The Orbis pictus of John Amos Comenius.
The original of this book is in the Cornell University Library.

There are no known copyright restrictions in the United States on the use of the text.

http://www.archive.org/details/cu31924032499455
THE
ORBIS PICTUS
OF
JOHN AMOS COMENIUS.

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

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

Copyright, 1887, by C. W. BARDEEN.
It may not be generally known that Comenius was once solicited to become President of Harvard College. The following is a quotation from Vol. II, p. 14, of Cotton Mather's Magnalia:

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

This was on the resignation of President Dunster, in 1654—Note of Prof. Payne, Compayre's History of Education, Boston, 1886, p. 125.
EDITOR'S PREFACE.

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

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

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

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

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

The cuts have been reproduced with great care by the photographic process. I thought best not to permit them to be retouched, preferring occasional indistinctness to modern tampering with the originals that would make them less authentic.
The English text is unchanged from that of the 1727 edition, except in rare instances where substitutions have been made for single words not now permissible. The typography suggests rather than imitates the quaintness of the original, and the paper was carefully selected to produce so far as practicable the impression of the old hand-presses.

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

C. W. Bardeen.

*Syracuse, Sept. 28, 1887.*
COMMENTS UPON THE ORBIS PICTUS.

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

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

The "Janua" would, therefore, have had but a short-lived popularity with teachers, and a still shorter with learners, if Comenius had not carried out his
principle of appealing to the senses, and called in the artist. The result was the "Orbis Pictus," a book which proved a favorite with young and old, and maintained its ground in many a school for more than a century.... I am sorry I cannot give a specimen of this celebrated book with its quaint pictures. The artist, of course, was wanting in the technical skill which is now commonly displayed even in the cheapest publications, but this renders his delineations none the less entertaining. As a picture of the life and manners of the seventeenth century, the work has great historical interest, which will, I hope, secure for it another English edition.—Quick's Educational Reformers, 1868; Syracuse edition, p. 79.

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

The first edition of this celebrated book was published at Nuremberg in 1657; soon after a translation was made into English by Charles Hoole. The last English edition appeared in 1777, and this was reprinted in America in 1812. This was the first il-
illustrated school-book, and was the first attempt at what now passes under the name of "object lessons."

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

The more we reflect on the method of Comenius, the more we shall see it is replete with suggestiveness, and we shall feel surprised that so much wisdom can have lain in the path of schoolmasters for two hundred and fifty years, and that they have never stooped to avail themselves of its treasures.—Browning's Introduction to the History of Educational Theories, 1882, New York edition, p. 67.

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

He remained at Patak four years, which were characterized by surprising literary activity. During this short period he produced no less than fifteen different works, among them his "World Illustrated" (Orbis Pictus), the most famous of all his writings.
It admirably applied the principle that words and things should be learned together.... The "World Illustrated" had an enormous circulation, and remained for a long time the most popular text-book in Europe.—Painter's History of Education, N.Y., 1886, p. 206.

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

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

The "Janua" had an enormous sale, and was published in many languages, but the editions and sale of the "Orbis Pictus" far exceeded those of the "Janua," and, indeed, for some time it was the most popular text-book in Europe, and deservedly so.—Laurie's John Amos Comenius, Boston edition, p. 185.
Joh. Amos Comenii
Orbis Sensualium Pictus:
Hoc est
Omnium principalium in Mundo
Rerum, & in Vita Actionum,
Pictura & Nomenclatura.

Joh. Amos Comenius's
VISIBLE WORLD:
Or, a
Nomenclature, and Pictures
Of all the
Chief Things that are in the World, and
of Mens Employments therein;
In above 150 Copper Cuts.
Written
By the Author in Latin and High Dutch, being
one of his last Essays; and the most suitable to Chil-
drens Capacity of any he hath hitherto made.

Translated into English
By Charles Hoole, M.A.
For the Use of Young Latin Scholars.

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

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

London; Printed for, and sold by John and Benj.
Sprint, at the Bell in Little Britain, 1728.
The Lord God brought unto Adam every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to see what he would call them. And Adam gave Names to all Cattle, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

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

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

Didactæ nostræ prora & puppis esto: Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant: Scholæ minus habeant Strepitus, nauseæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, delicia-rum, solidique profectus: Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum confusionis dissidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis & tranquilitatis.
Instruction is the means to expel Rudeness, with which young wits ought to be well furnished in Schools: But so, as that the teaching be 1. True, 2. Full, 3. Clear, and 4. Solid.

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. The Pictures are the representation of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the Fanua Latina 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,

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

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

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

I. First it will afford a device for learning to read more easily than hitherto, especially having a symbolical alphabet set before it, to wit, the characters of the several letters, with the image of that creature, whose voice that letter goeth about to imitate, pictur'd by it. For the young Abc scholar will easily remember the force of every character by the very looking upon the creature, till the imagination being strengthened by use, can readily afford all things; and then having looked over a table of the chief syllables also (which yet was not thought necessary to be added to this book) he may proceed to the viewing of the Pictures, and the inscriptions set over 'em. Where again the very looking upon the thing pictured suggesting the name of the thing, will tell him how the title of the picture is to be read. And thus the whole book being gone over by the bare titles of the pictures, reading cannot but be learned; and indeed too, which thing is to be noted, without using any ordinary tedious spelling, that most troublesome torture of wits, which may wholly be avoided by this method. For the often reading over the Book, by those larger descriptions of things, and which are set after the Pictures, will be able perfectly to beget a habit of reading.
II. The same book being used in English, in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom; because by the aforesaid descriptions of things, the words and phrases of the whole language are found set orderly in their own places. And a short English Grammar might be added at the end, clearly resolving the speech already understood into its parts; shewing the declining of the several words, and reducing those that are joined together under certain rules.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thus at last this school would indeed become a school of things obvious to the senses, and an entrance to the school intellectual. But enough: Let us come to the thing it self.
The Translator, to all judicious and industrious School-Masters.

Gentlemen.

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

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

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

He hath therefore in some of his latter works seemed to move retrograde, and striven to come nearer the reach of tender wits: and in this present Book, he hath, according to my judgment, descended to the very bottom of what is to be taught, and proceeded (as nature itself doth) in an orderly way; first to exercise the senses well, by representing their objects to them, and then to fasten upon the intellect by impressing the first notions of things upon it, and linking them on to another by a rational discourse. Whereas indeed, we, generally missing this way, do teach children as we do parrots, to speak they know not what, nay which is worse, we, taking the way of teaching little ones by Grammar only at the first, do puzzle their imaginations with abstractive terms and secondary intentions, which till they be somewhat acquainted with things, and the words belonging to them, in the language which they learn, they cannot apprehend what they mean. And this I guess to be the reason, why many great persons do resolve sometimes not to put a child to school till he be at least eleven or twelve years of age, presuming that he having then taken notice of most things, will sooner get the knowledge of the words which are applyed to them in any language. But the gross misdemeanor of such children for the most part, have taught many parents to be hasty enough to send their own to school, if not that they may learn, yet (at least,) that they might be kept out
of harm's way; and yet if they do not profit for the
time they have been at school, (no respect at all be-
ing had for their years) the Master shall be sure
enough to bear the blame.

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

What profitable use may be had thereof, respecting
chiefly that his own country and language, he him-
self 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 de-
clare; leaving all other men, according to my wont,
to their own discretion and liberty, to use or refuse
it, as they please. So soon then as a child can read
English perfectly, and is brought to us to school to
learn Latin, I would have him together with his Ac-
cidence, to be provided of this Book, in which he may
at least once a day (beside his Accidence) be thus
exercised.

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

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

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

There is one thing to be given notice of, which I wish could have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ in high-Dutch doth express many things in reference to that Country and Speech, which cannot without alteration of some Pictures as well as words be expressed in ours: for the Symbolical Alphabet is fitted for German children rather than for ours. And whereas the words of that Language go orderly one for one with the Latin, our English propriety of Speech will not admit the like. Therefore it will behove those Masters that intend
to make use of this Book, to construe it verbatim to their young Scholars, who will quickly learn to do it of themselves, after they be once acquainted with the first words of Nouns, and Verbs, and their manner of variation.

Such a work as this, I observe to have been formerly much desired by some experienced Teachers, and I myself had some years since (whilst my own Child lived) begun the like, having found it most agreeable to the best witted Children, who are most taken up with Pictures from their Infancy, because by them the knowledge of things which they seem to represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most easily conveyed to the Understanding. But for as much as the work is now done, though in some things not so completely as it were to be wished, I rejoice in the use of it, and desist in my own undertakings for the present. And because any good thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what himself has well liked. You then that have the care of little Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they comprehend particulars; but by this or the like subsidiary, inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind. Else how should a Child conceive what a Rule mean-
eth, when he neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule? For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the words to be already apprehended touching which they are made. I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, that so we may apply ourselves to their reach: But I leave the observation thereof to your own daily exercise, and experience got thereby.

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

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

CHARLES HOOLE.

From my School, in

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

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

Certainly the use of Images or Representations is great:

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

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

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

Such Condescensions as these, to the capacities of young Learners are certainly very reasonable, and wou'd be most agreeable to the Intentions of the Ingenious and worthy Author, and his design to suit whatever he taught, to their manner of apprehending it. Whose Excellency in the art of Education made him so famous all over Europe, as to be solicited by several States and Princes to go and reform the Method of their Schools; and whose works carried that Esteem, that in his own Life-time some part of them were not only translated into 12 of the usual Languages of Europe, but also into the Arabic, Turkish, Persian, and Mogolic (the common Tongue of all that part of the East-Indies) and since his death, into
the *Hebrew*, and some others. Nor did they want their due Encouragement here in *England*, some Years ago; 'till by an indiscreet use of them, and want of a thorow acquaintance with his Method, or unwillingness to part from their old road, they began to be almost quite left off: Yet it were heartily to be wish'd, some Persons of Judgment and Interest, whose Example might have an influence upon others, and bring them into Reputation again, wou'd revive the COMENIAN METHOD, which is no other, than to make our Scholars learn with Delight and cheerfulness, and to convey a solid and useful Knowledge of Things, with that of Languages, in an easy, natural and familiar way. *Didactic Works* (as they are now collected into one volume) for a speedy attaining the Knowledge of Things and Words, join'd with the Discourses of Mr. Lock* and 2 or 3 more out of our own Nation, for forming the Mind and settling good Habits, may doubtless be look'd upon to contain the most reasonable, orderly, and completed System of the Art of Education, that can be met with.

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

---

*Mr. Lock's Essay upon Education.*

Dr. Tabor's *Christian Schoolmaster.*

Dr. Ob. Walker of *Education.*

Mr. Monro's *Essay on Education.*

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

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

London, J. H.

July 13, 1727.
Orbis Sensualium Pictus,
A World of Things Obvious to the Senses drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. Invitatio.

M. Come, Boy, learn to be wise.

P. What doth this mean, to be wise?
M. To understand rightly.

M. Veni, Puer, disce sapere.

P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?

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

P. Who will teach me this?

M. I, by God's help.

P. How?

M. I will guide thee thorow all.

I will shew thee all.

I will name thee all.

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

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

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

Here thou hast a lively and Vocal Alphabet.

agere recte, et eloqui recte omnia necessaria.

P. Quis docebit me hoc?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te per omnia.

Ostendam tibi omnia.

Nominabo tibi omnia.

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

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

Postea ibimus Mundum, & spectabimus omnia.

Hic habes vivum et vocale Alphabetum.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Sound</th>
<th>Letter</th>
<th>Sound Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cornix (Crow)</td>
<td>cornicatur</td>
<td>A a</td>
<td>The Crow crieth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agnus (Lamb)</td>
<td>balat</td>
<td>B b</td>
<td>The Lamb blaiteth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cicàda (Grasshopper)</td>
<td>stridet</td>
<td>C c</td>
<td>The Grasshopper chirpeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upupa (Whooppoo)</td>
<td>dicit</td>
<td>D d</td>
<td>The Whooppoo saith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infans (Infant)</td>
<td>ejulat</td>
<td>E e</td>
<td>The Infant crieth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ventus (Wind)</td>
<td>flat</td>
<td>F f</td>
<td>The Wind bloweth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anser (Goose)</td>
<td>gingrit</td>
<td>G g</td>
<td>The Goose gagleth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Os (Mouth)</td>
<td>halat</td>
<td>H h</td>
<td>The Mouth breatheth out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mus (Mouse)</td>
<td>mintrit</td>
<td>I i</td>
<td>The Mouse chirpeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anas (Duck)</td>
<td>tetrinnit</td>
<td>K k</td>
<td>The Duck quaketh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupus (Wolf)</td>
<td>ululat</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>The Wolf howleth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ursus (Bear)</td>
<td>murmurat</td>
<td>M m</td>
<td>The Bear grumbleth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal</td>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felis clamat</td>
<td>nau nau</td>
<td>N n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auriga clamat</td>
<td>ò ò ò</td>
<td>O o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullus pipit</td>
<td>pi pi</td>
<td>P p</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuculus cuculat</td>
<td>kuk ku</td>
<td>Q q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canis ringitur</td>
<td>err</td>
<td>R r</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpens sibilat</td>
<td>si</td>
<td>S s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graculus clamat</td>
<td>tac tac</td>
<td>T t</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubo ululat</td>
<td>ù ù</td>
<td>U u</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepus vagit</td>
<td>va</td>
<td>W w</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana coaxat</td>
<td>coax</td>
<td>X x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asinus rudit</td>
<td>y y y</td>
<td>Y y</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanus dicit</td>
<td>ds ds</td>
<td>Z z</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Cat crieth.
The Carter crieth.
The Chicken peepeth.
The cuckow singeth.
The dog grinneth.
The Serpent hisseth.
The Fay crieth.
The Owl hooteth.
The Hare squeaketh.
The Frog croaketh.
The Asse brayeth.
The Breeze or Horse-fly saith.
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.
Perfectissimum & beatissimum Ens.
Essentia Spiritualis & unus.
Hypostasi Trinus.
Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.
Potentia maximus.
Bonitate Optimus.
Sapientia, immensus.
Lux inaccesa; & tamen omnia in omnibus.
Ubique & nullibi.
The chiefest Good, and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things. As the Creator, so the Governour and Preserver of all things, which we call the World.

Summum Bonum, et solus et inexhaustus Fons omnium Bonorum.

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

The World.   III.   Mundus.


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

The Heaven.

The Heaven, 1.
is wheeled about, and encompasseth the Earth, 2.
standing in the middle.
The Sun, 3.
wheresoever it is, shineth perpetually, howsoever dark Clouds, 4.
may take it from us; and causeth by his Rays, 5.
Light, and the Light, Day.

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

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

Cælum, 1.
rotatur, & ambit Terram, 2.
stantem in medio.
Sol, 3.
ubi ubi est, fulget perpetuo, ut ut densa Nubila, 4.
eripiant eum a nobis; facitque sui Rādiis, 5.
Lucem, Lux Diem.

Ex opposito, sunt Tenebrae, 6. inde Nox.
In the Night
shineth the *Moon*, 7.
and the *Stars*, 8.
glister and twinkle.
   In the *Evening*, 9.
is *Twilight*:
   In the *Morning*, 10.
the breaking, and
dawning of the Day.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fire.</th>
<th>V.</th>
<th>Ignis.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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 *Tynder* in a *Tynder-box*, 3.
lighteth a *Match*, 4.
and after that a *Candle*, 5.

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

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

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

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

That which remaineth,
is at last Ashes, 13.
and Embers (or hot Ashes).
A cool Air, 1.
breatheth gently.
The Wind, 2.
bloweth strongly.
A Storm, 3.
throweth down Trees.
A Whirl-wind, 4.
turneth it self in a round compass.
A Wind under Ground, 5.
causeth an Earthquake.
An Earthquake causeth gapings of the Earth,
(and falls of Houses.) 6.

Aura, 1.
spirat leniter.
Ventus, 2.
flat valide.
Procella, 3.
sternit Arbores.
Turbo, 4.
agit se in gyrum.

Ventus subterraneus, 5.
excitat Terræ motum.
Terræ motus facit
Labes (& ruinas.) 6.
The Water springeth out of a Fountain, 1.
floweth downwards in a Brook, 2.
runneth in a Beck, 3.
standeth in a Pond, 4.
glideth in a Stream, 5.
is whirled about in a Whirl-pit, 6.
and causeth Fens, 7.

The River hath Banks, 8.
The Sea maketh Shores, 9.
Bays, 10. Capes, 11.
and hath in it Rocks, 16.

Aqua scatet à Fonte, 1.
defluit in Torrente, 2.
manat in Rivo, 3.
stat in Stagno, 4.
fluit in Flumine, 5.
gyratur in Vortice, 6.
& facit Paludes, 7.

Flumen habet Ripas.
Mare facit Littora, 9.
Sinus, 10. Promontoria, 11.
Isthmos, 14.
Freta, 15.
& habet Scopulos, 16.
A Vapour, 1. ascendeth from the Water.
   From it a Cloud, 2.
   is made, and a white Mist,
   3. near the Earth.
   Rain, 4.
   and a small Shower distil-leth out of a Cloud, drop
   by drop.
   Which being frozen, is
   Hail, 5. half frozen is Snow,
   6. being warm is Mel-dew.
   In a rainy Cloud,
   set over against the Sun
   the Rainbow, 7. appeareth.
   A drop falling into the
   water maketh a Bubble, 8.
   many Bubbles make froth, 9.
   Frozen Water is called
   Ice, 10.
   Dew congealed,
is called a white Frost. Thunder is made of a brimstone-like vapour, which breaking out of a Cloud, with Lightning, thundereth and striketh with lightning.

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

The Earth. IX. Terra.


The Fruits of the Earth. X. Terræ Fætus.

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

A Field, 3. yieldeth Corn, and Pot-herbs, 4.
Mushrooms, 5.
Straw-berries, 6.
Myrtle-trees, &c. come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, and Minerals grow under the earth.

Pratum, 1. fert Gramina, cum Floribus & Herbis quæ defecta fiunt Fænum, 2.
Arvum, 3. fert Fruges, & Olera, 4.
Fungi, 5.
Fraga, 6.
Myrtilli, &c. Proveniunt in Sylvis.
Metals.

Lead, 1.
is soft, and heavy.
Iron, 2. is hard,
and Steel, 3. harder.

They make Tankards
(or Cans), 4. of Tin.
Kettles, 5. of Copper,
Candlesticks, 6. of Latin,
Dollers, 7. of Silver,

Ducats and Crown-pieces, 8.

Quick-silver is always liq
guid, and eateth thorow
Metals of Gold.

Plumbum, 1.
est molle & grave.
Ferrum, 2. est durum,
& Calybs, 3. durior.
Faciunt Cantharos, 4.

C Stanno.

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

Ex, Auro.

Argentum Vivum, semper
liquet, & corrodit Metalla.
Sand, 1. and Gravel, 2.
is Stone broken into bits.
A great Stone, 3.
is a piece of
a Rock (or Crag) 4.
A Whetstone, 5.
a Flint, 6. a Marble, 7. &c.
are ordinary Stones.
A Load-stone, 8.
draweth Iron to it.
Jewels, 9.
are clear Stones, as
The Diamond white,
The Ruby red,
The Sapphire blue,
The Emerald green,
The Jacinth yellow, &c.
And they glister
being cut into corners.
Pearls and Unions, 10.
grow in Shell-fish.

Arena, 1. & Sabulum, 2.
est Lapis comminutus.
Saxum, 3.
est pars
Petrae (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt obscuri Lapides.
Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemma, 9.
sunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus caeruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacynthus luteus, &c.
et micant
angulati.
Margarite & Uniones, 10.
crescunt in Conchis.
Corals, II.
in a Sea-shrub.

Amber, 12. is gathered
from the Sea.

Glass, 13. is like
Chrystal.

Corallia, II.
in Marinâ arbusculâ.

Succinum, 12. colligitur
e mari.

Vitrum, 13. simile est
Chrystallo.

Tree.  

A Plant, 1. groweth
from a Seed.

A plant waxeth to a
Shoot, 2.

A Shoot to a Tree, 3.
The Root, 4.
beareth up the Tree.
The Body or Stem, 5.
riseth from the Root.
The Stem divideth it self
into Boughs, 6.
and green Branches, 7.
made of Leaves, 8.

Planta, 1. procrecit
e Semine.

Planta abit
in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arborem, 3.

Radix, 4.

Sustentat arborem.

Stirps (Stemma) 5.

Surgit e radice.

Stirps se dividit
in Ramos, 6.
& Frondes, 7.

factas e Foliis, 8.
The top, 9. is in the height. The Stock, 10. is close to the roots. A Log, 11. is the body fell'd down without Boughs; having Bark and Rind, 12. Pith and Heart, 13. Bird-lime, 14. growth upon the boughs, which also sweat Gumm, Rostn, Pitch, &c.

Fruits of Trees. XIV. Fructus Arborum.

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

The Apple, 1. is round.

Poma decerpuntur, a fructiferis arboribus.

Malum, 1. est rotundum.
The *Pear*, 2. and *Fig*, 3.
are something long.
The *Cherry*, 4.
hangeth by a long start.
The *Plumb*, 5.
and *Peach*, 6.
by a shorter.
The *Mulberry*, 7.
by a very short one.
The *Wall-nut*, 8.
the *Hazel-nut*, 9.
and *Chest-nut*, 10.
are wrapped in a *hhusk*
and a *Shell*.

Barren trees are 11.
The *Firr*, the *Alder*,
The *Birch*, the *Cypress*,
The *Beech*, the *Ash*,
The *Sallow*, the *Linden-tree*,
&c., but most of them affording shade.

But the *Juniper*, 12.
and *Bay-tree*, 13. yield
*Berries*.
The *Oak*, 15.
*Acorns* and *Galls*.

---

*Pyrum*, 2. & *Ficus*, 3.
sunt oblonga.
*Cerasum*, 4.
*Pendet longo Pediolo.*
*Prunum*, 5.
& *Persicum*, 6.
breviori.
brevissimo.
*Nux Fuglans*, 8.
*Avellana*, 9.
& *Castanea*, 10.
involuta sunt *Cortici*
& *Putamini*.

Steriles arbores sunt 11.
*Abies*, *Alnus*,
*Betula*, *Cupressus*,
*Fagus*, *Fraxinus*,
*Salix*, *Tilia*, &c.
*sed pleræque umbriferae*.

At *Juniperus*, 12.
& *Laurus*, 13. *ferunt*
*Baccas*.
*Quercus*, 15.
*Glandes* & *Gallas*. 
Amongst the Flowers the most noted,
In the beginning of the Spring are the 
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2. 
the Daffodil, 3. 
Then the Lillies, 4. 
white and yellow and blew, 5. 
and the Rose, 6. 
and the Clove-gilliflowers, 7. 
&c.

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

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

Inter flores notissimi, 
Primo vere, 
Viola, 1. Hyacinthus, 2. 
Narcissus, 3. 
Tum Lilie, 4. 
alba & lutea, 
& coerulea, 5. 
tandem Rosa, 6. 
& Caryophillum, 7. &c. 
Ex his Serta, 8. 
& Servie, 9. 
vientur. 
Adduntur etiam 
Herba odorata, 10. 
ut Amaracus, 
Amaranthus, Ruta, 
Lavendula, 
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis).
Hysop, Spike,
Basil, Sage,
Mints, &c.

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

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

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

Potherbs. XVI. Olera.

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

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

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

Tulipa, est decus Florum,
sed expers odoris.

Pot-herbs grow in Gardens, as Lettece, Colewort, Onions.

Olera nascuntur in hortis, ut Lactuca, Brassica, Cepa.
The Parsnep, 6.
The Turnep, 7.
The Radish, 8.
Horse-radish, 9.
Parsley, 10.
Cucumbers, 11.
and Pompions, 12.

Siser, 6.
Rapa, 7.
Raphanus minor, 8.
Raphanus major, 9.
Petroselinum, 10.
Cucumeres, 11.
Pepones, 12.

Corn. XVII. Fruges.

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

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

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

Quaedam pro Spica, habent Paniculam, continentem grana fasciatim, ut, Avena, 4. Milium, 5.
Frumentum Saracenicum, 6.
Pulse have Cods, which enclose the corns in two Shales, as Pease, 7. Beans, 8. Vetches, 9. and those that are less than these Lentils and Urles (or Tares).


Shrubs. XVIII. Frutices.

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

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

Elsewhere, 4.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rosa,</th>
<th>Ribes,</th>
<th>Sambucus, Juniperus,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Rose,</td>
<td>the Bastard-Corinths,</td>
<td>the Elder, the Juniper.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Also the Vine, 5. which putteth forth branches, 6. and these tendrels, 7. Vine-leaves, 8. and Bunches of grapes, 9. on the stock whereof hang Grapes, which contain Grape-stones.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XIX.

Living-Creatures: and First, Birds.

Animalia: & primum, Aves.

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

Animal vivit, sentit, movet se; nascitur, moritur, nutritur, & crescit; stat, aut sedet, aut cubat, aut graditur.
A Bird, (Fisher, 1.) here the King's making her nest in the Sea.) is covered with Feathers, 2. flyeth with Wings, 3. hath two Pinions, 4. as many Feet, 5. a Tail, 6. and a Bill, 7. The Shee, 8. layeth Eggs, 10. in a nest, 9. and sitting upon them, hatcheth young ones, 11. An Egg is cover'd with a Shell, 12. under which is the White, 13. in this the Yolk, 14.


The Cock, 1. (which croweth in the Morning.) Gallus, 1. (qui cantat mane.)
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 Magpie, 14.
the Jackdaw, 15.
and the Bat, 16.
(or Flettermouse)
use to flie about Houses.

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

Gallina, 5.
ruspatur fimetum,
& colligit grana:
sicut & Columba, 6,
(quae educantur in Colum-
bario, 7.)
& Gallopavus, 8.
cum sua Meleagride, 9.

Formosus Pavo, 10.
superbit pennis.

Ciconia, 11.
nidificat
in tecto.

Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& Vespertilio, 16.
(Mus alatus)
vollitant circa Domus.
Singing-Birds. XXI. Oscines.

The Nightingal, 1. singeth the sweetlyest of all.

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

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

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

Luscinia (Philomela), 1. cantatsuavissime omnium. Luscinia (Philomela), 1. cantatsuavissime omnium.

Alauda, 2. cantillat volitans in aere;

Alauda, 2. cantillat volitans in aere;

Coturnix, 3. sedens humi;

Coturnix, 3. sedens humi;

Caeteræ, in ramis arbor-um, 4. ut Luteola peregrina.

Caeteræ, in ramis arbor-um, 4. ut Luteola peregrina.

Fringilla, Fringilla,
Carduelis, Carduelis,
Acanthis, Acanthis,
Linaria, Linaria,
parvus Parus, parvus Parus,
Galgulus, Galgulus,
Rubecula, Rubecula,
Cirruca, &c. Cirruca, &c.
Sturnus, 7. Sturnus, 7.
cum Pica, cum Pica, & Monedula, discunt & Monedula, discunt
to frame men's words. A great many are wont to be shut in Cages, 8.

**XXII.**

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

Aves Campestres & Sylvestres.

The **Ostrich**, 1. is the greatest Bird. The **Wren**, 2. is the least. The **Owl**, 3. is the most despicable.

The **Whoopoo**, 4. is the most nasty, for it eateth dung. The **Bird of Paradise**, 5. is very rare. The **Pheasant**, 6. the **Bustard**, 7.

---

*humanae voces formare* Plerœque solent includi Caveis, 8.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aves Campestres &amp; Sylvestres.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is the greatest Bird.</td>
<td>ales est maximus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is the least.</td>
<td><em>Noctua</em>, 3. despicatissimus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is the most despicable.</td>
<td><em>Manucodiata</em>, 5. rarissimus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is the most nasty, for it eateth dung.</td>
<td><em>Tarda</em> <em>(Otis)</em>, 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <strong>Bird of Paradise</strong>, 5.</td>
<td>is very rare.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is very rare.</td>
<td>The <strong>Pheasant</strong>, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the <strong>Bustard</strong>, 7.</td>
<td>the <strong>Bustard</strong>, 7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
the deaf wild Peacock, 8.
the Moor-hen, 9.
the Partridge, 10.
the Woodcock, 11.
and the Thrush, 12.
are counted Dainties.

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

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. Aves Rapaces.

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

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

The *Kite,* 4. pursueth Chickens.  
The *Falcon,* 5.  
the *Hobbie,* 6.  
and the *Hawk,* 7.  
catch at little Birds.  
The *Gerfalcon,* 8. catch-eth Pigeons and greater Birds.

---

Water-Fowl.  \( \text{XXIV.} \)  
Aves Aquaticæ.

---

The white *Swan,* 1.  
the *Goose,* 2.  
and the *Duck,* 3.  
swim up and down.  
The *Cormorant,* 4.  
diveth.  
And to these the water-hen, and the *Pelican,* &c., 10.  

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

---

Water-Fowl.  \( \text{XXIV.} \)  
Aves Aquaticæ.

---

The white *Swan,* 1.  
the *Goose,* 2.  
and the *Duck,* 3.  
swim up and down.  
The *Cormorant,* 4.  
diveth.  
And to these the water-hen, and the *Pelican,* &c., 10.
The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.
and use to catch Fish,
but the Heron, 7.
standing on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8. putteth
his Bill in the water, and
belloweth like an Ox.
The Water-wagtail, 9.
waggeth the tail.

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

Flying Vermin. XXV. Insecta volantia.

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

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

autem Musca, 6.
& Culex, 7. nos.
Gryllus, 8. cantillat.
Papilio, 9. est alata Eruca.
Scarabæus, 10. tegit alas vaginis.
Cicindela [Lampyris], 11. nitet noctu.

XXVI.

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

Quadrupeda: & primum Domestica.

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

Canis, 1.
cum Catello, 2.
est custos Domûs.
Felis (Catus) 3.
riddeth the House of Mice, 4.
which also a Mouse-trap, 5. doth.
A Squirrel, 6.
The Ape, 7.
and the Monkey, 8.
are kept at home for delight.
The Dormouse, 9. and other greater Mice, 10.
as, the Weesel, the Marten, and the Ferret, trouble the House,
purgat domum à Muribus, 4.
quod etiam Muscipula, 5. facit.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
&Cercopithecus, 8.
habentur domi delectamento.
Glis, 9. & caeteri Mures majores, 10.
ut, Mustela, Martes, Viverra, infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXVII. Pecora.

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

Taurus, 1. Vacca, 2.
& Vitulus, 3.
teguntur pilis.
Aries, Vervex, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum Agno, 6.
gestant lanam.
The He-goat, the Geltgoat, 7.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9.
and the Pigs, 11.
and the Sow, 10.
and the She-goat, 8.
and the Sow, 10.
with the She-goat, 8.
and Kid, 9.
and the Pigs, 11.

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

Labouring-Beasts.  XXVIII.  Jumenta.

The Ass, 1.
and the Mule, 2.
carry burthens.
The Horse, 3.
(which a Mane, 4.
and the Ass, 1.
& Mulus, 2.
gestant Onera.

The Horse, 3.
(which a Mane, 4.
and the Ass, 1.
& Mulus, 2.
gestant Onera.

The Camel, 5.
carryeth the Merchant
with his Ware.
The Camel, 5.
carryeth the Merchant
with his Ware.
The Elephant, 6.
- draweth his meat to him with his Trunk, 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
standing out,
and is able to carry full thirty men.

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

Wild-Cattle. XXIX. Feræ Pecudes.

The Buff, 1.
and the Buffal, 2.
are wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3.
being bigger than an Horse (whose back is im-
penetrable) hath knaggy horns as also the Hart, 4.
but the Roe, 5. and the Hind-calf, almost none.
The Stone-back, 6.
huge great ones.
The Wild-goat, 7.
 hath very little ones, by which she hangeth her self on a Rock.

Urus, 1.
& Bubalus, 2.
sunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
major equo (cujustergus est impene-
trabilis) habet ramosa cornua; ut & Cervus, 4.
Sed Caprea, 5.
cum Hinnulo, ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
minuta, quibus suspendit se ad rupem.
The *Unicorn*, 8.

hath but one,
but that a precious one.

The *Boar*, 9. assail-

eth one with his tushes.

The *Hare*, 10. is fearful.

The *Coney*, 11.
diggeth the Earth.

As also the *Mole*, 12.

which maketh hillocks.

---

Monoceros, 8.

habet unum,

sed pretiosum.

*Aper*, 9.
grassatur dentibus.

*Lepus*, 10. pavet.

*Cuniculus*, 11.

perfodit terram;

Ut & *Talpa*, 12.

quaæ facit grumos.

---

**Wild-Beasts.**  XXX.  Feræ Besitæ.

---

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

As the *Lyon*, 1.

the King of four-footed

Beasts, having a mane;

with the *Lioness*.

The spotted *Panther*, 2.

---

Bestiæ

habent acutos unguæ, &
dentes, suntque carnivoraæ.

Ut *Leo*, 1.

Rex quadrupedum,

jubatus;

cum *Leæna*.

Maculosus, *Pardo* (*Pan-

thera*) 2.
The Tyger, 3.
the cruellest of all.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quicksighted Ounce, 6.
The tayled fox, 7.
the craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

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

XXXI.
Serpents and Creeping things.

Serpentes & Reptilia.
Snakes creep
by winding themselves;
The Adder, 1.
in the wood;
The Water-snake, 2.
in the water;
The Viper, 3.
amongst great stones.

Angues repunct
sinuando se;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix, (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in saxis;
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Asp, 4.</td>
<td>in the fields.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Boa, (or Mild-snake) 5.</td>
<td>in Houses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Slow-worm, 6.</td>
<td>is blind.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lizard, 7.</td>
<td>and the Salamander, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(that liveth long in fire)</td>
<td>have feet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Dragon, 9.</td>
<td>a winged Serpent, killeth with his Breath.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Basilisk, 10.</td>
<td>with his Eyes; And the Scorpion, 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>with his poissonous tail.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aspis, 4, in campis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Boa, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in Domibus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cæcilia, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>est cœca.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lacerta, 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Salamandra, 8. (in igne vivax,) habent pedes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Draco, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Serpens alatus, necat halitu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basiliscus, 10. Oculis;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Scorpio, 11. venenatâ caudâ.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Crawling-Vermin. XXXII. Insecta repentina.

Worms gnaw things. Vermes, rodunt res.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Earth-worm, 1.</th>
<th>Lumbricus, 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>the Earth.</td>
<td>terram.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Caterpillar, 2.</td>
<td>Eruca, 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Plant.</td>
<td>plantam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Fruits.</td>
<td>Fruges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <em>Mite</em>, 4. the Corn.</td>
<td>Circulio, 4. Frumenta.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <em>Timber-worm</em>, 5.</td>
<td>Teredo, (cossis) 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood.</td>
<td>Ligna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Moth, 6. a garment.</td>
<td>Tinea, 6. vestem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Book.</td>
<td>Librum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maggots, 8.</td>
<td>Termites, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flesh and Cheese.</td>
<td>carnem &amp; caseum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand-worms, the Hair.</td>
<td>Acari, Capillum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the Lowse, 10.</td>
<td>Pediculus, 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the stinking</td>
<td>foetans Cimex, 11.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall-louse, 11. bite us.</td>
<td>mordent nos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The <em>Tike</em>, 12.</td>
<td>Ricinus, 12.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is a blood-sucker.</td>
<td>sanguisugus est.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maketh silk.</td>
<td>facit sericum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is painful.</td>
<td>est laboriosa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Spider, 15.</td>
<td>Aranea, 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>weaveth a Cobweb,</td>
<td>textit Araneum,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nets for liles.</td>
<td>retia muscis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Snail, 16. carri-</td>
<td>Cochlea, 16.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eth about her Snail-horn.</td>
<td>circumfert testam.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creatures that live as well by Water as by Land.

Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water, are

The Crocodile, 1.
a cruel and preying Beast of the River Nilus;
The Castor or Beaver, 2. having feet like a Goose, and a scaly tail to swim.

The Otter, 3.
The croaking Frog, 4. with the Toad.
The Tortoise, 5. covered above and beneath with shells, as with a target.

Viventia in terrâ & aquâ, sunt
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & prædatrix bestia Nili fluminis;
Castor, (Fiber) 2. habens pedes anserinos & squameam Caudam ad natandum.
Lutra, 3. & coaxans Rana, 4. cum Bufone.
Testudo, 5. Operta & infra, testis, ceu scuto.
XXXIV.
River Fish and Pond Fish.

Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres.

A Fish hath Fins, 1.
with which it swimmeth, and Gills, 2.
by which it taketh breath, and Prickles
instead of bones: besides the Male hath a Milt, and the Female a Row.
Some have Scales.
as the Carp, 3.
and the Luce or Pike, 4.
Some are sleek as the Eel, 5.
and the Lamprey, 6.
The Sturgeon, 7.
having a sharp snout, growth beyond the length of a Man.
The Sheath-fish, 8.

Piscis habet Pinnas, 1.
quibus natat; & Branchias, 2.
quibus respirat; & Spinas
loco ossium: præterea, Mas Lacies, Fæmina Ova.
Quidam habent Squamas, ut Carpio, 3.
Lucius, (Lupus) 4.
Alii sunt glabri, ut, Anguilla, 5.
Mustela, 6.
Accipenser (Sturio), 7.
mucronatus, crescit ultra longitudinem viri.
Silurus, 8.
having wide Cheeks, is bigger than he:

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

*Mineus*, 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.

bucculentus, major illo est:

*Sed maximus
*Antaseus* (*Huso*), 9.

*Apua*, 10.

*natantes gregatim*,

*sunt minutissimae*.

*Alii hujus generis sunt
*Perca*, *Alburnus*,

*Mullus*, (*Barbus*)

*Thymallus*, *Trutta*,

*Gobius*, *Tinca*, 11.

*Cancer*, 12.

tegitur *crusta*,

*habetque chelas*, & *gradi-

tur porro & retro*.

*Hirudo*, 13.

*sugit sanguinem*.

XXXV.


The *Whale*, 1. is the greatest of the *Sea-fish*. *Balæna*, (*Cetus*) 1. *max-

imus Piscium marinorum*. 
The *Dolphin*, 2.
the swiftest.
The *Scate*, 3.
the most monstrous.
Others are the *Lamprel*, 4
the *Salmon*, or the *Lax*, 5.
There are also fish that flie, 6. Add *Herrings*, 7.
which are brought pickled, and *Place*, 8. and *Cods*, 9.
which are brought dry; and the *Sea monsters*,
the *Seal*. 10.
and the *Sea-horse*, &c.
*Shell-fish*, 11. have Shells.
The *Oyster*, 12.
affordeth sweet meat.
The *Purple-fish*, 13.
purple;

| Delphinus, 2. | Delphinus, 2. |
| Delphinus, 2. |
| velocissimus. |
| Raia, 3. |
| Raia, 3. |
| monstrossimus. |
| Alii sunt Muranula, 4. |
| Alii sunt Muranula, 4. |
| Salmo, (Esox) 5. |
| Salmo, (Esox) 5. |
| Danturetiam volatiles, 6. |
| Danturetiam volatiles, 6. |
| Adde Haleces, 7. |
| Adde Haleces, 7. |
| qui salsi, |
| qui salsi, |
| & Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9. |
| & Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9. |
| qui adferuntur arefacti; |
| & monstra marina, |
| Phocam, 10. |
| Phocam, 10. |
| Hippopotamum, &c. |
| Hippopotamum, &c. |
| Concha, 11. habet testas, |
| Concha, 11. habet testas, |
| Ostrea, 12. |
| Ostrea, 12. |
| dat sapidam carnem. |
| dat sapidam carnem. |
| Murex, 13. |
| Murex, 13. |
| purpuram; |
| purpuram; |
| Alii, 14. Margaritas. |
| Alii, 14. Margaritas. |

---

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

And Eve, 2.

the first Woman, was made of the Rib of the Man.

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

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

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

XXXVII.

The Seven Ages of Man.

Septem Ætates Hominis.

A Man is first an Infant, 1. | Homo est primum Infans, 1.
then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that an Elderly-man, 6.
and at last, a decrepid old
man, 7.
So also in the other Sex,
there are, a Girl, 8.
A Damosel, 9. a Maid, 10.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12. and
a decrepid old Woman, 13.

XXXVIII.
The Outward Parts of a Man.

Membra Hominis Externa.
The Head, 1. is above,  
the Feet, 20. below.
Caput, 1. est supra,  
infra Pedes, 20.
the fore part of the Neck
(which ends at
the Arm-holes, 2.)
is the Throat, 3. the
hinder part, the Crag, 4.
The Breast, 5. is before;
the back, 6. behind;
Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.
with Nipples,
Under the Breast
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it
the Navel, 10.
derneath the Groyn, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades, 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders
depend, 13.
on these the Arms, 14.
with the Elbow, 15. and then
on either side the Hands,
the right, 8. and the left, 16.
The Loyns
are next the Shoulders,
with the Hips, 18.
and in the Breech,
the Buttocks, 19.
These make the Foot;
the Thigh, 21. then the Leg,
23. (the Knee, being be-
twixt them, 22.)
in which is the Calf, 24.
with the Shin, 25.
then the Ankles, 26.
the Heel, 27.
and the Sole, 28.
in the very end,
the great Toe, 29.
with four (other) Toes.

Anterior pars Colli
(quod desit
in Axillas, 2.)
est Jugulum, 3.
posterior Cervix, 4.
Pectus, 5. est ante;
Dorsum, 6. retro;
Fœminis sunt in illo
binae Mammae, 7.
cum Papillis.
Sub pectore
est Venter, 9.
in ejus medio,
Umbelicus, 10.
subtus Inguen, 11.
& pudenda.
Scapula, 12.
sunt a tergo,
à quibus pendent humeri,
13.
ab his Brachia, 14.
cum Cubito, 15. inde ad
utrumque Latus, Manus,
Dextera, 8. & Sinistra, 16.
Lumbi, 17.
excipiant Humeros,
cum Coxis, 18.
& in Podice, (culo)
Nates, 19.
Absolvunt Pedem;
Femur, 21. tum Crus, 23.
(Genu, 22. intermedio.)
in quo Sura, 24.
cum Tilia, 25.
abhinc Tali, 26.
Calx, (Calcaneum) 27.
& Solum, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quatuor Digitis.
XXXIX.
The Head and the Hand.

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

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

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

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

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

Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& Labiis, 12.
A Tongue and a Palate, and Teeth, 16.
in the Cheek-bone.
A Man's Chin is covered with a Beard, 14.
and the Eye (in which is the White and the Apple) with eye-lids,
and an eye-brow, 15.
The Hand being closed is a Fist, 17.
being open is a Palm, 18.
in the midst, is the hollow, 19. of the Hand.
the extremity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers, the Fore-finger, 21.
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24.
In every one are three joints, a. b. c.
and as many knuckles, d. e. f.
with a Nail, 25.

Lingua cum Palato, Dentibus, 16.
in Maxilla.
Mentum virile tegitur Barba, 14.
Oculos vero (in quo Albugo & Pupilla) palpabris,
& supercilio, 15.
Manus contracta, Pugnus, 17. est aperta, Palma, 18.
in medio Vola, 19.
extremitas,
Pollex, 20.
cum quatuor Digitis,
Indice, 21.
Medio, 22.
Annulari, 23.
& Auriculari, 24.
In quolibet sunt articuli tres, a. b. c.
& totidem Condyli, d. e. f.
cum Ungue, 25.
The Flesh and Bowels.  

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

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

The Bowels are the inward Members:

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

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

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

Viscera sunt Membra interna:

Ut in Capite, Cerebrum, 3. circumdatum Cranio, &
the Skin which covereth the Skull.

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

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

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

The Channels and Bones. XLI. Canales & Ossa.

The Channels of the Body are | Canales Corporis sunt
the Veins, carrying the Blood from the Liver; The Arteries (carrying) Heart and Life from the Heat; The Nerves (carrying) Sense and Motion throughout the Body from the Brain.

You shall find these three, 1. everywhere joined together.

Besides, from the Mouth into the Stomach is the Gullet, 2. the way of the meat and drink; and by it to the Lights, the Wesand, 5. for breathing; from the Stomach to the Anus is a great Intestine, 3. to purge out the Ordure; from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4. for making water.

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

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

The Ribs, 10. whereof there are twenty-four.

The Breast-bone, 11. the two Shoulder-blades, 12. the Buttock-bone, 13. the bigger Bone in the Arm, 15. and the lesser Bone in the Arm.
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 Manús, 18.
sunt triginta quatuor,
Pedis, 19. triginta.
Medulla est in Ossibus,

XLII.
The Outward and Inward Senses.

Sensus externi & interni.

There are five outward Senses;
The Eye, 1. seeth Colours, what is white or black, green or blew, red or yellow.
The Ear, 2. heareth Sounds, both natural, Voices and Words; and artificial,

Sunt quinque externi Sensus;
Oculus, 1. videt Colores, quid album vel atrum, viride vel coeruleum, rubrum aut luteum, sit.
Auris, 2. audit Sonos, tum naturales, Voces & Verba; tum artificiales,
Musical Tunes.
The Nose, 3. scenteth smells and stinks.
The Tongue, 4. with the roof of the Mouth tastes Savours, what is sweet or bitter, keen or biting, sour or harsh.
The Hand, 5. by touching discerneth the quantity and quality of things; the hot and cold, the moist and dry, the hard and soft, the smooth and rough, the heavy and light.
The inward Senses are three.
The Common Sense, 7. under the forepart of the head, apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senses.
The Phantasie, 6. under the crown of the head judgeth of those things, thinketh and dreameth.
The Memory, 8. under the hinder part of the head, layeth up every thing and fetcheth them out: it loseth some, and this is forgetfulness. Sleep, is the rest of the Senses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Musical Tunes</th>
<th>Tonos Musicos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Nose, 3. scenteth smells and stinks.</td>
<td><em>Nasus, 3, olfacit odores &amp; fœtores.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Tongue, 4. with the roof of the Mouth tastes Savours, what is sweet or bitter, keen or biting, sour or harsh.</td>
<td><em>Lingua, 4. cum Palato gustat Saporeis, quid dulce aut amarum, acre aut acidum, acerbum aut austerum.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td><em>Manus, 5. tangendo dignoscit quantitatem, &amp; qualitatem rerum; calidum &amp; frigidum, humidum &amp; siccum, durum &amp; molle, laeve &amp; asperum, grave &amp; leve.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The inward Senses are three.</td>
<td><em>Sensus interni sunt tres.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Common Sense, 7. under the forepart of the head, apprehendeth things taken from the outward Senses.</td>
<td><em>Sensus Communis, 7.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Phantasie, 6. under the crown of the head judgeth of those things, thinketh and dreameth.</td>
<td><em>Phantasia, 6.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td><em>Memoria, 8.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleep, is the rest of the Senses.</td>
<td><em>Sonnus, est requies Sensuum.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Soul is the Life of the Body, one in the whole.
Only Vegetative in Plants;

Withal Sensitive in Animals;
And also rational in Men.

This consisteth in three things;
In the Understanding, whereby it judgeth and understandeth a thing good and evil, or true, or apparent.

In the Will, whereby it chooseth, and desireth, or rejecteth, and misliketh a thing known.

In the Mind, whereby it pursueth

Anima est vita corporis, una in toto.
Tantum Vegetativa in Plantis;
Simul Sensitiva in Animalibus;
Etiam Rationalis in Homine.

Hæc consistet in tribus:

In Mente (Intellucctu) quæ cognoscit, & intelligit, bonum ac malum, vel verum, vel apparens.
In Voluntate, quæ eligit, & concupiscit, aut rejicit, & aversatur cognitum.
In Animo, quo prosequitur
the Good chosen or avoid-eth the Evil rejected.

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

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

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

The true judgment of a thing is **Knowledge**;

the false, is **Error**, **Opinion** and **Suspicion**.

---

**XLIV.**

Deformed and Monstrous People.

---

**Deformes & Monstrosi.**

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

**Monstrosi, & deformes sunt abeuntes corpore à communi formâ,**
as the huge *Gyant*, 1.
the little *Dwarf*, 2.
One with *two Bodies*, 3.
One with *two Heads*, 4.
and such like Monsters.

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


**XLV.**

The Dressing of Gardens. *Hortorum cultura.*

We have seen Man: *Vidimus hominem:*
Now let us go on to Man’s *Jam pergamus*
living, and to Handy-craft-Trades, which tend to it.

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

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

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

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

He fenceth his Garden, either by care, with a mound, 10.
or a Stone-wall, 11.
or a Rail, 12.
or Pales, 13.
or a Hedge, 14.
made of Hedge-stakes, and bindings;
Or by Nature, with Brambles and Bryers, 15.

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

ad Victum hominis, & ad Artes Mechanicas, quae huc faciunt.
Primus & antiquissimus Victus, erant Fruges Terra.
Hinc primus Labor Adami, Horti cultura.
Hortulanus (Olitor), 1.

fodit in Viridario,
Ligone, 2.
aut Bipalio, 3.
facitque Pulvinos, 4.
ac Plantaria, 5.
quibus inserit Semina inserit.

Arborator, 6.

plantat Arbores, 7.
in Pomario, inseritque Surculos, 8.
Viviradictibus, 9.

Sepit hortum vel Cura,
Muro, 10.
aut Macerie, 11.
aut Vacerra, 12.
aut Plancis, 13.
aut Sepe, 14.
flexâ et sudibus & vitilibus;
Vel Natura Dumis & Vepribus, 15.

Ornatur Ambulacris, 16.
& Pergulis, 17.
Rigatur Fontanis, 18.
& Harpagio, 19.
The Plow-man, 1.
yoketh Oxen, 3.
to a Plough, 2.
and holding the Plow-stilt, 4.
in his left hand,
and the Plow-staff, 5.
in his right hand,
with which he removeth Clods, 6.
he cutteth the Land,
(which was manured afore with Dung, 8.)
with a Share, 7.
and a Coulter,
and maketh furrows, 9.

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

The Reaper, 12.
sharreth 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-basket, 19.
and so when the Chaff,
and the Straw, 20.
are separated from it, he
putteth it into Sacks, 12.
The Mower, 22.
maketh Hay in a Meadow,
cutting down Grass
with a Sithe, 23.
and raketh it together
with a Rake, 24. and
maketh up Cocks, 26.
with a fork, 25, and
carrieth it on Carriages, 27.
into the Hay-barn, 28.

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

Grasing. 

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Struunt Cellulas sexangulares, 5. et compleant eas Melligine, & faciant Favos, 6. è quibus Mel effluat, 7.

Crates liquati igne abeunt in Ceram, 8.
Grinding.

XLIX. Molitura

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

In Mola,
Lapis, 2. currit
super lapidem, 3.
Rota, 4.
circumagente, et
conerit grana infusa
per Infundibulum, 5.
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.
The Baker, 1.
isifteth the Meal
in a Rindge, 2.
and putteth it into the
Kneading-trough, 3.

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

Then he maketh
Loaves, 6. Cakes, 7.
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.

Pistor, 1.
cernit Farinam
Cribò, 2. (pollinario)
& indit Mactra, 3.

Tun affundit aquam,
& facit Massam, 4.
depsitque
spatha, 5. ligneâ.

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

Post imponit
Pala, 10.
& ingerit Furno, 11.

per Præfurnium, 12.
Sed priûs eruit
ignem & Carbones
Rutabulo, 13.
which he layeth on a heap underneath, 14.
And thus is Bread baked, having the Crust without, 15. and the Crumb within, 16.

Fishing.  

The Fisher-man, i. 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 hangeth on a Pole, 4. is put into the Water; or in a Boat, 5. with a Trammel-net, 6. or with a Wheel, 7. which is laid in the Water by Night.

Piscator, i. captat pisces, sive in littore, Hamo, 2. qui pendet filo ab arundine, & cui Esca inhaeret; sive Fundâ, 3. quæ pendens Pertica, 4. immittitur aquæ; sive in Cymba, 5. Reti, 6. sive Nassa, 7. quæ demergitur per Noctem.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Fowler</th>
<th>Auceps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hunting.</th>
<th>Venatus.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
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.

Butchery.

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

He knocketh them down with an Ax, 4. or cutteth their Throat.

fugiens Cervus, 7.
in Plagas.

Aper, 8.

transverteratur

Venabulo, 9.

Ursus, 10.

mordetur à Canibus, & tunditur

Clavá, 11.

Si quid effugit, evadit, 12. ut hic

Lepus & Vulpes.

Lanio, 1.
mactat Pecudem altilem, 2. (Vescula, 3. non sunt vescenda.)

Prosternit

Clavá, 4. vel jugulat.
with a Slaughter-knife, 5. he flayeth them, 6. and cutteth them in pieces, and hangeth out the flesh to sell in the Shambles, 7.
He dresseth a Swine, 8. with fire or scalding water, 9. and maketh Gamons, 10. Pistils, 11. and Flitches, 12.
The Fat, 17. and Tallow, 18. are melted.

Cookery. LV. Coquinaria.

The Yeoman of the Larder, 1. bringeth forth Provision, 2. out of the Larder, 3. 
Promus Condus, 1. profert Obsonia, 2. ë Penu, 3.
The Cook, 4. taketh them and maketh several Meats.
He first pulleth off the Feathers and draweth the Gutts out of the Birds. 5.
He scaleth and splitteth Fish. 6.
He draweth some flesh with Lard, by means of a Larding-needle, 7.
He caseth Hares, 8. then he boileth them in Pots, 9. and Kettles, 10. on the Hearth, 11. and scummeth them with a Scummer, 12.
He seasoneth things that are boyled with Spices, which he poundeth with a Pestil, 14. in a Mortar, 13. or grateth with a Grater, 15.
He roasteth some on Spits, 16. and with a Jack, 17. or upon a Grid-iron, 18.
Or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. upon a Brand-iron, 20.
Kitchen utensils besides are,
a Coal-rake, 21.
a Chafing-dish, 22.
a Trey, 23.
(in which Dishes, 24. and Platters, 25. are washed), a pair of Tongs, 26.
a Shredding-knife, 27.
a Colander, 28.
a Basket, 29.
and a Besom, 30.

Coquus, 4. accipit ea & coquit varia Esculenta.
Prius deplumat, & exenterat Aves, 5.
Desquamat & exdorsuat Pisces, 6.
Trajectat quasdem carnem Lardo, ope Creacentri, 7.
Lepores, 8. exuit, tum elixat Ollis, 9. & Cacabis, 10. in Foco, 11. & despumat Lingula, 12.
Condit elixata, Aromatibus, quae comminuit Pistillo, 14. in Mortario, 13. aut terit Radulæ, 15.
Quædam assat Verubus, 16. & Automato, 17. vel super Craticulum, 18.
Vel frigit Sartagine, 19.
super Tripodem, 20.
Vasa Coquinaria præ-terea sunt, Rutabulum, 21.
Foculus (Ignitabulum), 22.
Trua, 23. (in quà Catini, 24. & Patina, 25. eluuntur)
Forceps, 26.
Culter incisorius, 27.
Qualus, 28.
Corbis, 29. & Scopa, 30.
The Vintage.

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 Vinea, 1.
ubi Vites propagantur, & alligantur viminibus ad Arbores, 2.
vel ad Palos (ridicas), 3.
vel ad Fuga, 4.
Cum tempus vindemiandi adest, abscondunt Botros, & comportant Trimodiis, 5.
conjiciuntque in Lacum, 6.
calcant Pedibus, 7.
aut tundunt Ligneo Pilo, 8.
& exprimunt succum Torculari, 9.
qui dicitur Mustum, 11.
and being received in a great Tub, 10. it is poured into Hogsheads, 12. it is stopped up, 15. and being laid close in 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.

Brewing.

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

Ubi Vinum non habetur, bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus), quae coquitur ex Byne, 1. & Lupulo, 2. in Aheno, 3. post effunditur in Lacus, 4.
and when it is cold, it is carried in Soes, 5, into the Cellar, 6, and is put into Vessels.

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

Wine and Beer when they turn sour, become Vinegar.

Of Wine and Honey they make Mead.


A Feast. LVIII. Convivium.

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

Cum Convivium apparatur, Mensa sternitur Tapetibus, 1.
and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters,
who besides lay
the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a Salt-seller, 9.
Messes are brought
in Platters, 10.
a Pie, 19. on a Plate.
The Guests being
brought in by the Host, 11.
wash their Hands
out of a Laver, 12.
or Ewer, 14.
over a Hand-basin, 13.
or Bowl, 15.
and wipe them
on a Hand-towel, 16.
then they sit at the Table
on Chairs, 17.
The Carver, 18.
breaketh up the good
Cheer, and divideth it.
Sauces are set amongst
Roast-meat, in Sawcers, 20.
The Butler, 21.
 filleth strong Wine
out of a Cruise, 25.
or Wine-pot, 26.
or Flagon, 27.
into Cups, 22.
or Glasses, 23.
which stand
on a Cupboard, 24. and
he reacheth them to the
Master of the Feast, 28. who
drinketh to his Guests.

& Mappa, 2.
à Tricliniariis,
qui præterea opponunt
Discos (Orbes), 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultros, 5.
cum Fuscinulis, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum Salino, 9.
Fercula inferuntur
in Patinis, 10.
Artoecra, 19. in Lance.
Convivae introducti
ab Hospite, 11.
ablunt manus
è Gutturio, 12.
vel Aquali, 14.
super Malluvium, 13.
aut Pelvem, 15.
tergunteque
Mantili, 16.
tum assident Mensæ
per Sedilia, 17.
Structor, 18.
deartuat dapes,
& distribuit.
Embammata interponuntur
Assutaris in Scutellis, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
Tetemtur,
ex Urceo, 25.
vel Cantharo, 26.
vel Lagena, 27.
in Pocula, 22.
vel Vitrea, 23.
quæ extant
in abaco, 24.
& porrigit,
Convivatori, 28.
qui propinat Hospitibus.
The Dressing of Line.  LIX.  Tractatio Lini.

*Line and Hemp*

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

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

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

*Linum & Cannabis,*

*macerata aquis,*
et *siccata rursum,* 1.
*contunduntur*

*Frangibulo ligneo,* 2.
*ubi Cortices,* 3. *decidunt*
tum *carminantur*

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

*Linum purum alligatur*

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

*Volva accipit*

*Fila,* 13.
which is drawn thence upon a Yarn-windle, 14. hence either Clews, 15. are wound up, or Hanks, 16. are made.

Weaving.

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

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

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

The Webster

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

He divideth the Warp, 5.
with Yarn.
and throweth the Shuttle, 6.
through, in which is the Woofe, and striketh it close.
with the Sley, 7.
and so maketh
Linen cloth, 8.
So also the Clothier maketh Cloth of Wool.

Linen Cloths.      LXXI.      Lintea.

*Linteanas*
are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with Water poured on them, 2. till they be white.
Of them the Sempster, 3.
soweth Shirts, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, &c.

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

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

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

Sartor.

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

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

with Plaits, 7.

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

Cloaks, 10.

with a Cape, 11.

and Sleeve Coats, 12.

Doublets, 13.

with Buttons, 14.

and Cuffs, 15.

Breeches, 16.

sometimes with Ribbons, 17.

Stockins, 18.

Gloves, 19.


Posteà complanat Suturas Ferramento, 5.

Sicque conficit Tunicas, 6.

Plicatas, 7.

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

Pallia, 10.

cum Patagio, 11.

& Togas Manicatas, 12.

Thoraces, 13.

cum Globulis, 14.

& Manicis, 15.

Caligas, 16. aliquando cum Lemniscis, 17.

Tibialia, 18.

Chirothecas, 19.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>So the Furrier</td>
<td>Sic Pellio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maketh Furred Garments of Furs</td>
<td>facit Pellicia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>è Pellibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Shoemaker. | LXIII.  | Sutor. |

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

Sutor, 1.  
conficit Crepida (Sandalia,) 7.  Calceos, 8.  
(in quibus spectatur superne Obstragulum, inferne Solea, et utrinque Ansa)  
Ocreas, 9.  
et Perones, 10.  
e Corio, 5.  
(quod discinditur Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)  
ope Subula, 2.  
et Fili picati, 3.  
super Modum, 4.  
We have seen Man's food and clothing: now his Dwelling followeth.

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

The Woodman felleth and heweth down Trees, 5. with an Ax, 4. the Boughs, 6. remaining. He cleaveth Knotty Wood with a Wedge, 7. which he forceth in with a Beetle, 8. and maketh Wood-stacks, 9.

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

whence Chips, 11. fall, and saweth it with a Saw, 12. where the Saw-dust, 13. falleth down. Afterwards he lifteth the Beam upon Tressels, 14. by the help of a Pully, 15. fasteneth it with Cramp-irons, 16. and marketh it out with a Line, 17. Thus he frameth the Walls together, 18. and fasteneth the great pieces with Pins, 19.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Mason.</th>
<th>LXV.</th>
<th>Faber Murarius,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>layeth a Foundation, and buildeth Walls, 2. Either of Stones which the Stone-digger getteth out of the Quarry, 3.</td>
<td>ponit Fundamentum, &amp; struit Muros, 2. Sive è Lapidibus, quos Lapidarius eruit in Lapicidina, 3.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

and the Stone-cutter, 4. squareth by a Rule, 5. 
Or of Bricks, 6. which are made of Sand and Clay steeped in water, and are burned in fire. Afterwards he plaistereth it with Lime, by means of a Trowel, and garnisheth with a Rough-cast, 8.


Engines. LXVI. Machineæ.

One can carry as much by thrusting a Wheel-barrow, 3. before him, (having an Harness, 4. hanging on his neck,) as two men can carry on a Colestaff, 1. or Hand-barrow, 2. Unus potest ferre tantum trudendo Pabonem, 3. ante se, (Ærumna, Suspensâ a Collo) quantum duo possunt ferre Palangâ, vel Feretro, 2.
But he can do more that rolleth a Weight laid upon Rollers, 6. with a Leaver, 5.

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

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

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

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

A House.

Vestibulum, 1. est ante Januam Domus.
The Door hath a Threshold, 2.
and a Lintel, 3.
and Posts, 4, on both sides.
The Hinges, 5.
are upon 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 Chapiter, 12.
and the Base, 13.
They go up into the upper Stories by Greens, 14.
and Winding-stairs, 15.
The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside,
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Watertables, 19.
the Butteresses, 20.
to bear up the walls.
On the top is the Roof, 21.
covered with Tyles, 22.
or Shingles, 23.
which lie upon Laths, 24.
and these upon Rafters, 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof is called an open Gallery, 27.
In the Roof are Jettings out, 28.
and Pinnacles, 29.

Fanua habet Limen, 2.
& Superliminare, 3.
& Postes, 4. utrinque.
Cardines, 5.
sunt a dextris,
à quibus pendent Fores, 6.
Clastrum, 7.
aut Pessulus, 8.
a sinistris.
Sub ædibus est Cavædium, 9.
Pavimento Tessellato, 10.
fulcitum Columnis, 11.
in quibus Peristylium, 12.
& Basis, 13.
Ascenditur in superiores contignationes per Scalas, 14.
& Cocklidia, 15.
Fenestrae, 16.
apparent extrinsecus,
& Cancelli (clathra), 17.
Pergula, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& Fulera, 20.
fulciendis muris.
In summo est Tectum, 21.
contectum Imbricibus (tegulis), 22. vel Scandalis, 23.
quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24. hæc Tignis, 25.
Tecto adhaeret Stillicidium, 26.
Locus sine Tecto dicitur Subdiale, 27.
In Tecto sunt Meniana, 28.
& Coronides, 29.
Miners, 1. go into the Grave, 2. 
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out with a 
Pick, 6. the Oar,
which being put in Baskets, 7. is drawn out with a Rope, 8. by means of a Turn, 9. and is carried 
to the Melting-house, 10. where it is forced with fire, that the Metal may run 
out, 12. the Dross, 11. is thrown aside.

Metalli fossores, 1. ingrediuntur Puteum fodi- 
inae, 2. Bacillo, 3. 
sive Gradibus, 4. 
cum Lucernis, 5. 
& effodiunt Ligone, 6. 
terram Metallicam, 
quæ imposita Corbibus, 7. 
extrahitur Fune, 8. 
ope Machinæ tractoria, 9. 
& defertur 
in Ustrinam, 10. 
ubi urgetur igne, 
ut Metallum, 12. profluat 
Scoria, 11. abjiciuntur 
scorsim.
The Blacksmith, 1.
in his Smithy (or Forge), 2.
bloweth the fire
with a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the Iron:
And then he taketh it
out with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it
with an Hammer, 7.
where the sparks, 8. fly off.
And thus are hammer'd out, Nails, 9.
Horse-shoes, 10.
Cart-strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks and Keys,
Hinges, &c.

He quencheth hot Irons
in a Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in Ustrina (Fabricâ), 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adtolit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita candefacit Ferrum:
Deinde eximit
Forciæ, 5.
imponit Incudi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi Strictræ, 8. exiliunt.
Et sic excuduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi. 11.
Catena, 12.
Lamina, Sæcum Clavibus,
Cardines, &c.

Restinguit cadentia,
Ferramenta in Lacu.
LXX.
The Box-maker and the Turner.

Scrinarius & Tornator.

The Box-maker, 1.
smootheth hewn Boards, 2.
with a Plain, 3.
upon a work-board, 4. he
maketh them very smooth
with a little-plain, 5.
he boreth them thorow
with an Augre, 6. carv-
eth them with a Knife, 7.
fasteneth them together
with Glew and Cramp-Irons,
8. and maketh Tables, 9.
Boards, 10.
Chests, 11. &c.
The Turner, 12.
sitting over the Treddle, 13.
turneth with a Throw, 15.

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.
Arcus (Cistas), 11. &c.
Torno, 12.
sedens in Insili, 13.
tornat Torno, 15.


The Potter. LXXI. Figulus.

The Potter, 1. Figulas, 1.
sitting over a Wheel, 2. sedens super Rota, 2.
maketh Pots, 4. format Ollas, 4.
Pitchers, 5. Urceos, 5.
 Pipkins, 6. Tripodes, 6.
 Platners, 7. Patinas, 7.
 Pudding-pans, 8. Vasa testacea, 8.
 Lids, 10. &c. Opercula, 10. &c.
of Potter's Clay, 3. ex Argillá, 3.
afterwards he baketh them postea excoquit in Furno, 11.
and glazeth them & incrustat with White Lead.
A broken Pot affordeth Fracta Olla dat Pot-sheards, 12. Testas, 12.
A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are the Entry, 1. the Stove, 2. the Kitchen, 3. the Buttery, 4. the Dining Room, 5. the Gallery, 6. the Bed Chamber, 7. with a Privy, 8. made by it.

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

Under the Roof, is the Floor, 12.
In the Yard, 13. is a Well, 14.
a Stable, 15.


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

Sub Tecto, est Solum (Pavimentum), 12.
In Area, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.
and a Bath, 16.
Under the House is the Cellar, 17.

LXXIII.
The Stove with the Bed-room.

Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio.

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

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur Laqueari, 2.
& tabulatis Parietibus, 3.
Illuminatur Fenestris, 4.
Calefit Fornace, 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt Scamna, 6.
Sella, 7.
Mensa, 8.
cum Fulcris, 9.
ac Scabellis, 10.
& Culcitris, 11.
There are also *Tapestries* hanged, 12.

For soft lodging in a *Sleeping-room*, 13.

there is a *Bed*, 14.

spread on a *Bedsted*, 15.

upon a *Straw-pad*, 16.

with *Sheets*, 17.

and *Cover-lids*, 18.

The *Bolster*, 19.

is under ones head.

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

A *Chamber-pot*, 21.

is for making water in.

Appenduntur etiam *Tapetes*, 12.

Pro levi cubatu, in *Dormitorio*, 13.

est *Lectus*, (Cubile) 14.

stratus in *Sponda*, 15.

super *Stramentum*, 16.

cum *Lodicibus*, 17.

& *Stragulis*, 18.

*Cervical*, 19.

est sub capite.

*Canopo*, 20.

*Lectus tegitur*.

*Matula*, 21.

est vesicæ levandæ.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wells.</th>
<th>LXXIV.</th>
<th>Putæi.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Where <em>Springs</em> are wanting, <em>Wells</em>, 1. are digged. and they are compassed about with a <em>Brandrith</em>, 2. lest any one fall in. Thence is water drawn</td>
<td>Ubi <em>Fontes</em> deficiunt, <em>Putæi</em>, 1. effodiuntur, &amp; circumdantur <em>Crepidine</em>, 2.</td>
<td>ne quis incidat. Inde aqua hauritur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urnis (situlis), 3.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pendentibus vel Pertica, 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vel Fune, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vel Catena, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>idque aut Tollenone, 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut Girgillo, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut Cylindro, 9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manubriato.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut Rota (tympano), 10.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aut deinque Antlid, 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Bath.  LXXV.  Balneum.

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

Qui cupit lavari
aquâ frigidâ,
descendit in Fluvium, 1.
In Balneario, 2.
abluimus squalores,
sive sedentes in Labro, 3.
sive conscendentes
in Sudatorium, 4.
and we are rubbed
with a *Pumice-stone*, 6.
or a *Hair-cloth*, 5.

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

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

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

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

& defricamur
*Pumice*, 6.
aut *Cilicio*, 5.
In *Apodyterio*, 7.

exuimus *Vestes*,
& praécingimur *Castula*
(Subligari), 8.

Tegimus caput
*Pileolo*, 9.

& imponimus pedes
*Telluvio*, 10.

*Balneatrix*, 11.

ministrat aquam *Sutura*, 12.
haustam ex *Alveo*, 13.
in quem defluit
&t *Canalibus*, 14.

*Balneator*, 15.

scarificat *Scalpro*, 16.
& applicando
*Cucurbitas*, 17.

extrahit *Sanguinem*
subcutaneum,
quem abstergit
*Spongid*, 18.
The Barbers Shop.  

The *Barber*, 1.
in the *Barbers-shop*, 2.
cutteth off the *Hair*
and the *Beard*
with a pair of *Sissors*, 3.
or shaveth with a *Razor*,
which he taketh
out of his *Case*, 4.
  And he washeth one
over a *Bason*, 5.
with *Suds* running
out of a *Laver*, 6.
and also with *Sope*, 7.
and wipeth him
with a *Towel*, 8.
combeth him with a *Comb*,
9. and curleth him
with a *Crisping Iron*, 10.
  Sometimes he cutteth a
*Vein* with a *Pen-knife*, 11.
where the Blood spirteth
out, 12.

*Tonsor*, 1.
in *Tonstrina*, 2.
tondet *Crines*
& *Barbam*
*Forcipe*, 3.
vel radit *Novaculam*,
quam depromit
*è Theca*, 4.
  *Et lavat*
super *Pelvim*, 5.
*Lixivio defluente*
*è Gulturnio*, 6.
*ut & Sapone*, 7.
& *tergit*
*Linteo*, 8.
pectit *Pectine*, 9.
crispat
*Calamistro*, 10.
  *Interdum secat Venam*
*Scalpello*, 11.
ubi *Sanguis* propullulat,
12.
The Chirurgeon cureth Wounds.

Chirurgus curat Vulnera.

The Stable.

LXXVII. Equile.

The Horse-keeper, 1. cleaneth the Stable from Dung, 2. He tyeth a Horse, 3. with a Halter, 4. to the Manger, 5. or if he apt to bite, he maketh him fast with a Muzzle, 6. Then he streweth Litter, 7. under him. He winnoweth Oats with a Van, 8. (being mixt with Chaff, and taken out of a Chest, 10.) and with them feedeth the Horse, as also with Hay, 9. Stabularias (Equiso), 1. purgat Stabulum a Fimo, 2. Alligat Equum, 3. Capistro, 4. ad Praepe, 5. aut si mordax constringit Fiscella, 6. Deinde substernit Stramenta, 7. Ventilat Avenam, Vanno, 8. (Paleis mixtam, ac de promotam à Cista Pabulatoria, 10.) çaque pascit equum, ut & Fano, 9.
Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, ad Aquarium, 11. to water.  
Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth, 12. combeth him with a Curry-comb, 15. covereth him with an Housing-cloth, 14. and looketh upon his Hoofs whether the Shoes, 13. be fast with the Nails.

Postea ducit ad Aquarium, 11. aquatum.  

Dials. LXXVII. Horologia.

A Dial measureth Hours.  
A Sun-dial, 1. sheweth by the shadow of the Pin, 2. what a Clock it is; either on a Wall, or a Compass, 3.  
sheweth the four parts of an hour by the running of Sand, heretofore of water.

A Clock. 5.

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

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

The Picture. LXXIX, Pictura.

Pictures, 1. Picturae, 1.
delight the Eyes oblectant Oculos
and adorn Rooms. & ornant Conclavia.

The Painter, 2. Pictor, 2. painteth an Image pingit Effigiem
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 were ground by the Boy, 7. on a Marble.  

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

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

Looking-glasses.  

LXXX.  Specularia.

Looking-glasses, 1.  
Specularia, 1.
are provided that Men may see themselves.
Spectacles, 2.
that he may see better, who hath a weak sight.
Things afar off are seen in a Perspective Glass, 3.
as things near at hand.
A Flea appeareth in a multiplying-glass, 4.
like a little hog.
The Rays of the Sun, burn wood through a Burning-glass, 5.

The Cooper.

The Cooper, 1.

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

Vietor, 1.
amictus Pracinctorio, 2.
facit Circulos, è Virgis Colurnis, 3.
super Sellam incisoriam, 4.
Scalpro bimanubriato, 5.
and Lags, 6. of Timber,  
Of Lags he maketh Hogs-heads, 7. and Pipes, 8.  
with two Heads;  
and Tubs, 9. 
Soes, 10.  
Flaskets, 11.  
Buckets, 12.  
with one Bottom. 
Then he bindeth them  
with Hoops, 13.  
which he tyeth fast  
with small Twigs, 15.  
by means of a Cramp-iron, 14.  
and he fitteth them on  
with a Mallet, 16.  
and a Driver, 17. 

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

LXXXII.  
The Roper, and the Cordwainer.

Restio, & Lorarius.  
The Roper, 1.  
Restio, 1.
twisteth Cords, 2.
of Tow, or Hemp, 4.
(which he wrappeth about himself) by
the turning of a Wheel, 3.
Thus are made
first Cords, 5.
then Ropes, 6.
and at last, Cables, 7.
The Cord-wainer, 8.
cutteth great Thongs, 10.
Bridles, 11.
Girdles, 12.
Sword-belts, 13.
Pouches, 14.
Port-mantles, 15, &c.
out of a Beast-hide, 9.
contorquet Funes, 2.
è Stupa, 4. vel Cannabi,
quam circumdat sibi
agitatione Rotula, 3.
Sic fiunt,
primò Funiculi, 5.
tum Restes, 6.
tandem Rudentes, 7.
Lurarius, 8.
scindit Loramenta, 10.
Fræna, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15, &c.
de corio bubulo, 9.

The Traveller. LXXXIII. Viator.

A Traveller, 1.
beareth on his shoulders
Viator, 1.
portat humeris
in a *Budget*, 2.
those things
which his *Satchel*, 3.
or *Pouch*, 4. cannot hold.
He is covered
with a *Cloak*, 5.
He holdeth a *Staff*, 6. in
his hand wherewith
to bear up himself.
He hath need of
*Provision for the way*,
as also of a pleasant and
merry *Companion*, 7.
Let him not forsake the
*High-road*, 9. for a *Foot-
way*, 8. unless it be a
beaten *Path*.
*By-ways*, 10.
and *places where two ways
meet*, 11.
deceive and lead men aside
into *uneven-places*, 12.
so do not *By-paths*, 13.
and *Cross-ways*, 14.
Let him therefore en-
quire of *those he meeteth*,
15. *which way he must go*;
and let him take heed
of *Robbers*, 16.
as in the *way*, so also
in the *Inn*, 17. where
he lodgeth all Night.
in *Bulga*, 2.
quaè non capit
*Funda*, 3.
vel *Marsupium*, 4.
*Tegitur
*Lacernâ*, 5.
quo
se fulciat.
*Opus habet
*Viatric
ut & fido & facundo
*Comite*, 7.
Non deserat *Viam
regiam propter Semitam*, 8.
nisi sit
*Callis tritus.
*Avia*, 10.
& *Bivia*, 11.
fallunt & seducunt,
in *Salebras*, 12.
non æquè *Tramites*, 13.
& *Compita*, 14.
*Sciscitet igitur
obvios*, 15.
qua sit eundum;
& caveat
*Pradones*, 16.
ut in *vidi*, sic etiam
in *Diversorio*, 17.
ubi pernoctat.
The Horse-man, i. setteth a Saddle, 2.
on his Horse, 3.
and girdeth it on
with a Girth, 4.
He layeth a Saddle-cloth,
5. also upon him.
He decketh him with
Trappings, a Fore-stall, 6.
a Breast-cloth, 7.
and a Crupper, 8.
Then he getteth upon
his Horse, putteth his feet
into the Stirrops, 9. take-
eth the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith
he guideth and holdeth
the Horse.
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit Equo, 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque succingit
Cingulo, 4.
Insternit etiam Dorsuale,
5.
Ornat eum
Phaleris, Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& Postilena, 8.
Deinde insilit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
capessit Lorum (habe-
nam), 10. Freni, 11. sinistrâ
quo flectit, & retinet
Equum.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.
and setteth him on with a Switch, 13.
and holdeth him in with a Musrol, 14.

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

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

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

Carriages. \hspace{1cm} LXXXV \hspace{1cm} Vehicula.

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

A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-
barrow, 2.
with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Wagon, which is either
a Timber-wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon, 5.
The parts of the Wagon are, the Neep (or draught-tree), 6. the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides, 9.
Then the Axle-trees, 10. about which the Wheels run, the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axletree-staves, 12. being fastened before them.
The Nave, 13. is the groundfast of the Wheel, 14. from which come twelve Spokes, 15.
The Ring encompasseth these, which is made of six Felloes, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17. Hampiers and Hurdles, 18. are set in a Wagon.

birotum, Carrus, 3.
quadrirotum, Currus, qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel Plastrum, 5.
Partes Currús sunt,
Temo, 6.
Fugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Sponde, 9.
Tim Axes, 10.
circa quos Rota currunt,
Paxillis, 11.
& Obicibus, 12.
præfixis.
Modiolus, 13. est
Basis Rota, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim Radii, 15.
Orbile ambit hos,
compositum
è sex Absidibus, 16.
& totidem Canthis, 17.
Corbes & Crates, 18.
imponuntur Currui.
The Coach-man, 1. joineth a Horse fit to match a Saddle-horse, 2, 3. to the Coach-tree, with Thongs or Chains, 5. hanging down from the Collar, 4.

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

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


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.


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

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

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>in <em>praecipiti descensu</em>.</td>
<td><em>Et sic aurigatur per Orbitas</em>, 11.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**LXXXVII.**

**Passing over Waters.**

**Transitus Aquarum**

Lest he that is to pass over a Rivers should be wet, madefiat,
Bridges, 1.
were invented for Carriages, and Foot-bridges, 2.
for Foot-men.
If a river have a Foord, 3.
it is waded over, 4.
Flores, 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-rod, 10.

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

Swimming. LXXXVIII. Natatus.

Men are wont also to swim over Waters Solent etiam tranare aquas
upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing their Hands and Feet, 3.
abroad.

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

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

A Ship furnished
with Oars, 1.
is a Barge, 2.
or a Foyst, &c.
in which the Rowers, 3.
sitting on Seats, 4. by the Oar-rings, row, by striking the water with the Oars, 5.

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

A Merchant-ship. Navis oneraria.

A Ship, 1. is driven onward not by Oars, but by the only force of the Winds. In it is a Mast, 2. set up, fastened with Shrouds, 3. on all sides to the main-chains.

Navigium, 1. impellitur, non remis, sed solâ vi Ventorum. In illo Malus, 2. erigitur, firmatus Funibus, 3. undique ad Oras'Navis,
to which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind, and are hoysed by Bowlings, 7.

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

The Beak, 11.
is in the Fore-deck.
The Ancient, 12.
is placed in the Stern.
On the Mast is the Foretop, 13.
the Watch-tower of the Ship and over the Fore-top a Vane, 14.
to shew which way the Wind standeth.

The ship is stayed with an Anchor, 15.
The depth is fathomed with a Plument, 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 annnectuntur Antennaæ, 4.
his, Vela, 5. quæ expanduntur, 6.
ad Ventum & Versorii, 7. versantur. Vela sunt
Artemon, 8.
Dolon, 9.
& Epidromus, 10.
Rostrum, 11.
est in Prora. Signum (vexillum), 12. ponitur in Puppi.
In Malo est Corbis, 13.
Specula Navis & supra Galeam Aplustre, 14.
Ventorum Index.

Navis sistitur
Anchord, 15.
Profunditas exploratur Bolide, 16.
Navigantes deambulant in Tabulato, 17.
Nautæ cursitant per Foros, 18.
Atque ita, etiam Maria trajiciuntur.
Ship-wreck.  

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

If they cannot hinder her
they suffer Ship-wreck, 5.
And then the men, the
Wares, and all things are
miserably lost.

Nor doth the Sheat-anch-
or, 6 being cast with a
Cable, do any good.

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

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

Cum Procella, 1.
ortur repentē
conthahunt Vela, 2.
ne Navis ad Scopulos, 3.
allidatur, aut incidat
in Brevia (Syrtes), 4.

Si non possunt prohibere
patiuntur Naufragium, 5.

Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia
miserabiliter perseunt.

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

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

 Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
a Mari, 9. in littora defer-
tur.
The Ancients writ
in Tables done over with wax
with a brazen Poitrel, 1.
with the sharp end, 2.
whereof letters were en-
graven and rubbed out
again with the broad end, 3.

Afterwards
they writ Letters
with a small Reed, 4.

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

We dry a Writing

Veteres scribabant
in Tabellis ceratis
æneo Stilo, 1.
cujus parte cuspidata, 2.
exarabunt literae,
rursum vero obliteraban-
tur planâ.

Deinde
Literas pingebant
subtili Calamo, 4.

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

Siccamus Scripturam
The Ancients used
Beech-Boards, 1.
or Leaves, 2.
as also Barks, 3. of Trees;
especially
of an Egyptian Shrub,
which was called Papyrus.
Now Paper is in use
which the Paper-maker

with Blotting-paper, or Calis-sand out of a Sand-box, 11. And we indeed write from the left hand towards the right, 12. the Hebrews from the right hand towards the left, 13. the Chinese and other Indians, from the top downwards, 14.

The Ancients used Tabulis Faginis, 1. aut Foliis, 2. ut & Libris, 3. Arborum; præsertim Arbusculæ Ægyptiæ, cui nomen erat Papyrus. Nunc Charta est in usu, quam Chattopæus.
maketh in a Paper-mill, 4. of Linen rags, 5. stamped to Mash, 6. which being taken up in Frames, 7. he spreadeth into Sheets, 8. and setteth them in the Air that they may be dried.

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

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

Printing.

XCIV. Typographia.

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

Typographus habet Typos Metallos, magno numero distributos per Loculamenta, 5. Typotheta, 1.
taketh them out one by one and according to the Copy, (which he hath fastened before him in a Visorum.) composeth words in a Composing-stick, till a Line be made; he putteth these in a Gally, 4. till a Page, 6. be made, and these again in a Form, 7. and he locketh them up in Iron Chases, 8. with Coyns, 9. lest they should drop out, and putteth them under the Press, 10.

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

The Bookseller, 1
selleth Books
in a Booksellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.
The Books are placed
on Shelves, 4.
and are laid open for use
upon a Desk, 5.
A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

Bibliopolia, 1.
vendit Libros
in Bibliopolio, 2.
quorum conscribit
Catalogum, 3.
Libri disponuntur
per Repositoria, 4.
& exponuntur ad usum,
super Pluteum, 5.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur Bibliotheca, 6.
.st-paragraph-3" style="margin-bottom: 1em;"

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

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

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

A Book

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

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

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

Intùs sunt Folia, 10.
duabis Paginis,
aliquando Columnis, 11. di-
visa cumq;
Notis Marginalibus, 12.
A School, 1.
is a Shop in which
Young Wits are fashion’d
to vertue, and it is
distinguish’d into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5.
he teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk on a Table, 6.
Some sit
at a Table, and write, 7.
he mendeth their Faults, 8.
Some stand and rehearse
things committed to
memory, 9.
Some talk together, 10.
and behave themselves
wantonly and carelessly;

Schola, 1.
est Officina, in qua
Novelli Animi formantur
ad virtutem, &
distinguitur in Classes.
Præceptor, 2.
sedet in Cathedra, 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in Subsellii, 5.
ille docet, hi discunt.
Quædam
præscribuntur illis
Cretæ in Tabella, 6.
Quidam sedent
ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7.
ipse corrigit Mendas, 8.
Quidam stant, & reci-
tant mandata
memoriae, 9.
Quidam confabulantur,
10. ac gerunt se
petulantes, & negligentes;
these are chastised with a *Ferrula*, 11. and a *Rod*, 12.

\[ \text{hi castigantur} \]

*Ferulâ* (baculo), 11. & *Virgâ*, 12.

The Study.  

Museum.

---

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

Being to sit up late,
he setteth a Candle, 8.
on a Candlestick, 9.
which is snuffed with Snuf-
fers, 10. before the Candle;
his placeth a Screen, 11.
which is green, that it may
not hurt his eye-sight;
richer Persons use a Taper,
for a Tallow-candle stink-
eth and smoketh.
A Letter, 12. is wrapped
up, writ upon, 13.
and sealed, 14.
Going abroad by night,
he maketh use of a Lan-
thorn, 15. or a Torch, 16.

elevat Lychnum (Canelam),
8. in Candelabra, 9.
qui emungitur Emuncitio,
10. ante Lynchum collo-
cat Umbraculum, 11.
quod viride est, ne hebe-
et oculorum aciem;
opulentiores utuntur Ceret
Candela sebacea
fetet & fugimat.
Epistola, 12. complicatur,
inscibitur, 13.
& obsignatur, 14.
Prodiens noctu
utitur Lanterna, 15.
vel Face, 16.

C.
Arts belonging to Speech.

Artes Sermones.

Grammar, 1. | Grammatica, 1.
is conversant about Letters, 2. of which it maketh Words, 3. and teacheth how to utter, write, 4. put 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, Adages, Apothegms, Sentences, Similies, Hieroglyphicks, &c.

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

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

versatur circa Literas, 2. ex quibus componit Voces, verba, 3. docetque elo- qui, scribere, 4. constru- ere, distinguere (inter- pungere) cas recte.

Rhetorica, 5. pingit, 6. quasi rudem formam, 7. Sermonis Oratorii Pigmentis, 8. ut sunt Figuræ, Elegantia, Adagia (proverbia) Apothegmata, Sententiae (Gnomæ) Similia, Hieroglyphica, &c.

Poesis, 9. colligit hos Flores Orationis, 10. & colligat quasi in Corallam, 11. atque ita, faciens è prosa ligatam orationem, componi varia Carmina & Hymnos (Odas) ac propterea coronatur Lauru, 12.

Musica, 13. componit Melodias, 14. Notis, quibus aptat verba, atque ita cantat sola vel Concentu (Symphonia), aut voce aut Instrumentis Musicis, 15.
Musical Instruments are those which make a sound:

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

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

Musica instrumenta sunt quæ edunt vocem:

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

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

*Clavircordio*, 12.
*utrâque manu*;
*Testudo* (*Chelys*), 13.
(in quâ *Fugum*, 14.
*Magadium*, 15.
& *Verticilli*, 16.
quibus *Nervi*, 17.
intenduntur
*super Ponticulam*, 18.)
& *Cythara*, 19.
*Dexterâ tantum*,
*Pandura*, 20.
*Plectro*, 21.
& *Lyra*, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur:
*Dimensiones*, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra.

*Tandem*
quæ inflantur,
*ut* *Ore,*
*Fistula* (*Tibia*), 24.
*Gingras*, 25.
*Lituus*, 27.
*vel Follibus*, *ut*
*Organum pneumaticum*, 30.
The *Naturalist*, 1.
vieweth all the works of
God in the World.
The *Supernaturalist*, 2.
searches out the *Causes*
and *Effects* of things.
The *Arithmetician*,
reckoneth numbers,
by adding, subtracting,
multiplying and dividing;
and that either by *Cyphers*,
3. on a *Slate*,
or by *Counters*, 4.
upon a *Desk*.

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

*Physicus*, 1.
*speculatur omnia Dei*
*Opera in Mundo*.

*Metaphysicus*, 2.
*perscrutatur Causas*,
& rerum *Effecta*.

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

*Rustici numerant*, 5.
*Decussibus*, X.
& *Quincuncibus*, V.
*per Duodenas*, *Quindenas*,
& *Sexagenas*. 
A Geometrician measureth the height of a Tower, 1...2.
or the distance of places, 3...4.
either with a Quadrant, 5.
or a Jacob's-staff, 6.

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

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

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

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

Ex his oriuntur Cylindrus, 13.
Trigonus 14.
Tetragonus, 15.
& aliae figurae.
Astronomy considereth the motion of the Stars, Astrology the Effects of them.

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

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

The Heaven is full of Stars every where. There are reckoned above a thousand fixed Stars; but of Constellations towards the North, XXI. towards the South, XVI.

Astronomia considerat motus Astrorum, Astrologia eorum Effectus.

Globus Caeli volvitur super Axem, 1. circa globum terra, 2. spacio XXIV. horarum.

Stella polares, Arcticus, 3. Antarcticus, 4. finiunt Axem utrinque.

Cælum est Stellatum undique. Stellarum fixarum numeratur plus mille; Siderum verò Septentrionarium, XXI. Meridionalium, XVI.
Add to these the XII. signs of the Zodiac, 5.
every one XXX. degrees,
whose names are _TAries
&_ TAurus, _G Gemini,
_Cancer, _Leo, _Virgo,
_Libra, _Scorpius,
_Sagittarius, _Capricorn,
_Aquarius, _Pisces.

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

Other Circles are
the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Equator, 9.
the two Colures, the
one of the Equinoctts, 10.
(of the Spring
when the ☉entreth into ☉;
Autumnal
when it entreth in ☉)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ☉entreth into ☉
of the Winter
when itentreth into ☉)
the Tropicks,
the Tropick of Cancer, 12.
the Tropick of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
Polar Circles, 14...15.

Adde Signa, XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina sunt
_TAries, _ TAurus, _G Gemini,
_Cancer, _Leo, _Virgo,
_Libra, _Scorpius,
_Sagittarius, _ Capricorn,
_Aquarius, _Pisces.

Sub hoc cursitant Stellae 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 Colures,
alter æquinoctiorum, 10.
(Verni,
quando ☉ingreditur ☉;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ☉)
alter Solsticia, 11.
(Æstivi,
quando ☉ingreditur ☉;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ☉)
duo Tropici,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14...15.
### The Aspects of the Planets

#### Planetarum Aspectus.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Luna</td>
<td>Luna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>percurrit Zodiacum</td>
<td>percurrit Zodiacum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singulis Mensibus.</td>
<td>singulis Mensibus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercurius, ☄ &amp; Venus, ☉</td>
<td>Mercurius, ☄ &amp; Venus, ☉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circa Solem, illa</td>
<td>circa Solem, illa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CXV.,</td>
<td>CXV.,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.</td>
<td>hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mars, ☉ in two years;</td>
<td>Mars, ☉ in two years;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jupiter, ut</td>
<td>Jupiter, ut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in almost twelve;</td>
<td>in almost twelve;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturn, ☉</td>
<td>Saturn, ☉</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in thirty years.</td>
<td>in thirty years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.</td>
<td>Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The Moon runneth through the Zodiac every Month.

The Sun, ☉ in a Year.

Mercury, ☄ and Venus, ☉ about the Sun, the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 585 days.

Mars, ☉ in two years;

Jupiter, ut in almost twelve;

Saturn, ☉ in thirty years.

Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.
As here the ☿ and ☽ are in Conjunction.
folio: 130

CV.
The Apparitions of the Moon.

Phases Lunae.

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

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

Hereupon we see it in Conjunction with the Sun, to be obscure, almost none at all; in Opposition, ☿.

| The Moon shineth not by her own Light; in Opposition, ☿. |
| Luna, lucet non sua propria Luce, sed mutuatâ a Sole. |
| Nam altera ejus medietas semper illuminatur, altera manet caliginosa. |
| Hinc videmus, in Conjunctione Solis, ☿. |
| obscuram, imo nullam: in Oppositione, ☿. |
whole and clear, (and we call it the *Full Moon*;)
sometimes in the half, (and we call it the *Prime*, 3.
and *last Quarter*, 7.)
Otherwise it waxeth, 2...4.
or waneth, 6...8.
and is said to be *horned*,
or more than half *round*.

The *Eclipses.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CVI.</th>
<th>Eclipses.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| totam & lucidam, | (& vocamus *Plenilunium*;)
| alias dimidiam, | (& dicimus *Primam*, 3.
| & *ultimam Quadrant*, 7.) |
| Cæteroqui crescit, 2...4. | aut decrescit, 6...8. |
| & vocatur *falcata*, | vel *gibbosa*. |

---

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

Therefore, when the Moon lighteth

---

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

---

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

But when the Moon runneth betwixt the Sun and the Earth, 3. it covereth it with its shadow; and this we call the Eclipse of the Sun, because it taketh from us the sight of the Sun, and its light; neither doth the Sun for all that suffer any thing, but the Earth.

| in umbram Terra, 2. obscuratur quod vocamus Eclipse (deliquium) Lunae. Cum vero Luna currit inter Solem & Terram, 3. obtegit illum umbrâ suâ; & hoc vocamus Eclipse Solis, quia adimit nobis prospectum Solis, & lucem ejus; nec tamen Sol patitur aliquid, sed Terra. |

CVII. a

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphera terrestris.

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

Terra est rotunda, fingenda igitur duobus Hemispheriis, a...b. Ambitus ejus
is 360 degrees
(whereof every one maketh
60 English Miles
or 21600 Miles,)
and yet it is but a prick,
compared with the World,
whereof it is the Centre.

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

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

CVII. b
The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphaera terrestris.

It is divided into V. Zones,
whereof the II. frigid ones,
are uninhabitable; the II. Temperate ones, 10...10. and the Torrid one, 11. habitable.

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

They that dwell under the Northpole, 18. have the days and nights 6 months long.

Infinite Islands float in the Seas.

Ceterum divisa est in tres Continentes; nostram, 12. quae subdividitur in Europam, 13. Asiam, 14. & Africam, 15. in Americam, 16...16. (cujus incolæ sunt Antipodes nobis;)

Habitantes sub Arcto, 18. habent Dies Noctes semestrales, Infiniæ Insulae natant in maribus.

The chief Kingdoms of Europe, are sunt Regna primaria,
Spain, 1. | Hispānia, 1.
France, 2. | Gallia, 2.
Italy, 3. | Italia, 3.
Ireland, 6. | Hibernia, 6.
Germany, 7. | Germania, 7.
Bohemia, 8. | Bohemia, 8.
Croatia, 10. | Croatia, 10.
Dacia, 11. | Dacia, 11.
Sclavonia, 12. | Sclavonia, 12.
Thrace, 14. | Thracia, 14.
Podolia, 15. | Podolia, 15.
Tartary, 16. | Tartaria, 16.
Lituania, 17. | Lituania, 17.
Poland, 18. | Polonia, 18.
Swethland, 22. | Suecia, 22.
Lapland, 23. | Lappia, 23.
Muscovy, 27. | Muscovia, 27.
and Russia, 28. | Russia, 28.
This *Life* is a *way*, or a *place divided into two ways*, like
*Pythagoras's Letter Y*
*broad, 1.*
on the left hand track;
narrow, 2. on the right;
that belongs to *Vice*, 3.
this to *Vertue*, 4.

Mind, Young Man, 5.
imitate *Hercules*;
leave the left hand way,
turn from *Vice*;
the *Entrance*, 6. is fair,
but the *End*, 7.
is ugly and steep down.

Go on the right hand,
though it be thorny, 8.
no way is unpassible to *Vertue*; follow whither *Vertue leadeth*
through narrow places
to stately palaces,
to the Tower of honour, 9.

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

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

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

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

Prudence.

Prudentia.
as a *Serpent*, 2.
and doeth, speaketh, or
thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.
as into a *Looking-glass*, 4.
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a *Perspective-glass*,
7. things to come,
or the End, 6.
and so she perceiveth
what she hath done, and
what remaineth to be done.

She proposeth
an Honest, Profitable and
withal, if it may be done,
a Pleasant End,
to her Actions.

Having foreseen the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer
rather than more, lest
anything should hinder.

She watcheth Opportunity, 9. (which having
a bushy fore-head, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover
having wings, 12.
doth quickly slip away,)
and catcheth it.

She goeth on her way
warily, for fear she should
stumble or go amiss.

| ut Serpens, 2. | agitque, loquitur, aut cogitat nihil incassum. |
| Respicit, 3. | tanquam in *Speculum*, 4. ad praterita; & prospicit, 5. tanquam *Telescopio*, 7. Futura, seu Finem, 6. atque ita perspicit quid egerit, & quid restet agendum. |
| Actionibus suis praefigit Scopum, Honestum, Utilem, simulque, si fieri potest, *Jucundum*. |
| Fine prospecto, dispicit Media, ceu Viam, 8. quæ ducit ad finem, sed certa & facilia; pauciora potius quàm plura, ne quid impediat. |
| In via pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat aut aberret. |
Diligence.

Sedulitas.

*Diligence, 1. loveth labours, avoideth Sloth, is always at work, like the *Pismire, 2. and carrieth together, as she doth, for herself, *Store of all things, 3. She doth not always sleep, or make holidays, as the *Sluggard, 4. and the *Grashopper, 5. do, whom *Want, 6. at the last overtaketh. She pursueth what things she hath undertaken cheerfully, even to the end; she putteth nothing off till the morrow, nor doth she sing the *Crow's song, 7. which saith over and over,*

*Sedulitas, 1. amat labores, fugit Ignaviam, semper est in opere, ut *Formica, 2. & comportat, ut illa, sibi, omnium rerum *Copiam, 3. Non semper dormit, ferias agit, aut ut *Ignavus, 4. & *Cicada, 5. quos *Inopia, 6. tandem premit. Urget incepta alacriter ad finem usque; procrastinat nihil, nec cantat cantilenam *Corvi, 7. qui ingeminat.*
Cras, Cras.

After labours undergone, and ended, being even wearied, she resteth her self; but being refreshed with Rest, that she may not use her self to Idleness, she fall-eth again to her Business,

A diligent Scholar is like Bees, 8. which carry honey from divers Flowers, 9. into their Hive, 10.

Cras, Cras, Post labores exantlatos, & lassata, quiescit; sed recreata Quiete, ne adiuescat Otio, redit ad Negotia.

Diligens Discipulus, similis est Apibus, 8. qui congerunt mel ex variis Floribus, 9. in Alveare suum, 10.

Temperance. CXII. Temperantia.

Temperance, 1.

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

Temperantia, 1.

praescribit modum Cibo & Potui, 2. & continet cupidinem, ceu Freno, 3.
and so moderateth all things, lest any thing too much be done.

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

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

Fortitude, 1. is undaunted in adversity, Fortitudo, 1. impavida est in adversis,
and bold as a *Lion*, 2. but not haughty in *Prosperity*, leaning on her own *Pillar*,
3. *Constancy*, and 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*.

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

*Excipit ictus Infortunii*
*Clypeo*, 4.
*Tolerantia*:
& *propellit Affectus*,
*hostes Euthymiæ gladio*, 5.
*Virtutis*.

**Patience.**

CXIV.

**Patientia.**

---

*Patience, 1.*
endureth *Calamities*, 2.

*Patientia, 1.*
tolerat *Calamitates*, 2.
and Wrongs, 3. meekly like a Lamb, 4.
as the Fatherly chastisement of God, 5.
In the meanwhile she leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6. (as a Ship, 7.
tossed by waves in the Sea) she prayeth to God, 8.
weeping,
and expecteth the Sun, 10.
after cloudy weather, 9.
suffering evils,
and hoping better things.

On the contrary,
the impatient person, 11.
waileth, lamenteth,
rageth against himself, 12.
grumbleth like a Dog, 13.
and yet doth no good;
at the last he despaireth,
and becometh his own Murderer, 14.

Being full of rage he desireth to revenge wrongs.

& Injuries, 3. humiliter ut Agnus, 4.
tanquam paternam ferulam Dei, 5.
Interim
innititur Spei
Anchoræ, 6. (ut Navis, 7.
fluctuans mari)
Deo supplicat, 8.
illacrymando,
& expectat Phæbum, 10.
post Nubila, 9.
ferens mala,
sperans meliora.

Contra,
Impatiens, 11.
plorat, lamentatur,
debacchatur, 12. in seipsum,
obmurmurat ut Canis, 13.
& tamen nil proficit;
tandem desperat,
& fit
Autochir, 14.
Furibundus cupit vindicarum injurias.
Men are made for one another's good; therefore let them be kind.

Be thou sweet and lovely in thy *Countenance*, 1.
gentle and civil in thy *Behaviour and Manners*, 2.
affable and true spoken with thy *Mouth*, 3.
affectionate and candid in thy *Heart*, 4.
So love,
and so shalt thou be loved;
and there will be a mutual *Friendship*, 5.
as that of *Turtle-doves*, 6.
hearty, gentle, and wishing well on both parts.

Froward Men are hateful, teasty, unpleasant.

Homes facti sunt ad mutua commoda; ergo sint humani.
Sis suavis & amabilis
*Vultu*, 1.
*comis & urbanus
Gestu ac Moribus*, 2.
affabilis & verax,
*Ore*, 3.
candens & candidus
*Corde*, 4.
Sic ama,
sic amaberis;
& fiat
mutua *Amicitia*, 5.
ceu *Turturum*, 6.
*concors, mansucta,
& benevola utrinque.
Morosi homines, sunt odiosi, torvi, illepidi.
contentious, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable, (rather Wolves and Lions, than Men)
and such as fall out among themselves, hereupon they fight in a Duel, 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others, pineth away her self.

Justice.

Justice, 1.
is painted, sitting on a square stone, 2. for she ought to be immoveable; with hood-winked eyes, 3. that she may not respect persons; stopping the left ear, 4.

Justitia.

Justitia, 1.
pingitur, sedens in lapide quadrato, 2. nam decet esse immobili; obvelatis oculis, 3. ad non respiciendum personas; claudens aurem sinistram, 4.
to be reserved for the other party; Holding in her right Hand a Sword, 5.
and a Bridle, 6.
to punish and restrain evil men;
Besides, a pair of Balances, 7.
in the right Scale, 8. where-of Deserts,
and in the left, 9. Rewards being put,
are made even one with another, and so good Men are incited to virtue, as it were with Spurs, 10. In Bargains, 11.
let Men deal candidly, let them stand to their Covenants and Promises; let that which is given one to keep,
and that which is lent, be restored:
let no man be pillaged, 12. or hurt, 13.
let every one have his own; these are the precepts of Justice.
Such things as these are forbidden in God’s 5th. and 7th. Commandment, and deservingly punish’d on the Gallows and the Wheel, 14.

reservandam alteri parti; 
Tenens dextrâ Gladium, 5. & Frænum, 6. 
ad puniendum & coërcendum malos; 
Praeterea, 
Stateram, 7. cujus dextræ Lanci, 8. Merita, 
Sinistra, 9. 
Praemia imposita, sibi invicem exequantur, 
atque ita boni incitantur ad virtutem, 
ceu Calcaribus, 10. In Contractibus, 11. candidè agatur: stetur Pactic & Promissis; Depositum, 
&Mutuum, 
Talio prohibentur, quintò & septimo Dei Præcepto, & merito pæniuntur Cruce ac Rotâ, 14.
Liberality.

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

She clotheth, 3.
nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
these with a cheerful countenance, 6.
and a winged hand, 7.

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

Liberalitas.

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

Hos vestit, 3.
nuit, 4.
diat, 5.
Vultu hilari, 6.
& Manu alata, 7.

Subjicit
opus, 8. sibi, non se illis, ut Avarus, 9. qui habet, ut habeat, & non est Possessor
sed Custos bonorum suorum, & insatiabilis, semper corradiit, 10.
Unguibus suis.
Moreover he spareth and keepeth, hoarding up, that he may always have. But the Prodigal, badly spendeth things well gotten, and at the last wanteth.

Sed & parcit & adservat, occludendo, ut semper habeat. At Prodigus, male disperdit benè parta, ac tandem eget.

CXVIII.
Society betwixt Man and Wife.

Societas Conjugalis.

Marriage was appointed by God in Paradise, for mutual help, and the Propagation of mankind. A young man (a single man) being to be married, should be furnished either with Wealth, or a Trade and Science.

Matrimonium institutum est & Deo in Paradiso, ad mutuum adjutorium, & propagationem generis humani. Vir Juvenis (Cælebs) conjugium initurus, instructus sit aut Opibus, aut Arte & Scientid,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is Marriageable,
(or a Widow),
whom he loveth; never-
theless a greater Regard
is to be had of Virtue,
and Honesty,
than of Beauty or Portion.

Afterwards, he doth not
betroth her to himself
closely, but entreateth
for her as a Woer,
first to the Father, 1.
and then the Mother, 2.
or the Guardians,
or Kinsfolks, by such
as help to make the match, 3.

When she is espous’d to
him, he cometh 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 joined to-
gether 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 be-
cometh a Widower.

### Latin

quàe sit
de pane lucrando;

ut possit
sustentare Familiam.

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

quàm Form̀a aut Dotis.

Posthæc, non clam de-
pondet sibi eam,
sed ambit,

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

Eà sibi desponsâ,
fit Sponsus, 4.
& ipsa Sponsa, 5.
fiuntque Sponsalia,
& scribitur Instrumentum
Dotale, 6.

Tandem
fiunt Nuptiae
ubi copulantur
à Sacerdote, 7.
datis Manibus, 8. ultrò ci-
troque,
& Annulis Nuptialibus, 9.
tum epulantur cum
invitatis testibus.

Abhinc dicuntur
Maritus & Uxor;
hác mortuâ ille fit
Viduus.
CXIX.

The Tree of Consanguinity,

Arbor Consanguinitatis.

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

Hominem, 1.
Consanguinitate attingunt, in Linea ascendenti,
Pater (Vitricus), 12.
& Mater (Noverca), 3.
Avus, 4.
& Avia, 5.
Proavus, 6.
& Proavia, 7.
Abavus, 8.
& Abavia, 9.
Atavus, 10.
& Atavia, 11.
the great great Grandfather's Grandfather, 12.
the great great Grandmother's Grandmother, 13.

Those beyond these are called Ancestors, 14...14.

In a Lineal descent,
the Son (the son-in-law), 15.
and the Daughter, (the Daughter-in-law), 16.
the Nephew, 17.
and the Niece, 18.
the 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 Nephew, 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 Mothers side, 31.
the Brother, 32.
and the Sister, 33.
the Brothers Son, 34.
the Sisters Son, 35.
and the Cousin by the Brother and Sister, 36.
Married Persons, (by the blessing of God) have Issue, and become Parents.

The Father, 1. begetteth Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4. (sometimes Twins).

The Mother, 2. beareth Filios, 3. & Filias, 4. (aliumento Gemellos).

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

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

CXXI.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

![Image](image-url)

Societas herilis.

The *Master* *(the goodman of the House)*, *(Pater familias)*, 1.
1. hath *Men-servants*, 2. *Herus* *habet Famulos (Servos)*, 2.
the Mistress
(the good wife of the House),
They appoint these their Work, 6.
and divide
them their tasks, 5. which
are faithfully to be done by
them without murmuring
and loss: for which their
Wages, and Meat and Drink
is allowed them.
A Servant was heretofore
a Slave,
over whom the Master had
power of life and death.
At this day the poorer
sort serve in a free man-
ner, being hired for Wages.

Hera
(Mater familias), 3.
Ancillas, 4.
Illi mandant his
Opera, 6.
& distribuunt
Laborum Pensa, 5. qua
ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure
& dispendio; pro quo
Merces & Alimonia
praebentur ipsis.
Servus olim erat Man-
cipium, in quem Domino
potestas fuit
vitæ & necis
Hodiē pauperiores
serviunt liberē,
con ducti mercede.

A City.
CXXII.
Urbs.

Of many Houses
is made a Village, 1.

Ex multis Domibus
fit Pagus, 1.
or a *Town*, or a *City*, 2.
That and this are fenced and begirt with a *Wall*, 3.
a *Trench*, 4.
*Bulwarks*, 5.
and *Pallisadoes*, 6.
Within the Walls is the void *Place*, 7.
without, the *Ditch*, 8.
In the Walls are *Fortresses*, 9.
and *Towers*, 10.
*Watch-Towers*, 11. are upon the higher places.
The entrance into a City is made out of the *Suburbs*, 12. through *Gates*, 13.
over the *Bridge*, 14.
The *Gate* hath
*a Portcullis*, 15.
a *Draw-bridge*, 16.
two-leaved *Doors*, 17.
*Locks* and *Bolts*,
as also *Bars*, 18.
In the Suburbs are
*Gardens*, 19.
and *Garden-houses*, 20. and
also *Burying-places*, 21.
CXXIII.
The inward parts of a City.

Within the City are

*Streets, 1.*
paved with Stones;

*Market-places, 2.*
(in some places with
  *Galleries*, 3.
and *narrow Lanes*, 4.

The Publick Buildings are in the middle of the City, the *Church*, 5.
the *School*, 6.
the *Guild-Hall*, 7.
the *Exchange*, 8.

About the Walls and the Gates are the *Magazine*, 9.
the *Granary*, 10.
*Inns, Ale-houses,*
*Cooks-shops*, 11.

Intra urbem sunt

*Plateæ* (Vici), 1.
*stratæ* Lapidibus;
*Fora*, 2.
(alicubi cum
*Porticibus*, 3.
& *Angiportus*, 4.

Publica ædificia sunt in medio Urbis,
*Templum*, 5.
*Schola*, 6.
*Curia*, 7.
*Domus Mercaturæ*, 8.
*Circa Mœnia, & Portas Armamentarium*, 9.
*Granarium*, 10.
*Diversoria, Popina*,
& *Cauponæ*, 11.
the Play-house, 12.
and the Spittle, 13.
In the by-places
are Houses of Office, 14.
and the Prison, 15.
In the chief Steeple
is the Clock, 16. and the
Watchmans Dwelling, 17.
In the Streets are Wells,
18.
The River, 19. or Beck,
runneth about the City,
serveth to wash away the
filth.
The Tower, 20.
standeth in the highest
part of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Nosodochium, 13.
In recessibus,
Forica (Cloacæ), 14.
& Custodia (Carcer), 15.
In turre primaria
est Horologium, 16.
& habitatio Vigilum, 17.
In Plateis sunt Putei,
18.
Fluvius, 19. vel Rivus,
interfluens Urbem,
inservit eluendis
sordibus.
Arx, 20.
extat in summO
Urbis.

Judgment. CXXIV. Judicium.

The best Law, is Optimum Jus, est
a quiet agreement, placida conventio,
made either by themselves, facta vel ab ipsis,
betwixt whom the sute is, or by an Umpire.

If this do not proceed, they come into Court, 1. (heretofore they judg'd in the Market-place; at this day in the Moot-hall) in which the Judge, 2. sitteth with his Assessors, 3. the Clerk, 4. taketh their Votes in writing.

The Plaintiff, 5. accuseth the Defendant, 6. and produceth Witnesses, 7. against him.

The Defendant excuseth himself by a Counsellor, 8. whom the Plaintiff's 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.
CXXV.
The Tormenting of Malefactors.

Supplicia Malefactorum.

Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(where they are wont to be tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or dragg’d with a Horse, 15.
to place of Execution.

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

Whoremasters
are beheaded, 7.

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

Witches

Malefici, 1.
producentur,
è Carceres, 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
per Lictores, 2.
vel Equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.

Fures, 4.
suspenduntur a Carnificiis, 6.
in Patibulo, 5.

Machi
decollantur, 7.

Homicidae (Sicarii)
ac Latrones (Piratae)
vel imponuntur Rotae

Witches (Lamiae)
are burnt in a great Fire, 10.

Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.

or have their Hand, 12.

cut off upon a Block, 13. or are burnt with Pincers, 14.

They that have their Life given them, are set on the Pillory, 16.

or strapado’d, 17. are set upon a wooden Horse, 18.

have their Ears cut off, 19.

are whipped with Rods, 20.

are branded, are banished,

are condemned to the Gallies, or to perpetual Imprisonment.

Traytors are pull’d in pieces with four Horses.
Wares brought from other places are either exchanged in an Exchange, 1, or exposed to sale in Warehouses, 2, and they are sold for Money, 3, being either measured with an Eln, 4, or weighed in a pair of Balances, 5.

Shop-keepers, 6. Pedlars, 7. and Brokers, 8. would also be called Merchants, 9.

The Seller braggeth of a thing that is to be sold,
and setteth the rate of it, and how much it may be sold for.

The Buyer, io. cheapneth and offereth the price.

If any one bid against him, ii. the thing is delivered to him that promiseth the most.


CXXVII.

Measures and Weights. Mensurae & Pondera.

We measure things that hang together with an Eln, Ulna, 1. liquid things liquidas Congio, 2. aridas Medimno, 3. and dry things by a two-bushel Measure, 3. Gravitatem rerum ex-perimur Ponderibus, 4. and Balances, 5. & Libra (bilance), 5. In this is first In hac primò est
The Beam, 6.
in the midst whereof is a
little Axle-tree, 7. above
the cheeks and the hole, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.
moveth it self to and fro:
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.

The Brasiers balance, 12.
weigheth things by hang-
ing them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight, 14.

opposite to them which
in (a) weigheth just as
much as the thing,
in (b) twice so much
in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Physick.  CXXVIII.  Ars Medica.

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

Ægrotans, 1.

accersit Medicum, 2.
who seeleth his Pulse, 3,
and looketh upon his Water, 4. and then prescribeth a Receipt in a Bill, 5.
That is made ready by an Apothecary, 6.
in a Apothecaries Shop, 7.
where Drugs are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.

Diet and Prayer, 16.
is the best Physick.
The Chirurgeon, 18.
cureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plasters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3. & inspicit Urinam, 4.
tum praescribit Medicamentum in Schedula, 5.

Istud paratur a Pharmacopeo, 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.
ubi Pharmaca adservantur in Capsulis, 8.

Pyxidibus, 9.
& Lagenis, 10.

Estque vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillulae, 13.
vel Pastilli, 14.
vel Electuarium, 15.

Diata & Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat Vulnera, 17.
& Ulcera,
Spleniis (emplastris), 19.
Dead Folks

heretofore were burned,
and their Ashes
put into an Urn, 1.

We enclose
our dead Folks
in a Coffin, 2.
lay them upon a Bier, 3.
and see they be carried out
in a Funeral Pomp
towards the Church-yard, 4.
where they are laid
in a Grave, 6.
by the Bearers, 5.
and are interred;
this is covered with
a Grave-stone, 7.
and is adorned
with Tombs, 8.
and Epitaphs, 9.

Defuncti

olim cremabantur,
& Cineres
recondebatur in Urna, 1.

Nos includimus
nostros Demortuos
Loculo, (Capulo), 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& curamus efferri
Pompâ Funebri
versus Cæmeterium, 4.
ubi inferuntur,
Sepulcro, 6.
a Vespillonibus, 5.
& humantur;
hoc tegitur
Cippo, 7.
& ornatur
Monumentis, 8.
aç Epitaphiis, 9.
As the Corps go along
Psalms are sung,
and the Bells are rung, 10.

Funere prodeunte,
Hymni cantantur,
& Campanæ, 10. pulsantur.

A Stage-play.  CXXX.  Ludus Scenicus.

In a Play-house, 1.
(which is trimmed
with Hangings, 2, and
covered with Curtains, 3.)
Comedies and Tragedies are
acted,
wherein memorable things
are represented;
as here, the History
of the Prodigal Son, 4.
and his Father, 5.
by whom he is entertain'd,
being return'd home.
The Players act
being in disguise;
the Fool, 6. maketh Jests.

In Theatro, 1.
(quod vestitur
Tapetibus, 2. &
tegitur Sipariis, 3.)
Comedie vel Tragedie
aguntur,
quibus repræsentantur 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 chief of the Spectators sit in the Gallery, 7.
the common sort stand on the Ground, 8.
and clap the hands, if anything please them.

Sleights. CXXXI. Præstigiae.

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 dances, 4.
having on a Vizard.
The Juggler, 3.
sheweth sleights, out of a Purse.

Præstigiator, 1.
facit varia Spectacula, volubilitate corporis, deambulando manibus,
saliendo per Circulum, 2. &c.
Interdum etiam tripudial, 4.

Larvatus. Agyrta, 3.
facit præstigias è Marsupio.
The Rope-dancer, 5.
goeth and danceth
upon a Rope,
holdeth a Poise, 6.
in his hand;
or hangeth himself
by the hand or foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 5.
graditur & saltat
super Funem,
tenens Halterem, 6.
manu;
aut suspendit se
manu vel pede, 7. &c.

The Fencing-School. CXXXII. Palestra.

Fencers
meet in a Duel
in a Fencing-place,
fighting with Swords, 1.
or Pikes, 2.
and Halberds, 3.
or Short-swords, 4.
or Rapiers, 5.

Pugiles
congreduintur Duello
in Palestra,
decertantes vel Gladius, 1.
vel Hastilibus, 2.
& Bipennisbus, 3.
vel Semispadis, 4.
vel Ensibus, 5.

having balls at the point
(lest they wound one
another mortally)
or with two edged-Swords
and a Dagger, 6. together.

mucrornem obligatis,
(ne lædet
lethaliter)
vel Frameis
& Pugione, 6. simul.
Wrestlers, 7.
(among the Romans in time past were nayked and anointed with Oyl) take hold of one another and strive whether can throw the other, especially by tripping up his heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9.
fought with their fists in a ridiculous strife, to wit, with their Eyes coverered.

Tennis-play.

Luctatores, 7.
(apud Romanos olim nudi & inuncti Oleo) prehendunt se invicem & annituntur uter alterum prostrernere pos- sit, praerimis supplantando, 8.

Andabata, 9.
pugnabant pugnis ridiculo certamine, nimirum Oculis obvelatis.

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 Sphæristero, 1.
luditur Pila, 2.
quam alter mittit, alter excipit, & remittit Reticulo, 3.
and that is the Sport of Noble Men to stir their Body.

A Wind-ball, 4.
bearing filled with Air, by means of a Ventil, is tossed to and fro with the Fist, 5.
in the open Air.

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.

We play at Chess
on a Chess-board, 6. where
only art beareth the sway.

The most ingenious
Game is the Game of
Chess, 7. wherein as it
were two Armies
fight together in Battel.

& Chartis lusoriiis, 5.

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

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

Races.

CXXXV. Cursus Certamina.

Boys exercise themselves
by running, either upon
the Ice, 1. in Scrick-shoes, 2.
where they are carried also
upon Sleds, 3. or in the open
Field, making a Line, 4.
which he that desireth to
win, ought to touch, but
not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners, 5.
run betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent se
cursu, sive super
Glaciem, 1. Diabatis, 2.
ubi etiam vehuntur
Trahis, 3. sive in Campo,
designantes Lineam, 4.
quam qui vincere cupit
debet attingere, at
non ultrâ procurrere.

Olim decurrebant Cur-
sores, 5. inter Cancellos, 6.
to the Goal, 7. and he that toucheth it first receiveth the Prize, 8. from him that gave the prize, 9.

At this day Tilling (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.

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

Boys Sport. CXXXVI. Ludi Pueriles.

Pueri solent ludere vel Globis fictilibus, 1. vel jactantes Globum, 2. vel mittentes Sphaerulam per Annulum, 5. versantes Turbinem, 6. Flagello, 7.
or shooting with a Trunk, 8. and a Bow, 9. or going upon Stilts, 10. or tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-toter, 11. vel jaculantes Sclopo, 8. & Arcu, 9. vel incidentes Grallis, 10. vel super Petaurum, 11. se agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXVII.
The Kingdom and the Region.

Regnum & Regio.

Many Cities and Villages make a Region and a Kingdom.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and high-<strong>Roads</strong>, 5.</td>
<td>ubi Portorum &amp; <strong>Vectigal exiguitur</strong> a navigantibus &amp; iter facientibus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>where Portage and <strong>Tollage</strong> is exacted of them that sail or travel.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**CXXXVIII.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regal Majesty.</th>
<th>Regia Majestas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[Image of a king on a throne with courtiers around him]

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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rex, 1.</th>
<th><strong>Rex</strong>, 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Master of the
Horse, 13.

There are subordinate
to these
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.

He solemnly giveth Au-
dience to the Ambassadors
of Foreign Princes, 18.

He sendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions ever
and anon by the Posts, 19.

The Fool, 20.
maketh Laughter
by his toysom Actions.

& Secretariis,
Praefectus Pratorii, 7.
Aulae Magister, 8.
Pocillator (pincerna), 9.
Dapifer, 10.
Thesaurarius, 11.
Archi-Cubicularius, 12.
& Stabuli Magister, 13.

Subordinantur
his
Nobles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Famulitium, 15.
cum Cubiculariis,
& Cursoribus, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum Satellitio.

Solemniter recipit
Legatos
exterorum, 18.

Ablegat
Vicarios suos,
Administratores,
Praefectos, Quaestores,
& Legatos,
aliorsum,
quibus mittit
Mandata nova
subinde per Veredarios, 19.

Morio, 20.
movet Risum
ludicris Actionibus.
If we be to make War Soldiers are lifted, 1.

Their Arms are
a Head-piece, 2.
(which is adorned with a Crest) and the Armour, whose parts are a Collar, 3.
a Breast-plate, 4.
Arm-pieces, 5.
Leg-pieces, 6.
Greaves, 7.
with a Coat of Mail, 8.
and a Buckler, 9. these are the defensive Arms.

The offensive are
a Sword, 10.
a two-edged Sword, 11.
a Falchion, 12.
which are put up into a Scabbard, 13.
and are girded with a Girdle, 14. or Bell, 15.

Si bellandum est scribuntur Milites. 1.
Horum Arma sunt,
Galea (Cassis, 2.)
(quae ornatur Crista) & Armatura,
cujus partes Toquis fer-
Brachialia, 5.
Ocrea ferra, 6.
Manica, 7.
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Clypeo), 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui reconduntur Vaginâ, 13.
accinguntur Cingu-
lo, 14. vel Baltheo, 15.
(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two handed-Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.

In these is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.

having a Point, 22.
in the middle are the

The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
(in which is the Haft, 27.
and the Head, 28.) a
Club, 29. and a Whirlebat, 30.

They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32. which
are charged with Bullets,
33. out of a Bullet-bag, 34.
and with Gun-powder
out of a Bandalier, 35.

(Fascia militaris, 16.
inservit ornati
Romphæa, 17.
&Pugio, 18.

In his est Manubrium, 19.
cum Pomo, 20.
& Verulum, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & Acies, 24.

Reliqua arma sunt
(in quibus Hastile, 27.
& Mucro, 28.)
Clava, 29. & Castus, 30.

Pugnatur eminès
Bombardis (Sclopetis), 31.
& Sclops, 32. quæ
onerantur Globis, 33.
è Theca bombardica, 34.
& Pulvere nitrate
è Pyxide pulveraria, 35.

The Camps. CXL. Castra.
When a Design is undertaken the Camp, 1. is pitched and the Tents of Canvas, 2. or Straw, 3. are fastned with Stakes; and they entrench them about for security’s sake, with Bulwarks, 4. and Ditches, 5. Sentinels, 6. are also set; and Scouts, 7. are sent out. Sallings out, 8. are made for Forage and Plunder-sake, where they often cope with the Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.

The Pavilion of the Lord General is in the midst of the Camp, 10.

When the Battel | Quando Pugna
is to be fought the
Army is set in order, and
divided into the Front, 1.
the Rere, 2.
and the Wings, 3.
The Foot, 4.
are intermixed
with the Horse, 5.
That is divided
into Companies,
this into Troops.
These carry Banners, 6.
those Flags, 7.
in the midst of them.
Their Officers are,
Corporals, Ensigns,
Lieutenants, Captains, 8.
Commanders of the Horse, 9.
Lieutenant Colonels,
Colonels,
and he that is the chief of
all, the General.
The Drummers, 10.
and the Drumslades, 11.
as also the Trumpeters, 12.
call to Arms,
and inflame the Soldier.
At the first Onset
the Muskets, 13. and
Ordnance, 14. are shot off.
Afterwards they fight,
15. hand to hand
with Pikes and Swords.
They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken prisoners,
or run away, 17.
They that are for the Re-
serve, 18.
commitenda est,
Acies instruitur, &
dividit in Frontem, 1.
Tergum, 2.
& Alas (Cornua), 3.
. Peditatus, 4.
. intermiscetur
Equitatui, 5.
. Ille distinguitur
in Centurias,
hic in Turmas.
. Ille in medio ferunt
Vexilla, 6.
. hæ Labara, 7.
. Eorum Praefecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
. Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
. Tribuni,
. Chiliarchæ,
& summus omnium
Imperator.
. Tympanista, 10.
. Tympanotribæ, 11.
. ut & Tubicines, 12.
vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.
. Primo Conflictu,
. Bombardæ, 13. &
. Tormenta, 14. exploduntur.
. Postea pugnatur, 15.
. cominus
. Hastis & Gladiis.
. Victi
. trucidantur, 16.
. vel capiuntur,
. vel aufugiant, 17.
. Succenturiati, 18.
superveniunt
out of their places where they lay in wait.
The Carriages, 19.
are plundered.

The Sea-Fight.  CXLII.  Pugna Navalis.

A Sea-fight is terrible,
when huge Ships, like Castles,
run one upon another with their Beaks, 1.
or shatter one another with their Ordnance, 2.
and so being bored thorow they drink in their own Destruction, and are sunk, 3.

Or when they are set on fire and either by the firing of Gun-powder, 4.

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

Aut quum igne corripiuntur, & vel ex incendio pulveris tormentarii, 4.
A City that is like to endure a Siege, is first summoned by a Trumpeter, and persuaded to yield. Which if it refuseth to do, it is assaulted by the Besiegers, and taken by storm. Either by climbing over the walls with Scaling-ladders, or by storming the walls with the help of Scaling-ladders.
or breaking them down
with *Battering-engins*, 3.
or demolishing them
with *great Guns*, 4.
or breaking through the
Gates with a *Petarr*, 5.
or casting *Granadoes*, 6.
out of *Mortar-pieces*, 7.
into the City,
by *Engineers*, 8.
(who lye behind
*Leagure baskets*, 9.)
or overthrowing it with

*They that are besieged*
defend themselves
from the *Walls*, 11.
with fire and stones, &c.,
or break out by force, 12.

*A City*
that is taken by *Storm*
is plundered,
destroyed,
and sometimes laid even
with the ground.

aut diruendo
*Arietibus*, 3.
aut demoliendo
*Tortentis*, 4.
vel dirumpendo
portas *Exostra*, 5. vel
ejaculando *Globos Tormen-
tarios*, 6. e *Mortariis (balis-
tis)*, 7. in *Urbem*
per *Balistarios*, 8.
(qui latitant post
*Gerras*, 9.)
vel subvertendo
*Cuniculis per Fossores*, 10.

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

*Urbs*
vi *expugnata*
diriditur,
exciditur,
interdum equatur
solo.
Religion.  CXLIV.  Religio.

Religiousness, 1.
the Queen of Vertues,
worshipeth God, 4. devoutly, the Knowledge of God
being drawn either from the Book of Nature, 2.
(for the work commendeth the Work-master)
or from the
Book of Scripture, 3.
she meditateth upon his Commandments contained
in the Decalogue, 5. and treading Reason under
foot, that Barking Dog, 6.
she giveth Faith, 7.
and assent
to the Word of God,
and calleth upon him, 8.
as a Helper in adversity.

Divine Services

Pietas, 1.
Regina Virtutum
colit Deum, 4. humiliter,
Notitia Dei,
haustâ vel ex
Libro Natura, 2.
(nam opus commendat Artificem)
vel ex
Libro Scriptura, 3.
recolit
Mandata ejus comprehensa in Decalogo, 5.
& conculcans Rationem, oblatrancem Canem, 6.
præbet Fidem, 7.
& assensum
Verbo Dei,
eumque invocat, 8. ut
Opitulatorem in adversis.

Officia Divina
are done in the Church, 9.
in which are the Quire, 10.
with the Altar, 11.
the Vestry, 12.
the Pulpit, 13.
Seats, 14.
Galleries, 15.
and a Font, 16.

All men perceive that there is a God,
but all men do not rightly know God.

Hence are divers Religions whereof IV. are reckoned
yet as the chief.

Gentilism.  CXI.V.  Gentilimus.

The Gentiles feigned to themselves near upon
XIIM. Deities.
The chief of them were
Jupiter, 1. President, and
petty-God of Heaven;

Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope
XIIM. Numina.
Eorum præcipua erant
Jupiter, 1. Præses &
Deaster cali;
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, (Malciber)
of Fire and Smiths;
Æolus, of Winds:
and the most obscene of
all the rest, Priapus.

They had also
Womanly Deities:
such as were Venus, 7.
the Goddess of Loves,
and Pleasures, with
her little son Cupid, 8.
Minerva (Pallas), with
the nine Muses of Arts;
Juno, of Riches and Wed-
dings; Vesta, of Chastity;
Ceres, of Corn;
Diana, of Hunting,
and Fortune;
and besides these Morbona,
and Febris her self.

The Egyptians,
instead of God
worshipped all sorts
of Beasts and Plants,
and whatsoever they saw
first in the morning.

The Philistines offered
to Moloch, 9. their Children
to be burnt alive,
The Indians, 10. even to
this day, worship the
Devil, 11.
Yet the true Worship of the true God,
remained with the Patriarchs, who lived before
and after the Flood.

Amongst these, that Seed of the Woman, the Messias of the World, was promised to Abraham, 1. the Founder of the Jews, the Father of them that believe: and he (being called away from the Gentiles) with his Posterity, being marked with the Sacrament of Circumcision, 2. made a peculiar people, and Church of God.

Afterwards God gave his Law, written with his own Finger in Tables of Stone, 5. to this people

Verus tamem Cultus veri Dei, remansit apud Patriarchas, qui vixerunt ante & post Diluvium. Inter hos, Semen illud Mulieris, Messias Mundi, promissus est Abrahamo. 1. Conditori Judaorum, Patri credentium: & ipse (avocatus a Gentilibus) cum Posteris, notatus Sacramentum Circumcisionis, 2. constitutus singularis populus, & Ecclesia Dei.

Postea Deus exhibuit Legem suam, scriptam Digito suo in Tabulis Lapideis, 5. huic Populo
by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained the eating the Paschal Lamb, 6. and Sacrifices to be offered upon an Altar, 7. by Priests, 8.
and Incense, 9. and commanded a Tabernacle, 10.
with the Ark of the Covenant, 11. to be made: and besides, a brazen Serpent, 12. to be set up against the biting of Serpents in the Wilderness.
All which things were Types of the Messias to come, whom the Jews yet look for.

The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3. Unigenitus æternus Dei Filius, 3.
being promised to our first Parents in Paradise, at the last being conceived by the Holy Ghost, in the most Holy Womb of the Virgin Mary, 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, in the fullness of time, in the year of the world 3970, but pure from all sin, and the name of Jesus was given him, which signifieth a Saviour. When he was sprinkled with holy Baptism, by John his Forerunner, in Jordan, the most sacred Mystery of the divine Trinity, appear'd by the Father's voice, (whereby he testified that this was his Son) and the Holy Ghost in the shape of a Dove, coming down from Heaven.

From that time, being the 30th year of his Age, unto the fourth year, he declared who he was, his words and works manifesting his Divinity, being neither owned, nor entertained by the Jews, because of his voluntary poverty.
He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper, 8. of his Body and Blood for a Seal of the new Covenant and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgment seat of Pilate, Governour under Caesar, accused and condemned as an innocent Lamb; and being fastned upon a Cross, 9. he dyed, being sacrificed upon the Altar for the sins of the World.

But when he had revived by his Divine Power, he rose again the third day out of the Grave, 10. and forty days after being taken up from Mount Olivet, 11. into Heaven, 12. and returning thither whence he came, he vanished as it were, while the Apostles, 13. gazed upon him, to whom he sent his Holy Spirit, 14. from Heaven, the tenth day after his Ascension, and them, (being filled with his power) into the World to preach of him; being henceforth to come again to the last Judgment, sitting in the mean time

Captus tandem ab his (quum prius instituisset Canam Mysticam, 8. Corporis & Sanguinis sui, in Sigillum novi Foederis, & sui recordationem) raptus ad Tribunal Pilati, Praefecti Cesarei, accusatus & damnatus est Agnus innocentissimus; actusque in Crucem, 9. mortem subiit, immolatus in arâ pro peccatis mundi.

Sed quum revixisset Divinâ suâ Virtute, resurrexit tertia die à Sepulchro, 10. & post dies XL. sublatus de Monte Oliveti, 11. in Cælum, 12. & eo redivis unde venerat, quasi evanuit, Apostolis, 13. aspectantibus, quibus misit Spiritum Sanctum, 14. de Cælo, decima die post Ascensum, ipsos vero, (hac virtute impletos) in Mundum prædicatos; olim rexiturus 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.

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 and the Holy Ghost, talked with him,

Mahomet, 1. Homo bellator, excogitabat sibi novam Religionem, mixtam ex Judaismo, Christianismo & Gentilismo, consilio Judaei, 2. & Monachi Arian, 3. nomine Sergii; fingens, dum laboraret Epilepsia, Archangelaum Gabrielem, & Spiritum Sanctum, secum colloqui,
using a *Pigeon*, 4.
to fetch Meat
out of his Ear.
His *Followers*
refrain themselves
from *Wine*;
are circumcised,
have many *Wives*;
build *Chapels*, 5.
from the *Steeples* whereof,
they are called to Holy
Service not by *Bells*,
but by a *Priest*, 6. they
wash themselves often, 7.
they deny the *Holy Trinity*:
they honour Christ,
not as the *Son of God*,
but as a great *Prophet*,
yet less than *Mahomet*;
they call their *Law*,
the *Alchoran*.

---

*Gods Providence. CXLIX. Providentia Dei.*

---

*Mens States | Humanæ Sortes*
are not to be attributed to Fortune or Chance, or the Influence of the Stars, (Comets, 1. indeed are wont to portend no good) but to the provident Eye of God, 2. and to his governing Hand, 3. even our Sights, or Oversights, or even our Faults. God hath his Ministers and Angels, 4. who accompany a Man, 5. from his birth, as Guardians, against wicked Spirits, or the Devil, 6. who every minute layeth wait for him, to tempt and vex him. Wo to the mad Wizzards and Witches who give themselves to the Devil, (being inclosed in a Circle, 7. calling upon him with Charms) they dally with him, and fall from God! for they shall receive their reward with him. non tribuendæ sunt Fortuna aut Casui, aut Influxui Siderum, (Cometa, 1. quidem solent nihil boni portencère) sed provido Dei Oculo, 2. & ejusdem Manui rectrici, 3. etiam nostræ Prudentiae, vel Imprudentiae, vel etiam Noxae. Deus habet Ministros suos, & Angelos, 4. qui associant se Homini, 5. à nativitate ejus, ut Custodes, contra malignos Spiritus, seu Diabolum, 6. qui minutatim struit insidias ei, ad tentandum vel vexandum. Væ dementibus Magis & Lamii qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt (inclusi Circulo, 7. eum advocantes Incantamentis) cum eo colludunt & à Deo deficiunt! nam cum illo mercedem accipient.
The Last Judgment. CL. Judicium extremum.

For the last day shall come which shall raise up the Dead. 2. with the sound of a Trumpet, 1. and summon the Quick with them to the Judgment-seat of Christ Jesus, 3. (appearing in the Clouds) to give an Account of all things done.

When the Godly & Elect, 4. shall enter into life 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 dies novissima veniet, quæ resuscitabit Mortuos, 2. voce Tube, 1. & citabit Vivos, cum illis ad Tribunal Jesu Christi, 3. (apparentis in Nubibus) ad reddendam rationem omnium actorum.

ubi piii (justi) & Electi, 4. introibunt in vitam æternam, in locum Beatitudinis & novum Hierosolymam, 5. Impii vero. & damnati, 6. cum Cacodæmonibus, 7. in Gehennum, 8. detrudentur, ibi cruciandi æternum.
Thus thou hast seen in short, all things that can be shewed, and hast learned the chief Words of the English and Latin Tongue.

Go on now and read other good Books diligently, and thou shalt become learned, wise, and godly.

Remember these things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may bestow upon thee the Spirit of Wisdom.

Farewell.

Ita vidisti summam res omnes quae poterunt ostendi, & didicisti Voces primarias Anglica & Latinae Linguae.

Perge nunc & lege diligentem alias bonos Libros, ut fias doctus, sapiens, & pius.

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

Vale.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cap.</th>
<th>A.</th>
<th>Pag.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>141</td>
<td>Acies &amp; Prælia</td>
<td>178</td>
<td>106 Eclipses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Aer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>83 Eques</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Agricultura</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>76 Equile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Amphibia</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>109 Ethica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Animi hominis</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>108 Europa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Animalia &amp; primum Aves</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Aqua</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>68 Faber Ferrarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Arbor</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>63 Faber lignarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Arbor Consanguinitatis</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128</td>
<td>Ars Medica</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>64 Faber murarius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91</td>
<td>Ars Scriptoria</td>
<td>112</td>
<td>30 Feræ Bestiæ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>Artes Scriptoris</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>29 Feræ Pecudes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Aucupium</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70 Figulus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Aves Aquaticæ</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>15 Flores</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Aves Campestres &amp; Sylvestres</td>
<td>28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Aves Domesticæ</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Aves Rapaces</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>14 Fructus Arborum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17 Fruges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18 Frutices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>G. Gentilismus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>102 Geometria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>H. Homo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>77 Horologia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>45 Hortorum cultura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>115 Humanitas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14 Hypocaustum cum Dormitorio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>I. Ignis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32 Insecta repentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>25 Insecta volantia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>100 Instrumenta Musica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>123 Interiores Urbis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Invitatio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>146 Judaismo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>124 Judicium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>150 Jud'm extremum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>28 Jumenta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>116 Justitia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td>P.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>----</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 Lapides</td>
<td>132 \textit{P}alæstra</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 Lanonia</td>
<td>168 \textit{P}anificium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 Liber</td>
<td>50 Papyrus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117 Liberalitas</td>
<td>92 \textit{P}artes \textit{D}omus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 Linnea</td>
<td>71 Pati\textit{e}nti\textit{a}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 Ludus \textit{A}leæ</td>
<td>114 \textit{P}ecora</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 Ludus \textit{P}uer\textit{e}les</td>
<td>27 \textit{P}ec\textit{u}aria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133 Ludus \textit{P}ilæ</td>
<td>47 \textit{P}hases \textit{L}unæ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 Ludus \textit{S}cenicus</td>
<td>105 \textit{P}hi\textit{s}ophi\textit{a}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td>101 \textit{P}ictura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 \textit{M}achinæ</td>
<td>78 \textit{P}iscatio</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148 Mahomet\textit{i}mus</td>
<td>51 \textit{P}isces \textit{F}luvi\textit{a}t\textit{i}les</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35 \textit{M}arinæ \textit{P}isces &amp; \textit{C}onchæ</td>
<td>104 \textit{P}lanet. \textit{A}спект\textit{us}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Mellif\textit{i}ci\textit{um}</td>
<td>131 \textit{P}ræstig\textit{i}æ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38 Membra \textit{H}ominis \textit{Ex}-\textit{t}erna</td>
<td>149 \textit{P}rov\textit{i}dent\textit{i}a De\textit{i}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127 M\textit{e}nsuræ &amp; \textit{P}on\textit{e}\textit{r}a</td>
<td>110 \textit{P}r\textit{u}d\textit{e}nti\textit{a}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126 Merc\textit{u}r\textit{a}</td>
<td>142 \textit{P}ug\textit{n}a \textit{N}av\textit{a}l\textit{a}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 Metall\textit{if}odin\textit{a}</td>
<td>180 \textit{P}utei</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Met\textit{a}l\textit{a}</td>
<td>73</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139 Miles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49 Mol\textit{u}t\textit{u}ra</td>
<td>26 \textit{Q}uadrup\textit{e}dia &amp; \textit{p}ri-\textit{m}um \textit{D}omestica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Mund\textit{u}s</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 Museum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.</td>
<td>R.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Nat\textit{a}t\textit{s}</td>
<td>138 \textit{R}egia \textit{M}aj\textit{e}st\textit{a}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 Naufragi\textit{u}m</td>
<td>137 \textit{R}egnum &amp; \textit{R}egi\textit{o}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88 Nav\textit{i}s \textit{a}ctu\textit{a}ri\textit{a}</td>
<td>144 \textit{R}eligi\textit{o}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89 Nav\textit{i}s \textit{o}nera\textit{r}ia</td>
<td>183 \textit{R}est\textit{i}o &amp; \textit{L}o\textit{r}a\textit{ri}us</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 \textit{N}u\textit{b}es</td>
<td>99 \textit{S}art\textit{o}r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 \textit{O}bsid\textit{i}um \textit{U}rb\textit{i}</td>
<td>69 \textit{S}cr\textit{i}ni\textit{a}ri\textit{i}us &amp; \textit{T}orn\textit{a}t\textit{o}r</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 \textit{O}ler\textit{a}</td>
<td>86</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Osc\textit{i}nes</td>
<td>111 \textit{S}edul\textit{i}\textit{a}</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>139 \textit{S}e\textit{s}\textit{u}lus \textit{e}x\textit{t}eri\textit{n} &amp; \textit{i}\textit{n}eri\textit{n}i</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>52 \textit{S}e\textit{p}t\textit{u}m \textit{Æ}t\textit{a}t. \textit{H}om\textit{i}nis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>44 \textit{S}e\textit{p}u\textit{l}\textit{u}\textit{t}ura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>165 \textit{S}e\textit{r}p\textit{e}nt\textit{e}\textit{s} &amp; \textit{R}e\textit{p}\textit{t}i\textit{l}ia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

The document appears to be a Latin index listing various titles with corresponding page numbers.
An Index of the Titles.

Chap. A. Page. 143 The Besieging of a City 181
37 The Seven Ages of Man 44 Birds 24
6 The Air 10 19 Birds
33 Amphibious Creatures 40 22 Birds that live in the Fields and Woods 28
105 The Apparitions of the Moon 130 23 Ravenous Birds 29
141 The Army and the Fight 178 21 Singing Birds 27
99 Arts belonging to Speech 121 41 The Chaneles and Bones 50
104 The Aspects of the Planets 129 96 A Book 118
B. 69 The Box-maker 86
74 The Bath 91 95 The Book-binder 117
75 The Barbers Shop 93 94 The Book-sellers Shop 116
28 Labouring Beasts 34 129 A Burial 165
30 Wild Beasts 36 54 Butchery 67
# AN INDEX OF THE TITLES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.</th>
<th>E.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>103 The Celestial Sphere</td>
<td>13 The Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 The Camp</td>
<td>106 The Eclipses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84 Carriages</td>
<td>65 Engines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85 Carrying to and fro</td>
<td>108 Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 The Carpenter</td>
<td>58 A Feast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Herd-Cattle</td>
<td>132 The Fencing-School</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Wild-Cattle</td>
<td>8 Fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 The Chalenes and Bones</td>
<td>51 Fishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147 Christianity</td>
<td>34 River-fish and Pond-fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 A City</td>
<td>35 Sea-fish and Shell-fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143 The Besieging of a City</td>
<td>40 The Flesh and Bowels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 The Inward parts of a City</td>
<td>15 Flowers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 The Close</td>
<td>25 Flying Vermin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119 The Tree of Consanguinity</td>
<td>113 Fortitude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55 Cookery</td>
<td>26 Four footed Beasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80 The Cooper</td>
<td>about the House</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81 The Cord-wainer</td>
<td>52 Fowling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Corn</td>
<td>20 Tame-Fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 Crawling Vermin</td>
<td>24 Water-Fowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33 Creatures that live as well by water as by land</td>
<td>10 The Fruits of the Earth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 Creeping things</td>
<td>14 Fruits of Trees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 Deformed and monstrous People</td>
<td>88 A Galley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 Dials</td>
<td>145 Gentilism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 Dice-play</td>
<td>102 Geometry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111 Diligence</td>
<td>2 God</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 The Dressing of Gardens</td>
<td>149 God's Providence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>47 Grasing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>49 Grinding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39 The Head and the Hands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16 Pot-herbs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AN INDEX OF THE TITLES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Herd-Cattle</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heaven</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The making of Honey</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Horseman</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A House</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The parts of a House</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanity</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hunting</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Husbandry</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Invitation</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judaism</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judgement</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The last Judgment</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Kingdom and Region</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labouring Beasts</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libcrality</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living Creatures</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The dressing of Line</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Cloaths</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking-glasses</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahometism</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingly Majesty</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Seven Ages of Man</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The outward parts of a Man</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Mason</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures and Weights</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Merchandising</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Merchant Ship</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metals</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A Mine</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Apparitions of the Moon</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musical Instruments</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passage over Waters</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patience</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moral Philosophy</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physick</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Picture</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pond-fish</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot-herbs</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Potter</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>God’s Providence</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prudence</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Races</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ravenous Birds</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>River-fish</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Roper</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regal Majesty</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A School</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Sea-fight</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-fish and Shell-fish</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The outward and inward Senses</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpents</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shipwreck</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AN INDEX OF THE TITLES.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63 The Shoe-maker</td>
<td>78 Swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 Shrubs</td>
<td>T.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21 Singing Birds</td>
<td>62 The Taylor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 Sleights</td>
<td>182 Temperance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118 The Society betwixt Man and Wife</td>
<td>133 Tennis play</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 The Society betwixt Parents and Children</td>
<td>107 The Terrestrial Sphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 The Society betwixt Master and Servant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 The Soul of Man</td>
<td>125 The Torments of Male-factors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139 The Souldier</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68 The Black-smith</td>
<td>82 The Travellor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 Boys Sports</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103 The Celestial Sphere</td>
<td>31 Flying Vermin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>107 The Terrestrial Sphere</td>
<td>38 Crawling Vermin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 Arts belonging to Speech</td>
<td>7 The Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 A Stage-play</td>
<td>11 Weaving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 Stones</td>
<td>75 Wells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 The Stove with the Bed-room</td>
<td>35 Wild Cattle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98 The Study</td>
<td>36 Wild Beasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 The World</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>112 Writing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Trinuni Deo Gloria.

FINIS.