus, 1.*

or a Town, or a City. 2.

*That and this are fenced
and begirt with a Wall, 3.
a Trench, 4.*

Bulwarks, 5.

and Pallisadoes. 6.

*Within the Walls is
the void Place, 7.*

without, the Ditch. 8.

*In the Walls are
Fortresses, 9.*

and Towers: 10.

Watch-Towers, 11.

are upon the higher places.

*The entrance into a City is
made out of the Suburbs, 12.*

through the Gates, 13.

over the Bridge. 14.

The Gate hath a

Portcullis, 15.

a Draw-Bridge, 16.

two-leaved Doors, 17.

Locks and Bolts,

as also Bars. 18.

In the Suburbs are

Gardens, 19.

and Garden-houses, 20.

and also Burying-places. 21.

vel *Oppidum*, vel *Urbs*. 2.

*Istud & hæc muniuntur
& cinguntur Mœnibus (Mu-*

ro) 3. Vallo, 4.

Aggeribus, 5.

& Vallis. 6.

Intra muros est

Pomœrium, 7.

extrâ, Fossa. 8.

In mœnibus sunt

Propugnacula, 9.

& Turres: 10.

Specula, 11.

extant in editioribus locis.

Ingressus in Urbem fit

ex Suburbio, 12.

per Portam, 13.

super Pontem. 14.

Porta habet

Cataractas, 15.

Pontem versatilem, 16.

Valvas, 17.

Claustra, & Refragula,

ut & Vectes. 18.

In Suburbiis sunt

Horti, 19.

& Suburbana, 20.

ut & Cœmeteria. 21.

CXXVI.

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 public 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, Alehouses,

Cooks Shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt

Plateæ (Vici) 1.

stratæ lapidibus ;

Fora, 2.

(alicubi cum
Porticibus) 3.

& Angiportis. 4.

Publica ædificia
sunt in medio Urbis,

Templum, 5.

Schola, 6.

Curia, 7.

Domus Mercaturæ. 8.

Circa Mœnia & Portas

Armamentarium, 9.

Granarium, 10.

Diversoria, Popinæ,

& Caupinæ, 11.

*the Play-house, 12.
and the Hospital. 13.*

*In the by-places
are Houses of Office, 14.
and the Prison. 15.*

*In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchman's Dwel-
ling. 17.*

In the Streets are Wells. 18.

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

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

Theatrum, 12.

Nosocomion. 13.

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

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

*In Plateis sunt Putei. 18.
Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,
interfluens Urbem,
inservit eluendis sordibus.*

*Arx, 20.
extat in summo
Urbis.*

Judgment.

CXXVII.

Judicium.



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

*Optimum Jus, est
placida conventio,
facta vel ab ipsis,*

*betwixt whom the suit is,
or by an Umpire.*

*If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judged
in the Market-place ;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
sitteth with his Assessors: 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.*

*The Plaintiff, 5.
accuseth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witnesses, 7.
against him.*

*The Defendant excuseth
himself by a Counsellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Coun-
sellor, 9. contradicts.*

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

*inter quos lis est,
vel ab Arbitro.*

*Hoc si non procedit.
venitur in Forum, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in Prætorio)
cui Judex (Prætor) 2.
præsidet cum Assessoribus: 3.
3. Dicographus, 4.
excipit Vota calamo.*

*Actor, 5.
accusat Reum, 6.
& producit Testes, 7.
contra illum.*

*Reus excusat
se per Advocatum, 8.
cui Actoris Procurator, 9.
contradicit.*

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

CXXVIII.

The tormenting of Malefactors.

*Supplicia Malefactorum.*

Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(where they are wont to be
tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragged with a Horse, 15.
to a place of Execution.

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

Whoremasters
are beheaded. 7.

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

Witches

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

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

Machi
decollantur. 7.

Homicidæ (Sicarii)
ac Latrones (Piratæ)
vel imponuntur Rotæ
crucifragio plexi, 8.
vel Palo infiguntur. 9.

Striges (Lamiæ)

<i>are burnt in a great Fire,</i> 10.	<i>cremantur super Rogum.</i> 10.
<i>Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out,</i> 11.	<i>Quidam antequam supplicio afficiantur elinguantur,</i> 11.
<i>or have their Hand,</i> 12.	<i>aut plectuntur Manu,</i> 12.
<i>cut off upon a Block,</i> 13.	<i>super Cippum,</i> 13.
<i>or are burnt with Pincers.</i> 14.	<i>aut Forcepibus,</i> 14. <i>uruntur.</i>
<i>They that have their Life given them,</i>	<i>Vitâ donati,</i>
<i>are set on the Pillory,</i> 16.	<i>constringuntur Numellis,</i> 16.
<i>are straphadoed,</i> 17.	<i>luxantur,</i> 17.
<i>are set upon a wooden Horse,</i> 18.	<i>imponuntur Equuleo,</i> 18.
<i>have their Ears cut off,</i> 19.	<i>truncantur Auribus,</i> 19.
<i>are whipped with Rods,</i> 20.	<i>cæduntur Virgis,</i> 20.
<i>are branded,</i>	<i>Stigmatè notantur,</i>
<i>are banished,</i>	<i>relegantur,</i>
<i>are condemned</i>	<i>damnantur</i>
<i>to the Gallies,</i>	<i>ad Triremes,</i>
<i>or to perpetual Imprisonment.</i>	<i>vel ad Carcerem perpetuum</i>
<i>Traitors are pulled in pieces with four Horses.</i>	<i>Perduelles discerpuntur quadrigis.</i>

Merchandizing. CXXIX. 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 Ell, 4.
or weighed
in a Pair of Balances. 5.

Shopkeepers, 6.

Pedlars, 7.

and Brokers, 8.

would also be called
Merchants. 9.

The Seller

braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,

Merces

aliunde allatæ,
vel commutantur
in domo commerciorum, 1.
vel exponuntur venum
in Tabernis mercimoniorum,
2. & venduntur
pro Pecuniâ (monetâ) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Librâ. 5.

Tabernarii, 6.

Circumforanei, 7.

& Scrutarii, 8.

etiam volunt dici
Mercatores. 9.

Venditor

ostentat rem
promercalem,

and setteth the rate of it,
and how much
it may be sold for.

The Buyer, 10. cheapeneth
and offereth the price.

If any one
bid against him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promiseth the most.

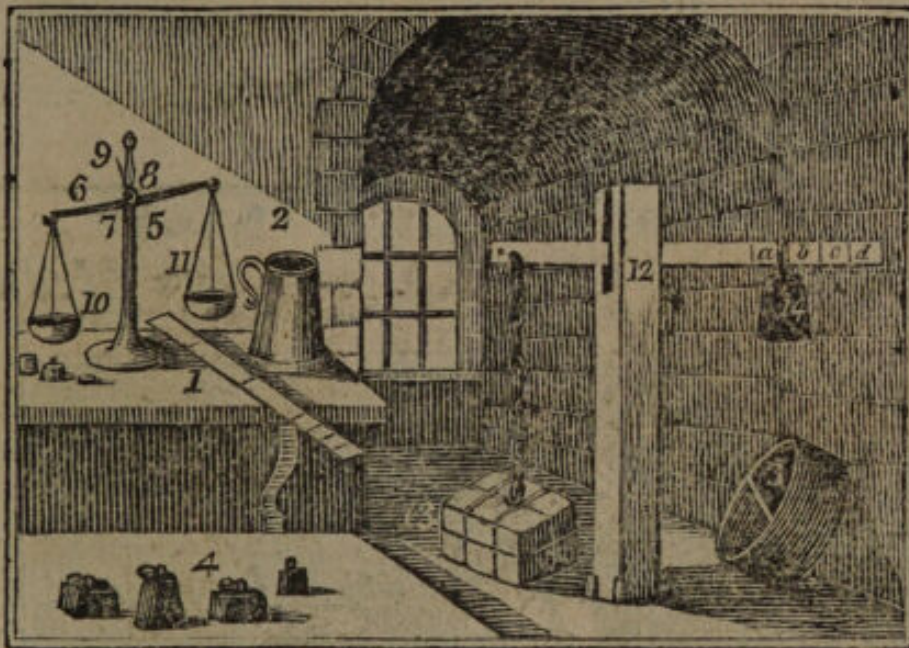
& indicat pretium,
quanti
liceat.

Emptor, 10. licetur,
& pretium offert.

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

CXXX.

Measures and Weights. *Mensuræ & Pondera.*



We measure things that
hang together with an Ell, 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

Ulná, 1.

liquidas,

Congio, 2.

aridas,

Medimno. 3.

Gravitatem rerum experi-
mur Ponderibus, 4.

& Librá, (balance) 5.

In hâc primò est

the Beam, 6.
 in the midst whereof
 is a little Axle-tree, 7. above
 the cheeks and the hole, 8.
 in which the Needle, 9.
 moveth itself to and fro;
 on both sides
 are the Scales, 10.
 hanging by little Cords. 11.

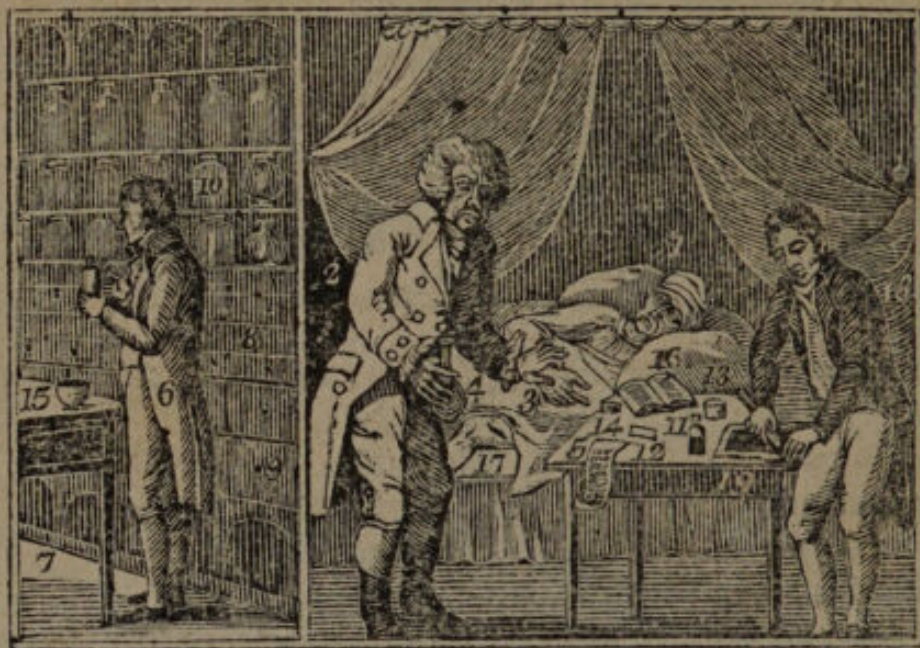
The Brasier's Balance, 12.
 weigheth things by hanging
 them on a Hook, 13.
 and the Weight, 14.
 opposite to them,
 which in (a) weigheth just as
 much as the thing,
 in (b) twice so much,
 in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Jugum, (Scapus) 6.
 in cujus medio
 Axiculus, 7. superius
 trutina & agina, 8.
 in quâ Examen, 9.
 sese agitat;
 utrinque
 sunt Lances, 10.
 pendentes Funiculis. 11.
 Statara, 12.
 ponderat res, suspendendo
 illas Unco, 13.
 & Pondus, 14.
 ex opposito,
 quod in (a) æqui ponderat
 rei,
 in (b) bis tantum,
 in (c) ter, &c.

Physic.

CXXXI.

Ars Medica.



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

Ægrotans, 1.
 accersit Medicum, 2.

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 Apothecary's 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 Troches, 14.
or an Electuary. 15.

Diet and Prayer, 16.
is the best Physic.

The Surgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plasters. 19.

qui tangit ipsius *Arteriam*, 3.
& inspicit *Urinam*, 4.
tum præscribit
Medicamentum in *Schedula*; 5.

Istud paratur
à *Pharmacopæo*, 6.
in *Pharmacopolio*, 7.

ubi *Pharmaca*
adservantur in *Capsulis*, 8.
Pyxidibus, 9.

& *Lagenis*; 10.

Estque
vel *Potio*, 11.
vel *Pulvis*, 12.
vel *Pillula*, 13.
vel *Pastilli*, 14.
vel *Electuarium*. 15.

Dieta & *Oratio*, 16.
est optima *Medicina*.

Chirurgus, 18.
curat *Vulnera*, 17.
& *Ulcera*,
Spleniis (emplastris) 19.

A Burial.

CXXXII.

Sepultura.



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 Grave-stone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs. 9.*

Defuncti

*olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebantur in Urna. 1.*

*Nos includimus
nostros Demortuos
Loculo, (Capulo) 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri,
versus Cœmeterium, 4.
ubi inferuntur
Sepulchro, 6.
a Vespillonibus, 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
ac Epitaphiis. 9.*

As the Corps go along, | *Funere prodeunte,*
Psalms are sung, | *Hymni cantantur,*
and the Bells are rung. 10. | *& Campanæ, 10. pulsantur.*

A Stage-Play. CXXXIII. *Ludus Scenicus.*



<p><i>In a Play-house, 1.</i> <i>(which is trimmed</i> <i>with Hangings, 2.</i> <i>and covered with Curtains, 3.)</i> <i>Comedies and Tragedies are</i> <i>acted,</i> <i>wherein memorable things are</i> <i>represented ;</i> <i>as here, the History</i> <i>of the Prodigal Son, 4.</i> <i>and his Father, 5.</i> <i>by whom he is entertained,</i> <i>being returned home.</i> <i>The Players act,</i> <i>being in disguise ;</i> <i>the Fool, 6. maketh Jests.</i></p>	<p><i>In Theatro, 1.</i> <i>(quod vestitur</i> <i>Tapetibus, 2.</i> <i>& tegitur Sifariis, 3.)</i> <i>Comædiæ vel Tragædiæ</i> <i>aguntur,</i> <i>quibus repræsentantur</i> <i>memorabiles ;</i> <i>ut hic, Historia</i> <i>de Filio prodigo, 4.</i> <i>& Patre, 5. ipsius,</i> <i>à quo recipitur,</i> <i>domum redux.</i> <i>Actores (Histriones)</i> <i>agunt personati ;</i> <i>Morio, 6. dat Jocos.</i></p>
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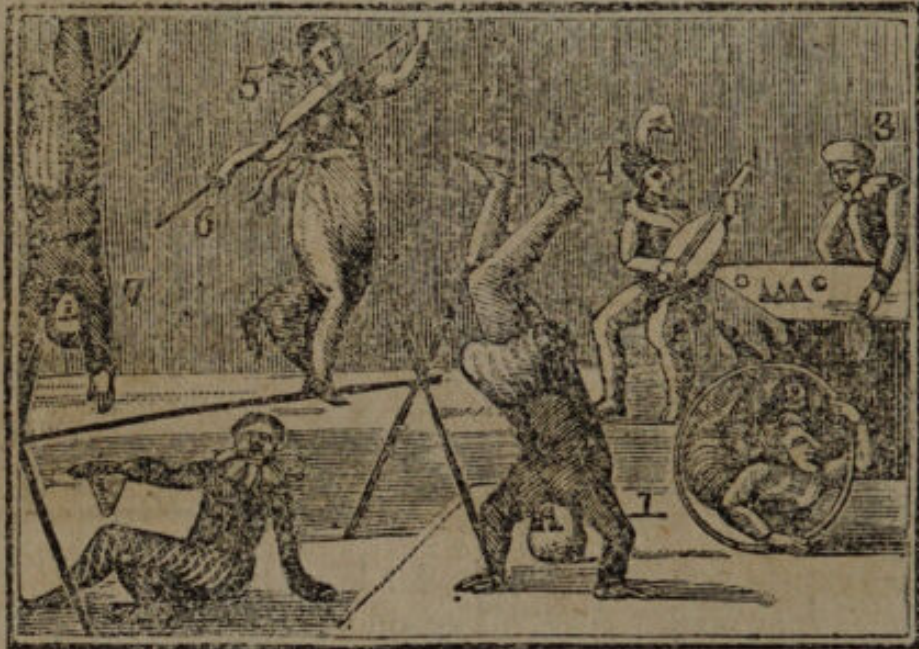
*The chief of the Spectators
sit in the Gallery ; 7.
the common Sort stand
on the Ground, 8.
and clasp the hands,
if any thing please them.*

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

Sleights.

CXXXIV.

Præstigiæ.



*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 Juggler, 3.
showeth sleights,
out of a Purse.*

*Præstigiator, 1.
facit varia Spectacula,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
saliendo
per Circulum, 2. &c.*

*Interdum etiam
trifudiatur, 4.
Larvatus.*

*Agyrtæ, 3.
facit præstigiæ
e 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 Haltorem, 6.
manu ;
aut suspendit se
manu vel pede, 7. &c.*

The Fencing-School. CXXXV. *Palæstra.*



*Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.
having Balls at the point,
(lest they wound one another
mortally)
or with two-edged Swords
and a Dagger, 6. together.*

*Pugiles
congregiuntur Duello
in Palæstra,
decertantes vel Gladiis, 1.
vel Hastilibus, 2.
& Bipennibus, 3.
vel Semispathis, 4.
vel Ensibus, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lædant lethaliter)
vel Frameis
& Pugione, 6. simul.*

Wrestlers, 7.

(among the Romans
in time past were naked
and anointed with Oil)
take hold of one another,
and strive whether
one can throw the other,
especially by tripping up his
heels. 8.

Luctatores, 7.

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

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.

fought with their Fists
in a ridiculous strife, to wit,
with their Eyes covered.

Andabata, 9.

pugnabant pugnis
ridiculo certamine, nimirum
oculis obvelatis.

Tennis-play. CXXXVI. 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.*

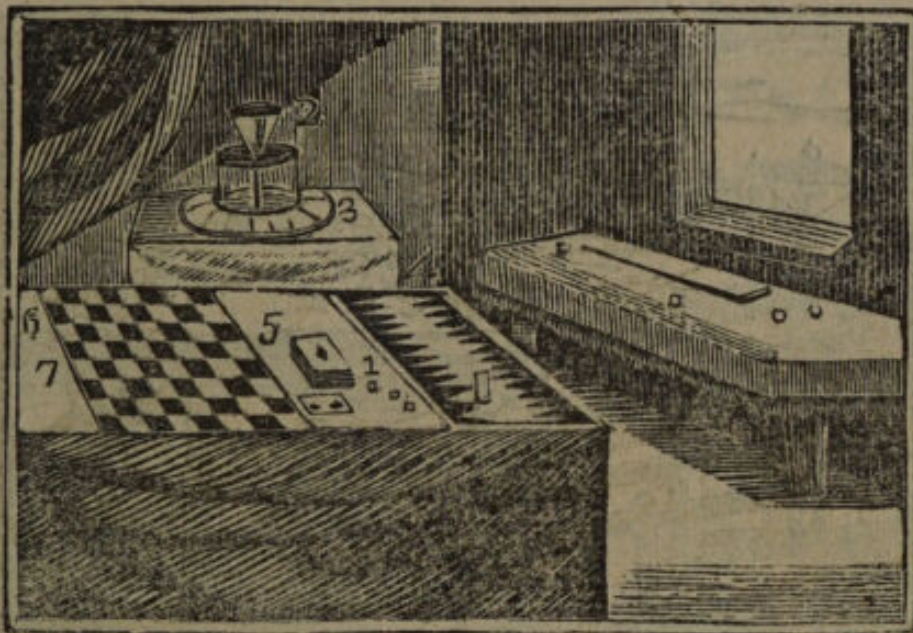
*In Sphæristerio, 1.
luditur Pilâ, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo; 3.*

and that is the Short
of Noblemen
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.
distenta Aëre,
ope *Epistomii*,
reverberatur
Pugno, 5.
sub dio.

Dice-Play. CXXXVII. *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.
and at Cards, 5.

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

Sorte & Arte luditur
Calculis
in *alveo aleatorio*, 4.
& *Chartis lusoriis*. 5.

*We play at Chess
on a Chess-board, 6.
where only art beareth the
sway.*

*The most ingenious Game,
is the Game at Chess, 7.
wherein as it were two
Armies fight together
in Battle.*

*Ludimus Abaculis
in Abaco, 6.
ubi sola ars regnat.*

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

Races.

CXXXVIII. *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 desireth to win,
ought to touch, but not to run
beyond it.*

*Heretofore Runners, 5.
ran betwixt Rails, 6.*

*Pueri exercent se
cursu, sive super Glaciem, 1.*

*Diabathris, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 3.*

*sive in Campo,
designantes Lineam, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit
debet attingere, at non ultra
procurrere.*

*Olim decurrebant Cursores,
5. inter Cancellos, 6.*

to the Goal; 7.
and he that touched it first
received 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 contingebat
eam, accipiebat Brabeum.
(*præmium*) 8. à Brabeuta. 9.

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

loco Equiriorum, quæ
abierunt in desuetudinem.

Boys' Sport.

CXXXIX.

Ludi Pueriles.



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

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

or shooting with a Trunk, 8. | *vel jaculantes Sclopo, 8.*
and a Bow, 9. | *& Arcu, 9.*
or going upon Stilts, 10. | *vel incedentes Grallis, 10.*
or tossing and swinging | *vel super Petaurum, 11. se*
themselves upon a Merry- | *agitantes & oscillantes.*
totter. 11.

CXL.

The Kingdom and the Region.

*Regnum & Regio.*

Many Cities and Villages
make a Region
and a Kingdom.

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

Multæ Urbes & Pagi
faciunt Regionem
& Regnum.

Rex aut Princeps
sedet in Metropoli ; 1.
Nobiles, Barones,
& Comites habitant
in Arcibus, 2.
circumjacentibus ;
Rustici
in Pagis, 3.

*He hath his toll-places
upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high Roads, 5.
where Portage and Tollage
is exacted of them
that sail
or travel.*

*Habet telonia sua
juxta flumina navigabilia, 4.
& Vias regias, 5.
ubi Portorium & Vectigal
exigitur
a navigantibus
& iter facientibus.*

CXLI.

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 Sceptre, 5.
in his Hand,
being attended
with a Company of Courtiers.*

*The chief among these, are
the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors*

*Rex, 1.
sedet in suo Solio, 2.
in regio splendore,
magnifico Habitu, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Sceptrum, 5.
manu,
stipatus
frequentiâ Aulicorum.
Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum Consiliariis*

and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshal, 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 Vicegerents,
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 toysome actions.

& Secretariis,
Præfectus Prætorii, 7.
Aulæ Magister, 8.
Pocillator, (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
 & *Stabuli Magister, 13.*

Subordinantur his
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum Cubiculariis,
 & *Cursoribus, 16.*
Stipatores, 17.
cum Satellitio.

Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum. 18.

Ablegat
Vicarios suos,
Administratores,
Præfectos, Quæstores,
 & *Legatos,*
aliorum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
subinde per Veredarios. 19.

Morio, 20.
movet risum
ludicris Actionibus.



*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 Scabbard, 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.
Manicæ, 7.
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Clypeo); 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.*

*Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui reconduntur
Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur Cingulo, 14.
vel Baltheo, 15.*

(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-handed Sword, 17.
and a Dagger. 18.

In these is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point ; 22.
in the middle are the
Back, 23. and the Edge. 24.

The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
(in which is the Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.)
a Club, 29. and a Whirlebat. 30.

They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charged with Bul-
lets, 33. out of a Bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder,
out of a Bandalier. 35.

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

In his est Manubrium, 19.
cum Pomo, 20.
& Verutum, 21.
cuspidatum ; 22.
in medio

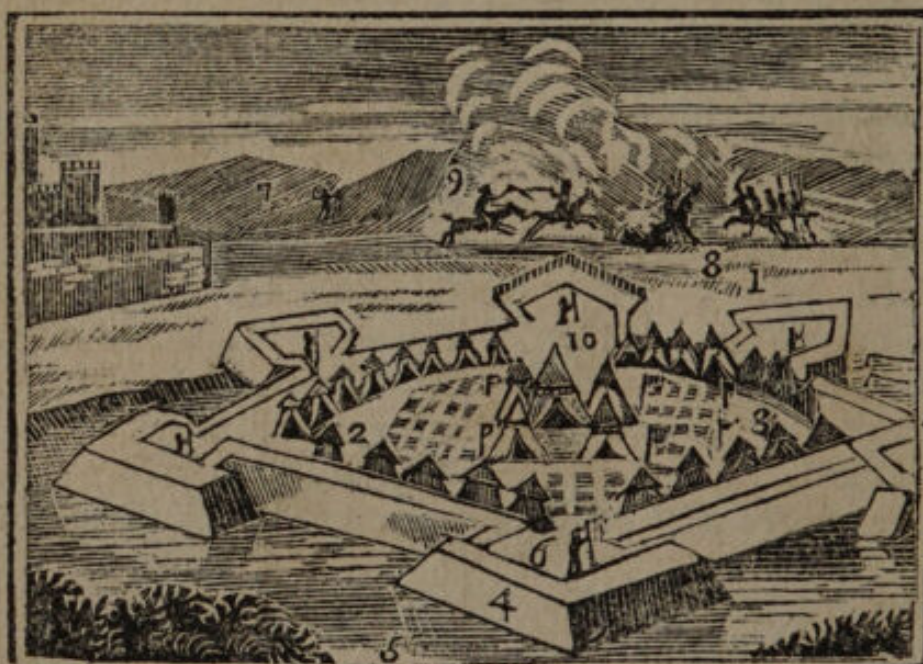
Dorsum, 23. & Acies. 24.
Reliqua arma sunt
Hasta, 25. Bipennis, 26.
(in quibus Hastile, 27.
& Mucro, 28.)

Clava, 29. & Cæstus. 30.
Pugnatur eminùs
Bombardis, (Sclopetis) 31.
& Sclophis, 32.
quæ onerantur Globis, 33.
è Theca bombardica, 34.
& pulvere nitrato
è Pyxide pulveraria. 35.

The Camps.

CXLIII.

Castra.



When a Design is undertaken,
the Camp, 1. is pitched,
and the Tents of Canvass, 2.
or Straw, 3.
are fastened with Stakes ;
and they entrench them about,
for security's sake,
with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches ; 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set ;
and Scouts, 7.
are sent out.

Sallyings-out, 8.
are made for Forage
and Plunder sake,
where they often cope with the
Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.

The Pavilion
of the Lord General
is in the midst of the
Camp. 10.

Expeditione susceptâ,
Castra, 1. locantur,
& Tentoria Linteis, 2.
vel Stramentis, 3.
figuntur Paxillis ;
eaque circumdant,
securitatis gratiâ,
Aggeribus, 4.
& Fossis ; 5.
Excubiæ, 6.
constituuntur ;
& Exploratores, 7.
emittuntur.

Excursiones, 8.
fiunt Pabulationis
& Prædæ causâ,
ubi sæpius confligitur cum
Hostibus, 9. velitando.

Tentorium
summi Imperatoris
est in medio Castrorum. 10.

The Army and the Fight. CXLIV. *Acies & Prælium.*



When the Battle

| *Quando Pugna*
 R 2

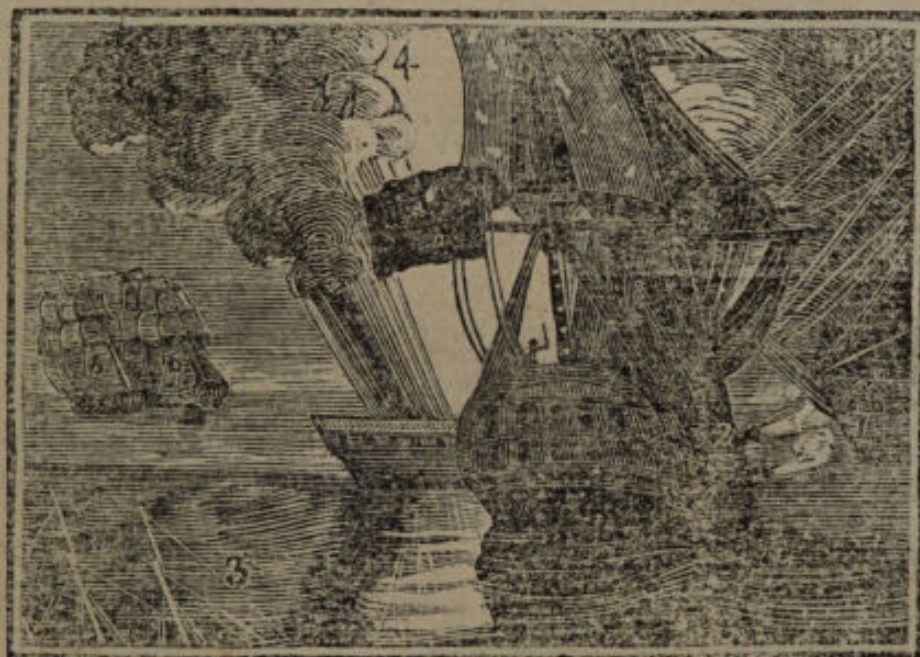
<i>is to be fought,</i>	<i>committenda est,</i>
<i>the Army is set in order,</i>	<i>Acies instruitur,</i>
<i>and divided into the Front, 1.</i>	<i>& dividitur in Frontem, 1.</i>
<i>the Rear, 2.</i>	<i>Tergum, 2.</i>
<i>and the Wings. 3.</i>	<i>& Alas (Cornua) 3.</i>
<i>The Foot, 4.</i>	<i>Peditatus, 4.</i>
<i>are intermixed</i>	<i>intermiscetur</i>
<i>with the Horse. 5.</i>	<i>Equitatu. 5.</i>
<i>That is divided</i>	<i>Ille distinguitur</i>
<i>into Companies,</i>	<i>in Centurias,</i>
<i>this into Troops.</i>	<i>hic in Turmas.</i>
<i>These carry Banners, 6.</i>	<i>Illi in medio ferunt Vex-</i>
<i>those Flags, 7.</i>	<i>illa, 6.</i>
<i>in the midst of them.</i>	<i>hæ Labara. 7.</i>
<i>Their Officers are,</i>	<i>Eorum Præfecti sunt,</i>
<i>Corporals, Ensigns,</i>	<i>Decuriones, Signiferi,</i>
<i>Lieutenants, Captains, 8.</i>	<i>Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.</i>
<i>Commanders of the Horse, 9.</i>	<i>Magistri Equitum, 9.</i>
<i>Lieutenant Colonels,</i>	<i>Tribuni,</i>
<i>Colonels</i>	<i>Chiliarchæ,</i>
<i>and he that is the chief of all,</i>	<i>& summum omnium,</i>
<i>the General.</i>	<i>Imperator.</i>
<i>The Drummers, 10.</i>	<i>Tympanistæ, 10.</i>
<i>and the Drumslades, 11.</i>	<i>& Tympanotribæ, 11.</i>
<i>as also the Trumpeters, 12.</i>	<i>ut & Tubicines, 12.</i>
<i>call to Arms,</i>	<i>vocant ad Arma</i>
<i>and inflame the Soldier.</i>	<i>& inflammant Militem.</i>
<i>At the first onset</i>	<i>Primo Conflictu,</i>
<i>the Muskets, 13.</i>	<i>Bombardæ, 13.</i>
<i>and Ordnance, 14. are shot off.</i>	<i>& Tormenta, 14. exploduntur.</i>
<i>Afterwards they fight, 15.</i>	<i>Postea pugnatur, 15.</i>
<i>hand to hand</i>	<i>cominus</i>
<i>with Pikes and Swords.</i>	<i>Hastis & Gladiis.</i>
<i>They that are overcome</i>	<i>Victi</i>
<i>are slain, 16.</i>	<i>trucidantur, 16.</i>
<i>or taken Prisoners,</i>	<i>vel capiuntur,</i>
<i>or run away. 17.</i>	<i>vel aufugiunt. 17.</i>
<i>They that are for the re-</i>	<i>Succenturiati, 18.</i>
<i>serve, 18.</i>	
<i>come upon them</i>	<i>superveniunt</i>

out of the places where they lie in wait. *ex insidiis.*

The Carriages, 19.
are plundered.

Impedimenta, 19.
spoliantur.

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



A Sea-Fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordnance, 2.
and so, being bored through,
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 se invicem quassant
Tormentis, 2.
atque ita perforatæ,
imbibunt
perniciem suam,
& submerguntur. 3.

Aut quum igne corripiun-
tur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men are blown into the Air, homines ejiciuntur in aërem,
or are burnt in the midst of vel exuruntur in mediis
the waters, aquis,
or else leaping into the Sea, vel etiam desilientes in Mare,
are drowned. suffocantur.

A Ship that flieth away, 5. Navis fugitiva, 5.
is overtaken intercipitur
by those that pursue her, 6. ab insequentibus, 6.
and is taken. & capitur.

CXLVI.

The Besieging of a City. *Obsidium Urbis.*



<i>A City</i>	<i>Urbs</i>
<i>that is like to endure a Siege,</i>	<i>passura Obsidionem,</i>
<i>is first summoned</i>	<i>primum provocatur</i>
<i>by a Trumpeter, 1.</i>	<i>per Tubicinem, 1.</i>
<i>and persuaded to yield ;</i>	<i>& invitatur ad deditionem ;</i>
<i>which if it refuseth to do,</i>	<i>quod si abnuat facere,</i>
<i>it is assaulted by the Be-</i>	<i>oppugnatur ab obsidentibus,</i>
<i>siegers, and taken by Storm,</i>	<i>& occupatur,</i>
<i>either by climbing over the</i>	<i>vel muros per Scalas, 2.</i>
<i>walls with Scaling-ladders, 2.</i>	<i>transcendendo,</i>

or breaking them down
with Battering-engines, 3.
or demolishing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the
Gates
with a Petard, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.

out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lie behind
Leaguer-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with
Mines
by Pioneers. 10.

They that are besieged
defend themselves
from the Walls, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.
or break out by force. 12.

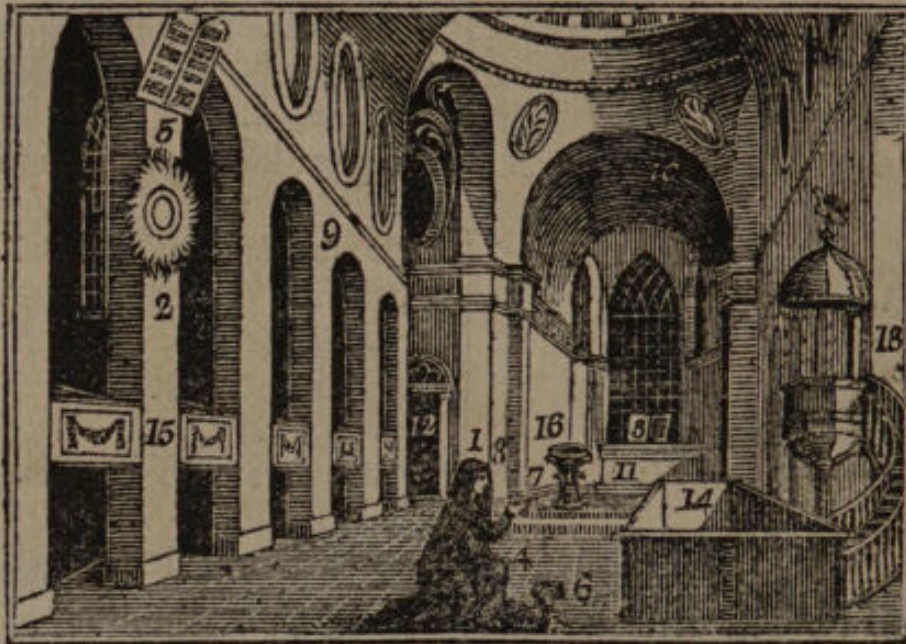
A City
that is taken by storm
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid even with
the ground.

aut diruendo
Arietibus, 3.
aut demoliendo
Tormentis, 4.
vel dirumpendo
portas
Exostra, 5.
vel ejaculando *Globos Tor-*
mentarios, 6.
e *Mortariis (balistis)* 7.
in urbem
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui latitant post
Gerras, 9.)
vel subvertendo *Cuniculis*
per *Fossores*. 10.
Obsessi
defendunt se
de *Muris*, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, &c.
aut *erumpunt*. 12.
Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
exciditur,
interdum æquatur
solo.

Religion.

CXLVII.

Religio.



Godliness, 1.

*the Queen of Virtues,
worshippeth God, 4. devoutly;
the Knowledge of God,
being drawn either from the
Book of Nature, 2.*

*(for the work commendeth
the Work-Master)
or from the*

Book of Scripture; 3.

she meditateth upon

*his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5.*

*and treading Reason under
foot,*

that barking Dog, 6.

she giveth Faith, 7.

and assent

to the Word of God,

and calleth upon him, 8.

as a Helper in adversity.

Divine Services

Pietas, 1.

*Regina Virtutum,
colit Deum, 4. humiliter;*

*Notitiâ Dei,
haustâ vel ex*

Libro Naturæ, 2.

*(nam opus commendat
Artificem)*

vel ex

Libro Scripturæ; 3.

recolit

*mandata ejus comprehensa
in Decalogo, 5.*

& conculcans Rationem,

oblatrantem Canem, 6.

præbet Fidem, 7.

& assensum

Verbo Dei,

eumque invocat, 8.

ut opitulatorem in adversis.

Officia Divina

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Choir, 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 four are reckoned
yet as the chief.*

fiunt in *Templo*, 9.
in quo est *Penetræ*,
Adytum, 10.
cum *Altari*, 11.
Sacrarium, 12.
Suggestus, 13.
Subsellia, 14.
Ambones, 15.
& *Baptisterium*. 16.

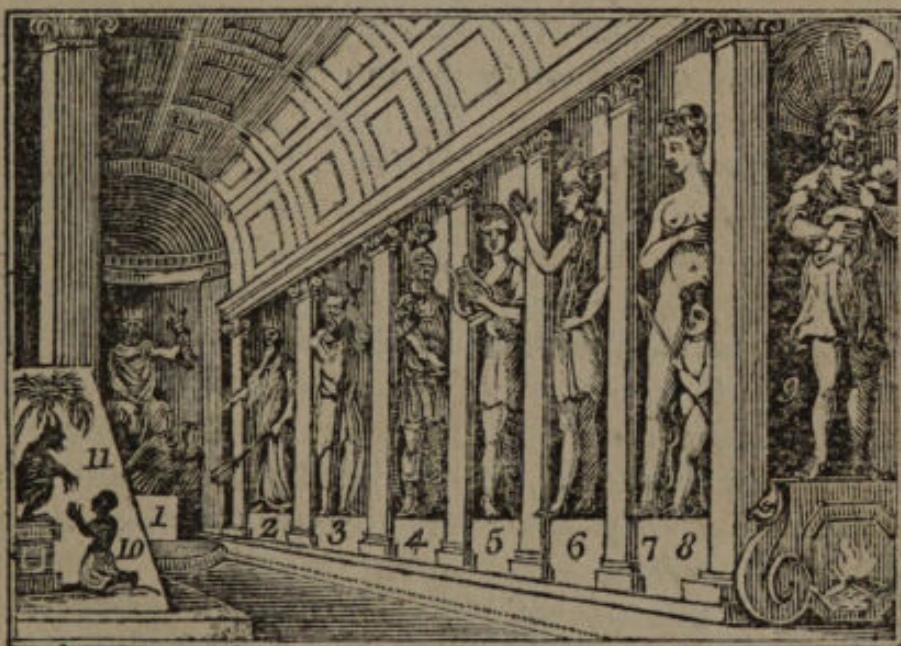
Omnes homines sentiunt
esse Deum,
sed non omnes
rectè nōrunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ *Religiones*
quarum IV. numerantur
adhuc *primariæ*.

Gentilism.

CXLVIII.

Gentilismus.



*The Gentiles feigned
to themselves near upon
twelve thousand Deities.*

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

*Gentiles finxerunt
sibi prope
XII M. Numina.*

*Eorum præcipua erant
Jupiter, 1. Præses, &
Deaster Celi;*

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 herself.

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. Belli ;
Apollo, 5. Artium ;
Mercurius, 6. Furum,
Mercatorum,
& Eloquentiæ ;
Vulcanus (Mulciber)
Ignis & Fabrorum ;
Æolus, Ventorum ;
& obscænissimus,
Priapus.

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

Egyptii,
pro Deo,
colebant omne genus
Animalium & Plantarum,
& quicquid conspicabantur
primum mane.

Philistæi offerebant
Moloch, (Saturno) 9. In-
fantes
cremandos vivos.

Indi, 10. etiamnum
venerantur Cacodæmona. 11.

Judaism.

CXLIX.

Judaismus.



Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongst these,
that Seed of the Woman,
the Messiah 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,
Semen illud Mulieris,
Messias Mundi,
promissus est Abrahamo, 1.
Fundatori Judæorum,
Patri credentium:
& ipse

(avocatus a Gentilibus)
cum Posteris,
notatus Sacramento Cir-
cumcisionis, 2.
constitutus singularis Popu-
lus, & Ecclesia Dei.

Postea Deus
exhibuit Legem suam,
scriptam digito suo,
in Tabulis Lapideis, 5.
huic Populo

by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paschal Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Priests, 8.

and Incense, 9.
and commanded a 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.

per Mosen, 3.
in Monte Sinai. 4.

Porrò ordinavit
manducationem Agni Pascha-
lis, 6. & Sacrificia
offerenda in Altari, 7.

per Sacerdotes, 8.

& Suffitus, 9.

& jussit Tabernaculum, 10.

cum Arca Fœderis, 11.

fieri :

præterea,

æneum Serpentem, 12.

erigi contra morsum

Serpentum in Deserto.

Quæ omnia

Typi erant Messia

venturi,

quem Judæi adhuc expectant.

Christianity.

CL.

Christianismus.



The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being promised to
 our first Parents in Paradise,
 at the last being
 conceived by the Holy Ghost,
 in the most holy womb
 of the Virgin Mary, 1.
 of the royal house of David,
 and clad with human flesh,
 came into the World
 at Bethlehem of Judæa,
 in the extreme poverty
 of a Stable, 2.
 in the fullness of time,
 in the year of the world
 3970, but pure from all sin,
 and the name of Jesus
 was given him,
 which signifieth a Saviour.
 When he was sprinkled
 with holy Baptism, 4.
 (the Sacrament
 of the new Covenant)
 by John, his Forerunner, 5.
 in Jordan,
 the most sacred Mystery
 of the divine Trinity,
 appeared by the Father's
 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
 fourth year of his age, unto the
 30th year, he declared who
 he was, his words and works
 manifesting his Divinity, be-
 ing neither owned, nor enter-
 tained by the Jews, because
 of his voluntary poverty.

promissus
Protoplastis in Paradiso,
 tandem
 conceptus per Sanctum Spi-
 ritum in sanctissimo utero
Virginis Mariæ, 1.
de domo regiæ Davidis,
 & indutus humanâ carne,
 prodiit in mundum
Bethlehemæ Judææ,
 in summâ paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
 impleto tempore,
Anno Mundi 3970,
 sed mundus ab omni peccato,
 & nomen *Jesu*
 impositum fuit ei,
 quod significat *Salvatorem.*
 Hic cum imbueretur
sacro Baptismo, 4.
 (Sacramento
novi Fæderis)
 à *Johanne præcursore suo, 5.*
 in *Jordane,* apparuit
 sacratissimum *Mysterium*
Divinæ Trinitatis,
Patris voce, 6.

(quâ testabatur
 hunc esse *Filium suum*)
 & *Spiritu sancto*
 in specie *Columbæ, 7.*
 delabente cœlitus.

Ab eo tempore, quarto
 anno ætatis suæ, usque ad an-
 num tricesimum, declaravit
 quis esset, verbis & operibus
 præ se ferentibus Divinita-
 tem, nec agnitus, nec ac-
 ceptus a *Judeis,* ob volunta-
 riam paupertatem.

<p> <i>He was at last taken by these</i> <i>(when he had first instituted</i> <i>the Mystical Supper, 8.</i> <i>of his Body and Blood,</i> <i>for a Seal</i> <i>of the new Covenant,</i> <i>& the remembrance of himself)</i> <i>carried to the Judgment-Seat</i> <i>of Pilate,</i> <i>Governor under Cæsar,</i> <i>accused and condemned</i> <i>as an innocent Lamb;</i> <i>and being fastened on a Cross,</i> <i>9. he died,</i> <i>being sacrificed upon the Altar</i> <i>for the sins of the World.</i> <i>But when he had revived by</i> <i>his Divine Power, he rose</i> <i>again the third day</i> <i>out of the Grave, 10.</i> <i>and forty days after</i> <i>being taken up</i> <i>from Mount Olivet, 11.</i> <i>into Heaven, 12.</i> <i>and returning thither</i> <i>whence he came,</i> <i>he vanished as it were,</i> <i>while the Apostles, 13.</i> <i>gazed upon him,</i> <i>to whom he sent</i> <i>his Holy Spirit, 14.</i> <i>from Heaven, the tenth day</i> <i>after his Ascension,</i> <i>and them,</i> <i>(being filled with his power)</i> <i>into the World</i> <i>to preach of him;</i> <i>being henceforth to come again</i> <i>to the last Judgment,</i> <i>sitting in the mean time</i> </p>	<p> <i>Captus tandem ab his</i> <i>(quum prius instituisset</i> <i>Cenam Mysticam, 8.</i> <i>Corporis & Sanguinis sui,</i> <i>in Sigillum</i> <i>novi Fæderis,</i> <i>& sui recordationem)</i> <i>raptus ad Tribunal</i> <i>Pilati,</i> <i>Præfecti Cæsarei,</i> <i>accusatus & damnatus est</i> <i>Agnus innocentissimus;</i> <i>actusque in Crucem, 9.</i> <i>mortem subiit,</i> <i>immolatus in arâ</i> <i>pro peccatis mundi.</i> <i>Sed quum revixisset</i> <i>divinâ suâ virtute, resurrexit</i> <i>tertia die</i> <i>è Sepulchro, 10.</i> <i>& post dies XL.</i> <i>sublatus</i> <i>de Monte Oliveti, 11.</i> <i>in Cælum, 12.</i> <i>& eo rediens</i> <i>unde venerat,</i> <i>quasi evanuit,</i> <i>Apostolis, 13.</i> <i>aspectantibus,</i> <i>quibus misit</i> <i>Spiritum Sanctum, 14.</i> <i>de Cælo, decima</i> <i>die post Ascensum,</i> <i>ipsos vero,</i> <i>(hac virtute impletos)</i> <i>in mundum</i> <i>prædicaturos;</i> <i>olim rediturus</i> <i>ad Judicium extremum,</i> <i>interea sedens</i> </p>
--	--

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.

CLI.

Mahometismus.



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 Judaei, 2.
& Monachi Ariani, 3.
nomine Sergii; fingens,
dum laboraret Epilepsia,
Archangelum Gabrielem,
& Spiritum Sanctum,
secum colloqui,

using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.

His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine ;
are circumcised,
have many Wives :
build Chapels, 5.
from the 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 Alcoran.

adsuefaciens Columbam, 4.
petere Escam
ex aure sua.

Asseclæ ejus
abstinent se
à Vino ;
circumciduntur,
sunt Polygami :
exstruunt Sacella, 5.
de quorum Turriculis
convocantur ad sacra
non a Campanis,
sed a Sacerdote ; 6.
sæpius se abluunt, 7.
negant S. S. Trinitatem :
Christum honorant,
non ut Dei Filium,
sed ut magnum Prophetam,
minorem tamen Mahomete ;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

God's Providence. CLII. *Providentia Dei.*



Men's 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 Oversights,

or even our Faults:

but God is not the Author of
Sin.

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.

Woe to the mad

Wizards and Witches,

who give themselves to the
Devil,

(being enclosed in a Circle, 7.

calling upon him,

with Charms);

they dally with him

and fall from God!

for they shall receive their
reward with him.

non tribuendæ sunt

Fortunæ aut Casui.

aut *influxui Siderum,*

(*Cometæ*, 1.

quidem solent nihil boni por-
tendere)

sed provido

Dei Oculo, 2.

& ejusdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.

etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ*,

vel *Imprudentiæ*,

vel etiam *Noxæ*:

Deus autem non est auctor
Peccati.

Deus habet Ministros suos
& *Angelos*, 4.

qui associant se *Homini*, 5.

à nativitate ejus,

ut *Custodes*,

contra malignos *Spiritus*,

seu *Diabolum*, 6.

qui minutatim

struit insidias ei,

ad tentandum

vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus

Magis & 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. CLIII. *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 Jerusalem. 5.

But the wicked
and the damned, 6.
shall be thrust into Hell, 8.
with the Devils, 7.
to be there tormented for
ever.

Nam dies novissima
veniet,
quæ resuscitabit Mortuos, 2.

voce Tuba, 1.
& citabit Vivos
cum illis
ad Tribunal
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

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

Impii vero
& damnati, 6.
cum Cacodæmonibus, 7.
in Gehennam, 8. detrudentur,
ibi cruciandi æternum.

The Close.

CLIV.

Clausula.

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

*Go on now
and read other good books
diligently,
and thou shalt become
learned, wise, and godly.*

*Remember these things ;
fear God, and call upon him,
that he may bestow upon thee
the Spirit of Wisdom.*

Farewell.

*Ita vidisti summam
res omnes
quæ poterunt ostendi,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglicæ & Latine
Lingue.*

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

*Memento horum ;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritus Sapientiæ.*

Vale.

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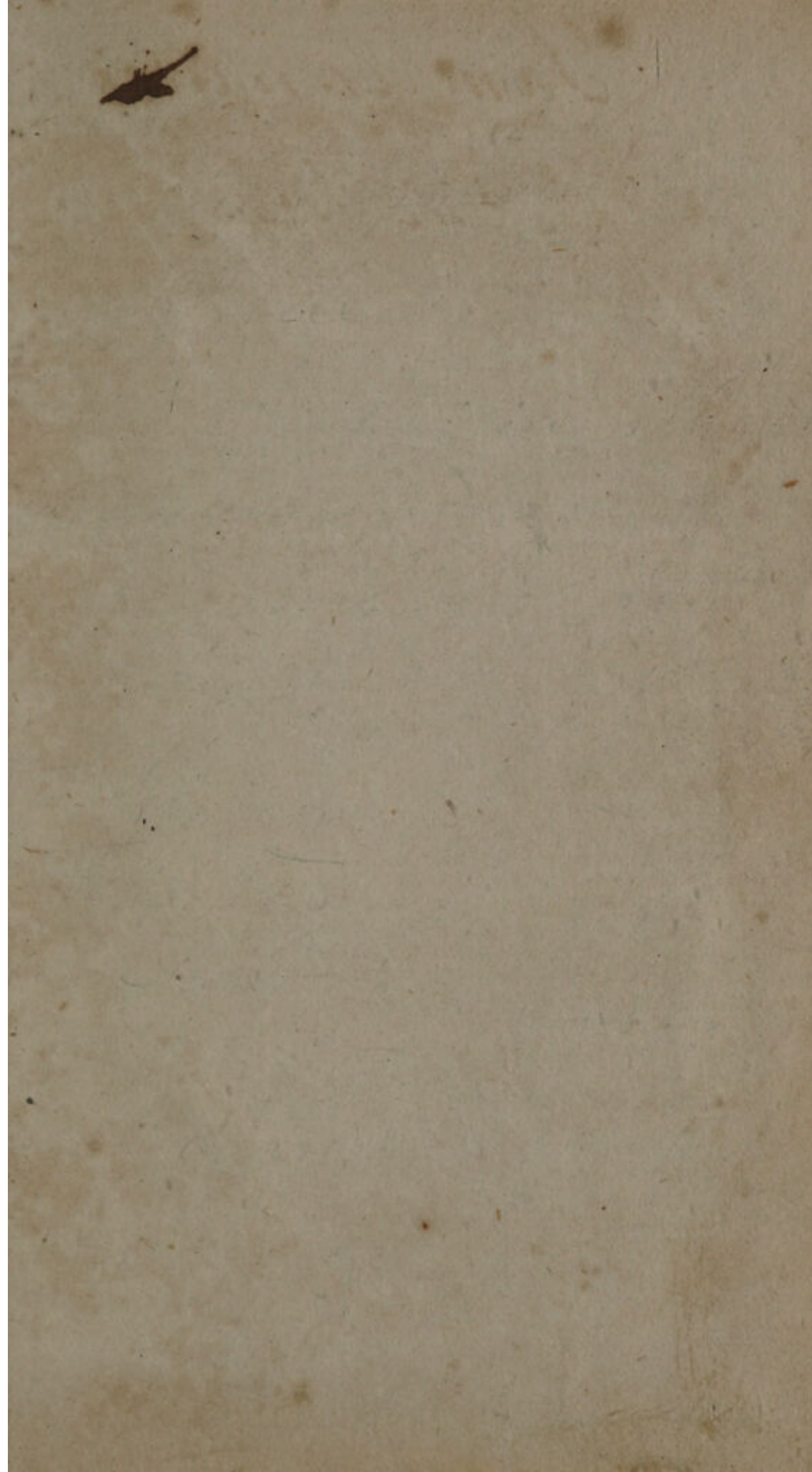
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