

JOH. AMOS COMMENII

O R B I S

SENSUALIUM

P I C T U S:

H O C E S T,

*Omnium fundamentalium in Mundo Rerum,
& in vita Actionum,*

Pictura & Nomenclatura.

JOH. AMOS COMMENIUS'S

V I S I B L E

W O R L D:

O R, A

*Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief Things
that are in the world; and of Mens Employments therein.*

Written by the Author in Latin and High-
Dutch (being one of his last *Essays*, and the most
suitable to Childrens capacities of any that he hath
hitherto made) and translated into English,

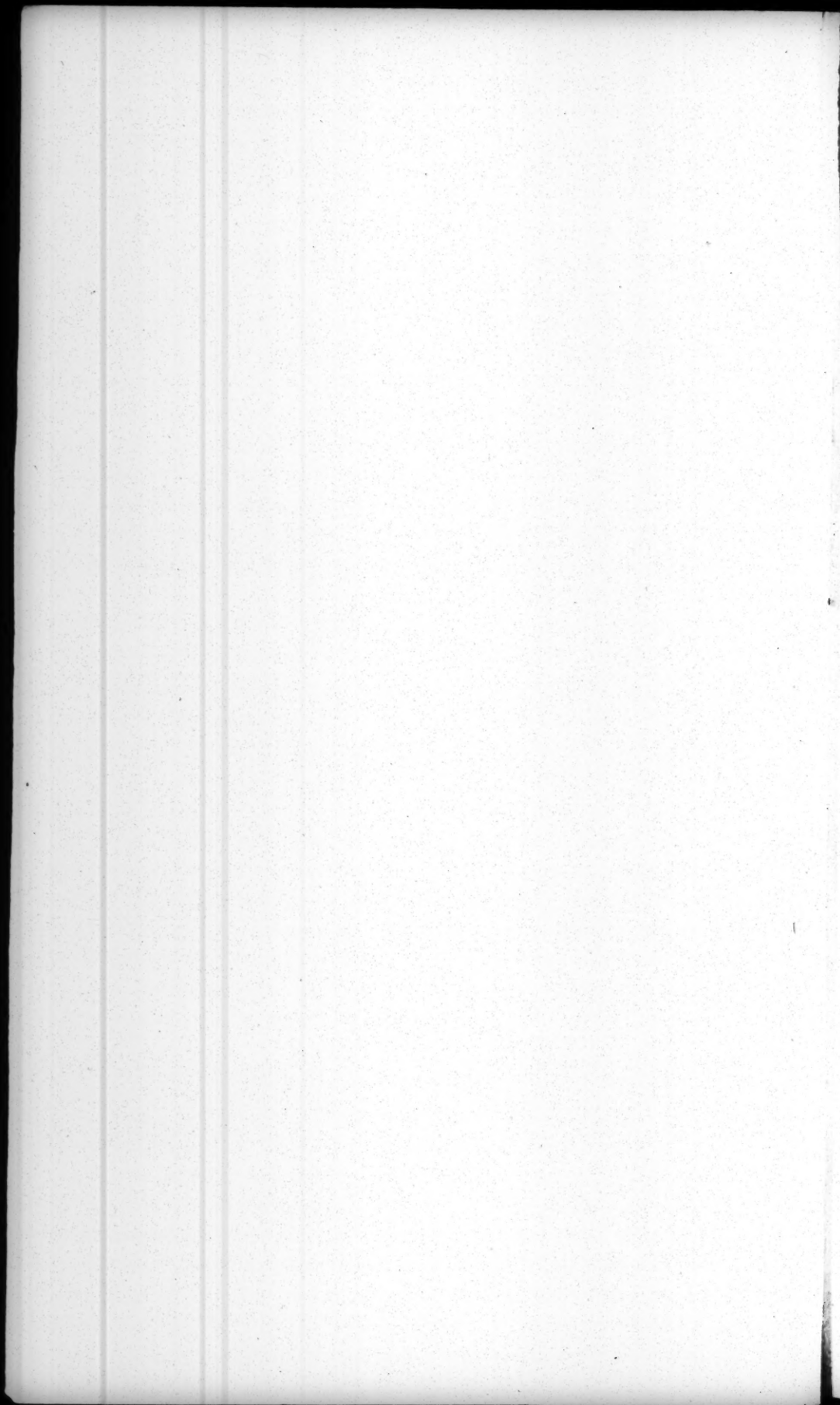
By CHARLES HOOLE, M.A.

For the Use of Young Latin-Scholars.

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

L O N D O N,

Printed by J. R. for Abel Swall, at the Unicorn at the
West end of St. Paul's Church-yard, 1689.



Thomas

Rarey

James Purcell

Jan 30 1777

George Penning.

St. C's Brook and 3 hand

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Thomson

Thomson

170

Thomson

The engravings in this book (1689) are from the plates used in an edition (I have a copy) printed in 1672. The frontispiece (portrait) plate has been much retouched since 1672; some of the other plates retouched.

The pictures in this edition are none of them from the plates used in 1668 but are closely copied from those plates.

Plate V ("fire") here, is better than in 1668, but the rest of the plates are not quite so good as in 1668.

The pictures in the U. S. A. reprint of 1887 claim to be from those of 1659, but are really from an edition containing these plates, again retouched & printed later than this (1689) edition.

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1/2 INCH 1/4 INCH 1/4 INCH



IOHAN-AMOS COMENIVS,
MORAVVS A. ÆTAT 50: 1642.
T. Crisp. J. J. Hoffm.

*From plate of 1672 considerably
retouched about face, cap, & collar.*

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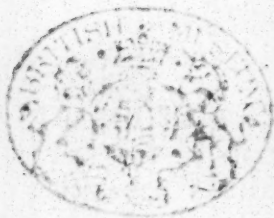
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Gen. 2. 19, 20.

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

Gen. 2. 19, 20.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cunctas Animantias Terra, & universa volatilia Cæli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Appellavitque Adam Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia Cæli, & omnes Bestias Agri.



The Author's PREFACE to the Reader.

I*nstruction is the means to expel Rudeness,* with which young Wits ought to be well-furbished in Schools : But so, as that the Teaching be 1. *True*, 2. *Full*, 3. *Clear*, and 4. *Solid*.

1. It will be *true*, if nothing be taught but such as are beneficial to ones life ; lest there be 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 ones Life, to be wise, to act, to speak.*

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

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

The P R E F A C E.

discreet actions in ones course of life. Which, because it is commonly neglected in Schools, and the things that are to be learned are offered to Scholars, without being understood, or being rightly presented to the senses, it cometh to pass, that the work of teaching and learning goeth heavily onward, and affordeth little benefit.

See here then a new help for Schools, *A Picture and Nomenclature of all the chief things in the World, and of Mens actions in their way of living!* Which, that you, good Masters, may not be loth to run over with your Scholars, I will tell you in short, what good you may expect from it.

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

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

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

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

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

The P R E F A C E.

I. *To entice witty Children to it, that they may not conceit a torment to be in the School, but dainty-fare. For it is apparent, that Children (even from their Infancy almost) are delighted with Pictures, and willingly please their eyes with these sights: And it will be very well worth the pains to have once brought it to pass, that scarecrows may be taken away out of wisdoms Gardens.*

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

III. *Whence a third good will follow; that Children being won hereunto, and drawn over with this way of heeding, may be furnished with the knowledge of the prime things that are in the world by sport and merry pastime. In a word, this Book will serve for the more pleasing using of the Vestibulum, and 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 it self.*

The P R E F A C E.

I. First it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto; especially having a *Symbolical Alphabet* set before it, to wit, the Characters of the several Letters, with the Image of that creature, whose voice that Letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young *Abc* Scholar will easily remember the force of every Character by the very looking upon the Creature, till the imagination being strengthned by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over a *Table of the chief Syllables* also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this Book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the Inscriptions set over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the Title of the Picture is to be read. And thus the whole Book being gone over by the bare Titles of the Pictures, Reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, *without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesom torture of wits*, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger Descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.

II. The same Book being used in English in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and Phrases of the whole Language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the Speech already understood into its parts

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parts, shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joyned together under certain Rules.

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

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

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

III. And let the things named them be shewed, not only in the Picture, but *also* in themselves; for example, the parts of the Body, Clothes, Books, the House, Utensils, &c.

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

V. If any things here mentioned, cannot be presented to the eye, it will be to no purpose at all, to offer them by themselves to the Scholars, as colours, relishes, &c. which cannot here be pictured out with Ink. For which reason it were to be wished, that things rare and not easie to be met withal at home, might be kept ready in every great School, that they may be shewed also, as often as any words are to be made of them, to the Scholars.

Thus at the last this School would indeed become a School of things obvious to the senses, and an Entrance to the School Intellectual. But enough : let us come to the thing it self.

The Translator to all judicious, and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen,

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

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

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

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrigrade, and striven to come nearer to the reach of tender wits; and in this present Book, he hath (according to my judgment,) descended to the very Bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as Nature it self doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the Senses well, by presenting their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the Intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them one to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, we generally missing this way, do teach children as we do Parrats, to speak they know not what, nay, which is worse, we, taking the Way of teaching little ones by Gram-
mar

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mar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions, which, till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the Language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason, why many greater persons do resolve sometimes not to put a Child to School, till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any Language. But the gross misdemeanour of such Children for the most part, have taught many Parents to be hasty enough to send their own to School; if not that they may learn, yet (at least) that they might be kept out of harms way; and yet if they do not profit for the time they have been at School, (no respect at all being had of their years) the Master shall be juſt enough to bear the blame.

So that a School-master had need to bend his wits to come within the compass of a Childs 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 made thereof, respecting chiefly that his own Country and Language, he himself hath told you in his Preface; but what use we may here make of it in our Grammar-Schools, as it is now translated into English, I shall partly declare: leaving all other men (according to my wont) to their own discretion and liberty, to use it, or refuse it, as they please. So soon then as a Child can read english perfectly, and is brought us to School to learn Latin, I would have him, together with his Accidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may at least once a day (besides his Accidence) be thus exercised.

I. Let him look over the pictures with their general Titles or Inscriptions, till he be able to turn readily to any one of them, and to tell its name either in English or Latin. By this means he shall have the method of the Book in his Head; and be easily furnished with the knowledg of most things; and instructed how to call them, when at any time he meeteth with them elsewhere in their real forms.

II. Let

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

III. Then let him get the Titles and Descriptions by heart, which he will more easily do, by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1. To construe, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. To Parse, according to the Rules (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of his Accidence ; where I would have him tell what part of Speech any word is, and then what accidents belong to it ; but especially to decline the Nouns and conjugate the Verbs according to the Examples in his Rudiments ; and this doing will enable him to know the end and use of his Accidence. As for the Rules of Gender 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 learn'd by at least thrice going them over, will much prepare Children to go chearfully forward in their Grammar, and School Authors, especially, if whilst they are employed herein, they be taught also to write a fair and legible hand.

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have

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have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth expresse 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 Latine, 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 rejoyce in the use of it, and assist in my own undertakings for the present. And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself hath well liked. Yea 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 signifie nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they knew not what it meaneth, till they comprehend also particulars, but by this or the like Subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things, and words wherewith to expresse 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 Latine 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.

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I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, that so we may apply our selves to their reach : But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

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

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

CHARLES HOOLE,

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

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

The

The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward, sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in LONDON, touching a work of this Nature ; in his Gate to Sciences, ch. 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. Omnia, quæ necessaria,

B rectè

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

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by Gods help.

P. How.

M. I will guide thee thro-
row all,

I will shew thee all,

I will name thee all.

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

M. Before all things, thou
oughtest to learn the plain
sounds, of which mans speech
consisteth; which living Crea-
tures know how to make, and
thy tongue knoweth how to
imitate, and thy hand can
picture out.

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

Here thou hast a lively and
vocal Alphabet.

rectè intelligere, rectè agere,
rectè eloqui.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum D E O.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te, per
omnia,

Ostendam tibi omnia,

Nominabo tibi omnia.

P. En, adsum; duc me
in nomine D E I.

M. Ante omnia, debes
discere simplices Sonos, ex
quibus constat Sermo huma-
nus; quos, Animalia sciunt
formare, & tua Lingua scis
imitari, & tua Manus potest
pingere.

Postea ibimus in Mundum,
& spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vo-
cale habes hic.



Cornix cornicatur, á á A a
The Crow crieth.



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



Cicáda stridet. c í c í C c
The Grasshopper chirpeth.



Upupa dicit. du du D d
The Whooppoo saith.



Infans ejulat. é é é E e
The Infant cryeth.



Ventus flat. fi fi F f
The Wind bloweth.



Anser gingrit. ga ga G g
The Goose gagleth.



Os halat. háb háb H h
The mouth breatheth out.



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



Anas tetrinnit. kha kha K k
The Duck quaketh.



Lupus ululat. lu ulu L l
The Wolf howleth.



Ursus murmurat. mum mum M m
The Bear grumbleth.



Felis clamat.
The Cat crieth.

nau nau N n



Auriga clamat.
The Carter crieth.

óóó O o



Pullus pipit.
The chicken peepeth.

pi pi P p



Cúculus cuculat.
The Cuckoo singeth.

kuk ku Q q



Canis ringitur.
The Dog grinneth.

err R r



Serpens sibilat.
The Serpent hisseth.

fi S s



Graculus clamat.
The Jay crieth.

tac tac T t



Bubo ululat.
The Owl hooteth.

h h U u



Lepus vagit.
The Hare squeaketh.

va W w



Rana coaxat.
The Frog croaketh.

coax X x



Asinus rudit.
The Ass brayeth.

y y y Y y



Tabanus dicit.
The Breeze or Horse-flie
saith.

ds ds Z z

God.

II.

Deus.



GOD is of himself from everlasting to everlasting,

A most perfect and a most blessed Being.

In his Essence Spiritual and one.

In his Personality, Three.

In his Will,

Holy, Just, Merciful, and true.

In his Power, very great.

In his Goodness, very good.

In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.

A Light inaccessible ; and yet all in all :

Every where, and no where.

DEUS est ex seipso , ab æterno in æternum.

Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum.

Essentia Spiritualis, & unus.

Hypostasi Trinus.

Voluntate,

Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.

Potentia maximus.

Bonitate optimus.

Sapientia immensus.

Lux inaccessa ; & tamen omnia in omnibus.

Ubique & nullibi.

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

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

Summum bonum, & bonorum omnium Fons solus, & inexhaustus.

Omnium Rerum quas vocamus Mundum, ut Creator, ita Gubernator, & Conservator.

The World.

III.

Mundus.



3

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

*The Clouds 2.
hang in the Air.*

*Birds 3.
flie 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 & Stellæ.*

*Nubes 2.
pendent in Aere.*

*Aves 3.
volant sub Nubibus.*

*Pisces 4.
natant in Aqua.*

*Terra habet Montes, 5.
Sylvas, 6. Campos, 7.*

Animalia, 8. Homines, 9.

Thus

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

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

The Heaven.

IV.

Cælum.



4

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

The Sun 3.
wheresoever it is, shineth
perpetually, howsoever dark.

Clouds 4.
may take it from us ;
and by its rays 5.
it causeth light, and the
light, Day.

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

Cælum 1.
rotatur, &
ambit terram 2.
stantem in medio.

Sol 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget
perpetuò, ut ut.

Nubila 4.
eum à nobis eripiant ;
facitque suis Radiis 5.
Lucem, Lux Diem.

Ex opposito, sunt Tene-
bra, 6. inde Nox.

B 4

In

*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.*

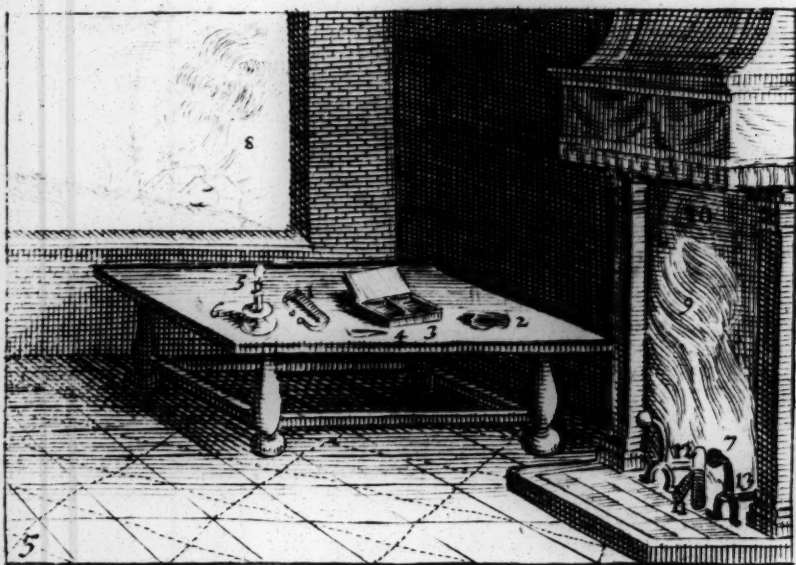
*Nocte
splendet Luna, 7.
& Stella 8.
micant, scintillant.*

*Vesperis 9.
est Crepusculum :
Manè Aurora 10.
& Diluculum.*

Fire.

V.

Ignis.



*The Fire gloweth,
burneth and consumeth to ashes.*

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

*Ignis ardet,
urit, cremat.*

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

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

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

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

Of a hot Coal
(red-hot piece
of a fire-brand)
is made a Coal 12.
(or a dead cinder.)

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

vel Lignum 6. accendit,
& Flammam 7. excitat.
vel Incendium, 8.
quod ædificia corripit.

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

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

Ex Pruna,
(candente
torris particulâ)
fit Carbo 12.
(particula mortua.)

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



*A cool Air 1.
breatheth gently.*

*The Wind 2.
bloweth strongly.*

*A Storm 3.
throweth down Trees.*

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

*A wind under ground 5.
causeth an Earthquake.*

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

*Aura 1.
spirat leniter.*

*Ventus 2.
flat validè.*

*Procella 3.
sternit Arbores.*

*Turbo 4.
se agit in gyrum.*

*Ventus subterraneus 5.
excitat Terræ-motum.*

*Terræ-motus facit
Laves (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 the 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 scater
è Fonte, 1.
defluit
in Torrente 2.
manet 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.
&c habet Scopulos. 16.

The Clouds.

VII.

Nubes.



A vapour 1. ascendeth from
the water.

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

Rain 4.
and a small Shower distilleth
out of a Cloud, drop by drop.

Which being frozen, is hail; 5.
half frozen is Snow; 6.
being warm is Mel-dew.

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

A drop falling into the wa-
ter, maketh a Bubble; 8.
many Bubbles make froth. 9.

Frozen water is called
Ice, 10.

Dew congealed,

Ex aqua ascendit
Vapor 1.

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

E Nube guttatim stillat
Pluvia 4. & Imber.

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

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

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

Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,

a white Frost.

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

Pruina dicitur.

Ex vapore
sulphureo fit Tonitru,
quod erumpens è nube
cum Fulgure, II.
tonat & fulminat.

The Earth.

IX.

Terra.



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

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

The

The Fruits of the Earth. X.

Terra-Fætu

¹⁰
A meadow 1. yieldeth grass,
with Flowers and Herbs,
which being cut down,
are made Hay 2.

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

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

Metals, Stones, and
Minerals
grow under the earth.

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

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

*In Sylvis proveniunt
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtylli, &c.*

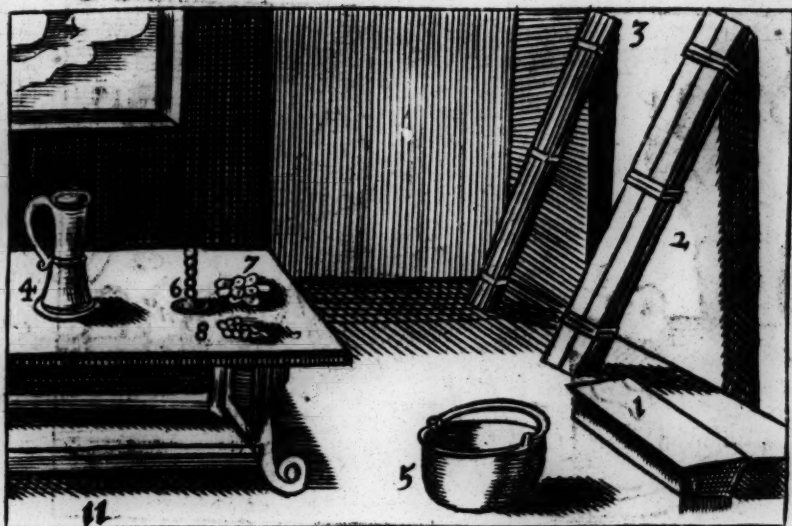
*Sub terrâ nascuntur
Metalla, Lapides,
Mineralia.*

Metals

Metals.

XL

Metalla.



Lead 1.
is soft, and heavy.
 Iron is hard,
 and Steel 2. harder.
 They make Tankards
 (or Cans) 4. of Tin;
 Kettles 5. of Copper;
 Candlesticks 6. of Latin;
 Dollers 7. of Silver;
 Ducats and Crown pieces 8.
 of Gold;

Quick-silver is always li-
 quid, and eateth thorow me-
 tals.

Plumbum 1.
 est molle & grave.
 Ferrum 2. est durum,
 & durior Calybs. 3.
 E Stanno,
 faciunt Cantharos; 4.
 è Cupro Athena, 5.
 Ex Orichalco, Candelabra 6.
 Ex Argento, Thaleros, 7.
 Ex Auro, Sucatos,
 (Ducatos) & Coronatus. 8.
 Argentum vivum, semper
 liquet & metalla corrodit.

Stones

Stones.

XII.

Lapides.



Sand 1. and Gravel 2.
is stone broken into bits.
 A great stone 3.
is a piece of
 a Rock (or Crag.) 4.
 A whetstone, 5.
 A Flint, 6. A Marble, 7. &c.
as ordinary stones.
 A Load-stone 8.
draweth Iron to it.

Jewels 9.
are clear stones, as
The Diamond white,
The Rubie red,
The Sapphire blew,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow, &c.
And they glister, being cut in
fashion of the nails of ones
hand.

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

Arena 1. & Sabulum 2.
est comminutus Lapis.

Saxum 3.
est pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.

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

Magnes 8.
adtrahit ferrum.

Gemma 9.
sunt lapilli pellucidi, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacinthus luteus, &c.
& micant unguati.

Margaritæ & Uniones 10.
crescunt in conchis.

Corals

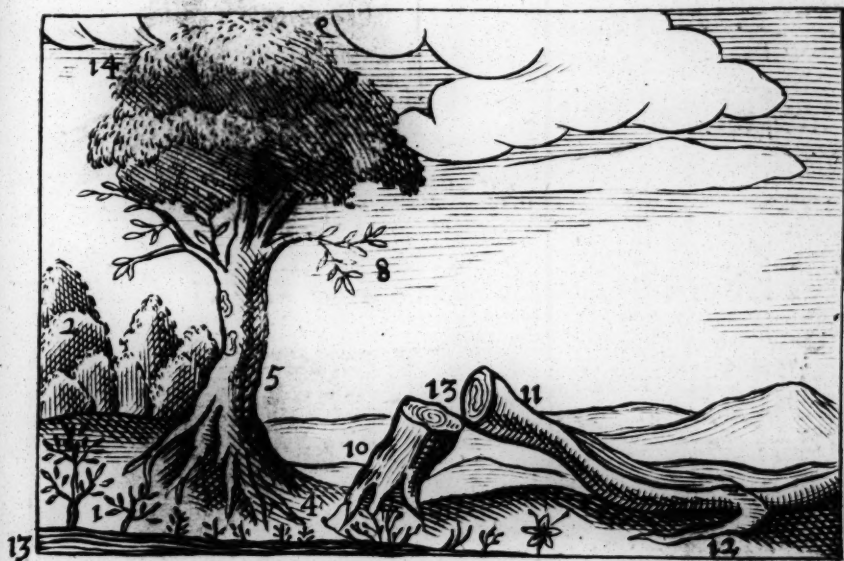
Corals, 11.
in a Sea shrub.
Amber, 12. is gathered
from the Sea.
Glass, 13. is like
Chrystal.

Corallia, 11.
in Marinâ arbusculâ.
Saccinum 12. colligitur
è mari.
Vitrum 13. simile est
Chrystallo.

Tree.

XIII.

Arbor.



A Plant 1. groweth
from a Seed.

A plant waxeth to a
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root 4.

beareth up the Tree.

The Body or Stem 5.

riseth from the root.

The Stem divideth it self
into Boughs 6.

and green branches 7.

made of leaves 8.

E Semine procrefcit
Planta 1.

Planta abit

in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.

Arborem sustentat

Radix 4.

E Radice surgit

Stirps, (Stemina.) 5.

Stirps se dividit

in Ramos, 6.

& Frondes, 7.

factas ex Folijs 8.

C

The

The top 9.
is in the height.

The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.

A Log 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12.

Bait and Heart, 13.

Bird-lime 14.
groweth upon the boughs,
which also sweat
Gumm,
Rosin,
Pitch, &c.

Cacumen 9.
in summo est.

Truncus 10.
adhæret radicibus.

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

Viscum 14.
ramis adnascitur:
qui etiam
Gummi,
Resinam, Picem, &c.
sudent.

Fruits of Trees. XIV. *Fructus Arborum.*



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

The Apple 1. is round.

Poma
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.

Malum 1. est rotundum.

The

The Pear 2. and Fig 3.
are somewhat 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 Firr, the Elder,
the Birch, the Cypriss,
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* 8.

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 umbiferæ.

At Juniperus 12.

& *Laurus* 13. *ferunt*

Baccas.

Pinus 14. *Strobilos.*

Quercus 15.

Glandes & Galls.

Flowers.

XV.

Flores.



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

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

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

There are also sweet
herbs added 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.
& Caryophyllum, 7. &c.

Ex his vientur Serta 8.
& Servia 9.

Adduntur etiam
Herbæ odoratæ 10.

ut, Amaracus,
Amaranthus, Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus (Libanotis)

Hyssop

Hyſop, Spike,
Baſil, Sage,
Mints. &c.

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

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

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

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

Inter Campeſtres II.
notiſſimi ſunt, Flores :
Lilium Convallium,
Chamaedrys, Cyanus,
Chamaemelum, &c.

Et herbæ :
Cyrifus (Trifolium)
Abſinthium, Acetoſa,
Utrica. &c.

Tulipa 12.
Florum decus eſt,
ſed odoris expers.

Pother'bs.

XVI.

Olera.



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

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

C 3

Gat

Garlike 4. Gourd 5.
 The Parsnep 6.
 The Turnep 7.
 The Rhadish 8.
 Horfe-Rhadish 9.
 Persellie 10.
 Cucumbers 11.
 and Pompions 12.

Allium 4. *Cucurbita* 5.
Sifer 6.
Rapa 7.
Raphanus minor 8.
Raphanus maior 9.
Petroselinum 10.
Cucumeres 11.
Pepones 12.

Corn.

XVII.

Fruges.



Some Corn grows upon a
 straw,
 parted by knots,
 as Wheat, 1.
 Rie, 2. Barley, 3.
 in which the Ear hath
 awnes, or else it is without
 awnes, and it nourisheth the
 the Corne in the Husk.

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

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

Siligo, 2. *Hordeum*, 3.
 in quibus *Spica* habet
Aristas, aut est mutica, so-
 verque grana in gluma.

Quædam pro *Spicâ*,
 habent *Paniculam*, continen-
 tem grana fasciatim,
 ut, *Avena*, 4. *Milium*, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.

Pulse

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

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

Shrubs.

XVIII.

Frutices.



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

In Banks and Ponds,
the Rush, 1.
the Bulrush, 2.
or Cane without knots,
bearing Cars-tails,
and the Reed, 3.
which is knotty and hollow
within.

Elsewhere, 4.

Planta major herbâ &
durior, dicitur
Frutex:
ut sunt

In ripis & stagnis,
Juncus 1.
enodis Scirpus
[Canna] 2.
serpens Typhos,
& nodosa
intusque cava
Arundo 3.
Alibi, 4.

the Rose,
 the Bastard-Corinths,
 the Elder, the Juniper,
 Also the Vine, 5.
 which putteth forth branches, 5
 and these tendrels, 7.
 Vine-leaves, 8.
 and bunches of grapes 9,
 on the stalk,
 whereof hang grapes,
 which contain Grape-stones.

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

XIX. Living-Creatures, and First Birds.



Animalia, & Primum Aves.

A living Creature liveth,
 perceiveth, moveth it self;
 is born, dieth,
 is nourished,
 and groweth; standeth,

Animal vivit,
 sentit, movet se;
 nascitur, moritur,
 nutritur,
 & crescit; stat,

or sitteth, or lieth,
or goeth.

A Bird, (Fisher 1.
(here the Kings making her
nest in the Sea)

is covered with Feathers, 2.

flyeth with Wings, 3.

hath two pinions, 4.

and as many Feet 5.

A Tail, 6.

and a Bill. 7.

The Shee, 8. layeth eggs, 10.

in a nest, 9.

and sitting upon them,

hatcheth young ones. 11.

An Egg is covered with a
shell, 12.

under which is

the White, 14.

in this the Yolk. 13.

aut sedet, aut cubat,
aut graditur.

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

regitur *Plumis*, 2.

volat *Pennis*, 3.

habet duas *Alas*, 4.

totidem *Pedes*, 5.

Caudam, 6.

& *Rostrum*. 7.

Fœmella, 8. in *Nido*, 9.

ponit *Ova*, 10.

iisque incubans,

excludit *Pullos*. 11.

Ovum regitur *testa*, 12.

sub quâ est

Albumen, 14.

in hoc *Vitellus*. 13.

Tame Fowl.

XX.

Aves Domesticae.



The Cock 1.
(which croweth in the morning)

Gallus 1.
(qui manè cantat)

bath

*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 Dunghil,
and picketh up Corns :
as also the Pigeons, 6.
(which are brought up in a
Pigeon-house, 7.)
and the Turkey-Cock 8.
with his Turkey-hen. 9.*

*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.)*

*habet Cristam, 2.
& Calcaria, 3.
castratus dicitur Capo,
& saginatur
in Ornithotrophio. 4.*

*Gallina, 5.
ruspatur fimetum,
& colligit grana :
sicut & Columba, 6.
(quæ educantur in Columba-
rio ; 7.)*

*& Gallopavus, 8.
cum suâ Meleagride. 9.
Formosus Pavo, 10.
pennis superbit.*

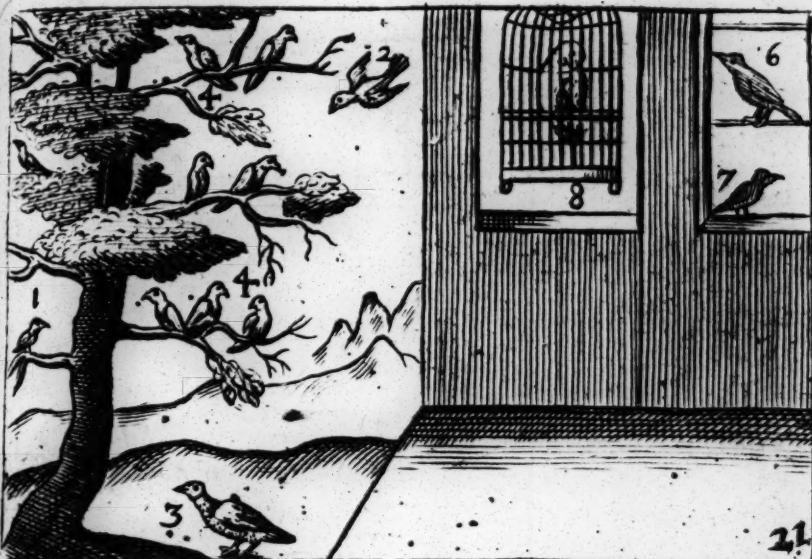
*Ciconia, 11.
in tecto nidificat.*

*Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& Vespertilio. 16.
(Mus alarus)
volitant circa Domus.*

Singing-Birds.

XXI.

Oscines.



The Nightingal 1. singeth
the sweetliest of all.

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

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

The party-coloured Parret 5.
the Black-bird, 6.
the Stare, 7.
with the Mag-pie
and the Jay, learn

Luscinia (Philomela) 1.
cantat suavissimè omnium.

Alauda 2. cantillat
volitans in aëre ;

Coturnix, 3.
humi sedens ;

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

Fringilla,
Carduelis,
Acanthis,
Linaria,
parvus Parus,
Galgulus,
Rubecula,
Curruca, &c.

Psittacus 5. discolor,
Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, discunt

to frame mens words.

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

humanas voces formare.

Pleræque, solent includi
Caveis. 8.

XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.



Aves Campestris & 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.

Struthio 1.
est a es maximus.

Regulus 2. (Trochilus)
minimus.

Noctua 3.
despicatissimus.

Upupa 4.
sordidissimus,
vescitur enim stercoribus.

Manucodiata 5.
rarissimus.

Phasianus 6.
Tarda (Otis) 7.

the deaf wild Peacock 8.

the Moor hen 9.

the Partridge 10.

the Woodcock 11.

and the Thrush 12.

are accounted Dainties.

Amongst the rest, the best
are,

the watchful Crane 13.

the mournful Turtle 14.

the Cuckow, 15.

the Stock dove,

the Speight, the Jay,

the Crow, &c. 16.

Tetrao 8. *surdus*,

Attagen 9.

Perdix 10.

Gallinago (*Rusticola*) 11.

& *Turdus*, 12.

in deliciis habentur.

Inter reliquas,
potissimæ sunt :

Grus 13. *pervigil*,

Turtur 14. *gemens*,

Cuculus 15.

Palumbes,

Picus, *Garrulus*,

Coraix, &c. 16.

Ravenous Birds. XXIII.

Aves Rapaces.



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

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

feed

feed upon Carrion.

*The Kite 4. pursueth
Chickens.*

*The Falcon, 5.
the Hobbie, 6.*

*and the Hawk, 7.
catch at little Birds.*

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

*pascuntur morticinis,
[cadaveribus.]*

*Milvus 4. infectatur
pullos gallinaceos.*

Falco, 5.

Nisus, 6.

& Accipiter, 7.

caprant aviculas.

Astur, 8.

columbas, & aves majores.

Water-Fowl.

XXIV.

Aves Aquaticae.



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

*The Cormorant, 4.
diveth.*

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

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

*Mergus, 4.
se mergit.*

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

The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
flying down-wards
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.

Haliaeetus 5.
& *Gavia*, 6.
devolantes ;

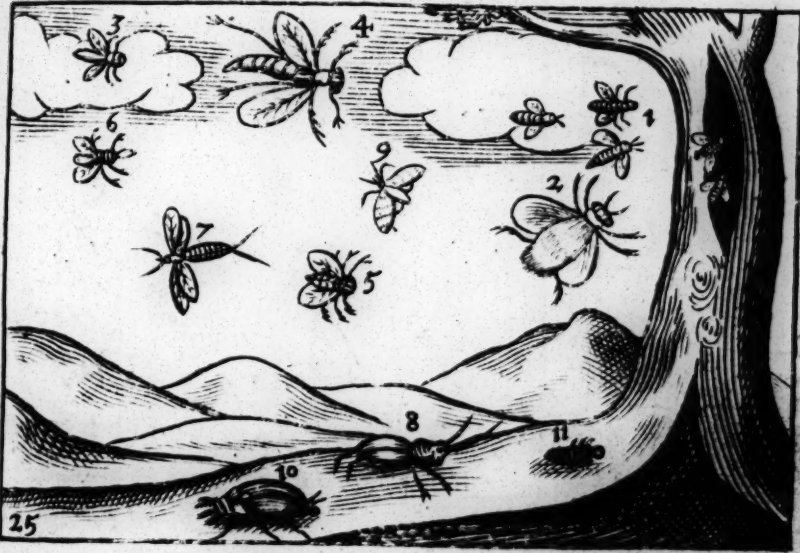
sed *Adrea* 7.
stans in ripis captant pisces.

Butio, 8.
rostrum aquae inserit,
& ut bos mugit.

Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin.

XXV.

Insecta volantia.

The Bee 1. maketh honey,
which the Drone 2. devourereth.

The Wasp, 3.
and the Hornet, 4.
molest with a sting ;
and the Gad-Bee
(or Breeze) 5.
especially Cartel ;

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

Vespa, 3.
& *Crabro*, 5.
aculeo infestant ;
& *Pecus* imprimis,
Oestrus (*Asilus* ;) 5.

but the Fly 6.

and the Gnat 7. *us.*

The Cricket 8. *singeth.*

The Butterfly 9. *is a winged Caterpillar.*

The Beetle 10. *covereth her wings with Cases.*

The Glow-worm 11. *shineth by night.*

nos autem, Musca 6.

& *Culex. 7.*

Gryllus 8. cantillat.

Papilio 9. est

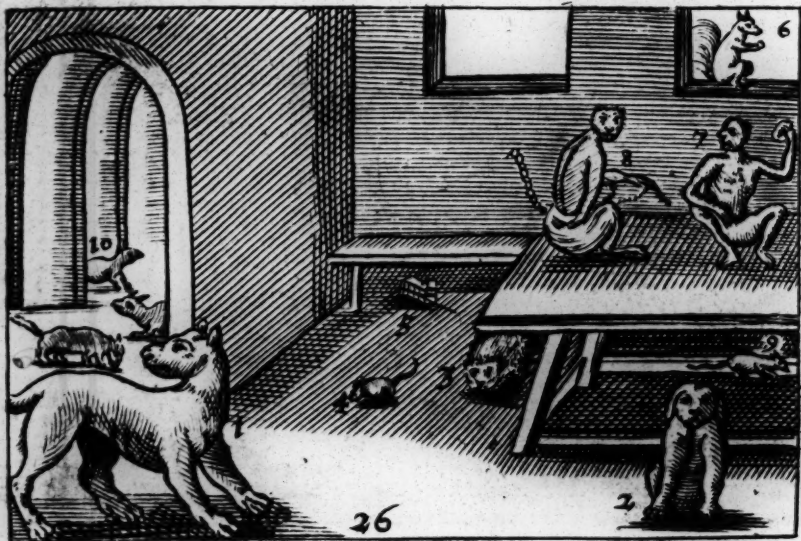
Eruca alata.

Scarabæus 10. tegit alas vaginis.

Cicindela [Lampyrus] 11. noctu niter.

XXVI.

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



Quadrupedia, & Primum Domestica.

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

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

rid.

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

The Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home
for delight.

The Dormouse, 9.
and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weasel, the Martin,
and the Ferret,
trouble the House.

domum purgat
à Muribus; 4.
quod etiam facit
Muscipula. 5.

Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& Cercopithecus, 8.
domi habentur
delectamento.

Glis, 9.
& cæteri Mures majores, 10.
ut, Mustula, Martes,
Viverra,
domum infestant.

Heard-Cattle.

XXVII.

Pecora.



The Bull 1. the Cow 2.
and the Calf 3.
are covered with hair.
The Ram, the Weather 4.

Taurus 1. Vacca 2.
& Vitulus 3.
pilis teguntur.
Aries (Vervex) 4.

the Ewe 5. and the Lamb 6. *Ovis* 5. cum *Agno* 6.
bear wool.

The He-goat,
the Gelt-goat 7.
with the She-goat 8.
and Kid 9. have
shag hair, and beards.

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

Lanam gestant.

Hircus (Caper) 7.

cum *Capra* 8.

& *Hædo* 9. habent
Villos & *aruncos*.

Porcus (*Scrofa*) 10.

cum *Porcellis* 11.

habent *Setas*;

at non *Cornua*,

sed etiam *Ungulas* *bisulcas*,
ut illa.

Labouring-Beasts. XXVIII.

Jumenta.



The Ass 1.
and the Mule 2.
carry burdens.

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

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

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

The Camel 5.
carrieth the Merchant
with his Wares.

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.

Camelus 5.
mercatores
cum mercibus suis.

Elephas (Berus) 6.
pabulum adtrahit
Proboscide 7.

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

Wild Cattle.

XXIX.

Ferae 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.

Urus 1.
& Bubalus 2.
sunt feri boves.

Alces 3.
major equo
(cujus tergus est impenetra-
bilis) habet ramosa cornua,
ut & Cervus 4.

Sed Caprea 5.
cum Hinnulo, ferè nulla;

The Stone-back 6.
huge great ones;

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

The Unicorn 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.

The Boar 9.
assaileth one with his tushes.

The Hare 10. is fearful.

The Cony 11.
diggeth the Earth;

As also the Mole 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Capricornus 6.
prægrandia;

Rupicapra 7.
minuta,
quibus se ad rupem
suspendit;

Monoceros 8.
unum,
sed pretiosum.

Aper 9.
dentibus grassatur.

Lepus 10. paver.

Cuniculus 11.
terram perfodit;

Uc & Talpa 12.
quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beasts.

XXX.

Feræ Bestiæ.



Wild Beasts
have sharp paws, and
teeth, and are flesh-eaters.

Bestiæ
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivoræ.

As

As the Lyon 1.
the King of four-footed Beasts,
having a main,
with the Lioness ;
The spotted Panther 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.

Ut Leo, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubarus,
cum Leona ;
Maculosus Pardus (Pan-
thera) 2.
Tygris 3.
immanissima omnium ;
Villosus Ursus 4.
Rapax Lupus 5.
Lynx 6. visu pollens.
Caudata Vulpes 7.
omnium astutissima.
Erinaceus 8.
est aculeatus.
Melis 9.
latebris gaudet.

XXXI.

Serpents and creeping things.



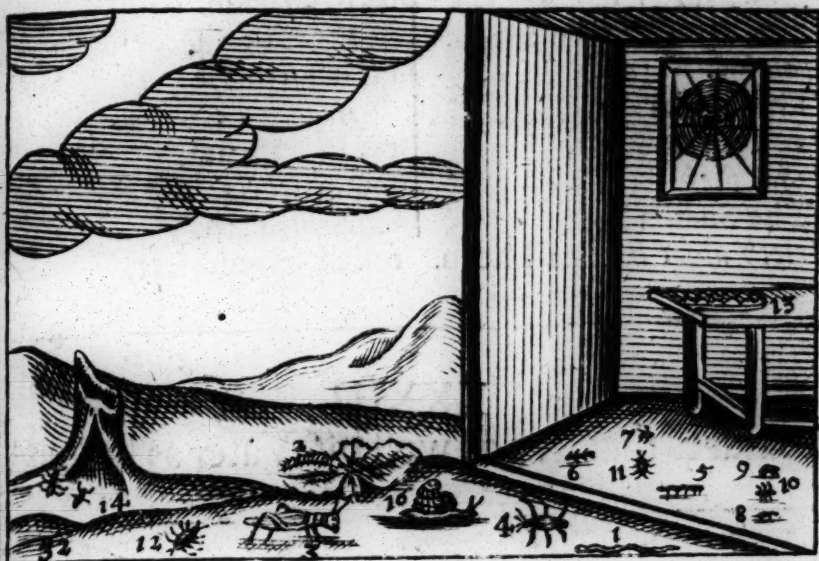
Serpentes & Reptilia.

Snakes creep by winding
themselves ;

Angues repunt
sinuando se :

The Adder 1.
in the wood 3.
 The Water-snake 2.
in the water ;
 The Viper 3.
among great stones ;
 The Asp 4. *in the fields.*
 The Boa (or Milk snake 5.)
in Houses.
 The Slow-worm 6.
is blind.
 The Lizzard 7.
 and the Salamander 8.
(that liveth long in fire)
have feet.
 The Dragon 9.
a winged serpent
killeth with his Breath ;
 The Basilisk 10.
with his Eyes,
and the Scorpion 11.
with his poysonous tayl.

Coluber 1.
in Sylvâ ;
 Natrix (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ ;
 Vipera 3.
in saxis ;
 Aspis 4. *in campis.*
 Boa 5.
in Domibus.
 Cœcilia 6.
est cœca.
 Lacerta 7.
 Salamandra 8.
in igne vivax, pedes habent.
 Draco 9.
 Serpens alatus,
 halitu ;
 Basiliscus 10.
 Oculis ;
 Scorpium 11.
venenatâ caudâ,
necantes.

Crawling Vermin. XXXII. *Insecta repentina.*

Worms gnaw things ;
 The Earth-worm 1.
 the earth ;
 The Caterpillar 2.
 the plant ;
 The Grasshopper 3.
 the Fruits ,
 The Mite 4. the Corn ;
 The Timber worm 5.
 Wood.
 The Moth 6. a garment ;
 The Book-worm, 6.
 Book ;
 Maggots 8.
 Flesh and Cheese ;
 Hand-worms the Hair.
 The skipping Flea 9.
 the Louse 10.
 and the stinking
 Wall-louse 11. bite us.

Vermes res rodunt ;
Lumbricus 1.
 terram ;
Eruca 2.
 plantam ;
Cicada 3.
 fruges ,
Cunculio 4. frumenta ;
Teredo (cossus) 5.
 ligna ;
Tinea 6. vestem ;
Blatta 7.
 Librum.
Termes 8.
 carnem & caseum ;
Acari Capillum.
Saltans Pulex 9.
Pediculus 10.
 foetens *Cimex* 11. nos mor-
 dent.

The Tike 12.
is a Blood sucker.
The Silk worm 13.
maketh silk.

The Pismire 14.
is painful.

The Spider 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
nets for flies.

The Snail 16.
carrieth about her Snail-horn.

Ricinus 12.
sanguisugus est.

Bombyx 13.
facit sericum.

Formica 14.
est laboriosa.

Aranea 15.
textit araneum,
muscis retia.

Cochlea 16.
testam circumfert.

XXXIII.

Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

*Amphibia.*

Creatures that live by land
and by water are,

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

The Castor or Beaver 2.

In terra & aqua
vivencia sunt,

Crocodilus 1.
immanis & prædatrix bestia
Nili fluminis;

Castor (*Fiber*) 2.

having

having feet like a Gooses
to swim, and a scaly tale ;

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

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

habens pedes anserinos
ad natandum, & caudam
squameam ;

Lutra 3.
& coaxans Rana 4.
cum Bufone.

Testudo 5.
supra & infra testis,
ecu scuto operata.

XXXIV. River Fish and Pond Fish.



Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.

A Fish hath Fins 1.
with which it swimeth,
and Gills 2.
by which it taketh breath,
and Prickles

Piscis habet Pinnas 2.
quibus natat ;
& Branchias 2.
quibus respirat ;
& Spinas

instead

instead of bones : besides,
the Male hath a Milt,
and the Female a Rone.

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

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

The Sturgeon 7.
having a sharp snout, groweth
longer than a man ;

The Sheath-fish 8.
having wide cheeks,
is bigger than he

But the Hufon 9.
is the greatest.

Minewes 10.
swimming by shoals,
are the least.

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

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

The Horse-leech 13.
sucketh blood.

Loco ossium : præterea,
Mas, lætes,
Fœmina, Ova.

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

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

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

Silurus 8.
bucculentus,
major illo est ;

Sed maximus
Antaceus (Huso,) 9.

Apue 10.
gregatim nantes,
sunt minutissimi.

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

Cancer 12.
regitur crusta,
haberque chelas, & graditur
porro & retró.

Hirudo 13.
fugit sanguinem.

Sea-Fish, and Shel-Fish. *Marini Pisces, & Concha.*

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

The Dolphin 2.
the swiftest.

The Scate 3.
the most monstrous.

Others are the Lamprel, 4.

the Salmon, and 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.

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

Delphinus 2.
velocissimus;

Raia 3.
monstrosissimus.

Alii sunt Murænula, 4.

Salmo (Esox) 5.

Dantur etiam volatiles, 6.

Adde Haleces, 7.

qui falsi,
& Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9.

qui arefacti adferuntur:

& monstra marina,

Phocæ, 10.

Hippopotamum, &c.

Concha 11. habet testas,

Ostrea 12.

dat lapidem carnem.

The

The Purple-fish, 13.
purple ;
The other, Pearls, 14.

Murex 13.
purpuram ;
Alia, 14. Margaritas.

Man.

XXXVI.

Homo.



Adam, 1. the first Man,
was made by God,
after the Image of God,
the sixth day of the Creation,
of a lump of Earth ;

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

These, being tempted by the
Devil, under the shape
of a Serpent, 3.
when they had eaten of the
fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4.
were condemned to misery 5
and death,

Adamus, 1. primus Homo,
sextâ die Creationis,
à Deo, ad imaginem Dei,
è glebâ terræ ;

Et Heva, 2.
prima mulier,
è costâ viri, formati sunt.

Hi, à Diabolo,
sub specie
Serpentis, 3.
seducti, cum comederent
de fructu arboris vetitæ, 4.
ad miseriâ 5.
& mortem,

with

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

cum omni posteritate suâ,
damnati, & è Paradiso 6,
ejecti sunt.

XXXVII. The Seven Ages of Man.



Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1.
then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly man, 6.
and at last, a decrepid old
man, 7.

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

Homo est primùm *Infans*, 1.
deinde *Puer*, 2.
tum *Adolescens*, 3.
inde *Juuenis*, 4.
postea *Vir*, 5.
dehinc *Senex*, 6.
tandem *Silicernium*. 7.

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

XXXVIII.

XXXVIII. The outward parts of a Man.



Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head 1. is above, the Feet, 20. below.

The forepart of the neck, (which ends at the Arm-holes 2.) is the Throat, 3. the hinder-part, the Crag 4.

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

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

Caput 1. est suprà, infrà, Pedes, 20.

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

Pectus, 5. est antè; retrò, Dorsum, 6. In illo sunt Fœminis, binæ Mammæ 7. cum Papillis.

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

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

The next to the Shoulders,
are the Loyns 17.
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks. 19.

These make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. then the Leg, 23
(the Knee being betwixt
them, 22.)

in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Anckles, 26. ,
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

A tergo
sunt Scapula, 12.
à quibus pendent humeri,
13.
ab his Brachia, 14.
cum Cubito, 15. inde,
ad utrumque Latus, Manus,
Dextera, & Sinistra, 16.

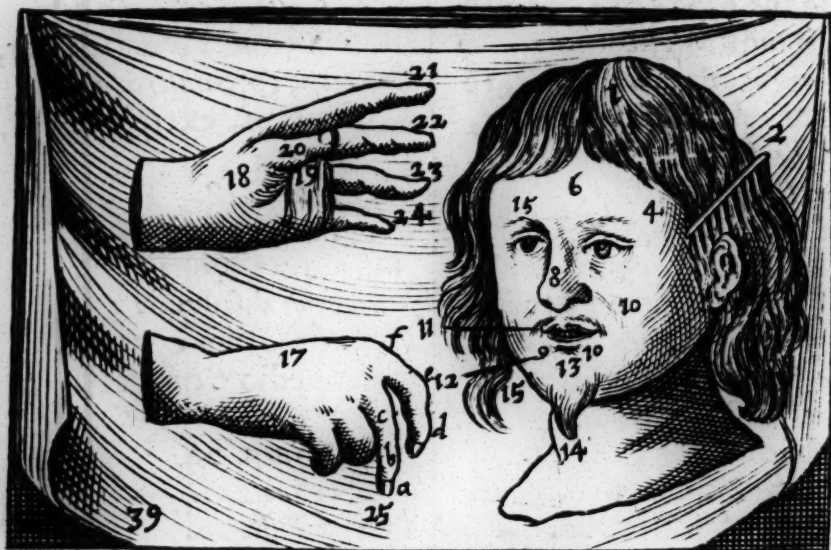
Humeros, excipiunt
Lumbi 17.
cum Coxis, 18.
& in Podice, (culo)
Nates. 19.

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

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

XXXIX.

The Head and the Hand.

Caput & Manus.

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

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

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

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

In facie sunt
Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Nasus 8.
(duabus Naribus)
Os, 9.
Genæ (Malæ) 10.
& Mentum. 13.
Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& Labiis; 12.

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

A Mans 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
joynts a. b. c.
and as many knuckles d.e.f.
with a Nail.

Lingua cum Palato,
Dentibus 16.
in Maxilla.

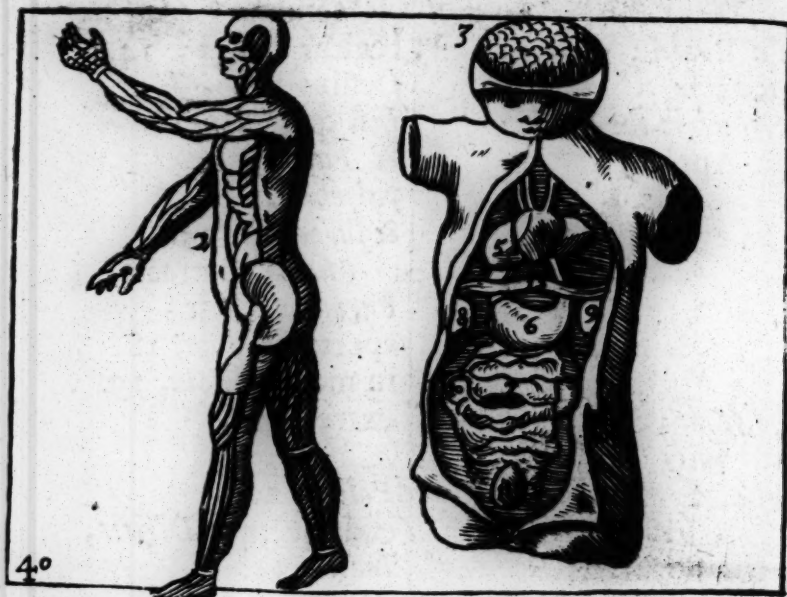
Mentum virile
regitur Barba; 14.
Oculus verò,
(in quo Albugo
& Pupilla)
palpebris,
& supercilio. 15.

Manus contracta,
Pugnis 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 Condylī d. e. f.
cum Ungue. 25.

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

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

The Skin 1.

*being pull'd off, the flesh 2.
appeareth, not in a continued
lump, but being distributed,
as it were in stuf't 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 Brain 3.
being compassed about with a
Skull, and*

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

Detractâ Cute 1.

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

*Viscera sunt membra inter-
na :*

*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 a-
bout it, and the Lungs 5.
breathing too and fro.

In the Belly,
the Stomach 6.
and the Guts 7.
covered with a Kell;
the Liver 8.
and on the left side opposite
against it the Milt 9.
the kidneys 10.
and the bladder 11.

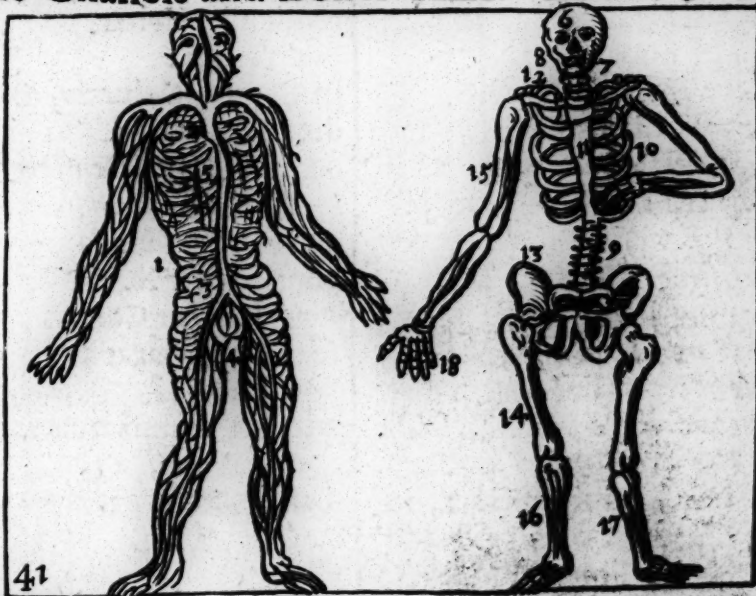
The Breast is
divided from the belly
by a thick Membrane,
which is called the
Mid-riff 12.

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

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

Pectus
à Ventre dividitur
crassâ membranâ,
quæ vocatur
Diaphragma 12.

The Channels and Bones. XLI. Canales & Ossa.



The Channels of the Body
are the Veins,

Canales Corporis sunt
Venæ,

E 2

car-

carrying the Blood from the Liver ; Sanguinem ex Hepate ;

The Arteries carrying heat and life from the heart ;

The Nerves carry sense and motion, throughout the body, from the Brain.

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

Besides, from the mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet 2.

the way of the meat and drink :

and by it to the Lights the Wezand 5.

for breathing :

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

to purge out the Ordure ;

from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter 4.

for making water.

The Bones are :

in the Head the Skull, 6.

the two Cheek bones 7.

with thirty two Teeth, 8.

Then the Back bone, 9.

the Pillar of the Body,

consisting of thirty four

turning joynts, that the Body may bend it self.

The Ribs, 10.

whereof there are XXIV.

The Breast-bone, 11.

the two Shoulder-blades, 12.

the Buttock-bone, 13.

the bigger Bone

in the Arm, 15.

and the lesser bone in the Arm,

Arteriæ, calorem

& Vitam, è Corde ;

Nervi, Sensum & Motum,

à Cerebro,

per Corpus deferentes.

Hæc tria, 1.

ubique sociata invenies.

Porro, ab ore,

in Ventriculum,

Gula, 2.

via cibi ac potûs ;

& juxtâ hanc,

ad Pulmonem Guttur, 5.

pro respiratione ;

à ventriculo ad Anum,

Colun 3.

ad excernendum Stercus ;

ab Hepate ad Vesicam,

Uretur 4.

reddendæ Urinæ.

Ossa sunt :

in Capite, Calvaria, 6.

duæ Maxilla, 7.

cum XXXII. Dentibus.

Tum, Spina dorfi, 9.

corporis columna,

constans ex XXXIV.

Vertebri, ut Corpus

se flectere queat ;

Costæ, 10.

quarum viginti quatuor.

Os pectoris, 11.

duæ Scapula, 12.

Os sessibuli, 13.

Lacerti, 15. & Ulna.

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 Manus, 18.

sunt triginta quatuor,

Pedis, 19. triginta.

In Ossibus est *Medulla*.

The outward and
inward Senses.

XLII. *Sensus externi &
interni.*



There are five outward
Senses,

The Eye 1. seeth colours,
what is White or black,
green or blew,
red or yellow.

The Ear 2. heareth Sounds,
both natural,

*Sensus externi sunt quin-
que;*

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

Auris 2. audit Sonos,
tum naturales,

E 3

Voices

*Voices and Words ;
and artificial,
musical Tunes.*

*The Nose 3. senteth smells
and stinks.*

*The Tongue 4. with the
roof of the mouth tasteth
savours, what is sweet or bit-
ter, keen or biting, sower or
barsh.*

*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.*

*Voces & Verba ;
tum artificiales,
Tonos Musicos.*

*Nasus 3. olfacit ordores &
fætores.*

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

*Manas dignoscit tangendo
rerum quantitatem,
& qualitatem,
calidum & frigidum,
humidum & siccum,
durum & molle,
leve & asperum,
grave & leve.*

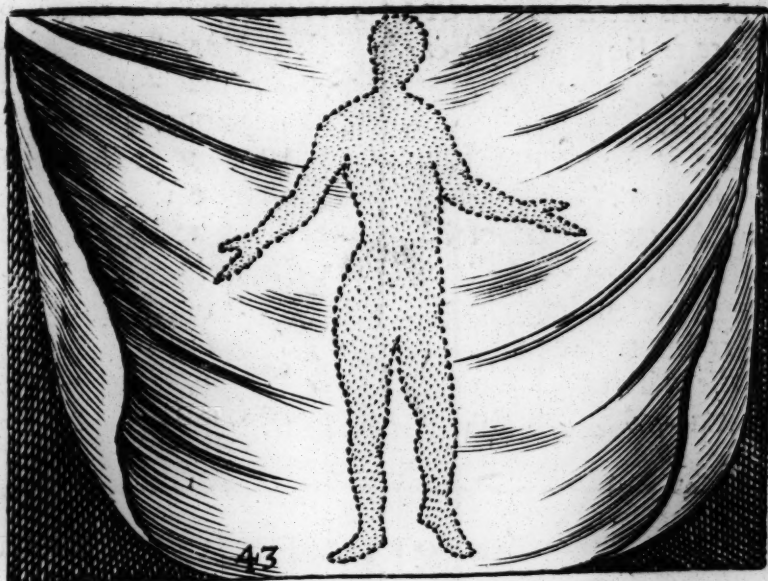
Sensus interni sunt tres.

*Sensus communis 7.
sub scincipite
apprehendit
à Sensibus externis
perceptras res.*

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

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

*Somnus,
est Sensuum requies.*

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

*The Soul is the life
of the Body, one in the whole.
Only Vegetative in Plants;
Withal sensitive in Ani-
mals ;*

*And also Rational in
Man.*

*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.*

*Anima est Vita
corporis, in toto una :
Tantum Vegetativa, in Plantis ;
Simul Sensitiva, in Anima-
libus ;*

*Etiā Rationalis, in Ho-
mine.*

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 the Mind,
whereby it pursueth
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.*

*In Animo,
quo prosequitur
Bonum electum,
vel fugit malum rejectum.*

*Hinc Spes, & Timor,
in cupidine
& aversione.*

*Hinc Amor & Gaudium,
in fruitione :*

*Sed Ira ac Dolor,
in passione.*

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

XLIV. Deformed and Monstrous People.



Deformes & Monstrosi.

*Monstrous
and deformed people,*

*Monstrosi
& Deformes sunt,*

are

are those which differ in the
body from the ordinary shape,
as are, the huge Gyant, 1.
the little Dwarf, 2.

One with two Bodies, 3.

One with two Heads, 4.

and such like Monsters.

Among 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.

abeuntes corpore

à communi formâ :

ut sunt, immanis Gigas 1.

nanus Pumilio, 2.

Bicorpor, 3.

Biceps, 4.

& id genus monstra.

His accensentur,

Capito, 5.

Naso, 6.

Labes, 7.

Bucco, 8.

Strabo, 9.

Obstipus, 10.

Strumofus, 11.

Gibbosus, 12.

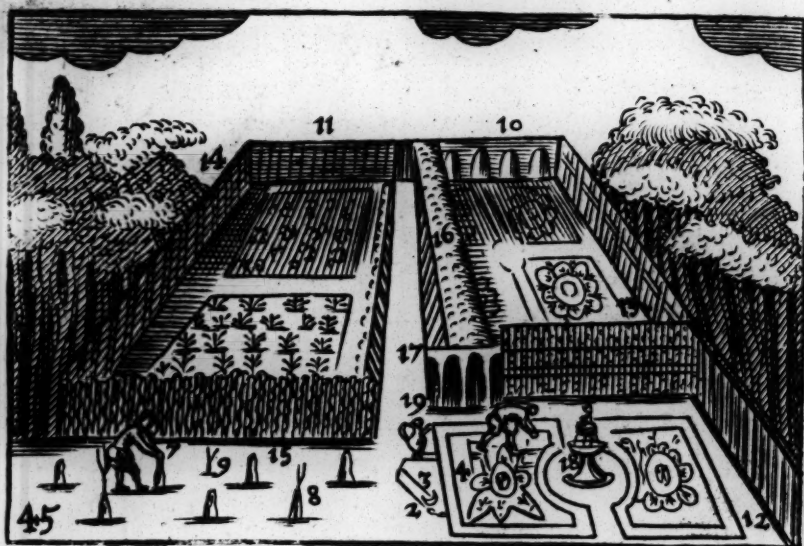
Loripes, 13.

Cila, 15.

adde

Calvastrum.

XLV.
The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*



We have seen Man :

Now let us go on to Mans 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.

Hominem vidimus :

Jam pergamus ad Viſum hominis, & ad Artes Mechanicas, quæ huc faciunt.

Primus & antiquiſſimus Viſus, Terræ Fruges.

Hinc primus Labor Adami, Horti-cultura.

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

quibus insert Semina & Plantas.

The

The Tree-Gardiner, 6.

planteth Trees, 7.

in an Orchard,

and grafteth sicns 8.

in Stocks, 9.

He fenceth his Garden,

either by care,

with a mound, 10.

or a stone-wall, 11.

or a rail, 12.

or Pales, 13.

or a Hedge, 14.

made of Hedge-stakes,

and bindings;

Or by Nature,

with Brambles and Bryers. 15

It is beautified

with Walks 16.

and Galleries. 17.

It is watered

with Fountains 18.

and a watering-pot. 19.

Arborator 6. in Pomario.

plantat Arbores, 7.

inseritque

Surculos 8.

Viviradicibus. 9.

Sepit Hortum,

vel Cura,

Muro, 10.

aut Macerie, 11.

aut Vacerra, 12.

aut Plancis, 13.

aut Sepe, 14.

flexâ è sudibus

& vitilibus;

Vel Natura,

Dumis & Vepribus. 15.

Ambulacris 16.

& Pergulis 17.

ornatur.

Fontanis 18.

& Harpagio 19.

rigatur.



The Plow-man 1.
yoketh Oxen 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holdeth the Plow-stilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-staff 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth
clods 6.
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured afore
with Dung 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh furrows 9.
Then he soweth the
Seed 10.
and harroweth it in with a
Harrow. 11.

The Reaper 12.

Arator, 1.
iungit Boves 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenens lāvâ Stivam, 4.
dextrâ Rallum 5.
quâ amover
Glebas, 6.
terram scindit
Vomere,
& Dentali, 7.
anteâ Fimo 8.
Surcoratam,
facitque Sulcos. 9.
Tum seminat
Semen 10.
& innocat Occa. 11.

Messor 12.

(heareth

sheareth the ripe Corn with a
Sickle, 13.

gathereth up the handfuls, 14.
and bindeth the Sheaves. 15.

The Thrasher 16.

thrasheth Corn on the Barn-
floor 17.

with a flayl, 18.

tosseth it in a winnowing-bas-
ket, 19.

and so when the Chaff,

and the Straw, 20.

are separated from it,

he putteth into Sacks. 21.

The Mower 22.

maketh Hay in a Meadow,
cutting down Grasse with a
Sithe, 23.

and raketh it together with a
Rake, 24.

he maketh up Cocks 26.

with a fork, 25. and

carrieth it on Carriages 27.

into the Hay-barn. 28.

metit fruges maturas

Falce messoria, 13.

colligit Manipulos, 14.

& colligat Mergetes. 15.

Tritor 16.

in *Area Horrei* 17.

triturrat frumentum

Flagello (*tribulâ*) 18.

jactat *ventilabro*, 19.

atque ita, separatâ *Palea*

& *Stramine*, 20.

congerit in *Saccos*, 21.

Fœnifeca 22.

in *Prato* facit *Fœnum*,

desecans *Gramen*

Falce fœnaria, 23.

corradique *Rastro*, 24.

componit *Acervos* 26.

Furca, 25. &

convehit *Vehibus* 27.

in *Fœnile*. 28.



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

The Neat-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.

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

Bubulcus 1.
evocat Armenta 2.
è Bovilibus 3.
Buccina (Cornu) 4.
& pastum ducit.
Opilio (Pastor) 5.
pascit Gregem, 6.
instruendus Fistula, 7.
& Pera, 8.
ut & Pedit, 9.
habens secum Molossum 10.

munitum, contra Lupos,
Milo, 11.
Sues 12.

are feed out of a Swine-Trough.

The Farmers Wife 13.

milke the Udder

of the Cow 14.

at the Cratch 12.

over a Milk-pale, 16.

and maketh Butter of Cream
in a Churn 17.

and Cheeses 18. of Curds.

The Wool 19.

is shorn from Sheep, whereof
several Garments are made.

ex harena aquilicula sagi-
nantur.

Villica 13.

mulget

vaccae Ubra 14.

ad Praesepe 15.

super Mulstra 16.

& facit in Vase butyraceo 17.

Butyrum è flore lactis,

& è Coagulo Caseos. 18.

Ovibus detondetur

Lana 19. ex qua conficiuntur
variae Vestes.

XLVIII.

The making of Honey.

Mellificium.



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

That Swarm,

Apes emittunt
Examen 1. adduntq; illi
Ducem (Regem) 2.
Examen illud,

being

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 Hony-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth 7.

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

avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu
Vasis anei 3.
& includitur
novo Alveari. 4.

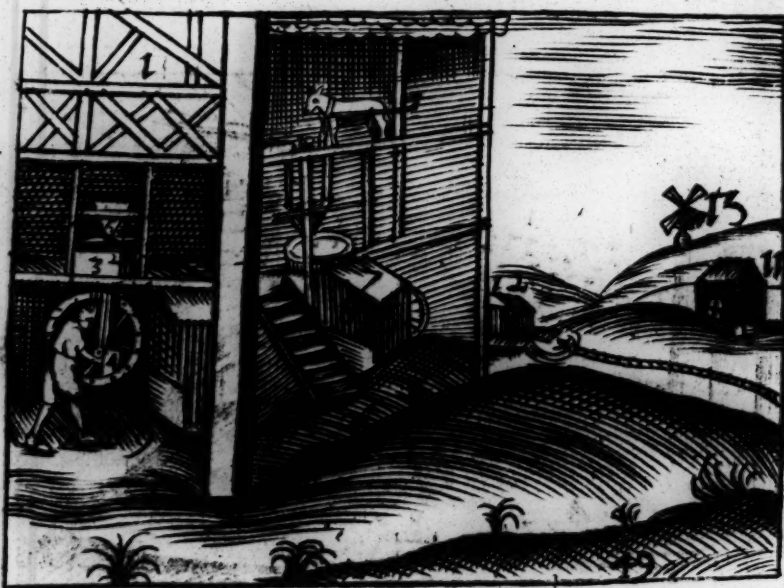
Struunt Cellulas
sexangulares 5.
easque complent melligine,
& faciunt Favos 6.
è quibus Mel effluit 7.

Crates
igne liquati,
abscunt in Ceram 8.

Grinding.

XLIX.

Molitura.



In a Mill 1.
A stone 2.
runneth upon a stone 3.
A Wheel 4.
turning them about,

In Mola 1.
currit Lapis 2.
super lapidem 3.
Rota 4.
circumagente

and

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.

& conterit per Infundibulum 5. infusa Grana,
separatque Furfurem 6.
decidentem in Cistam 7.
à Farina (Polline)
elabente per Excussorium 8.

Talis mola, primum fuit,
Manuaria 9.
deinde Fumentaria 10.
tum aquatica 11.
& Navalis 12.
tandem, Alata (pneumatica) 13.

Bread-baking.

L.

Panificium.



The Baker 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into the Knead-
ing-trough 3.

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

F.

Then

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 Hony-dew,
and make Combs 6.
out of which the Honey
runneth 7.

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

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

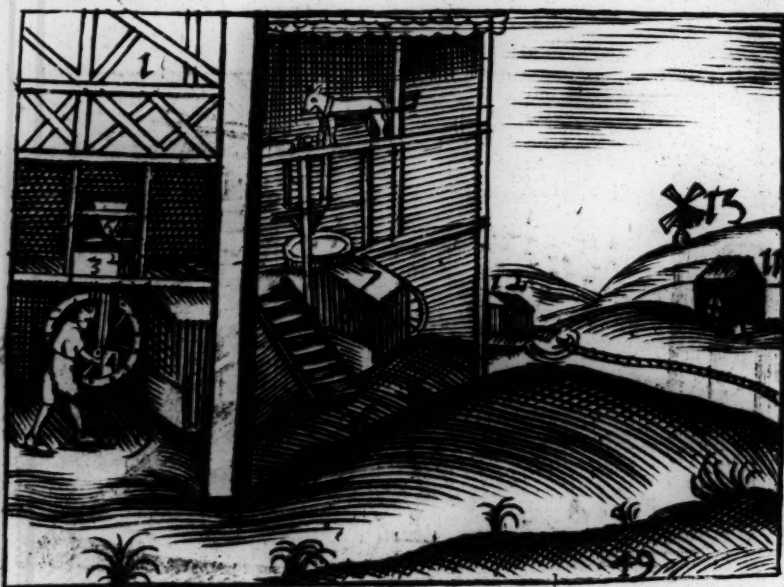
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Grinding.

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Molitura.



In a Mill 1.
A stone 2.
runneth upon a slope 3.
A Wheel 4.
turning them about,

In Mla 1.
currit Lapis 2.
super lapidem 3.
Rota 4.
circumagente

and

and grindeth Corn poured in
by a Hopper 5.
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& conterit per *Infundibulum* 5. *infusa Grana*,
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Talis mola, primum fuit,
Manuaria 9.
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tum aquatica 11.
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tandem, Alata (pneumati-
tica) 13.

Bread-baking.

L.

Panificium.

The Baker 1.
sifteth the Meal
in a Rindge 2.
and putteth it into the Knead-
ing-trough 3.

Pistor 1.
cernit *Farinam*
Cribo 2. *pollinario*,
& indit *Mastra* 3.

F.

Then

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 thorow
the Oven-mouth 12.
into the Oven 11.

But first he pulleth out the
fire and the Coals with a
Coal-rake 13.
which he layeth on a heap
underneath 14.

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

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

Dein format
Panem, 6. Placentas, 7.
Similas, 8. Spiras, 9. &c.
Post imponit Pala 10.

& ingerit Furno 11.

per Præfurnium 12.
Sed prius eruit

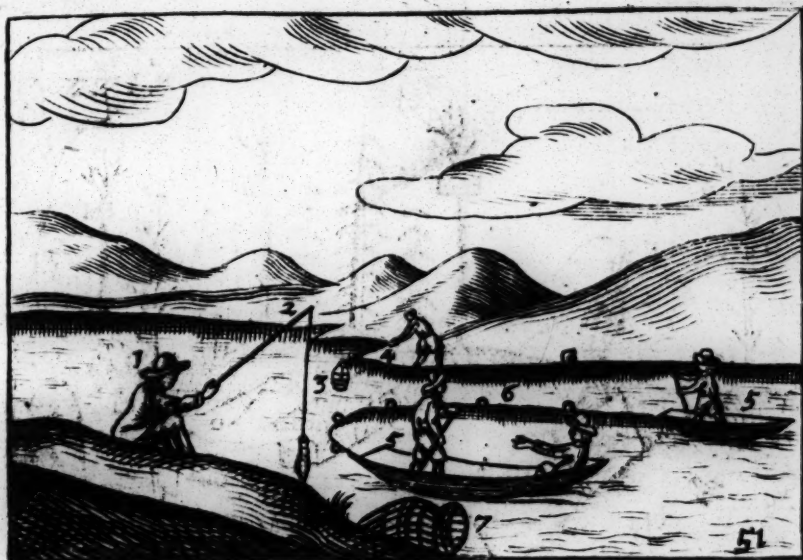
Rutabulo 13.
ignem & carbones,
quos infra congerit 14.

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

Fishing.

LI.

Piscatio.



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

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



The Fowler 1. maketh
a Bed, 2.
spreadeth a Bird-net, 3.
throweth 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 in his Net,
whilst they settle themselves
down :

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

Or setteth Lime-twigs 9.

Auceps 1. exstruit
Aream 2. superstruit
illi Rete aucupatorium, 3.
obsopat Escam, 4.
& abdens se
in latibulo 5.
allicit aves,
Canru Illicum,
qui partim in areâ cur-
runt, 6.
partim Cavies
inclusi sunt, 7.
arque ita reti obruit
transvolantes aves,
dum se demittunt :

Aut tendit Tendiculas 8.
quibus seipsas suspendunt
& suffocant :

Aut exponit viscato cala-
mos. 9.

on a Perch, 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.
and a Pit-fall 12.

Amiti, 10.
quibus si insident,
implicant pennas,
ut nequeant avolare,
& decidunt in terram :
Aut captat
Pertica 11.
vel Decipula. 12.

Hunting.

LIII.

Venatus.



The Hunter 1.
hunteth Wild-beasts,
whilst he besetteth a Wood
with Toyls, 2.
stretched out upon
Shoars. 3.

The Beagle 4.
traceth the wild Beast,
and findeth him out by the
sent; the Tumbler,
or Greyhound 5. pursueth it.

Venator 1.
venatur feras,
dum sylvam cingit
Cassibus, 2.
tentis super Varos
(furcillas.)

Canis sagax 4.
vestigat feram,
aut indagar odoratu;

Vertagus 5. persequitur.

The Wolf,
falleth into a Pit ; 6.
the Stag, 7. *as he runneth*
away, into Toyls.

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

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

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

Lupus
incidit in Foveam ; 6.
fugiens Cervus, 7.
in plagas.

Aper 8.
transverberatur
Venabulo. 9.

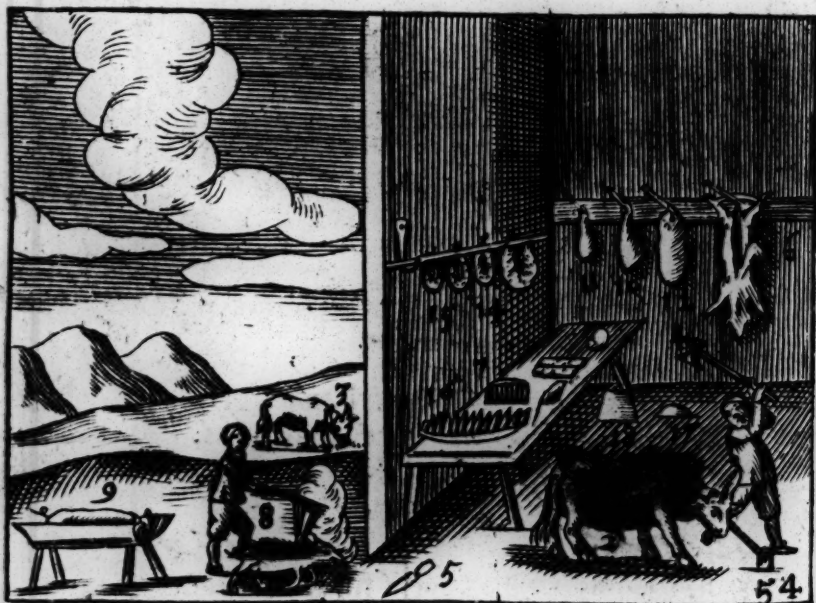
Ursus 10.
mordetur à canibus,
& caeditur
Clava. 11.

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

Butchery.

LIV.

Lanionia.



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

Lanio 1.
maetat Pecudem alilem, 2.
(*Vescula* 3.
non sunt vesca)

*He knocketh them down
with an Ax, 4.
or cutteth their Throat with
a Slaughter-knife 5.
he fleaeth 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.
Pestils, 11.
and Flitches: 12.*

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

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

*prosternit
Clava, 4.
vel jugulat
cunaculo.
excoriat (deglubit) 6.
dissecatque, & carnes
in Macello 7.
venum exponit.*

*Suem 8.
glabrât igne,
vel aquâ fervidâ, 9.
& facit Pernas; 10.*

*Petasones 11.
& Succidia: 12.*

*Prætereà, Farcimina varia,
Faliscos, 13.*

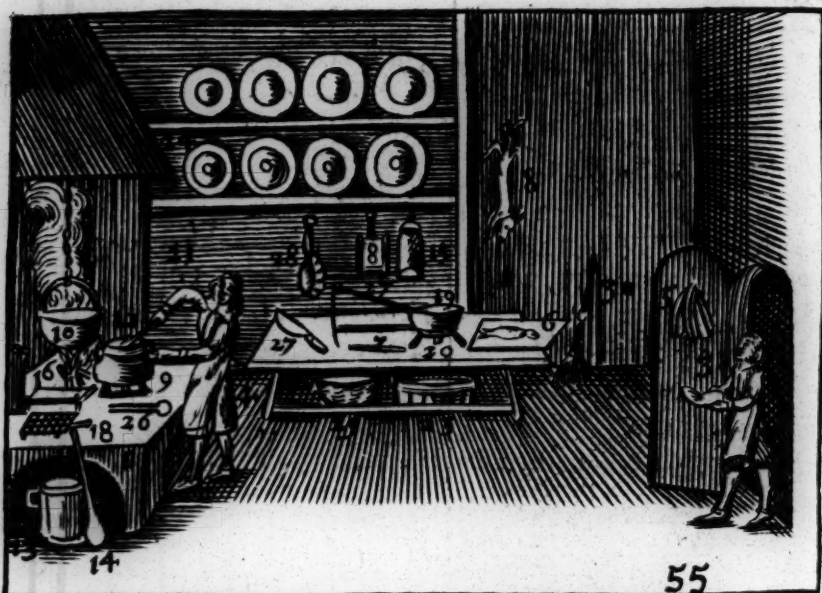
Apexabones, 14.

Tomacula, 15.

Botulo (Lucanicas) 16.

Adeps 17.

& Sebum 18. eliquatur.



The Yeoman of the Larder 1. bringeth forth Provision 2. out of the Larder. 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 boyleth them in Pots 9 and Kettles 10. on the Hearth 11. and scummeth them with a Scummer 12.

Promus condus 1.

profert è Penu 3. Obsonia. 2.

Ea accipit Coqus 4. & coquit varia esculenta. Aves 5. prius deplumat & exenterat;

Pisces 6. desquamat & exdorsuat;

Quasdam carnes lardo trajectat, ope Creacentri 7.

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

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

He rosteith 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 Chasing-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.

Elixata condit aromati-
bus, quæ comminuit
Pistillo 14.

in Mortario 13.
aut terit Radula 15.

Quædam assat Veribus 16.
& Automato 17.

vel super craticulam. 18.

Vel frigie
Sartagine 19.

super Tripodem. 20.

Vasa Coquinaria præterea
sunt,

Rutabulum 21.

Foculus (Ignitabulum) 22.

Trua 23.

(in quâ eluuntur Catini 24.

& Patinae 25.)

Pruniceps 26.

Culter incisorius 27.

Qualus 28.

Corbis 29.

& Scopa. 30.



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

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

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

Cùm tempus vindemian-
di adest, abscindunt
Botros,
& comportant
Trimodiis, 5.
conjiuntque in Lacum, 6.
calcant
pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt
ligno Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum
torculari, 9.
qui dicitur Mustum, 11.

and

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

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

& Orca, 10.

exceptum,
Vasis (Doliis) 12.

infunditur,
operculatur, 15.

& in Cellis
super Cantherios 14.
abditum, in Vinum abit.

E dolio promitur,
Siphone, 13.

aut Tubulo, 16.

(in quo est Epistomium)

Vase relicto.

Brewing.

LVII.

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

and

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

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

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

They make Mede of Wine
and Honey.

& frigefactum,
Labris 5. deferitur
in Cellaria, 6.

& vasibus infunditur.

Vinum sublimatum,
è fecibus vini in Atheno, 7.
cui superimpositum est,
Alembicum, 8.
vi Caloris extractum,
destillat per Tubum 9.
in Vitrum.

Vinum & Cerevisia,
acescens, fit Acerum.

Ex Vino & Melle
faciunt Mulsum.

A Feast.

LVIII.

Convivium.



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

Cum apparatur Convi-
vium,
Mensa sternitur
Tapetibus, 1.

and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who besides lay the
Trenchers, 3.

Spoons, 4.

Knives, 5.

with little Forks, 6.

Table-Napkins, 7.

Bread 8.

with a Salt-sellar. 9.

Messes are brought in
Platters, 10.

a Pie, 19. on a Plate.

The Guests being brought in
by the Host, 11.

wash their hands out of a
Laver, 12.

or Ewer, 14.

over a Hand-Basin, 13.

or Bowl, 15.

and wipe them with a
Hand-Towel, 16.

then they sit at the Table on
Chairs. 17.

The Carver 18.

breaketh up the good Chear,
and divideth it.

Sauces are set amongst
Roast-meat, in Sawfers. 20.

The Butler 21. filleth
strong Wine out of a
Cruise 25.

or Wine-pot, 26.

or Flagon, 27.

into Cups 22.

or Glasses 23.

which stand on a Cup-
board 24.

and he reacheth them
to the Master of the Feast, 28.
who drinketh to his Guests.

& Mappa, 2.

à Triclinariis,

qui præterea opponunt
Discos (Orbes) 3.

Cochlearia, 4.

Cultros, 5.

cum Fusciniis, 6.

Mappulas, 7.

Panem, 8.

cum Salino. 9.

Fercula inferuntur
in Patinis, 10.

Artocreas, 19. in Lance.

Conviva, ab Hospite,
introduciti 11.

abluunt manus

è Gutturis, 12.

vel Aquali, 14.

super Malluvium, 13.

aut Pelvim, 15.

terguntque

Mantili, 16.

tum assident Mensæ
per Sedilia. 17.

Structor 18.

deartuat dapes
& distribuit.

Assaturis interponuntur
Embammata in Scutellis. 20.

Pincerna 21. infundit
Temetum, ex Urceo. 25.

vel Cantharo, 26.

vel Lagena, 27.

in Pocula 22.

& Vitrea, 23.

quæ extant

in Abaco 24.

& porrigit Convivatori, 28.

qui Hospitibus propinat.

The dressing of Line. LIX.

Tractatio Lini



Line and Hemp
being ~~raised~~ 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
palleth out the Thread, 8.
and with her right hand
turneth a Wheel 9.
or a Spindle, 10.
upon which is a Wharl, 11.

The Spool receiveth the
Thred, 13.
which is drawn thence

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

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

Fila accipit,
Volva, 13.
inde deducuntur

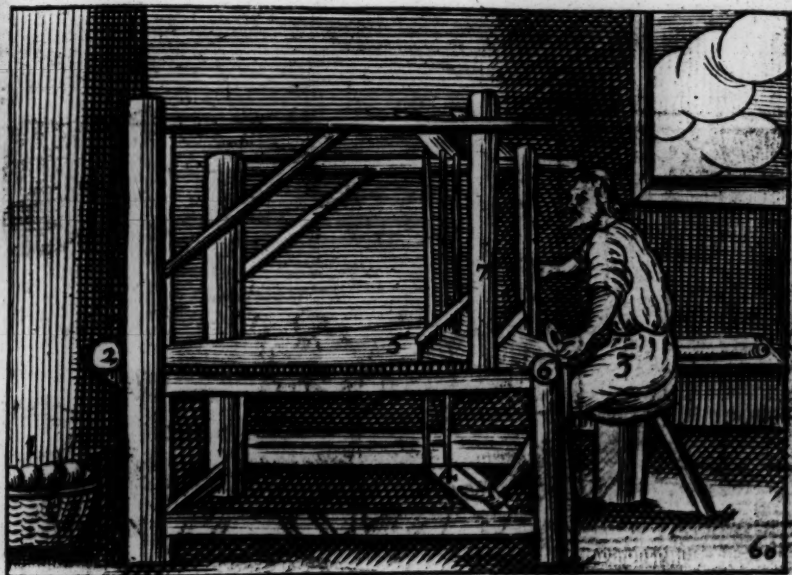
upon a Yarn-windle, 14.
hence either Clews 15.
are wound up,
or Hanks 16. are made.

in *Alabrum*, 14.
hinc vel *Glomi* 15.
glomerantur,
vel *Fasculi* 16. fiunt.

Weaving.

LX.

Textura.



The Webster
undoeth the Clews, 1.
into Warp,
and wrappeth it about the
Beam, 2.
and as he sitteth in his
loom, 3.
he treadeth upon the
Treddles 4. with his Feet.
He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn,
and throweth the Shuttle 6.
thru, in which is the Woofe,
and striketh it close

Textor,
diducit in *Stamen*
Glomos, 1.
& circumvolvit
Jugo, 2.
ac sedens
in *Textrio*, 3.
pedibus calcit
Infilia. 4.
Licis diducit
Stamen, 5.
& trajicit *Radium* 6.
in quo est *Trama*,
ac densat,

with

with the fley, 7.
and fo maketh Linnen-
cloth 8.

So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth of wool.

Pelline, 7.
atque ita conficit
Lintem. 8.

Sic etiam *Pannifex*
facit *Pannum* è *Lana*.

Linnen Clothes.

LXI.

Lintea.

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

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

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

Lintamina
insolantur 1.
aqua perfusa 2.
donec candescant.

Ex iis *Sartrix* 3.
sunt *Indusia* 4.
Muccinia 5.

Collaria 6, *Capitia*, &c.

Hæc, si sordidentur
a *Lotrice* 7. rursus
lavantur aquâ,
five *Lixivio* ac *Sapone*.

The Taylor.

LXII.

Sartor.



62

The Taylor 1.

cutteth Cloth 2. *with Shears* 3.
and soweth it together with a
Needle and double thred 4.

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

And thus he maketh
Coats 6.

with Plairs 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.

Sartor 1.

discindit Pannum 2.

Forfice 3. *consuitq;*

Acu & filo duplicato 4.

Postea complanat Suturas

Ferramento 5.

Sicque conficit

Tunicas 6.

Plicas 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.

G

Mun.

Muntero Caps, 20. &c.
 So the Furrier
 maketh Furred Garments of
 Furs.

Amiculum, 20. &c.
 Sic Pellio,
 facit Pellicia,
 è Pellibus.

The Shoemaker.

LXIII.

Sutor.



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

Sutor 1. conficit,
 ope Subulae 2.
 & fili picati 3.
 super Modulo 4.
 è Corio 5.
 (quod Scalpro Sutorio 6.
 discinditur)
 Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.
 Calceos 8.
 (in quibus spectatur
 supernè Obstragulum,
 infernè Solea,
 & utrinque Ansa)
 Ocreas 9.
 & Perones 16.

The



We have seen Mans food
and cloathing :

now his dwelling followeth.

At first they dwell
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 Wedg 7.

which he forceth in

with a Beetle 8.

and maketh Wood-stacks. 9.

The Carpenter

Hominis Victum & Ami-
ctum, vidimus : sequitur
nunc Domicilium ejus.

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

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

Clavosum Lignum
findit Cuneo 7.
quem adigit Tudite 8.
& componit

Strues 9.

Faber Lignarius

G 2

squareth

*squareth Timber with a
Chip-Ax 10.
whence Chips 11. fall,
and saweth it with a Saw 12.
where the Saw-dust 13.
falleth down.*

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

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

*asciat Asciam 10.
Materiam,
unde canunt Assulae 11.
& ferrat Serra 12.
ubi Scops 13.
decidit.*

*Post elevat tignum
super Canterios 14.
ope Trochleæ 15.
affigit Ansis 16.*

& lineat Amussi 17.

*Tum compaginat
Parietes 18.
& configit trabes
Clavis tribalibus. 19.*

The Mason.

LXIV. Faber Murarius.



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

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

Etiam

Either of Stones,
which the Stone-digger
getteth out of the Quarrey. 3.
and the Stone-cutter 4.
squareth by a Rule 5.

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

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

Sive è Lapidibus
quos Lapidarius
eruit in Lapidina 3.
& Latomus 4.
conquadrat ad Normam 5.

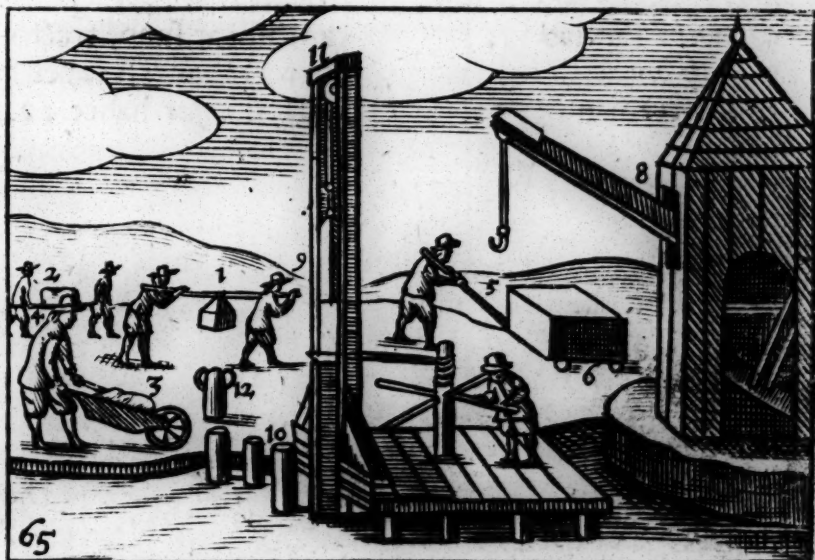
Sive è Lateribus 6.
qui, ex arena
& luto,
aquâ intritis formantur,
& igne excoquantur.

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

Engines.

LXV.

Machina.



One can carry as
much by thrusting a
Wheel-barrow 3.

Quantum duo ferre possunt
Palanga 1.
vel Feretro 2.

G 3

afore

afore him, having an
Harnes 4. hanged on his neck,
as two can carry on a Cole-
staff, 1.

or Hand-barrow 2. "

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

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

A Crane 8.
hath a hollów-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 listied up with a Rope
drawn by Pullies 11.
or with hands,
if it have handles 12.

tantum potest unus,
trudendo ante se

Pabonem 3.

suspensâ à collo

Ærumna 4.

Plus autem potest qui mo-
lem, Phalangis (Cylindris) 6.
impositam, provolvit, Veste 5

Ergata 7.

est columella, quæ
versatur circumeundo.

Geranium 8.

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

Fistuca 9.

adhibetur ad pangendum

Sublicas 10.

adtollitur fune, tracto
per Trochleas 11. vel mani-
bus, si ansas habet 12.



66

The Porch 1.

is before the door of the House

The Door hath

a threshold 3.

and a Lintel 2.

and Posts 4. on both sides.

The Hinges 5.

are on the right hand,

upon which the doors 6. hang,

the Latch 7.

and the Bolt 8.

are on the left hand.

Before the House is

a Fore-court 9.

with a Pavement of

square stones, 10.

born up with pillars, 11.

in which is the Chapter 12.

and the Base 13.

They go up into the

upper Stories by Greefes 14

Ante Januam Domus
est Vestibulum 1.

Janua habet

Limen 2.

& Superliminare 3.

& utrinque Postes. 4.

A dextris
sunt Cardines 5.

à quibus pendunt

Fores 6.

à sinistris Claustrum 7.

aut Pessulus. 8.

Sub ædibus

est Cavadium 9.

pavimento tessilate, 10.

fulcitum columnis 11.

in quibus Peristylum 12.

& Basis 13.

Per Scalas 14. ascenditur in
superiores contignationes

and winding-stairs 15.

The Windows 16.

appear on the outside,

and the Grates 17.

the Galleries 18.

the Water-Tables 19.

and Butteresses 20.

to bear up the Walls.

On the top is the Roof, 21.

covered with Tyles, 22.

or Shingles, 23.

which lie upon Laths 24.

and these upon Rafter. 25.

The Eaves, 26.

adhere to the Roof.

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

In the Roof are

Jutings out 28.

and pinnacles 29.

& Choclidia. 15.

Extrinfecus

apparent *Fenestra* 16.

& *Cancelli* (*clathra*) 17.

Pergula, 18.

Suggrundia 19.

& *Fulcræ*, 20.

fulciendis muris.

In summo est *Tectum*, 21.

contectum Imbricibus

[*regulis*] 22.

vel *Scandulis*, 23.

quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24.

hæc Tignis, 25.

Tecto adhæret

Stillicidium. 26.

Locus sine tecto

dicitur Subdiale. 27.

In tecto sunt

Meniana 28.

& *Coronides*. 29.

A Mine.

LXVII.

Metallifodina.

Miners 1.

go into the Grove 2.

by a stick 3.

or by Ladders, 4.

with Lanthorns 5.

and dig out the Oar with a
pick, 6.

which being put into Baskets 7

is drawn out with a Rope 8.

by means of a Turn, 9.

and is carried to the

Melting-house 10.

where it is forced with fire

that the Metal may run out, 12

the Dross, 11. is thrown aside.

*Metalli fossores 1.**igrediuntur Puteum-fodinae, 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.**& deferitur**in Ustrinam, 10.**ubi igne urgetur, ut profluat**Metallum, 12.**Scoriæ, 11. seorsim abijci-**untur.*

The

The Black-Smith. LXVIII. *Faber Ferrarius.*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <i>The Black-Smith</i> 1. | <i>Faber ferrarius</i> 1. |
| <i>in his Smithy (or forge)</i> 2. | <i>in Ustrina (Fabricâ)</i> 2. |
| <i>bloweth the fire with</i> | <i>inflat ignem</i> |
| <i>a pair of Bellows,</i> 3. | <i>Folle</i> 3. |
| <i>which he bloweth with his</i> | <i>quem adtollit</i> |
| <i>Feet,</i> 4. | <i>Pede,</i> 4. |
| <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,</i> 5. | <i>Forcipe,</i> 5. |
| <i>layeth it upon the Anvile,</i> 6. | <i>imponit Incudi,</i> 6. |
| <i>and striketh it with an</i> | <i>& cudit</i> |
| <i>Hammer,</i> 7. | <i>Malleo,</i> 7. |
| <i>where the sparks</i> 8. <i>fly off.</i> | <i>ubi Striçtura</i> 8. <i>exiliunt.</i> |
| <i>And thus are hammered</i> | <i>Et sic excuduntur</i> |
| <i>out,</i> | |
| <i>Nails,</i> 9. | <i>Clavi,</i> 9. |
| <i>Horshoos,</i> 10. | <i>Solea,</i> 10. |
| <i>Cart-strakes,</i> 11. | <i>Canthi,</i> 11. |
| <i>Chains,</i> 12. | <i>Catena,</i> 12. |
| <i>Plates, Locks and Keys,</i> | <i>Lamina, Sæa cum Clavibus,</i> |
| | <i>Hindges,</i> |

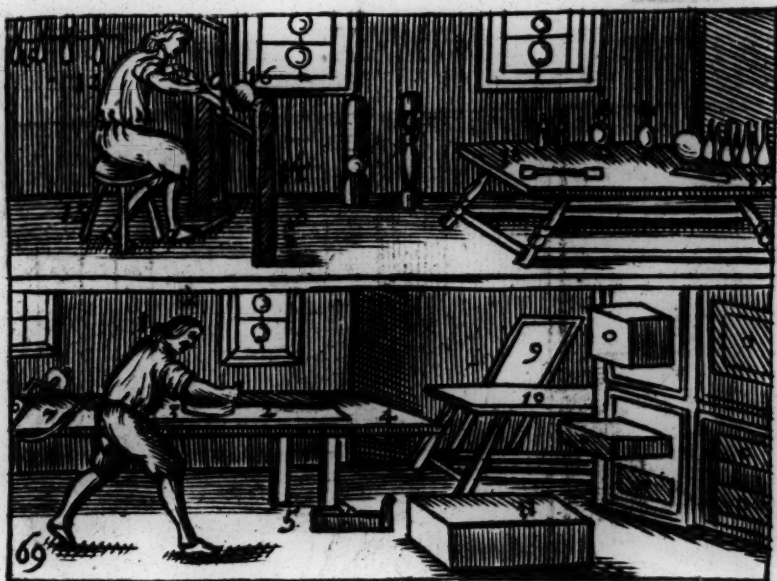
Hindges, &c.

*He quencheth Hot Irons
in the Cool-trough.*

Cardines, &c.

*Ferramenta candentia
restringuit in Lacu.*

LXIX.

The Box-maker and
the Turner.*Scriniarius & Torna-
tor.*

*The Box-maker 1.
smootheth hewen boards 2.
with a Plain 3.
upon a work board, 4.
he maketh them very smooth
with a little plain, 5.
he boresh them thorow
with an Augre, 6.
carveth them with a Knife, 7.
fastnet them together with
glew and Cramp-Irons, 8.
and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.*

*Arcularius 1.
edolat Asseres 2.
Runcina 3.
in Tabula, 4.
deplanat
Planula, 5.
perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 6.
sculpit Cultro, 7.
combinat Glutine,
& Subscudibus, 8.
& facit Tabulas, 9.
Mensas, 10.*

Chests

Chests, 11. &c.

The Turner 12.

sitting over the Treddle 13.

turneth with a throw, 15.

upon a Turners Bench, 14.

Bowls, 16. Tops, 17.

Puppets, 18.

and such like Turners work.

Arcae (Cistas) 11. &c.

Tornio 12.

sedens in Insili, 13.

tornat Torno, 15.

super Scamno tornatorio 14.

Globos, 16. Conos 17.

Icunculas, 18.

& similia Torcumata.

The Potter.

LXX.

Figulus.



The Potter, 1.

sitting over a Wheel, 2.

maketh Pots, 4.

Pitchers, 5.

Pipkins, 6.

Platters, 7.

Pudding-pans, 8.

Juggs, 9.

Lids, 10. &c.

of Potters-clay, 3.

afterwards he baketh them

Figulus 1.

sedens super Rota, 2.

format ex Argilla, 3.

Ollas, 4.

Urceos, 5.

Tripodes, 6.

Patinas, 7.

Vasa testacea, 8.

Fidelias, 9.

Opercula, 10. &c.

postea excoquit

in an Oven, II.
and glazeth them
with White Lead.

A broken Pot affordeth
Pot-sheards. 12.

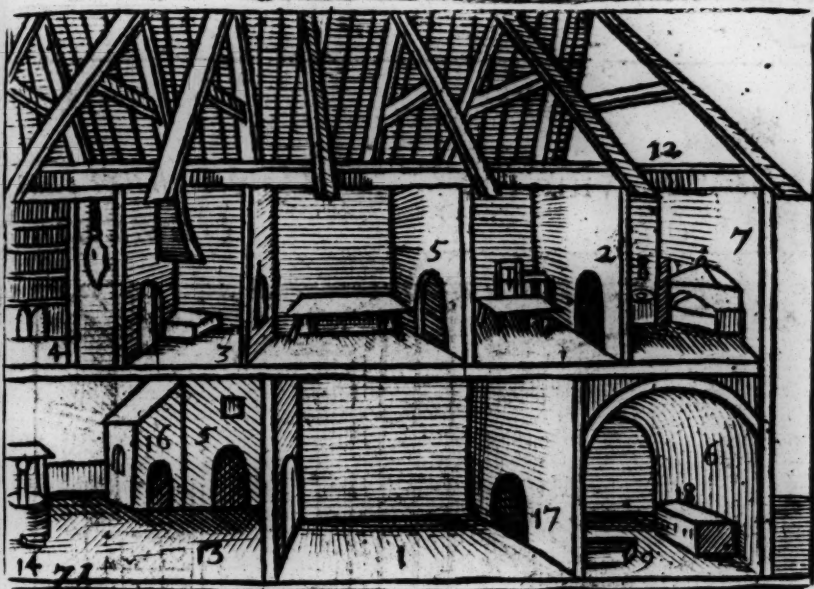
in Furno, II.
& incrustat
Lithargyro.

Fraſſa Olla, dat
Teſtas. 12.

LXXI.

The Parts of a Houſe.

Partes Domus.



A Houſe is divided
into inner Rooms,
ſuch as are the Entry, 1.
the Stove, 2.
the Kitchen, 3.
the Buttery, 4.
the Dining Room, 5.
the Gallery, 6.
the Bed-chamber, 7.
with a Privy made by it, 8.
Baskets 9.
are of uſe for carrying
things to and fro ,

Domus diſtinguitur
in Conclavia,
ut ſunt Atrium, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cœnaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. Cubiculum, 7.
cum adſtructo Secellu
(Latrina) 8.
Corbes 9.
inſerviunt rebus
transferendis;

and

and Chests, 10.

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

The Floor is under the Roof. 12.

In the Yard 13.

is a Well, 14.

a Stable, 15.

and a Bath. 16.

Under the House is the Cellar. 17.

Arcae, 10.

(quæ Clave 11. recluduntur) adservandis illis.

Sub tecto est Solum

[pavimentum]

In Area 13.

Puteus, 14.

Stabulum, 15.

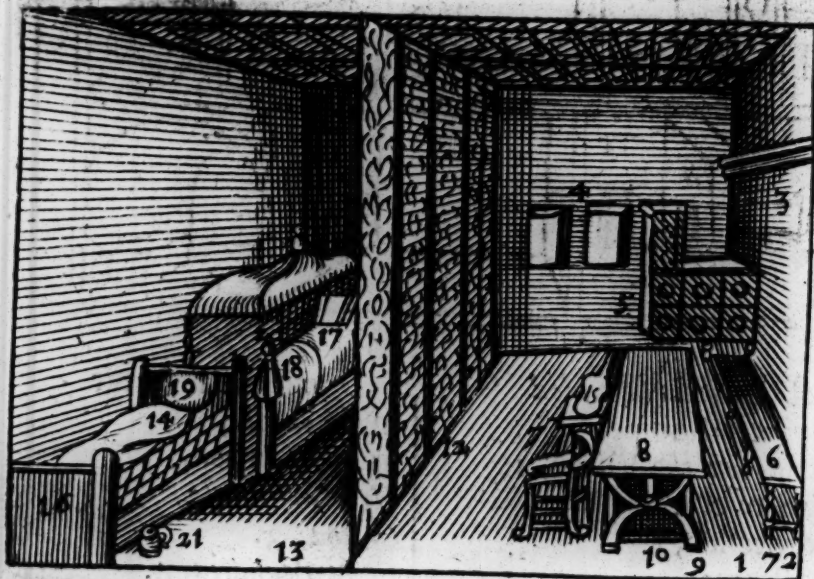
cum Balneo. 16.

Sub Domo est Cella. 17.

LXXII.

The Stove, with the Bed-room.

Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.



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

It is enlightened
with Windows; 4.

Hypocaustum 1.
ornatur
Laqueari 2.
& Parieribus tabulatis. 3.
Illuminatur
Fenestris; 4.

*It is heated with an
Oven. 5.*

As Urinsils are Benches 6

Stools, 7.

Tables, 8.

with Tressels, 9.

Footstools, 10.

and Cushions. 11.

*There are also Tapestry
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 Cover-lids, 18.

The Bolster 19.

is under ones head.

*The Bed is covered
with a Canopy 23.*

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

Calefit

Fornace. 5.

Ejus Utensilia sunt,

Scamna, 6.

Stella, 7.

Mensa 8.

cum fulcris, 9.

ac scabellis. 10.

& Culcitris. 11.

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.

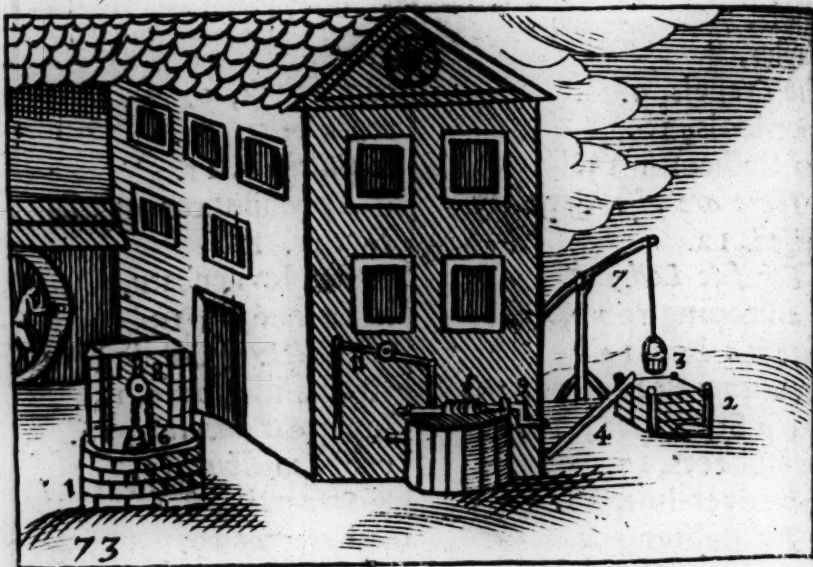
est sub capite.

Canopeo 20.

Lectus tegitur.

Matula 21.

est vesicæ levandæ.



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

Thence is water drawn
with Buckets, 3.
hanging either at a pole, 4.
or a Rope, 5.
or a Chain ; 6.
and that either by a Swipe, 7.
or a Windle, 8.
or a Turn, 9.
with a handle
or a Wheel, 10.
or to conclude
by a Pump, 11.

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

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



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

In a Bathing-house 2.
we wash off the filth either
sitting in a Tub 3.

or going up into the Hot-
house 4.

and we are rubbed with a
Pumice-stone 6.

or a Hair-cloth 5.

In the stripping-room
we put off our Clothes,
and have an Apron tied
about us. 8.

We cover our Head with a
Cap 9.

and put our feet in a Basen 10.

The Bath-woman 11.

reacheth water in a

Bucket 12.

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

In Balneario 2.
abluimus squalores,
five sedentes in Labro 3.
five condescentes in Suda-
torium, 4.

& defricamur Pumice 6.
aut Cilicio 5.

In Apodyterio 7.
vestes exuimus,
& præcingimur
Castula (Subligari) 8.

Caput tegimus
Pileolo 9. & pedes
imponimus Pelluvio 10.

Balnatrix 11.
ministrat aquam Situla 12.

H drawn

drawn out of the Trough 13.
into which it runneth out of
Pipes. 14.

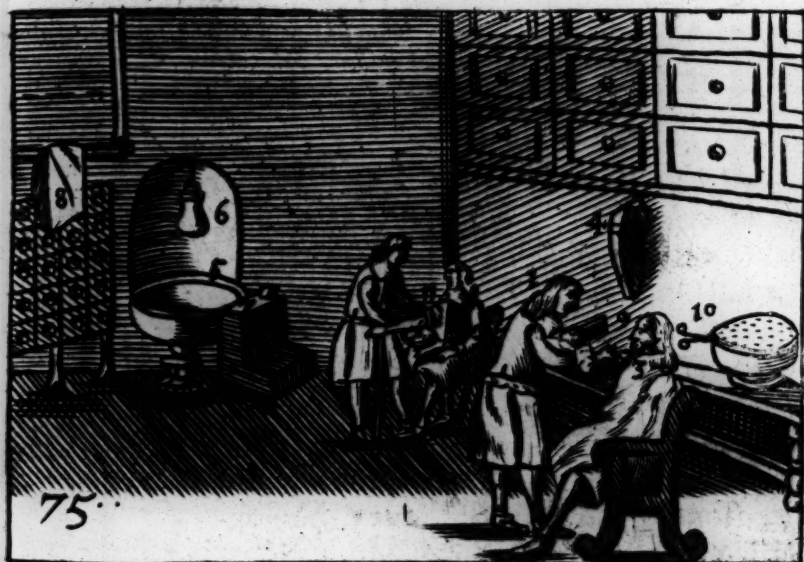
The Bath-keeper 15.
lanceth with a Lancer, 16.
and by applying Cupping-
Glasses 17.
he draweth the Blood
betwixt the skin and the flesh,
which he wipeth away with a
Spung 18.

haustam ex Alveo 13.
in quem defluit è Canali-
bus 14.

Balneator 15.
scarificat Scalpro 16.
& applicando
Cucurbitas 16.
extrahit Sanguinem
subcutaneum,
quem abstergit Spongia.

The Barbers Shop. LXXV.

Tonstrina.



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

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

And

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

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

The Chirurgion cureth
Wounds.

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

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

Chirurgus curat
Vulnera.

The Stable.

LXXVI.

Equile.



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

Stabularius (Equifo) 1.
purgat à fimo 2.
Stabulum.

H 2

He

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

Then he streweth Litter 7.
under him.

He winnoweth Oats
with a Van 8.
(the Provender being mixt
with Chaff, and taken out of
a Chest,) 10.

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

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 nayls.

Alligat Equum 3.

Capistro 4.

ad Præsepe, 5.

aut, si mordax sit,
constringit

Fiscella 6.

Deinde substernit
stramenta 7.

Avenam ventilat
vanno 8.

(paleis mixta
ac deprompta
è cista pabulatoria) 10.
eâque pascit equum,
ut & Fæno. 9.

Postea
aquatum ducit
ad Aquarium 11.

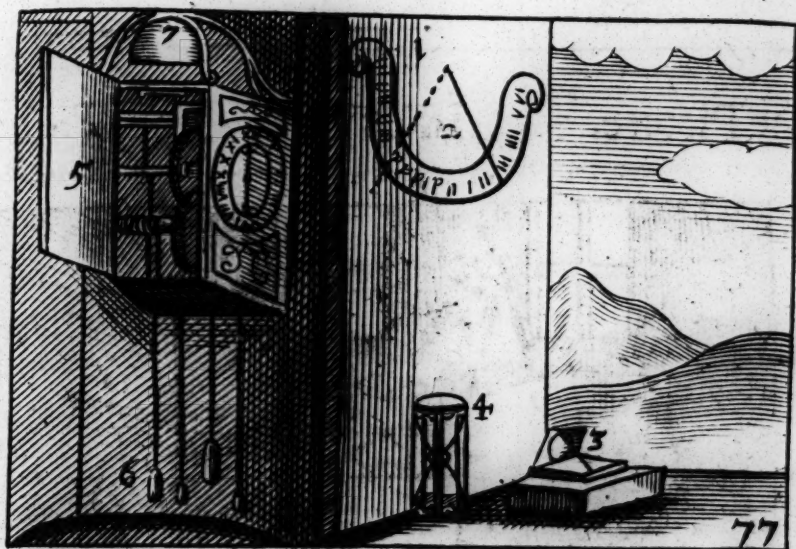
Tum detergit
panno 12.

deperit
Strigili 15.
insternit

Gausape 14.

& Soleas inspicit,
an Calcei ferrei 13.

firmis clavis hæreant.



A Dial
measureth hours :

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

An Hour-glass 4.
sheweth the four parts of an
hour, by the running of Sand,
heretofore of water.

A Clock 5.
numbreth 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,

Horologium
dimetitur Horas.

Solarium 1.
ostendit umbrâ
Gnomonis 2.
quota sit hora ;
five in pariete,
five in *pyxide magnetica* 3.

Clepsydra 4.
ostendit partes horæ
quatuor, fluxu *Arenæ*,
olim aquæ.

Automaton 5.
numerat etiam nocturnas
horas circulatione
rotarum, quarum maxima
trahitur à *Pondere* 6.

& trahit cæteras :

Tum horam indicat, vel
Campana 7. sonitu suo,

H 3 being

being struck on by the
hammer, or the hand 8.
without, by its motion about,
sheweth the hour.

percutta à malleolo:
vel extra
Index 8.
Circuitione sua.

The Picture.

LXXVIII.

Pictura.



Pictures 1.
delight the Eyes,
and adorn Rooms.
The Painter 2.
painteth an Image
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame; 5.
holding his Pollet, 6.
in his left-hand,
on which are the paints
which the Boy 7.
ground on a Marble.
The Carver,

Pictura 1.
oblectant Oculos;
& ornant conclavia.
Pictor, 2.
pingit effigiem
Penicilio, 3.
in Tabula, 4.
super Pluteo; 5.
sinistra tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo Pigmenta
quæ terebantur
à puero 7. in marmore.
Sculptor

and

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

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

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

Cœlator
& Sculptor insculpit
Æri (Ligno)
aliisque Metallis,
Figuras 10.
& Characteres,
Cœlo. 9.

Looking-Glasses. LXXIX.

Specularia.



Looking-glasses 1.
are provided, that Men
may see themselves.

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

Things as far off are seen
in a perspective-Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.

Specula 1.
parantur, ut homines
intueantur seipsos,
Perspicilla, 2.
ut acrius cernat,
qui habet visum debilem.

Per *Telescopium*
videntur remota
ut proxima.

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

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

In Microscopio, 4.
pulex apparet
ut Porcellus.

Radji Solis
accendunt ligna
per Vitrum urens. 5.

The Cooper.

LXXX.

Victor.



The Cooper, 1.
having an Apron 2.
tied about him,
maketh Hoops of Hassel-
rods, 3.

upon a cutting-block, 4.
with a Spoke-Shave, 5.
and Lags 6. of Timber.

He maketh Hogs-heads 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads,
and Tubs 9.

Victor 1.
amicus Peacinctorio, 2.

facit è Virgis columnis,

super Stellam incisoriã 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.
Circulos, & ex ligno, Assulas 6.

Ex assulis conficit Dolia 7
& Cupas, 8.
Fundo bino;
rum Lacus 9.

Soes

Soes, 10.

Flaskets, 11.

Buckers, 12.

with one Bottom of Lags.

Then he bindeth them with

Hoops, 13.

which he tyeth fast with

small Twigs, 15.

by means of a Cramp-iron, 14

and he fitteth them on with a

Mallet, 16.

and a Driver. 17.

Labra, 10.

Pitynas, 11.

& Situlas, 12. fundo uno.

Postea vincit

Circulis, 13.

quos ligat

ope Falcis vietoriae, 14.

Viminibus, 15.

& aptat

Tudite 16.

ac Trudicula. 17.

LXXXI.

The Roper, and the
Cordwainer.

Restio, & Lorarius.



The Roper 1.
twisteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about
himself.)

Restio 1.
contorquet Funes 2.
agitatione
Rotula, 3.

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.
Eridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-Belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15. &c.
out of a Beast-hide. 9.

è Stupa, 4. vel Cannabi,
quam sibi circumdat.

Sic fiunt,
primò Funiculi, 5.
tum Restes, 6.
tandem Rudentes. 7.

Lorarius 8.
scindit de corio bubulo, 9.
Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15. &c.

The Traveller.

LXXII.

Viator.



A Traveller 1.
beareth on his shoulders
in a budget 2.
those things which his

Viator 1.
portat humeris
in Bulga, 2.
quæ non capit

Satchel

Satchel, 3.

or Pouch, 4. cannot hold.

He is covered with a
Cloak; 5.

He holdeth a Staff 6.
in his hand, wherewith to
bear up himself :

He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant Compa-
nion. 7.

Let him not forsake the
High-road, 9.

for a Foot-way 8.
unless it be a beaten path.

By-ways 10.
and places where two ways
meet 11.

deceive, and lead men aside
into un-even places, 12.

so do not by-paths, 13.

and cross-ways, 14.

Let him therefore enquire
of those he meeteth, 15.

which way he must go ;

and let him take heed of
Robbers, 16.

as in the way,

so also in the Inn, 17.

where he lodgeth all Night.

Funda, 3.

vel Marsupium 4.

Tegitur Lacerna, 5.

Manu tenet Baculum, 6.
quo se fulciat.

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

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

Avia 10.
& Bivia 11.

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

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

The Horse-man, LXXXIII.

Eques.



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

He layeth a Saddle-cloth 5
 also upon him.

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

Then he getteth upon his
 Horse, putteth his Feet
 into the Stirrups, 9.
 taketh the Bridle-rein, 10, 11
 in his left hand
 wherewith he guideth
 and holdeth the Horse.

Then he putteth to his
 Spurs, 12.

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

Insternit etiam
 Dorsuale ; 5.

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

Deinde insilit in equum,
 indic pedes Stapedibus, 9.
 sinistra capeffit
 Lorum (habenam) 10.
 Freni, 11. quo equum
 flectit, & retinet.

Tum admovet
 Calcaria, 12.

and

and setteth him on with a Switch, 13.

and holdeth him in with a Musrol. 14.

The Holsters, 15.

hang down from the Pommel of the Saddle, 16.

in which the Pistols are put.

The Rider is clad in a short Coat, 18.

his Cloak being tyed behind him. 19.

A Post 20.

is carryed on Horseback a full Gallop.

incitatque Virgula, 13.

& coërcet

Postomide, 14.

Bulgæ

pendent ex apice

ephipii, 16.

quibus inferuntur

Sclopi. 17.

Ipse eques induitur

Chlamyde, 18.

Lacerna à tergo

revinctâ. 19.

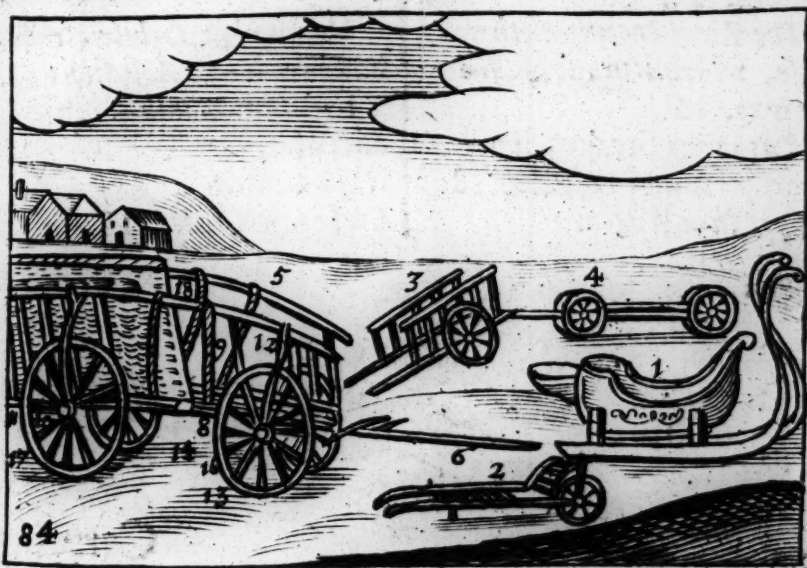
Veredarius 20.

cursum equo fertur.

Carriages.

LXXXIV.

Vehicula.



We are carryed on a Sled 1
over Snow and Ice.

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

Traba 1. vehimur
super nivibus & glacie.

Vehiculum unirotum,
dicitur Pabo, 2.

with

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

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

Then the Axle-trees, 10.
 about which the Wheels run,
 the Lin-pins 11.
 and Axletree-staves, 12.
 being fastned before them.

The Nave 13.
 is the ground-fast of the
 Wheel, 14.
 from which come twelve
 Spokes. 15.

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

birotum Carrus ; 3.
 quadrirotum Currus,
 qui
 vel Sarracum, 4.
 vel Plaustrum. 5.

Partes Currus sunt,
 Temo, 6.
 Jugum, 7.
 Compages, 8.
 Sponda, 9.

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

Basis Rotæ 13.
 est Modiolus, 14.
 ex quo prodeunt
 duodecim Radii. 15.

Hos ambit Orbile, com-
 positum è sex Absidibus 16.
 & totidem Canthis. 17.
 currui
 imponuntur
 Corbes & Crates. 18.

Carrying.

LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro.

Vectura.

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

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

He greaseth the Axle-tree
with Axle-tree grease out of
a Grease-pot 9.
and steppeth the wheel with
a trigen 10.

Auriga 1.
jungit
Parippum 2.
Sellario, 3.
ad Temonem,
de Helcis, 4. dependentibus
Loris vel Catenis. 5.

Deinde
insidet Sellario,
agit ante se
Antecessores 6.
Scutica, 7.
& flectit
Funibus. 8.

Axem
ungit
ex vase unguentario. 9.
Axungia ;
& inhibet rotam

in a steep descent.

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

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

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

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

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

in præcipiti descensu:

*Et sic aurigatur
per Orbitas. 11.*

*Magnates
vehuntur Sejugibus 12.
duobus Rhedariis,*

*Curru pensili,
qui vocatur
Carpentum [pilentum] 13.*

*Alii, Bijugibus, 14.
Essedo. 15.*

*Arcera 16. & Lestica 17.
portantur à duobus equis.*

*Per invios montes
utuntur,
loco Curruum,
iumentis Clitellariis. 18.*

LXXXVI.

Passing over Waters.

Transitus aquarum.



*Left he that is to pass over
River should be all wet,*

*Trajecturus flumen ne ma-
desiat, excogitati sunt
Bridges*

Bridges 1.

were invented for Carriages,
and Foot-bridges 2.

for Foot-men.

If a River have a
Foord, 3.

it is waded over. 4.

Flotes, 5.
also are made of Timber
pinned together ;

or Ferry-boats, 6.

of planks laid close together,
for fear they should receive
water.

Besides Scullers 7.
are made, which are rowed
with an Oar, 8.

or Pole, 9.

or haled with an haling-
rope. 10.

Pontes 1.

pro Vehiculis,
& Ponticuli 2.

pro peditibus.

Si flumen
habet Vadum, 3.
vadatur. 4.

Struuntur etiam Rates, 5.
ex compactis tignis ;

vel Pontones, 6.
ex trabibus consolidatis,
ne aquam excipiant.

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

Swimming.**LXXXVII.****Natatus.**

Men are wont also
swim over Waters

Solent etiam
tranare aquas

upon

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

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

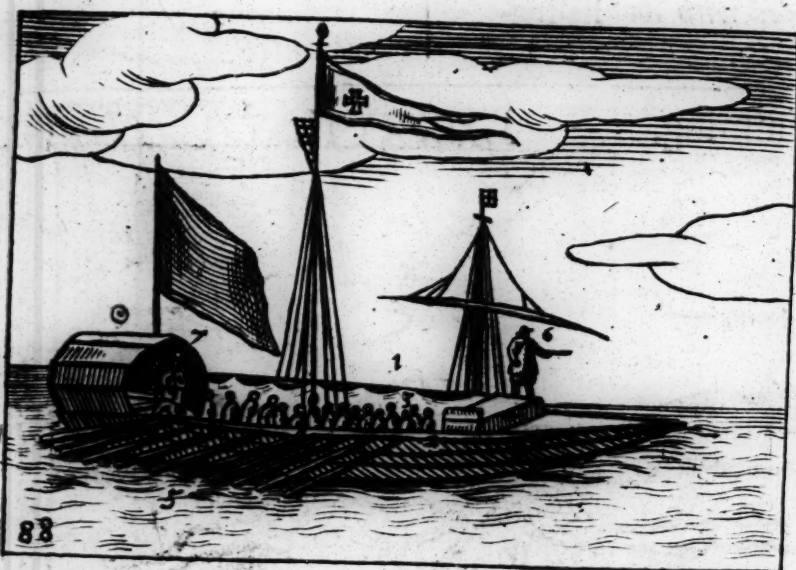
A Diver 5.
can swim also under the water,
like a Fish.

super scirpeum fascem, 1.
porrò super inflatas
boum Vesicas ; 2.
deinde, liberè jactatu
manuum pedumq; 3.

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

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

A Galley.

LXXXVIII. *Navis actuaria.*

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

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

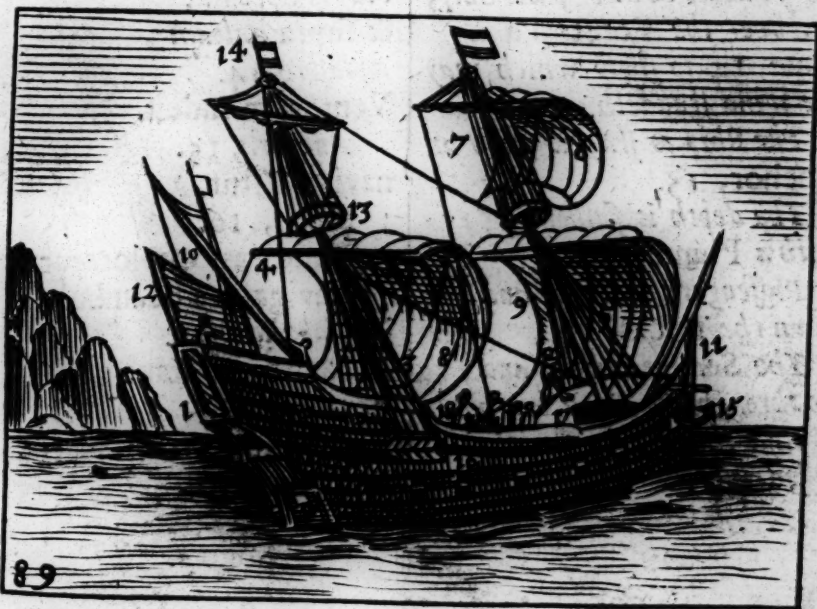
The Ship-master 6.
standing in the Fore-Castel,
and the Steers-man 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

confidentes per *Transstra* 4.
ad *Scalmos*,
aquam *Remis* pellendo,
remigant. 5.

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

LXXXIX.

A Merchants Ship.

Navis oneraria.

A Ship 1. is driven on-
ward, 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 erigitur *Malus*, 2.
undique ad *Oras Navis*
funibus 3. firmatus ;

to which the Sayl-yards 4.
are tied, and the Sayls, 5.
to these, which are spread
open 6. to the wind,
and are hoysed by Bowlings 7.

The Sayls are the
Main-Sayl, 8.
the Trinket, or Fore-sayl, 9.
the Misen-Sayl or Poop-
sayl. 10.

The Beak 11.
is in the Fore-deck.

The Ancient 12.
placed in the Stern.

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

The Ship is stayed with an
Anchor, 15.

The depth is fathomed
with a Plumet, 16.

Passengers walk up and
down the Decks, 17.

The Sea men run to and
fro through the Hatches. 18.

And thus, even Seas are
passed over.

cui annectuntur *Antennæ* 4.
his, *Vela*, 5.

quæ ad Ventum
expanduntur 6.
& *Verforiis* 7. versantur.

Vela sunt,
Artemon, 8.

Dolon, 9.

& *Epidromus*, 10.

In *Prora* est *Rostrum*, 11.

In *Puppi*, *Signum* (vex-
illum) 12. ponitur.

In malo
est *Corbis* 13.

Navis Specula,
& *supra galeam*
Aplustre 14.

Ventorum Index.

Anchora, 15.
navis fistitur.

Bolide, 16.
profunditas exploratur.

Navigantes deambulant
in *Tabulato*, 17.

Nautæ cursitant
per *Fôros*. 18.

Atq; ita, etiam *Maria*,
trajiciuntur.

Ship-wreck.

XC.

Naufragium.



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

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

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

Nor doth the sheat-anchor, 6
being cast with a Cable,
do any good.

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

Part of the Wares,

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

Si non possunt prohibere,
patiuntur Naufragium. 5.

Tum miserabiliter
pereunt Homines,
Merces, omnia.

Neq, hic quidquam juvat
Sacra anchora, 6.
Rudenti jacta.

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

Pars Mercium

I 3 with

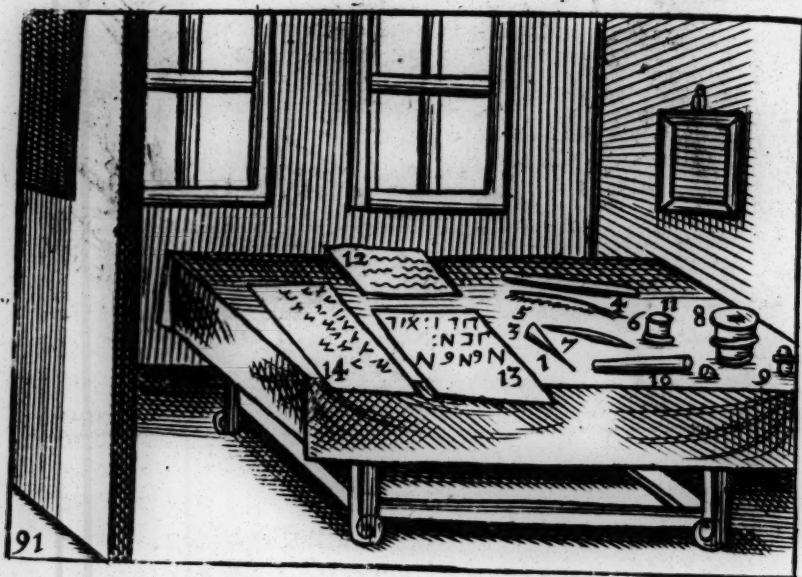
with the dead Folks,
is carried out of the Sea 9.
upon the Shoars.

cum mortuis
à Mari 9.
in littora defertur.

Writing.

XCI.

Ars Scriptoria.



91

The Ancients writ in Tables
done over with wax,
with a brazen Poitrel, 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-quil, 5.
the Stem 6.
of which we make with a
Pen-knife, 7.
then we dip the reed in an
Ink-horn, 8.

Veteres scribebant
in tabellis ceratis
æneo Stilo, 1.
cujus parte cuspidata 2.
exarabantur literæ,
planâ 3. verò
rursus oblitterabantur.

Deinde
literas pingebant
subtili Calamo. 4

Nos utimur anserina Pen-
na, 5. cujus Caulem, 6.
temperamus
Scalpello, 7.
tum intingimus Crenam
in Arramentario, 8.

which

which is stopped with a stopple, 9.

and we put our Pens into a Pennar. 10.

We dry a Writing with Blotting-paper, or Calais-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 Chinois, and other Indians, from the top downwards, 14.

quod obstruitur

Operculo, 9.

& Pennas recondimus in Calamario. 10.

Scripturam siccamus Charta bibula, vel arena scriptoria, 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.

XCII.

Papirus.



The Ancients used Beech-Boards, 1.
or Leaves 2.

Veteres utebantur Tabulis faginis, 1.
aut Foliis, 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
maketh in a Paper-mill, 4.
of Linnen-rags, 5.
stamped to Mash, 6.

which being taken up in
Frames, 7.
he spreadeth into Sheets, 8.
and setteth them in the Air
that they may be dried.

Twenty five of these make
a Quire, 9.
twenty Quires a Ream, 10.
and ten of these a Bale 'of
paper. 11.

That which is to last long,
is written on Parchment. 12.

ut & Libris 3.
Arborum, præsertim
arbusculæ Ægyptiæ,
cui nomen erat *Papyrus*.

Nunc est in usu *Charta*,
quàm *Chartopaus*,
in *mola papyracea*, 4.
conficit è *lintebris vetustis*, 5.
in *pulmentum*
contusis, 6.
quod *Normulis*
haustum, 7.
diducit in *Plagulas*, 8.
aerique; exponit, aut siccentur.

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

Diu duraturum scribitur
in *Membrana*, 12.



*The Printer hath
Copper Letters
in a great number
put into Boxes. 5.*

*The Compositor 1.
taketh them out one by one,
and (according to the Copy,
which he hath fastned
before him in a Visor, 2.)
composeth words in a
Composing-stick, 3.
till a Line be made;
he putteth these in a Gally, 4.
till a Page, 6. be made,
and these again in a Form, 7,
and he locketh them up in
Iron Chases, 8.
with Coyns, 9.
lest they should drop out,
and putteth them under the
Press. 10.*

*Typographus habet
aeneos Typos,
magno numero distributos
per Locumenta. 5.*

*Typotheta 1.
eximit illos singulatim,
& componit
(secundum Exemplar,
quod Retinaculo 2.
sibi præfixum habet) verba
Gnomone, 3.
donec fiat versus;
hos indit Formæ, 4.
donec fiat Pagina, 6.
has iterum tabula composi-
toria, 7. eosque coarctat,
Marginibus ferreis, 8:
ope Coclearum, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac subicit
Prælo. 10.*

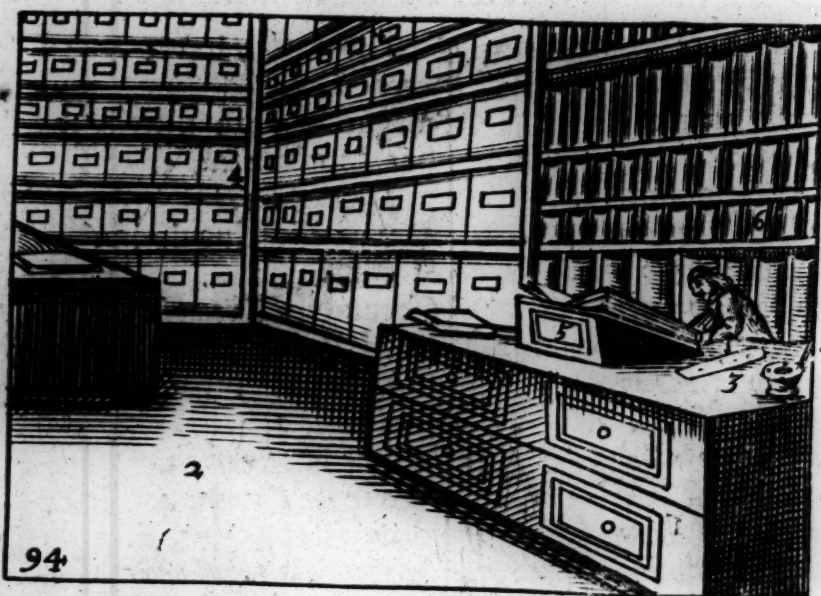
Then

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

Tum Impressor
ope Pilarum, 11. illinit
Atramento impressorio :
superimponit
inditas Operculo 12.
Chartas,
quas, in Tigello 13.
subditas
Troclea, 14.
& Sucula 15.
impressas
facit typos imbibere.

XCIV.

The Booksellers Shop.

Bibliopolium.

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

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

The

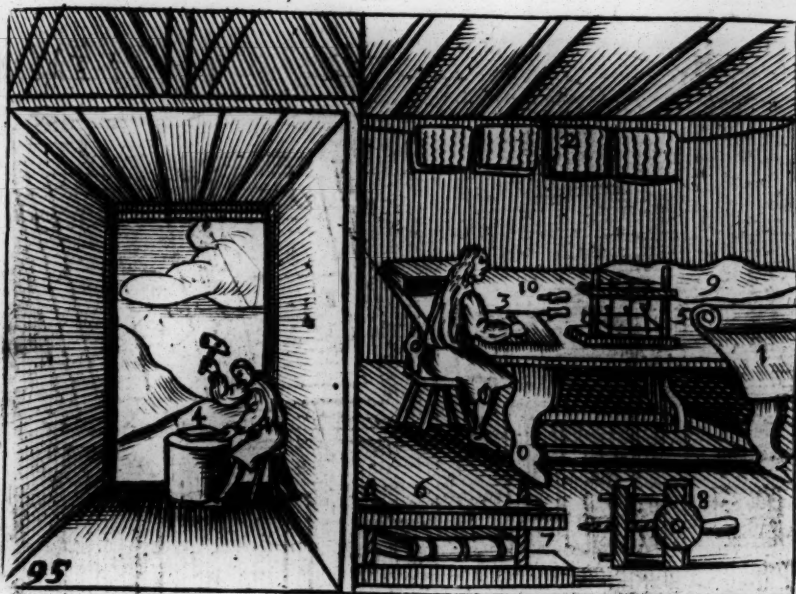
The Books are placed
on Shelves 4.
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk. 5.

A multitude of Books is
called a Library. 6.

Libri disponuntur
per Repositoria, 4.
& ad usum, super
Pluteum 5. exponuntur.
Multitudo Librorum,
vocatur Bibliotheca. 6.

The Book-binder. XCV.

Bibliopegus.



In times past they glewed
Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up together
into one Rowl. 1.

At this day the Book-
binder bindeth Books,
whilst he wipeth 2.
over Papers steeped in
Gum-water; and then fold-
eth them together, 3.
beateth with a hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.

Olim agglutinabant
Chartam chartæ,
convolvebantq; eas
in unum Volumen. 1.

Hodiè
compingit Libros
Compactor,
dum Chartas aqua glutinosa
maceratas, terget; 2.
deinde complicat, 3.
malléat, 4.
rum consuit, 5.

presseth

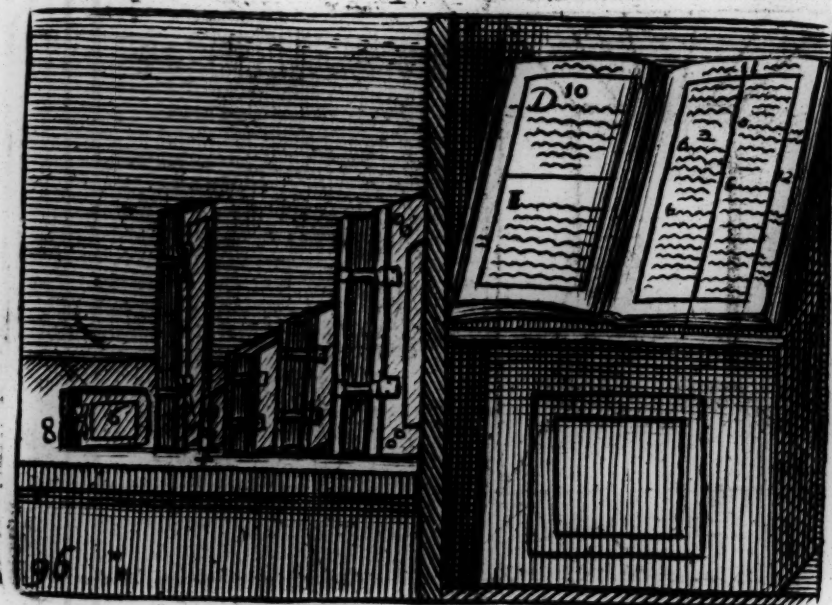
presseth them in a Press, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
glueth them on the back,
cutteth off the edges with a
round knife, 8.
and at last covereth them
with Parchment or Leather, 9.
maketh them handsom,
and setteth on Clasps. 10.

comprimic Prælo, 6.
(quod habet duos Cochleas 7)
dorso conglutinat,
rotundo Cultro, 8.
demarginat,
tandem Membrana
vel Corio 9.
vestit, efformat, & affigit
Uncinulos. 10.

A Book.

XCVI.

Liber.



A Book,
as to its outward shape,
is either in Folio, 1.
or in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4.
either made to open
side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.

Liber,
quoad formam exteriorem,
est vel in Folio, 1.
vel in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4.
vel Columnatus, 5.
vel Linguatus, 6.
cum Clausuris æneis, 7.

or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses. 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with
Columns 11.
and Marginal Notes. 12.

vel *Ligulis*, 8.
& *Bullis angularibus*. 9.
Intus sunt *Folia* 10.
duabus Paginis.
aliquando Columnis
divisa, 11.
cumq; notis marginalibus. 12.

A School.

XCVII.

Schola.



A School 1.
is a Shop, in which
Young Wits are fashion'd to
vertue; and it is distinguished
into Forms.

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

Schola, 1.
est officina, in qua
novelli animi ad virtutem
formantur, & distinguuntur
in Classes.

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

are writ down before them
with Chalk on a Table. 6.

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

Some stand and rehearse
things committed to memory. 9.

Some talk together, 10.
and behave themselves wan-
tonly, and carelesly ;
these are chastised with a
Ferrula, 11.
and a Rod. 12.

præscribuntur illis creta
in tabella. 6.

Quidam sedent ad men-
sam, & scribunt : 7.
ipse corrigit 8.
Mendos.

Quidam stant, & recitant
memoriæ mandata. 9.

Quidam confabulantur, 10
ac gerunt se petulantes,
& negligentes
hi castigantur *Ferula*
(baculo) 11.
& *Virga.* 12.

The Study.

XCVIII.

Museum.



The Study 1.
is a place where a Student 2.
apart from Men,

Museum 1.
est locus ubi studiosus, 2.
secretis ab hominibus,
sitteth

sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach,
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things
out of them into his own
Manual, 5.

or marketh them in them
with a dash, 6.

or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.

Being to sit up late,
he setteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candlestick, 9.
which is snuffed with Snuf-
fery, 10. before the Candle he
placeth a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may
not hurt his eye-sight ;
richer Persons use a Taper,
for a Tallow-Candle stinketh,
and smoaketh.

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

Going abroad by night,
he maketh use of a Lan-
thorn, 15. or a Torch. 16.

solus sedet,
Studiis deditus,
dum lætitat Libros, 3.
quos penes se
super Pluteum 4.
exponit, & ex illis
in Manuale 5. suum
optima quæque excerpit.
aut in illis
Litura, 6.
vel ad marginem
Asterisco 7. notat.

Lucubraturus, 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
foeret & fumigar.

Epistola, 12. complicatur,
inscribitur, 13.
& obsignatur. 14.

Noctu prodiens
utitur Laterna 15.
vel Face.

XCIX.

Arts belonging to Speech.

Artes Sermonis.



Grammar 1.

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

Rhetorick, 5.

doth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.

of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.

such as are Figures,

Elegancies,

Adagies,

Apothegms,

Sentences,

Similies,

Hieroglyphicks, &c.

Poetry 9.

Grammatica, 1.

versatur circa Literas, 2.
ex quibus componit Voces,
verba 3. easq; docet rectè elo-
qui, scribere. 4. construere,
distinguere [interpungere.]

Rhetorica 5.

pingit 6. quasi
rudem formam 7.

Sermonis Oratoriis
pigmentis 8.

ut sunt Figurae,

Elegantia,

Adagia (proverbia)

Apothegmata,

Sententia (Gnomæ)

Similia,

Hieroglyphica, &c.

Poesis 9.

gathered

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

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

colligit
hos Flores Orationis 10.
& colligat quasi
in Corollam, 11.
atque ita, faciens
è prosa ligatam orationem,
componit varia Carmina,
& Hymnos (Odas)
ac propterea coronatur
Lauru. 12.

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

Musical Instruments. C: Instrumenta musica.



Musical Instruments are
those which make a sound:

Musica Instrumenta sunt
quæ edunt vocem:

K

First

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 Shepherds-harp, 9.
 and the Tymbrél. 10.

Secondly,

upon which strings are
 stretched, and struck upon,
 as the Psaltery, 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 Vial, 20.
 with a Bow, 21.
 and the Harp, 23.
 with a Wheel within,
 which is turned about,
 the Stops, 22.
 in every one are touched
 with the left hand.

*At last,**Primò,*

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

Secundò,

in quibus Chordæ
 intenduntur & plectuntur,
 ut Nablium, 11.
 cum Clavicordio, 12.
 utrâque manu ;
 Dexterâ tantum,
 Testudo (Chelys) 13.
 (in quâ fugum, 14.
 Magadium, 15.
 & Verticilli, 16.
 quibus Nervi, 17.
 intenduntur
 super Ponticulam, 18.)
 & Cythara, 19.
 Pandura, 20.
 Plectro, 21.
 & Lyra, 23.
 intrus rotâ,
 quæ versatur :
 In singulis,
 Dimensiones, 22.
 sinistrâ tanguntur.
 Tandem,

hose 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.

quæ instantur,
ut Ore,
Fistula (Tibia) 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Lituus, 27. Tuba, 28.
Buccina, 29.
vel Follibus,
ut Organum pneumaticum. 30.

Philosophy.

CI.

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;

Physicus, 1.
speculatur omnia Dei Opera
in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2.
perscrutatur rerum
Causas & Effecta.

Arithmeticus
computat numeros
addendo, subtrahendo,
multiplicando, dividendo,

and that either by Cyphers 3.
on a Slate,
or by Counters 4.
upon a Deck :

Country People reckon 5.
with figures of tens X.
and figures of five V.
by twelves, fifteens,
and threescores.

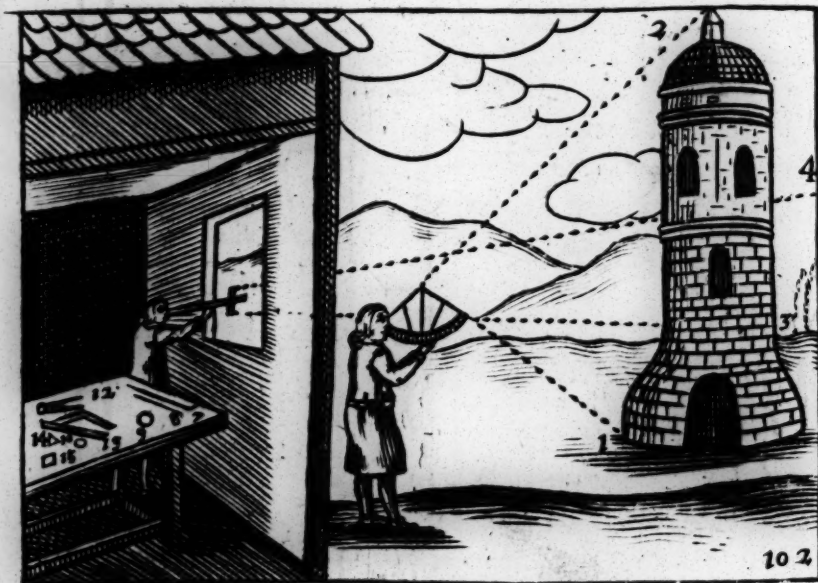
idque vel Cyphris 3.
in Palimosesto,
vel Calculis 4.
super Abacum.

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

Geometry.

CII.

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.

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

Figuras rerum
designat
Lineis, 7.

Angles

Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Squire, 11.
and a pair of Compasses 12.

Out of these arise an

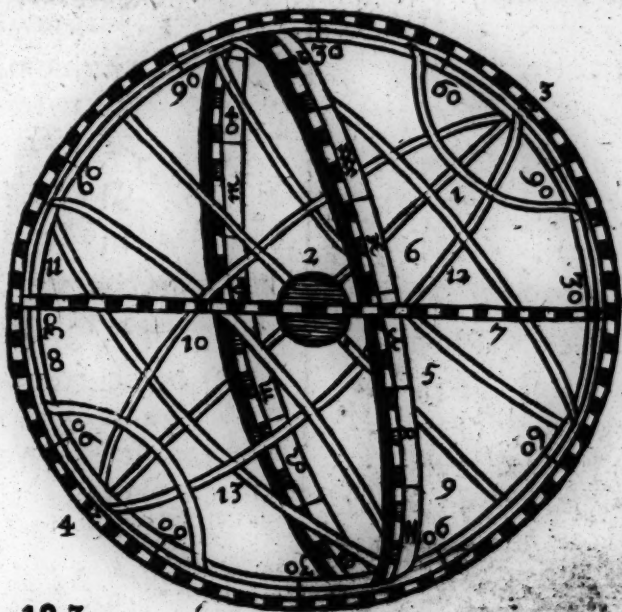
Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle 15.
and other Figures.

Angulis, 8.
& Circulis, 9.
ad Regulam, 10.
Normam 11.
& Circinum. 12.
Ex his oriuntur
Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus, 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliæ figuræ.

CIII.

The Celestial Sphere.

Sphæra cœlestis.



103

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

The Globe of Heaven
is turned about upon an
Axle-tree 1.

*Astronomia considerat
Astrorum motus,
Astrologia,
eorum effectus.
Cæli Globus
volvitur
super Axem 1.*

K 3

about

about the Globe of the
earth, 2.
in the space of XXIV-hours.

The pole stars, or Pole,
the Arctick 3.
and Antartick 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.

Add to these the XII signs
of the Zodiaque, 5.
every one 30 degrees,

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

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

Other Circles are
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Equator, 9.
the two Colures;
the one of the Equinoctis, 10.
(of the Spring,
when the ☉ entreth into ♈

circaglobum

terræ, 2.

spacio XXIV. horarum.

Axem utrinque finiunt
Stellæ Polares sive Poli,
Arcticus, 3.
& Antracticus 3.

Cælum

undique est stellatum:

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

Adde Signa, XII.
Zodiaci. 5.

quodlibet graduum 30.
quorum nomina sunt,
♈ Aries, ♉ Taurus, ♊ Gem.
♋ Cancer, ♌ Leo, ♍ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♏ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♑ Capricorn.
♒ 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 Equinoctiorum, 10.
(Verni

quando ☉ ingreditur ♈

Au.

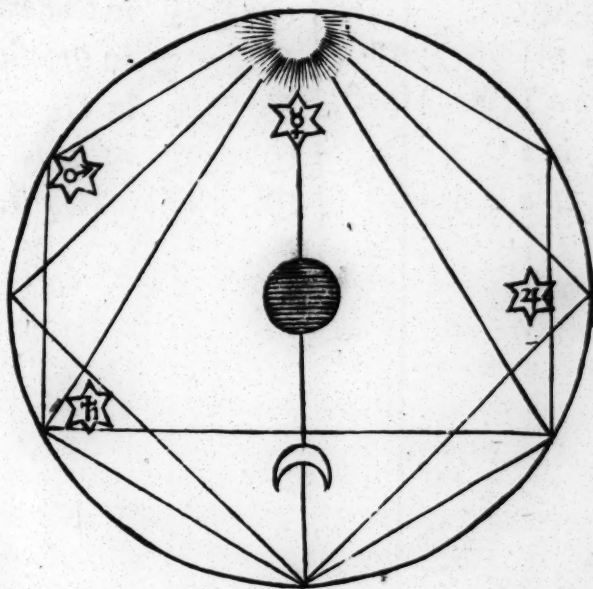
Autummal,
 when it entreth in ♎)
 the other of the Solstices, 11.
 (of the Summer,
 when the ☉ entreth into ♋
 of the Winter
 when it entreth into ♏)
 the two Tropicks,
 the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
 the Tropick of Capricorn, 13
 and the two
 polar Circles, 14 . . . 15.

Autummalis
 quando ingreditur ♎)
 alter Solsticiorum, 11.
 (Æstivi
 quando ☉ ingreditur ♋,
 Hybernī
 quando ingreditur ♏;))
 duo Tropici,
 Tr. Cancrī, 12.
 Tr. Capricornī, 13.
 & duo Polares. 14 . . . 15.

CIV.

The Aspects of the
 Planets.

Planetarum Aspectus.



104

The Moon ☾
 runneth through the
 Zodiack every Month.

Luna ☾
 percurrit Zodiacum
 singulis Mensibus.

K 4

The

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, ♃
 in almost twelve;
 Saturn, ♄
 in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously
 amongst themselves, and have
 mutual Aspects one towards
 another.

As here the ☉ and ♀
 are in Conjunction,
 ☉ and ♃ in Opposition.
 ☉ and ♄ in a Trine, Aspect.
 ☉ and ♃ in a Quartile,
 ☉ and ♂ in a Sextile.

Sol, ☉
 Anno:
 Mercurius, ♀
 & Venus, ♀
 circa Solem,
 ille CXV.
 hac DLXXXV. Diebus.
 Mars, ♂

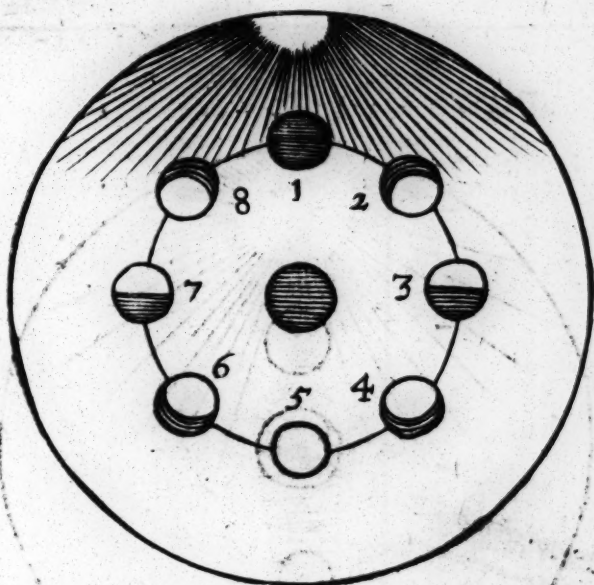
Biennio;
 Jupiter, ♃
 ferè duodecim;
 Saturnus, ♄
 triginta, annis.

Hinc variè
 inter se conveniunt
 & se mutuo adspiciunt:

Ut hinc sunt,
 ☉ & ♀ in Conjunctione.
 ☉ & ♃ in Oppositione,
 ☉ & ♄ in Trigono,
 ☉ & ♃ in Quadratura,
 ☉ & ♂ in Sextili.

CV.

The Aparitions of the Moon.

Phases Luna.

105

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

For the one half of it
is always enlightned,
the other remaineth darkish.

Hereupon we see it
in Conjunction with the
Sun 1.

to be obscure, almost, none at all;
in Opposition, 5.

whole and clear,
(and we call it the Full
Moon;)

sometimes in the half,

(and we call it the Prime 3.

Luna

lucet non suâ propriâ,
sed à Sole mutuata
Luce.

Nam altera ejus medietas
semper illuminatur,
altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus,
in conjunctione

(Solis, 1.

obscuram, imò nullam :

in Oppositione, 5.

totam & lucidam

(& vocamus

Plenilunium :)

alias dimidiam,

(& dicimus primam 3.

and

and last quarter. 7.

Otherwise it waxeth 2...4

or waneh 6...8.

and is said to be horned,
or more than half round.

& ultimam 7. Quadram.)

Cæteroqui crescit 2...4.
aut decrescit, 6...8.

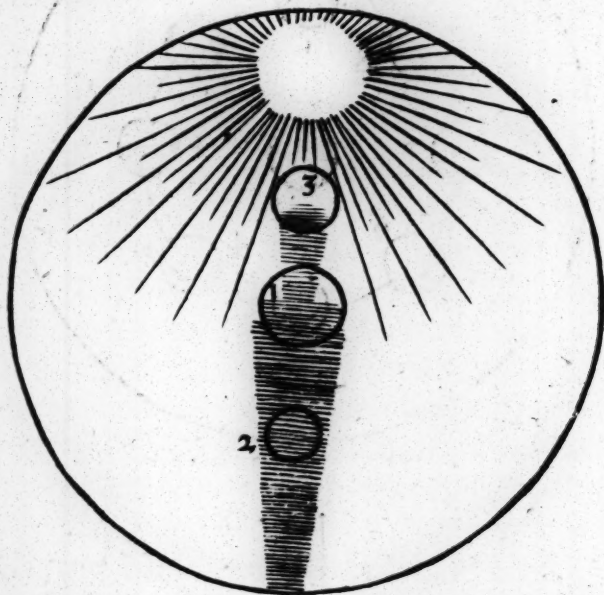
& vocatur

Falcata vel gibbosa.

The Eclipses.

CVI.

Eclipses.



106

The Sun

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

Therefore,
when the Moon lighteth
into the shadow of the
Earth, 2.

Sol,

est fons Lucis;
illuminans omnia :
sed non penetrantur Radiis
ejus corpora opaca,
Terra, 1.

& Luna, 2.
nam jaciunt umbram
in locum oppositum.

Ideò,
cum Luna incidit
in umbram Terræ, 2.

it is darkened, which we call an Eclipse, or defect.

But when the Moon runneth betwixt the Sun and the Earth, 3.

it covereth it with its shadow : and this we call the Eclipse of the Sun, because it taketh from us the sight of the Sun, and its Light ; neither doth the Sun for all that suffer any thing, but the Earth.

obscuratur, quod vocamus Eclipsin [deliquium.] Luna.

Cum verò Luna currit inter Solem,

& Terram, 3.

obtegit illum umbrâ suâ

& hoc vocamus

Eclipsin Solis,

quia nobis admittit

prospectum Solis

& lucem ejus ;

nec tamen Sol

aliquid patitur,

sed Terra.

CVII. a

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphaera terrestris.



The Earth is round,
and therefore to be represented
by two Hemispheres, a . . . b.

The circuit of it

Terra est rotunda,
figenda igitur
duobus Hemisphaeriis. a . . . b.
Ambitus ejus

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

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

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

est graduum CCCLX. (quorum quisque facit Milliaria Germanica XV.) seu Milliarium VMCCCC : & tamen est punctum , collata cum orbe , cujus Centrum est.

Longitudinem ejus demetiuntur Climaibus , 1. Latitudinem , lineis Parallelis. 2.

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

CVII. b

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphæra terrestris.



107.b

It is divided into 5 Zones , whereof the 2 frigid ones , 9...9

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

ATE

are inhabitable,
the 2 Temperate ones, 10...10
and the Torrid one, 11.
habitable.

Besides it is divided
into three Continents;
this of ours, 12 which is sub-
divided into Europe, 13.
Asia, 14. Africa, 15.
America, 16... 16.
(whose Inhabitants are
Antipodes to us)
and the South-land 17...17.
yet unknown.

They that dwell under the
North-pole, 18. have the days
and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands
float in the Seas.

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

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

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18.
semestrales habent
Noctes Diesq;
In maribus,
Infinite natant Insula.

Europe.

CVIII.

Europa.



The chief Kingdoms of
Europe, are

In Europa nostrâ,
sunt Regna primaria,

Spain

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

Hispania, 1.
 Gallia, 2.
 Italia, 4.
 Anglia (Britannia) 4.
 Scotia, 5.
 Hibernia, 6.
 Germania, 7.
 Bohemia, 8.
 Hungaria, 9.
 Croatia, 10.
 Dacia, 11.
 Slavonia, 12.
 Gracia, 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, 25.
 Muscovia, 27.
 Russia, 28.

Moral Philosophy. CIX.

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 Vertue, 4.*

*Mind, Young Man, 5.
imitate Hercules;
leave the left hand way,
turn from Vice.*

*the Entrance 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 vertue;
follow whether vertue leadeth*

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

*Adverte, juvenis, 5.
Herculem imitare.
Sinistram linque,
Vitium aversare:
speciosus Aditus,
sed turpis
& præceps Exitus. 7.*

*Dextera ingredere,
utut Spinosa, 8.
nulla via invia virtuti;
sequere quò via ducit virtus
through*

through narrow places
to stately places,
to the Tower of honour, 9.

Keep the middle
and streight path,
and thou shalt go very safe.

Take heed thou do not go
too much on the right hand, 10.

Bridle in 12.
the wild Horse, 11.
of Affection,
lest thou fall down headlong.

See thou dost not go amiss
on the left-hand, 13.
in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.
but go onwards constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt by crown'd. 15.

per angustā,
ad augustā,
ad arcem honoris, 9.

Medium tene
& rectum tramitem ;
tutissimus ibis.

Cave excedas
ad dextram. 10.

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

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

Prudence.

CX.

Prudentia.



Prudence, i.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, i.
omnia circumspicit

as a Serpent, 2.
 and doeth, speaketh,
 thinketh nothing in vain.
 She looks backward, 3.
 into a Looking-glass, 4.
 things past;
 and seeth before her, 5.
 with a Perspective-glass, 7
 things to come,
 the end, 6.
 and so she perceiveth,
 what she hath done,
 and what remaineth to be done.
 She proposeth an
 Honest, Profitable,
 and wirbal, if it may be done,
 pleasant end
 her Actions.
 Having foreseen the end,
 she looketh out Means,
 as a Way, 8.
 which leadeth to the end;
 but such as are certain
 and easie, and fewer rather
 than more, lest any thing
 should binder.
 She watcheth opportunity, 9.
 which having a
 sunny forehead, 10.
 and being bald-pated, 11.
 and moreover, having
 wings, 12.
 she quickly slip away,
 and catcheth it.
 She goeth on her way wa-
 rily, for fear she should
 tumble or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.
 nihilque agit,
 loquitur. aut cogitat
 incassum.
 Respicit, 3.
 tanquam in Speculum, 4.
 & prospicit, 5.
 ad Præterita;
 tanquam Telescopio, 7.
 Futura seu Finem: 6.
 atq; ita perspicit,
 quid egerit,
 & quid agendum restet.

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

Fine prospecto,
 dispicit Media,
 ceu Viam, 8.
 quæ ducit ad Finem;
 sed certa & facilia,
 pauciora potius
 quàm plura:
 ne quid impediat.

Occasioni, 9.
 (quæ,
 Fronte Capillata, 10.
 sed Vertice calva, 11.
 adhæc alata, 12.
 facilè elabicitur)
 attendit,
 eamque captat.

In viâ pergit cautè (pro-
 vidè) ne impingat
 aut aberret.

Diligence.

CXI.

Sedulitas



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

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

She pursueth what things
she hath undertaken chearfully,
even to the end;
she putteth nothing off till the
morrow, nor doth she sing
the Crowsong, 7.
which saith over and over,

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

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

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

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

Gra

Cras, Cras:After labours undergone,
and ended,

being even wearied,

she resteth her self;

but being refreshed with Rest,

that she may not use her self

in Idleness, she falleth again

to her business.

A diligent Scholar

is like Bees, 8.

which carry honey

from divers flowers 9.

into their Hive. 10.

Cras, Cras.

Post labores exantlatos,

& lassata,

quiescit:

Sed quiete recreata,

ne adsuescat Otio,

redit ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus,

similis est apibus, 8.

qui ex variis Floribus, 9.

Mel congerunt

in Alveare, 10. suum.

Temperance,**CXII.****Temperantia.****Temperance, 1.**

prescribeth a mean

in meat and drink, 2.

and restraineth the desire,

with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1.

modum praescribit

Cibo & Potui, 2.

& continet cupidinem;

ceu Freno, 3.

L 2

and

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

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

From drunkenness
proceedeth lasciviousness ;
from this a lewd life
amongst Whoremasters, 8.
and Whores, 9.
in kissing,
touching,
embracing,
and dancing. 10.

& sic omnia moderatur,
ne quid nimis fiat.

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

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

Fortitude.

CXIII.

Fortitudo.



Fortitude 1.
is undaunted in adversity,

Fortitudo 1.
impavida est inadversis,

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

She receiveth the strokes
of misfortune
with the Shield 4.
of Sufferance:
and keepeth off the Passions,
the Enemies of quietness,
with the Sword 5.
of Valour.

ut Leo, 2. & confidens;
at non tumida
in Secundis:
innixa suo Columni 3.
Constantia;
& eadem in omnibus,
parata ad utramq; fortunam
æquo animo ferendam.

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

Patience:

CXIV.

Patientia.



Patience 1.
endureth Calamities 2.

Patentia 1.
tolerat Calamitates 2.

L 3

and

and Wrongs, 3. meekly
like a Lamb, 4.
as Gods Fatherly chastise-
ment, 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 murthe-
rer ; 14. being full of rage,
he desireth to revenge wrongs.

& Injurias, 3. humiliter
ut Agnus, 4.
tanquam paternam
Dei ferulam. 5.

Interim innititur
Spei anchora, 6.

(ut Navis 7.
mari fluctuans)
Deo supplicat 8.
illacrumando,
& expectat, post Nubila 9.
Phabum ; 10.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra,
Impatiens 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
in seipsum debacchatur, 12.
obmurmurat, 13, ut Canis,
& tamen nil proficit ;
tandem desperat,
& fit Autochir : 14.
Injurias vindicare cupit
furibundus,

Humanity.

CXV.

Humanitas.



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

Be thou sweet and lovely in
thy countenance ; 1.
gentle and civil in thy
behaviour and manners. 2.
affable and true-spoken with
thy mouth :
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.
heartly, gentle, and
wishing well on both parts.

Froward Men are hateful,
trasty, unpleasam,

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

*Sis suavis,
& amabilis Vultu: 1.
comis & urbanus,
Gestu ac Moribus: 2.
affabilis & verax,
Ore: 3.
candens & candidus
Corde. 4.*

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

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

contentious, angry, 7.

Cruel, 8.

and implacable,

(rather Wolves and Lyons,
than Men)

and such as fall out among
themselves, hereupon
they fight in a Duel 9.

Envy, 10.

wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

contentiosi, iracundi, 7.
crudeles, 8.

ac implacabiles,
(magis lupi & leones,
quàm homines)
& inter se discordes,
hinc confligunt
Duello. 9.

Invidia, 10.

aliis malè cupiendo,
seipsam conficit.

Justice.

CXVI.

Justitia.



Justice 1.

is painted, sitting on a
square stone; 2.
for she ought to be immovable;
with hoodwinked 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 ballances, 7.

in the right scale 8.

whereof Deserts,

and in the left 9.

rewards being put,

are made even one with

another ; and so good men are
incited to vertue, 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, 12.

be restored ;

let no man be pillaged,

or hurt, 13.

let every one have his own :

these are the precepts of Justice

Such things as these are
forbidden in Gods 5 & 7

Commandment ,

and deservedly punish'd on

the Gallows and the Wheel. 14

reservandam alteri
parti ;

Dextera tenens

Gladium, 5.

& Frænum, 6.

ad puniendum

& coërcendum malos ;

Præterea,

Stateram, 7.

cujus dextræ Lanci 8.

Merita Sinistræ, 9.

Premia imposita,

sibi invicem

exæquantur,

atque ita boni

ad virtutem,

ceu Calcaribus, 10. incitantur,

In Contractibus, 11.

candidè agatur :

Pactis & Promissis stetur ;

Depositum, Mutuum,

reddantur :

nemo expiletur, 12.

aut lædatur ; 13.

suum cuique tribuatur :

hæc sunt præcepta

Justitiæ.

Talia prohibentur,

quinto & septimo Dei

Præcepto, & meritò

Cruce ac Rota 14.

puniuntur.



Liberality 1.
Keepeth a mean about riches,
which she honestly seeketh,
that she may have somewhat
to bestow on them that want, 2

She cloatheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth 5.
these with a chearful counte-
nance 6.
and a winged hand. 7.

She submitieth her wealth 8.
to her self, not her self 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 unsatiabie,
always scrapeth together 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas 1.
modum servat
circa Divitias,
quas honestè quærit,
ut habeat quod largiatur
Egenis ; 2.

Hos vestit, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& Manu alata. 7.

Opes 8. *fibi subjicit ;*
non se illis,
ut Avarus 9.
qui habet, ut habeat,
& bonorum suorum
non Possessor est
sed Custos, & insatiabilis
semper corradiit 10.
Unguibus suis.

More.

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 & parcat
& adseruat,
occludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat.
At Prodigus 12.
malè disperdit
benè parat
ac tandem egit.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man
and Wife,

Societas conjugalis,

**Marriage**

was appointed by God
in Paradise, for mutual help,
and the propagation
of man-kind.

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

Matrimonium

à Deo est institutum
in Paradiso, ad mutuum ad-
jutorium, & Propagationem
generis humani.

Vir Juvenis (Cælebs)
conjugium iniciturus,
instructus sit

either

either with wealth,
or a Trade and Science,
which may serve for getting a
living ;
that he may be able to main-
tain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself a
Maid that is marriageable,
(or a Widow)
whom he loveth ; where
nevertheless a greater regard
is to be had of Vertue and
Honesty,
than of Beauty or Portion.

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

first to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, by such
as help to make the match 3

When she is espous'd to him,
he becometh the Bride-
groom 4. and she the Bride 5
and the contract is made,
and an Instrument of Dow-
ry 6. is written.

At the last
the Wedding is made ,
where they are joyned together
by the Priest, 7.

giving their Hands 8.
one to another,
and Wedding-rings ; 9.
then they feast with the
Witnesses that are invited.

After this they are called
Husband and Wife ;
when she is dead, he becometh
a Widdower.

aut Opibus,
aut Arte & Scientia,
quæ sit de pane
lucrendo ;
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
despondet sibi eam,
sed ambit,

ut Procus,
apud Patrem 1.
& Matrem 2.
vel apud Tutores
& Cognatos,
per Pronubos. 3.

Eâ sibi disponâ,
fit Sponsus, 4.
& ipsa, Sponsa, 5.
fiuntque Sponsalia,
& scribitur
Instrumentum dotale. 6.

Tandem
fiunt Nuptiæ,
ubi copulantur
à Sacerdote, 7.
datis ultrò citròq;
Manibus ; 8.

& Annulis nuptialibus ; 9.
tum epulantur
cum invitatis testibus.

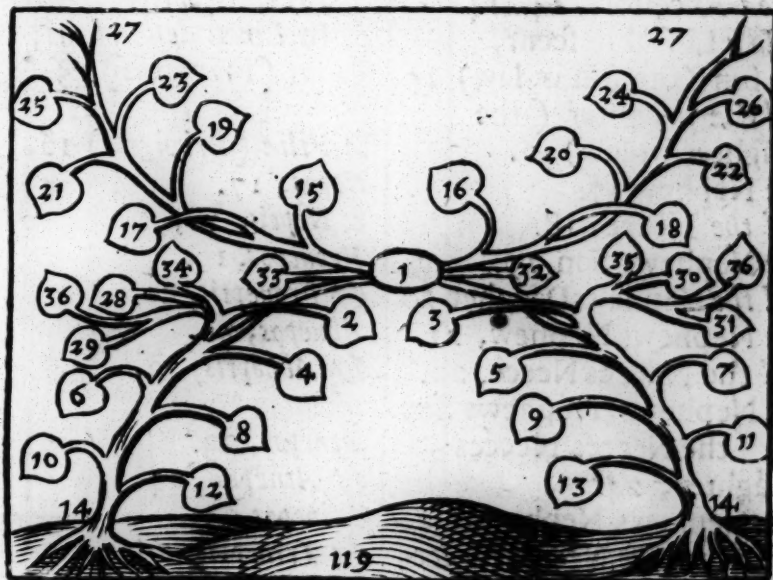
Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor ;
hâc mortuâ ille fit Viduus.

The

CXIX.

The Tree of Con-
fanguinity.

Arbor consanguinitatis



In Consanguinity
there touch a Man 1.
in Lineal Ascent,
the Father (the Father-in-
law) 2.
and the Mother (the Mo-
ther-in-law) 3.
the Grand-father, 4.
and the Grand-mother, 5.
the Great Grandfather, 6.
and the great Grandmo-
ther, 7. the great great
Grandfather, 8. the great
great Grandmother, 9.
the great great Grandfathers
Father, 10. the great great
Grandmothers mother, 11.

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

the

the great great Grandfathers
Grandfather, 12. the great
great Grandmothers Grand-
mother. 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 Nephews Son 19.
and the Nephews Daughter 20*

the Nephews Nephew, 21.

and the Nieces Niece, 22.

*the Nephews Nephews Son
23. the Nieces Nieces*

Daughter, 24.

*the Nephews Nephews Ne-
phew, 25. the Nieces Nieces*

*Niece, 26. Those beyond these
are called Posterity. 27...27.*

*In a Collateral Line are
the Uncle by the Fathers
side 28. and the Aunt by the
Fathers side, 29. the Uncle
by the Mothers side, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mo-
thers side, 31. the Brother
and the Sister, 33.*

the Brothers Son, 34.

the Sisters Son, 35. and the

*Cousin by the Brother and
Sister. 36.*

Tritavus, 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

Poster. 27...27.

In Linea Collateralī

sunt Patruus, 28.

& Amita, 29.

Avunculus 30.

& Matertera, 31.

Frater, 32.

& Soror, 33.

Patruelis, 34.

Sobrinus, 35.

& Amitinus, 36.

CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.



120

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

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

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

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

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

*Pater 1. generat,
& Mater 2. parit
Filios 3. & Filias. 4.
(aliquando Gemellos.)
Infans 5.*

*involvitur Fasciis, 6.
reponitur in Cunas 7.
à matre lactatur
Uberibus, 8.
& nutritur Pappis. 9.
Deinde incedere
discit Serperastro, 10.*

playeth

playeth with Rattles, 11.
and beginneth to speak.

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

and Labour, 13.

and is chastised, 14.

if it be not dutiful.

Children owe to Parents
Reverence and Service.

The Father maintaineth
his Children by taking
pains. 15.

ludit Crepundiis, 11.
& fari incipit.

Crescente ætate,

Pietati 12.

¶ Labori, 13. aduefit,

& castigatur 14.

si non sit morigerus.

Liberi debent Parentibus
Cultum & Officium.

Pater sustentat Liberos,
laborando. 15.

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Ma-
sters 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

the Mistress (the good-
wife of the house) 3.

Maidens. 4.

They appoint these their
Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks ;
which are faithfully to be done
by them without murmuring &
loss ; for which their Wages,
and Meat and Drink is al-
lowed them.

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

At this day the poorer sort
serve in a free manner,
being hired for Wages.

Hera (Mater-familias) 3.

Ancillas. 4.

Illi mandant his

Opera, 6.

& distribuunt

Laborum pensa, 5.

quæ ab his fideliter sunt
exsequenda sine murmure
& dispendio ; pro quo præ-
betur ipsis, Merces
& Alimonia.

Servus olim erat Mancipium,
in quem vitæ & necis
Domino potestas fuit.

Hodiè serviunt liberè
pauperiores,
mercede conducti.

A City.

CXXII.

Urbs.



Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus
fit Pagus, 1.

M

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 Gate, 13.

over the Bridge. 14.

The Gate hath a

Percullis, 15.

a Draw-bridge, 16.

two-leaved Doors, 17.

Locks and Bolts,

as also Barrs. 18.

In the Suburbs are

Gardens, 19.

and Garden-houses, 20.

and also Burying-places. 21.

vel Oppidum, vel Urbs. 2.

Istud & hæc muniantur

& cinguntur Manibus

(muro) 3. Vallis, 4.

Aggeribus 5.

& Vallis. 6.

Intra muros est

Pomerium ; 7.

extra, Fossa. 8.

In moenibus sunt

Propugnacula 9.

& Turres ; 10.

Specula, 11.

extant in editoribus locis.

In Urbem ingressus fit,

ex Suburbio. 12.

per Portam, 13.

super Pontem. 14.

Porta habet

Cataractas, 15.

Pontem versatilem, 16.

Valvas, 17.

Claustra, & Repagula,

ut & Vestes. 18.

In Suburbis sunt

Horti, 19.

& Saburbana, 20.

ut & Cœmeteria. 21.

CXXIII.

The inward parts of a
City.

Interiora Urbis.



Within the City are
Streets, 1.

paved with stones;

Market-places, 2.

(in some places with
Galleries) 3.

and narrow Lanes 4.

The publick Buildings
are in the middle of the City,
the Church, 5.

the School, 6.

the Guild-hall, 7.

the Exchange, 8.

About the Walls and the
Gates are the Magazine, 9.
the Granary, 10.

Inns, Ale-houses,

Cooks-shops, 11.

Intra urbem sunt
Plateæ (Vici) 1.

lapidibus stratzæ :

Fra, 2.

(alicubi
cum Porticibus) 3.

& Angustis. 4.

Publica ædificia sunt
in medio Urbis,

Templum, 5.

Schola, 6.

Cuxia, 7.

Domus Mercaturæ. 8.

Circa Mœnia, & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.

Granarium, 10.

Diversoria, Popinæ,

& Caspina, 11.

the Play-house, 12.
and the Spittle. 13.

In the by-places are
houses of Office, 14.
and the Prison. 15.

In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16.
and the Watchmens
dwelling. 17.

In the streets are Wells. 18

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

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

Theatrum, 12.

Nosodochium. 13.

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

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

In Plateis
sunt Putei. 18.

Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,
Urbem interfluens,
inservit sordibus eluendis.

Arx 20. exstat
in summo Urbis.

Judgment.

CXXIV.

Judicium.



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

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

betwixt

betwixt whom the sute is,
or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(heretofore they judg'd
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall,
in which the Judge 2.
sitteth with his Assessors,
the Clerks, 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 Plaintiffs
Counsellor 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.

Hæc si non procedit,
venitur in Forum, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodiè in Pratorio)
cui præsidet *Judex* [Prætor] 2
cum *Assessoribus*, 3.

Dicographus, 4.
Voto calamo excipit.

Actor 5.
accusat *Reum*, 6.
& producitur *Testes*, 7.
contra illum.

Reus excusat se
per *Advocatum*, 8.
cui contradicit
Actoris Procurator. 9.

Tum *Judex*
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens innocentem,
& damnans fontem
ad *Pœnam*, vel *Multam*,
vel ad *Supplicium*.

The tormenting of
Malefactors.

Supplicia malefactorum.

**Malefactors 1.**

are brought from the
Prison, 3.
where they are wont to be
tortured by Sergeants, 2.
or dragg'd with a horse 15.
to place of Execution.

Theeves 4.

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

Whore-masters

are beheaded ; 7.

Murderers

and Robbers
are either laid upon a
Wheel, 8.

having their Legs broken,
or fastned upon a stake. 9.

Malefici 1.

per Lictores, 2.

ex Carcere 3.

(ubi torqueri solent)
producuntur,
vel equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.

Fures 4.

in Patibulo 5.
suspenduntur
à Carnifice ; 6.

Mœchi

decollantur.

Homicida (Sicarii)
ac **Latrones (Piratae)**
vel **crurifragio plexi**
Rota imponuntur, 8.
vel **Palo infiguntur. 9.**

Witches

Witches are burnt in
a great Fire. 10.

Some before they be exe-
cuted have their tongues
cut out, 11.

or have their Hand 13
cut off upon a Block, 12.

or are burnt with Pincers. 14.

They that have their
Life given them,

are set on the Pillory, 16.

are strappado'd, 17.

are set upon a Wooden
horse, 18.

have their ears cut off, 19.

are whipped, 20.

are branded,

are banished,

are condemned

to the Gallies,

or to perpetual Imprisonment.

Traytors are pulled in
pieces with four Horses.

Striges (Lamiæ) super

Rogum 10. cremantur.

Quidam antequam

supplicio afficiantur

linguantur, 11.

aut super Cippum 12.

Manu plectuntur, 13.

aut Forcipibus 14. ardentur.

Vivæ Donati.

Numellis construnguntur, 16.

Incantur, 17.

Equis imponuntur, 18.

Auribus truncantur, 19.

Vires caduntur, 20.

Stigmatibus notantur,

relegantur,

damnantur

ad triremes,

vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.

Perduelles

quadrigis dissepantur,



Wares brought
from other places,
are either exchanged
in an Exchange, 1.
or exposed to sale in
Warehouses, 2.
and they are sold
for Money, 3.
being either measured
with an Eln, 4.
or weighed in a
pair of ballances. 5.

Shop keepers, 6.
Pedlars, 7.
and Brokers, 8.
would also be called
Merchants. 9.

The Seller
braggeth of a thing
that is to be sold,

Merces
aliunde allatæ
in domo commerciorum 1.
vel commutantur,
vel venum exponuntur
in Tabernis mercimoniorum, 2.
& venduntur
pro pecunia (monetâ) 3.
vel mensuratæ
Ulna, 4.
vel ponderatæ
Libra, 5.
Tabernarii, 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& Scrutarii, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores. 9.
Venditor
ostentat
rem promercalem

and

and setteth the rate of it,
and how much it may be sold
for.

The Buyer 10. cheapneth,
and offereth the price.

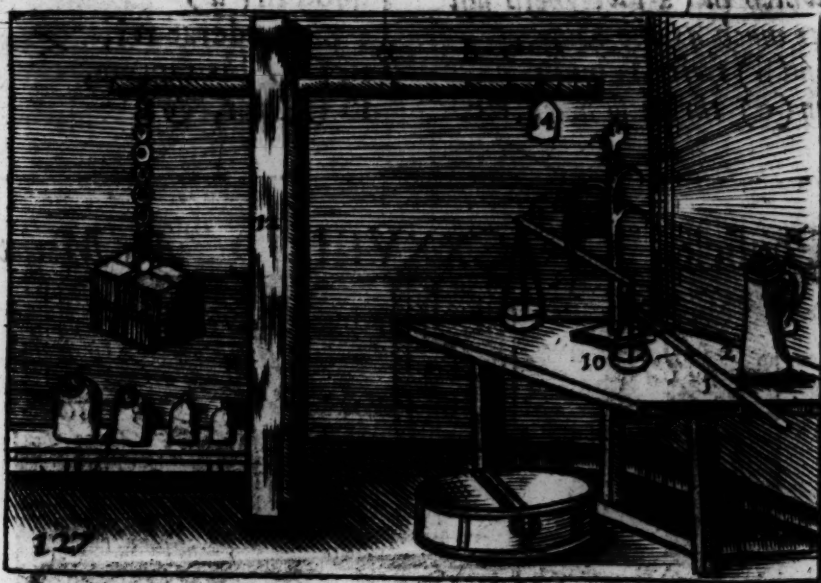
If any one bid
against him, 11.
the thing is delivered to him
that promisseth the most.

& indicat pretium,
quanti liceat.

Emptor, 10. licitatur,
& pretium offert.

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

CXXVII.

Measures and Weights. *Mensura & Pondera.*

We measure things that
hang together, with an Eln 1.
liquid things with a
Gallon, 2.
and dry things by a
two-bushel measure. 3.

We try the heaviness of
things by Weights 4.
and Ballances. 5.

In this is first

Res continuas,
metimur Ulna, 1.
liquidas
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno. 3.

Gravitatem rerum
experimur Ponderibus 4.
& Libra (balance) 5.

In hac primò est

the

the Beam 6.
 in the midst whereof is
 a little Axle-tree 7. above,
 the cheeks and the hole, 8.
 in which the Needle 9.
 moveth it self to and fro :
 on both sides are the
 Scales, 10.

hanging by little Cords. 11.

The Brasiers ballance 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.

Fugam (Scapis) 6.
 in cuius medio
Axiculus, 7. superius
Tratina & *agim* 8.
 in qua *Examen* 9.
fese agitar :
utrinque .
sunt Lances, 10.
pendentes Funiculis. 11.

Statera 12.

ponderat res, suspendendo
illas Unco, 13.
 & *Pondus* 14.
ex opposito,
quod in (a)
æquiponderat rei,
in (b) bis tantum,
in (c) ter, &c.

Physick.

CXXVIII.

Ars Medica.



The Patient 1.
 endeth for a Physician, 2.

Ægrotans. 1.
accersit Medicum 2.

who

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

That is made ready by the
Apothecary 6.

in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.

where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.

Eoxes, 9.

and Gally-pots, 10.

And it is either
a Potion, 11.

or Powder, 12.

or Pills, 13.

or Trochisks, 14.

or an Electuary, 15.

Diet and Prayer 16.

is the best Physick.

The Chirurgion 18.

cureth Wounds 17.

and Ulcers,

with Plaisters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3
& inspicit Urinam, 4.

tum præscribit

Medicamentum in Scheda. 5

Istud paratur

à Pharmacopæo 6.

in Pharmacopæio, 7.

ubi Pharmaca

in Capsulis 8.

Pyxidibus, 9.

& Lagenis, 10. adservantur.

Esique

vel Potio, 11.

vel Pulvis, 12.

vel Pillula, 13.

vel Pastilli, 14.

vel Electuarium.

Dietæ & Oratiōis, 16.

est optima Medicina.

Chirurgus 18.

curat Vulnere 17.

& Ulcera,

Splenis (emplastris) 19.

A Burial.

CXXIX.

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
 in Urna 1. recondabantur.
 Nos includimus
 nostros demortuos,
 Loculo (Capulo) 2.
 imponimus Feretro, 3.
 & efferri curamus
 Pompa funebri
 versus Cæmeterium, 4.
 ubi à Vespillonibus 5.
 inferuntur Sepulchro, 6.
 & humanantur ;
 hoc Cippo, 7.
 tegitur,
 & Monumentis, 8.
 ac Epitaphiis 9. ornatur.

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

Funere prodeunte,
 cantantur Hyinni,
 & Campanæ 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-Play.

CXXX.

Ludus Semicus.



In a Play-house 1.
 (which is trimmed with
 Hangings, 2.
 and covered with Curtains 3.)
 Comedies
 and Tragedies are acted,
 wherein memorable things
 are represented ;
 as here, the History
 of the Prodigal Son, 4.
 and his Father, 5.
 by whom he is entertained,
 being return'd home.

The Players act
 being in disguise ;
 the Fool, 6. maketh jests.

In Theatro, 1.
 (quod vestitur
 Tapetibus, 2.
 & Sipariis 3. tegitur,) aguntur
 Comœdia,
 vel Tragedia,
 quibus representantur
 res memorabiles ;
 ut hic, Historia
 de Filio prodigo, 4.
 & Patre, 5. ipsius,
 à quo recipitur,
 domum redux.

Actores (Histriones) agunt
 personati ;
 Morio, 6. dat Jocos.

The

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

*Spectatorum primarii,
sedent in Orchestra, 7.
Plebs stat
in Cavea, 8.
& plaudit,
si quid arrider.*

Sleights

CXXXI

Prestigia.



*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.
sheweth sleights,
out of a Purse.*

*Prestigitator 1.
facit varia Spectacula,
volubilitate corporis,
deambulando
manibus,
saliendo
per Circulum, 2. &c.*

*Interdum etiam
tripudians 4.
larvatus.*

*Agyrtæ 3.
Prestigias facit,
è massis.*

The Rope-dancer 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a poise 6.
in his hand;
or hangeth himself by
the Hand or Foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus 5.
graditur & saltat
super funem,
tenens manu
Halterem, 6.
aut suspendit se
manu vel pede, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School: CXXXII

Palestra



Fencers

meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with swords 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-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 *Palestra*, decertantes
vel *Gladis*, 1.
vel *Hastilibus*, 2.
& *Bipennibus*, 3.
vel *Semispathis*, 4.
vel *Ensis*, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
ne lethaliter laedant,
vel *Frameis*
& *Pugione*, 6. simul.

Wrest.

Wrestlers 7.

(among the Romans
in times past were naked,
and anointed with Oyl)
take hold of one another
and strive whether
can throw the other ,
especially by tripping
up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked fencers 9.

fought with their Fists
in a ridiculous strife, to wit,
with their eyes covered.

Luctatores 7.

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

Andabata 9.

pugnabant pugnis,
ridiculo certamine,
nimirum, obvelatis oculis.

Tennis-play.**CXXXIII.****Ludus Pila.**

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 Spharisterio; 1.
luditur Pila, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Reticulo : 3.

and

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

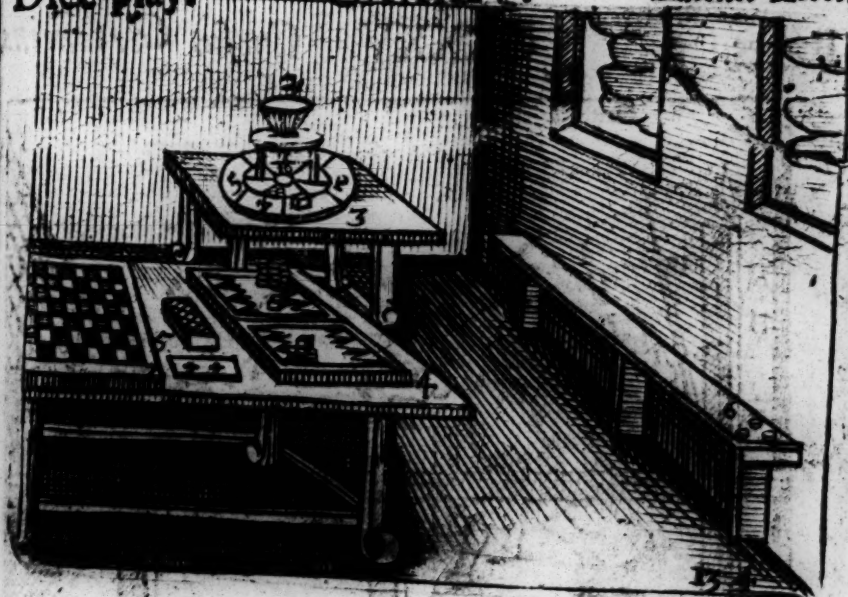
A Wind-ball 4.
being filled with Air,
by means of a Ventil,
is tossed to and fro
with the Fist 5.
in the open air.

idque est Lusus
Nobilium
ad commotionem corporis.
Follis (pila magna) 4.
aere distenta
ope Epistomii,
sub dio
Pugno 5.
reverberatur.

Dice play.

CXXXIV.

Ludus Alea.



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 (talk) 1.
ludimus
vel Plustobolindam ;
vel immittimus illas
per Fritillum 2.
in Tabellam 3.
numeris notatam,
idque est Ludus Sortilegii
Aleatorum.

Sorte & Arte luditur
Calculis
in alveo aleatorio, 4.
& Chartis lusoriis. 5.

N

We

We play at Chesse
on a Chesse-board, 6.
where only art beareth the
sway.

The most ingenious Game,
is the Game at Chesse, 7.
wherein as it were two Armies
fight together in Battel.

Abaculis.

ludimus in Abaco, 6.
ubi sola ars regnat.

Ingeniosissimus ludus est,
L. Lattunculorum, 7.
quo veluti duo exercitus
prælio confligunt.

Races.

CXXXV. Cursus Certamina.



Boys exercise themselves
in running either upon the Ice 1.
in Scrick-shoes, 2.
where they are carried
also upon Sleds; 3.
or in the open Field,
making a Line 4.
which he that desireth to win,
ought to touch,
but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners 5.

Pueri exercent se cursu,
five super Glaciem 1.
Diabattris, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trabis 3.
five in campo
designantes Lineam 4.
quam qui vincere cupit,
adtingere, at non ultra
procurrere, debet.

Olim decurrebant Cursus
res 5.

ran betwixt Railes 6.
to the Gole 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.

inter Cancellos 6.
ad Metam, 7.
& qui primum contingebat
eam, accipiebat Brabeum
(præmium) 8.
à Brabeuta. 9.
Hodie habentur Hastiludia,
(ubi Lancea 10.
petitur Circulus 11.)
loco Equiriorum
quæ in desuetudinem
abierunt.

Boys Sport.

CXXXVI.

Ludi Pueriles.



Boyes use to play
either with Bowling-stones 1.
or throwing a Bowl 2.
at Nine-pins; 3.
or striking a Ball
thorough a Ring 5.
with a Bandy; 4.

Pueri ludere solent,
vel globis fistilibus; 1.
vel pæctantes Globum 2.
ad Conas; 3.
vel Spæculum
Clava 4.
mittentes per Annulum; 5.
N 2

or scourging a Top 6.
 with a Whip ; 7.
 or shooting with a Trunk, 8.
 and a Bow ; 9.
 or going upon Stilts ; 10.
 or tossing, and swinging them-
 selves upon a Merry-totter. 11.

vel Turbinem 6.
 Flagello 7. versantes ;
 vel Sclopo, 8.
 & Arch 9. jaculantes ;
 vel Grallis 10. incedentes ;
 vel super Petaurum 11.
 se agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and
 the Region.

Regnum & Regio.



Many Cities and Villages
 make a Region
 and a Kingdom.

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

Multæ Urbes & Pagi
 faciunt Regionem
 & Regnum.

Rex aut Princeps
 sedet in Metropoli ; 1.
 Nobiles, Barones,
 & Comites, habitant
 in circumjacentibus
 Arcibus ; 2.
 Rustici

dwell

dwell in Villages. 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.*

in Pagis 3.

*Juxta Flumina navigabi-
lia 4. & Vias Region, 5.
habet sua Telonia,
ubi à navigantibus
& iter facientibus,
Portorium
& Vestigal exigitur.*

Regal Majesty. CXXXVIII. Regia Majestas.



The King 1.

*sitteth on his Throne 2.
in Kingly State,
with a stately Habit, 3.
crowned with a Diadem 4.
holding a Scepter 5.
in his Hand,
being attended with a
company of Courtiers.*

*The chief among these,
are the Chancellor 6.
with the Counsellors*

Rex, 1.

*in splendore regio,
sedet in suo Solio, 2.
magnifico Habitu, 3.
redimitus Diademate 4.
tenens manu
Sceptrum 5.
stipatus
frequentiâ Aulicorum.*

*Inter hos primarii sint,
Cancellarius 5.
cum Consiliariis*

N 3

and

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 Mast. 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 Audi-
 ence to the Ambassadors of
 Foreign Princes 18.

He sendeth
 his Vice-gerents,
 Deputies,
 Governors, Treasurers,
 and Ambassadors
 to other places,
 to whom he sendeth
 new Commissions ever and
 anon by the Posts. 19.

The Fool 20.
 causeth laughter
 by his roysom actions.

& Secretariis,
 Praefectus Pratorii, 7.
 Aula Magister, 8.
 Procillator (pincerna) 9.
 Dapifer, 10.
 Thesaurarius, 11.
 Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
 & Stabuli-Magister. 13.

His subordinantur
 Nobiles Aulici, 14.
 Nobile Famulitium, 15.
 cum Cubiculariis,
 & Cursoribus, 16.
 Stipatores, 17.
 cum Satellitio.

Legatis Exrerorum 18.
 praebet solenniter.

Aliorsum ablegat
 Vacarios suos
 Administratores,
 Praefectos, Quaestores,
 & Legatos,
 quibus subinde mittit
 Mandata nova
 per Veredarios. 19.

Morio, 20.
 ludicris actionibus
 risum movet.

The Soldier.

CXXXIX.

Miles.



If we be to make War,
Soldiers are list'd: 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 Crista)
Armatura,
cujus partes, Torquis ferreus, 3
Thyraz, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocreæ ferreæ, 6.
Manica, 7.
cum Lorica 8.
& Scuto (Glypeo) 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.

Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framæ, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui Vagina, 13.
reconduntur,
& Cingulo, 14.
vel Balteo, 15. accinguntur;

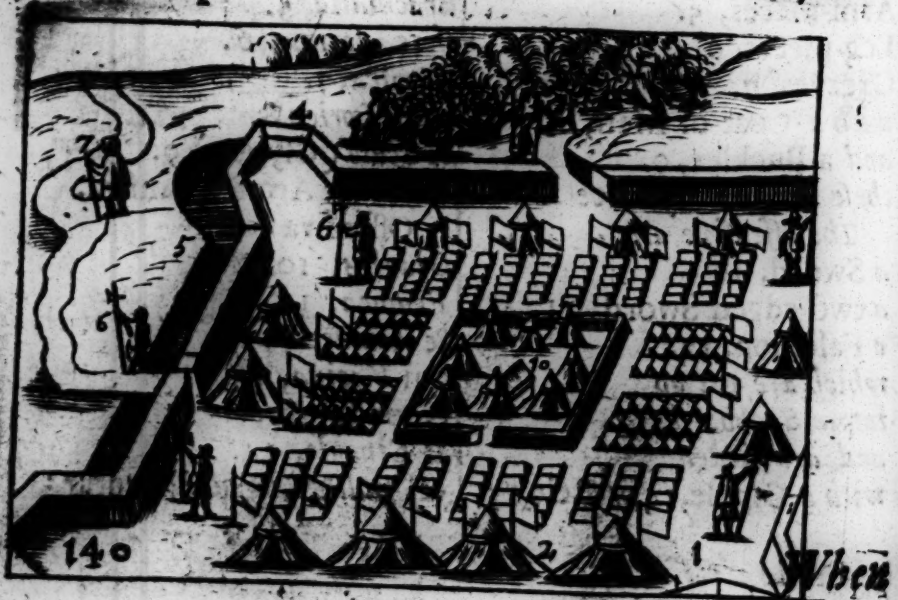
(a Scarf, 16.
 serveth for ornament)
 a two-hand-sword, 17.
 and a Dagger. 18.
 In these is the Haft, 19.
 with the Pummel, 20.
 and the Blade, 21.
 having a Point, 22.
 in the middle are
 the Back, 23. and the Edge 24
 The other Weapons are
 a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
 in which is the Haft, 27.
 and the Head, 28.
 a Club, 29.
 and a Whirlebat. 30.
 They fight at a distance
 with Muskets, 31.
 and Pistols, 32.
 which are charg'd with bul-
 lets 33. out of a bullet-bag, 34
 and with Gun-powder out
 of a Bandalier, 35.

(Fascia militaris 16.
 inservit ornatui)
 Romphaea 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.
 & Castus. 30
 Eminus pugnatur
 Bombardis (Sclopetis) 31.
 & Sclopis, 32.
 quæ onerantur Globis 33.
 è Theca bombardica 34.
 & pulvere nitrato
 è Pyxide pulveraria. 35.

The Camps.

CXL

Castra.



When a Design is underta-
ken, the Camp 1.

is pitched,

and the Tents of Canvas 2.

or Straw, 3.

are fastned with stakes ;

and they entrench them about,
for securities sake,

with Bulwarks, 4.

and Ditches ; 5.

Sentinels 6.

are also set ;

and Scouts 7.

are sent out.

Sallyings out 8.

are made for Forage

and plunder-sake,

where they often cope with the
Ememy 9. in skirmishing.

The Lord Generals

Pavilion 10.

is in the midst of the Camp.

Expeditione suscepta,

Castra 1.

locantur,

& Tentoria paxillis figuntur,

è Linteis 2.

vel Stramentis ; 3.

eaque circumdant,

securitatis gratiâ,

Aggeribus 4.

& Fossis ; 5.

constituuntur etiam

Excubiae 6.

& emittuntur

Exploratores. 7.

Pabulationis

& Prædæ causâ, fiunt

Excursiones, 8.

ubi sæpius cum Hostibus 9.

velitando configitur.

Tentorium summi

Imperatoris, 10.

est in medio Castrorum.

CXLI.

The Army, and the Fight. *Acies & Prælium.*



When

When the Battel
is to be fought,
the Army is set in order,
and divided into the Front 1.
the Rere 2.

and the Wings. 3.

The Foot 4.
are intermixed with the
Horse. 5.

That is divided into
Companies,
this into Troops.

These carry Banners, 6.
these Flags 7.
in the midst of them.

Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse 9
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of all,
the General.

The Drummers 10.
and the Drumslades 11.
as also the Trumpeters 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.

At the first Onset
the Muskets, 13.
and Ordinance 14. are shot off.

Afterwards they fight 15.
hand to hand with
Pikes and Swords.

They that are
overcome are slain, 16.
or taken Prisoners,
or run away. 17.

They that are for the
reserve, 18.

Quando pugna
committenda est,
instruitur Acies,
& dividitur in Frontem 1.
Tergum, 2.

& Alas (Cornua) 3.

Peditatus 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatu. 5.

Ille distinguitur,
in Centurias,
hic, in Turmas.

Ille in medio serunt
Vexilla; 6.

hæ, Labara. 7.

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

Tympanistæ 10.

& Tympanotribæ 11.

ut & Tubicines 12.

ad arma vocant,
& militem inflammant.

Primo conflictu,
exploduntur Bombardæ 13.
& Tormenta, 14.

Postea cominus
pugnatur 15.

Hastis & Gladiis.

Victi,
trucidantur, 16.

vel capiuntur,
vel aufugiunt 17.

Successorijati, 18.

come upon them out of their
places where they lay in
wait.

The Carriages are 19,
plundered.

superveniunt
ex insidiis.

Impedimenta 19
spoliantur.

The Sea-Fight.

CXLII.

Pugna Navalis.



A Sea-fight
is terrible,
when huge Ships,
like Castles,
run one upon another
with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another
with their Ordinance; 2.
and so being bored thorow,
they drink in their
own Destruction,
and are sunk. 3.

Or when they are set on fire,
and either by the firing
of Gun-powder, 4.

Navale praelium
terribile est,
quum ingentes Naves
veluti Arces,
concurrunt

Rostris 1.

aut Tormentis, 2.

se invicem quatant

atq; ita perforata,

perniciem suam,

imbibunt

& submerguntur. 3.

Aut, quum igne corripi-
untur, & vel ex incendio

pulveris tormentarii, 4.

men

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

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

homines in aërem
ejiciuntur,
vel in mediis aquis
exuruntur,
vel etiam in mare
desilientes suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva 5.
ab insequentibus 6.
intercipitur
& capitur.

CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City.

Obsidium Urbis.



A City that is like
to endure a Siege,
is first Summoned
by a Trumpeter,
and perswaded to Yield.

Which if it refuse to do,
it is assaulted by the Besiegers,
and taken by Storm.

Urbs
obsidionem passura
primum provocatur
per Tubicinem, 1.
& invicatur ad Deditionem.

Quod facere si abnuat,
oppugnatur ab obsidentibus
& occupatur.

Either

Either by climbing over the
 Walls with Scaling-ladders 2.
 or breaking them down
 with Battering-engins 3.
 or demolishing them
 with great Guns; 4.
 or breaking thorow the Gates
 with a Petarr; 5.
 or casting Granadoes 6.
 out of Mortar-pieces 7.
 into the City,
 by Engineers, 8.
 who lye behind
 Leagure-baskets; 9.
 or overthrowing it with Mines
 by Pyoneers. 10.

They that are besieged
 defend themselves from
 the Walls, 11.
 with Fire and Stones, &c.
 or break out by force.

A City that is taken by
 Storm, is plundered,
 destroyed, and sometimes
 laid even with the ground.

Vel muros per Scalas 2.
 transcendendo,
 aut Arietibus 3.
 diruendo;
 aut Tormentis 4.
 demoliendo;
 vel Portas Exostra 5.
 dirumpendo;
 vel Globos tormentarios 6.
 è Mortariis (balistis) 7.
 per Balistarios 8.
 (qui post Gerras 9.
 latitant) in Urbem
 ejaculando;
 vel eam per Fossores 10.
 Cuniculis subvertendo.
 Obsessi defendunt se
 de muris, 11.
 ignibus, lapidibus, &c.
 aut erumpunt. 12.

Urbs
 vi expugnata,
 diripitur,
 exciditur,
 interdum solo equatur.

Religion



Godliness, 1.

*the Queen of Vertues,
 worshippeth God 4. devoutly,
 the knowledge of God
 being drawn either from the
 Book of Nature, 2.
 (for the work commendeth
 the Work-master)
 or from the
 Book of Scripture, 3.
 she meditateth upon his
 Commandments contained
 in the Decalogue ; 5.
 and treading reason under foot,
 that Barking Dog, 6.
 she giveth Faith 7.
 and assent to the
 Word of God,
 and calleth upon him, 8.
 as a helper in adversity.
 Divine Services*

Pietas, 1.

*Virtutum Regina,
 hausta
 Notitia Dei,
 vel ex Libro Natura, 2.
 (nam opus commendat
 artificem)
 vel ex Libro Scriptura, 3.
 colit Deum 4. humiliter,
 recolit Mandata ejus
 comprehensa
 Decalogo ; 5.
 & Rationem,
 Canem oblatrantem, 6.
 conculcans.
 Fidem 7.
 & ad sensum præbet
 Verbo Dei, eumq; invocat 8.
 ut Opitulatorem,
 in adversis.
 Officia Divina*

are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

All men perceive that
there is a God,
but all men do not rightly
know God.

Hence are divers Religions,
whereof IV. are reckoned
yet as the chief.

fiunt in Templo, 9. (cum 10.
in quo est Penetrabile (Adu-
cum Altari, 11.

Sacrarium, 12.

Suggestus, 13.

Subsellia, 14.

Ambones, 15.

& Baptisterium. 16.

Deum esse, sentiunt
omnes homines;
sed non omnes
recte norunt Deum.

Hinc diversæ Religiones,
quarum primariæ IV.
adhuc numerantur.

Gentilism.

CXLV.

Gentilismus.



The Gentiles feigned
to themselves near upon
XIIII. Deities.
The chief of them were
Jupiter i. President, and
petty God of Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt
sibi prope
XIIII. Numina.
Eorum præcipua erant
Jupiter, i. Cœli;
Neptune

Neptune, 2. of the Sea;
 Pluto, 3. of Hell;
 Mars, 4. of War;
 Apollo 5. of Arts;
 Mercury, 6. of Thieves,
 Merchants,
 and Eloquence;
 Vulcan (Mulciber)
 of Fire and Smiths;
 Æolus, of Winds;
 and the most obscene of all
 the rest, Priapus.

They had also
 Womanly Deities:
 such as were Venus 7.
 the Goddess of loves
 and pleasures,
 with her little Son Cupid; 8.
 Minerva (Pallas)
 with the nine Muses of Arts;
 Juno, of Riches, and Weddings;
 Vesta, of Chastity;
 Ceres, of Corn;
 Diana, of Hunting,
 and Fortune;
 and besides these Morbona,
 and Febris her self.

The Epyptians,
 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
 Præfides & Deastri;
 & obscænissimus, Priapus.

Habuerunt 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, Chastitatis;
 Ceres, Frumentorum;
 Diana Venationum,
 & Fortuna;
 quin & Morbona,
 ac Febris ipsa.

Ægyptii,
 pro Deo colebant
 omne genus
 Animalium & Plantarum,
 & quicquid manẽ
 Primum conspicabantur.

Philistai offerebant
 Moloch (Saturno) 9. Infantes
 vivos cremandos.

Indi 10. etiamnum
 venerantur Cacodæmona. 11.



Yet the true Worship
of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs,
who lived before,
and after the Flood.

Amongst these,
that Seed of the Woman,
the 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; 3.
to his People

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

Inter hos,

Abraham, 1,
Fidei Conductor,
Patri Credendum.
Promissus est
Semini illius Mulieris,
Mundi Messias: & ipse
(vocatus à Gentilibus)
cum Posteris,
Sacramento Circumcisionis 2,
notatus, singularem populum
& Ecclesiam Dei constituit.
Huic Populo
postea DEUS,
per Moysen, 3,
in monte Sinai,
Legem suam,

by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai. 4.

Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paschal-lamb; 6
and Sacrifices to be offered
upon an Altar, 7.
by Priests, 8.

and Incense: 9.
and commanded a Taberna-
cle 10. with the Ark of the
Covenant, 11. to be made:
and besides,

a Brazen Serpent 12.
to be set up against the biting
of Serpents in the Wilderness.

All which things
were Types of the Messias to
come,
whom the Jews yet look for.

scriptam digito suo,
in Tabulis lapideis, 5. exhibuit.

Porro ordinavit
manducatione Agni Pascha-
lis; 6. & Sacrificia
in Altari 7. offerenda
per Sacerdotes, 8.

& Suffitus: 9.
& iussit fieri Tabernacu-
lum 10. cum Arca Fœderis: 11.

præterea erigi
anem Serpentem 12.
contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.

Quæ omnia
Typi erant venturi
Messia,
quem Judæi adhuc expectant

Christianity.

CXLVII:

Christianismus.



The only begotten
eternal Son of God, 3.

Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.

being

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 Humane Flesh,
 came into the World at
 Bethlehem of Judæa,
 in the extreme poverty
 of a Stable, 2.
 in the fulness of time,
 in the year of the world
 3970. but pure from all sin,
 and the name of Jesus
 was given him, -
 which signifieth, a Saviour,
 when he was sprinkled
 with Holy Baptism, 4.
 (the Sacrament of the
 New Covenant)
 by John his Fore-runner, 5.
 in Jordan,
 the most sacred Mystery
 of the Divine Trinity,
 appear'd by the Fathers voice 6.
 (whereby he testified
 that this was his Son)
 and the Holy Ghost in the
 shape of a Dove, 7.
 coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the
 30. year of his Age, unto the
 fourth year, he declared who
 he was, his words and works
 manifesting his Divinity,
 being neither owned, nor
 entertained by the Jews,
 because of his voluntary po-
 verty.

promissus *Protoplastis*
 in *Paradiso*, tandem,
 impleto tempore, conceptus
 per *Sa. Spiritum*,
 in utero sanctissimo
Mariæ I. Virginis,
 de domo regiâ *Davidis*,
 & indutus humanâ carne,
Bethlehemi Judææ,
 in summa paupertate
Stabuli 2.

Anno mundi 3970.
 in mundum prodiit,
 sed mundus ab omni peccato,
 eique impositum fuit
 nomen *Jesu*,
 quod significat *Salvatore*m.

Hic, cum imbueretur
 sacro Baptismo, 4.

(*Sacramento*
Novi Fœderis)

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.
 cœlitus delabente.

Ab eo tempore,
 XXX. ætatis suæ anno
 Verbis & Operibus,
 præ se ferentibus
 Divinitatem, declaravit quis
 esset, in annum usq; quartum,
 à *Judæis*, nec agnitus, nec ac-
 ceptus ob voluntariam pau-
 pertatem. O 2 Hc

He was at last taken by
these (when he had first insti-
tuted the Mystical Supper 8.
of his Body and Blood,
for a Seal of
the new Covenant,
and the remembrance of him-
self) carried to the Judgment-
Seat of Pilate,
Governor of Cæsarea,
accused, and condemned,
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fastned upon a
Cross, 9. he dyed,
being sacrificed upon that Altar
for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived
by his Divine Power,
he rose again the third day
out of the Grave 10.
and forty days after,
being taken up from
Mount Oliver, 11.
into Heaven, 12.
and returning thither
whence he came,
he vanished as it were,
while the Apostles
gazed upon him, 13.
to whom he sent his Holy
Spirit 14.
from Heaven, the tenth day
after his Ascension,
and them being filled
with his power,
into the World,
to preach of him;
being henceforth to come again
to the last Judgment,
sitting in the mean time

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

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

de *Monte Oliveti*, 11.
sublatus in *Cœlum*, 12.
& eò rediens
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspectantibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post *Ascensum* suum,
Spiritum Sanctum, 14.
de *Cœlo*, ipsos verò,
hâc Virtute
impletos,
de se præjudicatu-
ros in mundum misit;
olim rediturus
ad *judicium extremum*,
interea sedens

at the right hand of the
Father,

and interceding for us.

From this Christ
we are called Christians,
and are saved in him alone.

ad dextram Patris,

& intercedens pro nobis.

Ab hoc Christo
dicimur Christiani,
in quo solo salvamur.

Mahometism.

CXLVIII.

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

Mahomet 1.

homo bellator,
excogitabat sibi
novam Religionem,
mixtam ex Judaismo,
Cristianismo,
& Gentilismo,
consilio Judæi 2.
& Monachi Ariani, 3.
nomine Sergii ;
fingens,
dum laboraret Epilepsia
secum colloqui
Archangelum Gabrielem,

and the Holy Ghost
talked with him,
using a Pigeon, 4.
to fetch meat
out of his Ear.

His Followers
refrain themselves
from Wine ;
are circumcised,
have many Wives ;
build Chappels, 5.
from the Steeples whereof
they are called to Holy Service,
not by Bells,
but by a Priest : 6.
they wash themselves often ; 7.
they deny the Holy Trinity ;
they honour Christ,
not as the Son of God,
but as a great prophet,
yet less than Mahomet ;
they call their Law
the Alchoran.

& Spiritum Sanctum,

aduersaciens Columbam, 4.
ut ex aure suâ
escam peteret.

Affecta ejus
abstinent se
à Vino ;
circumciduntur :
sunt Polygami :
exstruunt Sacella, 5.
de quorum Turriculis,
non à Campanis
sed à Sacerdote 6.
ad sacra convocantur :
sepius se abluunt ; 7.
negant S S. Trinitatem :
Christum honorant,
non ut Dei Filium,
sed ut magnum Prophetam,
minorem tamen Mahomete ;
Legem suam vocant
Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. Providentia Dei.



Mens States

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.

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.

Who be to the mad
Wizzards and Witches,

who give themselves

to the Devil,

(being inclosed 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.

Humanae Sortes

non tribuendæ sunt

Fortunæ, aut Casui,

aut Siderum Influxui,

(Cometa 1.

quidem solent nihil boni

portendere)

sed provido

Dei Oculo 2.

& ejusdem

Manui restricti, 3.

etiam nostræ Prudentiæ

vel Imprudentiæ,

vel etiam Noxiæ.

Deus habet Ministros suos,

& Angelos, 4.

qui Homini 5. à nativitate

ejus, se associant,

ut Custodes,

contra Malignos Spiritus,

seu Diabolum, 6.

qui minutatim

ei insidias struit,

ad tentandum

vel vexandum.

Væ dementibus

Magis & Lamiis

qui Cacodæmoni

se dedunt,

(inclusi Circulo, 7.

cum advocantes

incantamentis)

cum eo colludunt,

& à Deo deficiunt!

nam cum illo

mercedem accipient.

The last Judgment. CL. *Judicium extremum.*

For the last Day
shall come,
which shall raise up
the Dead, 2. with the sound
of a Trumpet 1.
and summon the quick
with them to the
Judgment-seat
of Christ Jesus, 3.
(appearing in the Clouds)
to give an account
of all things done.

When the Godly
and, Elect 4.
shall enter into life eternal,
into the place of Bliss,
and the new Hierusalem. 5.

But the wicked
and the damned 6.
shall be thrust into Hell 8.
with the Devils 7.
to be there tormented for ever.

Nam adveniet
Dies novissima,
quæ Voce Tubæ 1.
Mortuos 2.
resuscitabit,
& cum illis
Vivos citabit
ad Tribunal
Jesu Christi, 3.
(apparentis in Nubibus)
ad reddendam rationem
omnium actorum.

Ubi pii (justi) & Electi 4.
in vitam æternam,
in locum Beatitudinis
& Novam Hierosolymam 5.
introibunt.

Impii vero
& Dammati 6.
cum Cacodæmonibus 7.
in Gehennam 8. detrudentur,
ubi æternum cruciandi.

The

The Close.

Clausula.



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

*Go on now
and read other
good Books 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.*

Farewel.

*Ita vidisti summam
res omnes
quæ ostendi poterunt,
& didicisti
Voces primarias
Anglica & Latina
Lingua.*

*Perge nunc,
& lege diligenter
alios bonos Libros,
ut fias Doctus,
Sapiens, & Pius.*

*Memento horum;
Deum time, & invoca eum,
ut largiatur tibi
Spiritus Sapientia.*

Valc.

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