The Horse.

The noblest conquest that man ever made on the brute creation was the taming of the Horse, and engaging him to his service. He lessens the labours of man, adds to his pleasures, advances or flees with ardor and swiftness for attack or defence; shares with equal docility and cheerfulness, the fatigues of hunting the dangers of war, and draws with propriety strength, rapidity, or grace, the heavy ploughs and carriages of the rich, and the stately carriages of the great.
THE ROYAL BATTLEDOR, 
Or, First Lessons for Children.—Price 2d.
[A facsimile of an original Battledore owned by the Boston Public Library. Published by The Horn Book, Inc., Boston, 1944, in a second edition of two thousand of which this is Number 47.]

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Q S O U T W V X Y

abcd efgh ijkl mnop qrst uv

W X Y Z

KABR KOQU PARRO TUGUE

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

EAGLE BIRD FOX DOG CAT

Eagle Bird Fox Dog Cat
ABCDEF
GHJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lesson 1.

at  et  it  ot  ut
ax  ex  ix  ox  ux

Lesson 2.

ba  be  bi  bo  bu  by
ca  ce  ci  co  cu  cy
da  de  di  do  du  dy

Lesson 3.

fa  fe  fi  fo  fu  fy
ga  ge  gi  go  gu  gy

Lesson 4.

la  le  li  lo  lu  ly

Lesson 5.

sa  se  si  so  su  sy
ta  te  ti  to  tu  ty
za  ze  zi  zo  zu  zy

Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it. Prov. xxii. 6.
A BATTLEDORE,
TO INSTRUCT AND AMUSE.
Printed and Sold by C. Croshaw, Pavement, York.
PRICE ONE PENNY.
THE
ORBIS PICTUS
OF
JOHN AMOS COMENIUS.

This work is, indeed, the first children's picture book.—

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 (whereof everyone is indebted unto his Janua) could carry it, was indeed agreed withal, by one Mr. Winthrop in his travels through the low countries, to come over to New England, and illuminate their Colledge and country, in the quality of a President, which was now become vacant. But the solicitations of the Swedish Ambassador diverting him another way, that incomparable Moravian became not an American."

This was on the resignation of President Dunster, in 1654—Note of Prof. Payne, Compayre's History of Education, Boston, 1886, p. 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, "Coelum rotatur, et ambit terram, in medio stantem" interpolates: "prout veteres crediderunt; recentiores enim defendunt motum terrae circa solem" [as the ancients used to think; for later authorities hold that the motion of the earth is about the sun.]

Two specimen pages from another edition are inserted in Payne's Comayré'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.—Compayre's History of Pedagogy, Payne's translation, Boston, 1886, p. 127.

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

Or, si ce livre n'est qu'un équivalent le 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 oeuvre 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'innumorables livres d'images, souvent pires.—Historie d'éducation, Frederick Dittes, Redolfi's French translation, Paris, 1889, 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-
dren's Capacity of any he hath hitherto made.

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

The Eleventh Edition Corrected, and the English made to
answer Word for Word to the Latin.

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

London; Printed for, and sold by John and Benj.
Sprint, at the Bell in Little Britain, 1728.
Gen. ii. 19, 20.

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

Gen. ii. 19, 20.

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

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

Didacticae nostræ prora & puppis esto: Investigare, & invenire modum, quo Docentes minus doceant, Discentes vero plus discant: Scholæ minus habeant Strepitus, nauseæ, vani laboris; plus autem otii, deliciarum, solidique profectus: Respublica Christiana minus tenebrarum confusionis dissidiorum; plus lucis, ordinis, pacis & tranquilitatis.
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 *Janua Latine Lingue*; 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 shew-eth what things belongeth one to another. Which such Book, and in such a dress may (I hope) serve.

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

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

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

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

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

Gentlemen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Praeterperfect-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 behave 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 wou'd have fully answer'd the design of COMENIUS, and have made the Book much more useful: But Mr. Hoole, (whether out of too much scrupulousness to disturb the Words in some places from the order they were in, or not sufficiently considering the Inconveniences of having the Latin and English so far asunder) has made them so much disagree, that a Boy has sometimes to seek 7 or 8 lines off for the corresponding Word; which is no small trouble to Young Learners who are at first equally unacquainted with all Words, in a Language they are strangers to, except it be such as have Figures of Reference, or are very like in sound; and thus may perhaps, innocently enough join an Adverb in one Tongue, to a Noun in the other; whence may
appear the Necessity of the Translation's being exactly literal, and the two Languages fairly answering one another, Line for Line.

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

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

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

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

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

London, July 13, 1727. J. H.
Orbis Sensualium Pictus,

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

Invitation.

The Master and the Boy.

M. Come, Boy, learn to be wise.

P. What doth this mean, to be wise?

M. To understand rightly.

Magister & Puer.

M. Veni, Puer, disce 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.
Cornix cornicatur, The Crow crieth.
Agnus balat, The Lamb blaiteth.
Cicàda stridet, The Grasshopper chirpeth.
Upupa dicit, The Whooppo saith.
Infans ejulat, The Infant crieth.
Ventus flat, The Wind bloweth.
Anser gingrit, The Goose gagleth.
Os halat, The Mouth breatheth out.
Mus mintrit, The Mouse chirpeth.
Anas tetrinnit, The Duck quaketh.
Lupus ululat, The Wolf howleth.
Ursus murmurat, The Bear grumbleth.
Felis clamat, nau nau
The *Cat* crieth.

Auriga clamat, ò ò ò
The *Carter* crieth.

Pullus pipit, pi pi
The *Chicken* peepeth.

Cuculus cuculat, kuk ku
The *cuckow* singeth.

Canis ringitur, err
The *dog* grinneth.

Serpens sibilat, si
The *Serpent* hisseth.

Graculus clamat, tac tac
The *Jay* crieth.

Bubo ululat, ù ù
The *Owl* hooteth.

Lopus vagit, va
The *Hare* squeaketh.

Rana coaxat, coax
The *Frog* croaketh.

Asinus rudit, y y y
The *Asse* brayeth.

Tabanus dicit, ds ds
The *Breeze* or *Horse-flie* 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 nowhere.

Deus est ex seipso, ab æterno in æternum.
Perfectissimum & beatissimum Ens.
Essentiæ Spiritualis & unus.
Hypostasi Trinus.
Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus, Clemens, Verax.
Potentiæ maximus.
Bonitate Optimus.
Sapientiæ, immensus.
Lux inaccessa;
& tamen omnia in omnibus.
Ubique & nullibi.
The chiefest Good, and the only and inexhausted Fountain of all good things.

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

The Heaven, 1.
hath Fire, and Stars.
The Clouds, 2.
hang in the Air.
Birds, 3.
fly under the Clouds.
Fishes, 4.
swim in the Water.
The Earth hath Hills, 5.
Beasts, 8. and Men, 9.

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 \textit{Bodies} of the World, the four \textit{Elements}, are full of their own \textit{Inhabitants}.

\textbf{The Heaven.} 

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

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

On the other side, over against it, is \textit{Darkness, 6.} and thence \textit{Night}.

\textbf{Cælum.} 

\textit{Cælum, 1.} rotatur, & ambit \textit{Terram, 2.} stantem in medio.

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

Ex opposito, sunt \textit{Tenebra, 6. inde Nox.}
In the Night shineth the Moon, 7. and the Stars, 8. glistner and twinkle. In the Evening, 9. is Twilight: In the Morning, 10. the breaking, and dawning of the Day.

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.


Ignis ardet, urit, cremat. Scintilla ejus elisa e Silice, (Pyrite) 2. Ope Chalybis, 1. et excepta a Fomite in Suscitabulo, 3. accendit Sulphuratum, 4. et inde Candelum, 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.
stermit 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.
Straights, 15.
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, Vapor, 1. ascendit ex Aquá.
Inde Nubes, 2.
fit, et Nebula, 3.
prope terram.
Pluvia, 4.
et Imber,
stillat e Nube,
guttatim.
Quae gelata, Grando, 5.
semigelata, Nix, 6.
calefacta, Rubigo est.
In nube pluvisá, oppo-
sitá soli Iris, 7. apparat.
Gutta incidens in aquam, facit Bullam, 8.
multæ Bulle faciunt spumam, 9.
Aqua congelata Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,
is called a *white Frost*. Thunder is made of a brimstone-like *vapour*, which breaking out of a Cloud, with *Lightning*, 11. thundereth and striketh with lightning.

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**The Earth.**


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In *Terra* sunt

- *Alti Montes*, 1.
- *Profundæ valles*, 2.
- *Elevati Colles*, 3.
- *cavæ Speluncæ*, 4.
- *Plani campi*, 5.

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>dicitur Pruina.</th>
<th>Tonitru fit ex Vapore sulphureo, quod erumpens  dans Nube cum Fulgure, 11. tonat &amp; fulminat.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

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(13)
A meadow, 1. yieldeth grass with Flowers and Herbs, which being cut down, are made Hay, 2.

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

Mushrooms, 5.

Straw-berries, 6.

Myrtle-trees, &c. come up in Woods.

Metals, Stones, and Minerals grow under the earth.

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

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

Fungi, 5.

Fraga, 6.

Myrtilli, &c. Proveniunt in Sylvis.

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

Lead, 1.
is soft, and heavy.

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

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

Kettles, 5. of Copper,
Candlesticks, 6. of Latin,

Dollers, 7. of Silver,
Ducats and Crown-pieces, 8.

Quick-silver is always li-
quent, and eateth thorow
Metals of Gold.

Plumbum, 1.
est molle & grave.

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

Faciunt Cantharos, 4.

e Stanno.

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

Ex, Auro.

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

Arena, 1. & Sabulum, 2.
est Lapis comminutus.
Saxum, 3.
est pars
Petræ (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. Marmor, 7. &c.
sunt obscuri Lapides.
Magnæ, 8.
adtrahit ferrum.
Gemme, 9.
sunt pellucidi Lapilli, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Sapphirus cæruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacynthus luteus, &c.
et micant
angulati.
Margarite & Uniones, 10.
crescunt in Conchis.
A Plant, 1. growth 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. procrescit 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. groweth upon the boughs, which also sweat
Gumm, Rosin, Pitch, &c.

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

Fruits of Trees. XIV. Fructus Arborum.

Fruits that have no shells are pull'd from fruit-bearing trees.
The Apple, 1. is round.

Poma decerpuntur, a fructiferis arboribus.
Malum, 1. est rotundum.
The 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 husk
and a Shell.
Barren trees are 11.
The Firr, the Alder,
The Birch, the Cypress,
The Beech, the Ash,
The Sallow, the Linden-tree,
&c., but most of them af-
fording 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.
Morus, 7.
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.

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
\textit{Violet}, 1. the \textit{Crow-toes}, 2.
the \textit{Daffodil}, 3.
Then the \textit{Lillies}, 4.
white and yellow and blew, 5.
and the \textit{Rose}, 6.
and the \textit{Clove gilliflowers}, 7.
&c.
Of these \textit{Garlands}, 8.
and \textit{Nosegays}, 9. are tyed round with twigs.
There are added also \textit{sweet herbs}, 10.
as \textit{Marjoram},
\textit{Flower gentle}, \textit{Rue},
\textit{Lavender},
\textit{Rosemary}.

\textit{Inter flores notissimi},
\textit{Primo vere},
\textit{Narcissus}, 3.
\textit{Tum Lilia}, 4.
\textit{alba & lutea},
\textit{& caerulea}, 5.
\textit{& Caryophillum}, 7. &c.
\textit{Ex his Serta}, 8.
\textit{& Service}, 9.
\textit{vientur}.
\textit{Adduntur etiam}
\textit{Herbe odorata}, 10.
\textit{ut Amaracus},
\textit{Amaranthus}, \textit{Ruta},
\textit{Lavendula},
\textit{Rosmarinus}, (\textit{Libanotis}).
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potherbs.</th>
<th>XVI.</th>
<th>Olera.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hysop, Spike,</strong> Basil, Sage, Mints, &amp;c.</td>
<td><strong>Hypossus, Nard,</strong> Ocymum, Salvia, Menta, &amp;c.</td>
<td><strong>Inter Campestres</strong> Flores, ii. notissimi sunt Lilium Convallium, Chamaedrys, Cyanus, Chamaemelum, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amongst Field-flowers, ii. the most noted are the May-lillie, Germander, the Blew-Bottle, Chamomel, &amp;c.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Et Herbæ, Cytisus (Trifolium) Absinthium, Acetosa, Urtica, &amp;c.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And amongst Herbs, Trefoil. Wormwood, Sorrel, the Nettle, &amp;c. The Tulip, i2. is the grace of flowers, but affording no smell.</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tulipa, 12.</strong> est decus Florum, sed expers odoris.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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


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

Some instead of an ear, have a rizom (or plume) containing the corn by bunches, as Oats, 4. Millet, 5. Turkey-wheat, 6.
Pulse have Cods, which enclose the corns in two Shales, as Pease, 7. Beans, 8. Vetches, 9. and those that are less than these Lentils and Urles (or Tares).

Legumina habent Siliquas, que includunt grana valvulis, ut, Pisum, 7. Fabae, 8. Vicia, 9. & minores his Lentes & Cicera.

Shrubs. XVIII. Frutices.

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

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

Planta major & durior herba, dicitur Frutex:
ut sunt
In ripis & stagnis, Funcus, 1.
Scirpus, 2.
[Canna] enodis ferens Typhos, & Arundo, 3.
nodosa et cava intus.
Alibi, 4.
the *Rose*,
the *Bastard-Corinths*,
the *Elder*, the *Juniper*.
Also the *Vine*, 5. which putteth forth *branches*, 6. and these *tendrels*, 7.
*Vine-leaves*, 8.
and *Bunches of grapes*, 9.
on the stock whereof hang *Grapes*,
which contain *Grape-stones*.

Rosa,
*Ribes,*
*Sambucus, Juniperus,*
Item *Vitis*, 5.
quaemitterit *Palmites*, 6.
et *hi* *Capreolos*, 7.
Pampinos, 8.
et *Racemos*, 9.
quorum Scapo pendent *Uva,*
continentes *Acinos*.

**XIX.**
Living-Creatures: and First, Birds.

*Animalia:* & primum, *Aves.*

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

Animal *vivit,* sentit, movet se; nascitur, moritur, nutritur, & crescit; stat, aut sedet, aut cubat, aut graditatur.
| 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. |
|---|---|

Tame Fowls. XX. Aves Domesticæ.

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 Mag-pie, 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)
volitant circa Domus.
The *Nightingal*, 1. singeth the sweetlyest of all.

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

The *Quail*, 3.
sitting on the ground;
others on the boughs of
trees, 4. as the *Canary-bird*,
the *Chaffinch*,
the *Goldfinch*,
the *Siskin*,
the *Linnet*,
the little *Titmouse*,
the *Wood-swall*,
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 *Fay*, learn

*Luscinia (Philomela)*, 1. cantat suavissime omnium.
*Alauda*, 2. cantillat volitans in aere;
*Coturnix*, 3. sedens humi;
*Cæteræ, in ramis arborum*, 4. ut *Luteola peregrina*.
*Fringilla*,
*Carduelis*,
*Acanthis*,
*Linaria*,
*parvus Parus*,
*Galgulus*,
*Rubeola*,
*Curruca*, &c.
*Discolor Psittacus*, 5.
*Sturnus*, 7.
cum *Pica*,
& *Monedula*, discunt
to frame men's words. humanas voces formare
A great many are wont Pleræque solent
to be shut in Cages, 8. includi Caveis, 8.

XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods.

Aves Campestres & Sylvæstres.

The Ostrich, 1.
is the greatest Bird. ales est maximus.
The Wren, 2.
is the least. Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)
The Owl, 3.
is the most despicable. minimus.
The Whoopoo, 4.
is the most nasty, Noctua, 3.
for it eateth dung. despicatissimus.
The Bird of Paradise, 5.
is very rare. Upupa, 4.
The Pheasant, 6.
the Bustard, 7.

Struthio, 1.

(28)
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.
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.

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.

*pascuntur morticinis,*
[padaveribus.]

*Milvus*, 4. *insectatur*
pullos gallinaceos.

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

*Astur*, 8. captat
columbas & aves majores.

Water-Fowl. XXIV. Aves Aquaticae.

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

*Mergus*, 4.
se *mergit.*

Adde his *Fulicam*,
*Pelecanum*, &c., 10.
The Osprey, 5.
and the Sea-mew, 6.

flying downwards
use to catch Fish,
but the Heron, 7.

standing on the Banks.

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

The Water-wagtail, 9.
waggeth the tail.

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

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

Motacilla, 9.
motat caudam.

Flying Vermin.  XXV.  Insecta volantia.

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

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

Vespa, 3.
& Crabro, 4.
infestant oculo;
& 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.*
   *Papillio*, 9. *est*
alata *Eruca.*
   *Scarabaeus*, 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 Domūs.
*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 Weasel, the Marten,
and the Ferret,
trouble the House,
purgat domum
à Muribus, 4.
quod etiam
Muscipula, 5. facit.
Sciurus, 6.
Simia, 7.
& Cercopithecus, 8.
habentur domi
delectamento.
Glis, 9. &
cæteri Mures majores, 10.
Ut, Mustela, Martes,
Viverra,
infestant domum.

Herd-Cattle. XXVII. Pecora.

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

Taurus, 1. Vacca, 2.
& Vitulus, 3.
teguntur pilis.
Aries, Vervex, 4.
Ovis, 5. cum Agno, 6.
gestant lanam.
The *He-goat*, the *Gelt-goat*, 7.
with the *She-goat*, 8.
and *Kid*, 9. have
shag-hair and beards.
The *Hog*, the *Sow*, 10.
and the *Pigs*, 11.
have bristles,
but not horns;
but also cloven feet
as those others (have.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Labouring-Beasts.</th>
<th>XXVIII.</th>
<th>Jumenta.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

The *Ass*, 1.
and the *Mule*, 2.
carry burthens.
The *Horse*, 3.
(which a *Mane*, 4. graceth) carryeth us.
The *Camel*, 5.
carryeth the Merchant with his Ware.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Ass, 1. &amp; <em>Mulus</em>, 2.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gestant Onera.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Equus</em>, 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(quam <em>Juba</em>, 4. ornat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gestat nos ipsos.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Camelus</em>, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gestat Mercatorem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cum mercibus suis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Elephant, 6.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draweth his meat to him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with his Trunk, 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He hath two Teeth, 8.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standing out,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and is able to carry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>full thirty men.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wild-Cattle.</th>
<th>XXIX.</th>
<th>Feræ Pecudes.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Buff, 1.</th>
<th>Urus, 1.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>and the Buffal, 2.</td>
<td>&amp; Bubalus, 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>are wild Bulls.</td>
<td>sunt feri Boves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Elke, 3.</td>
<td>Alces, 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>being bigger than an</td>
<td>major equo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horse (whose back is im-</td>
<td>(cujustergus est impene-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>penetrable) hath knaggy</td>
<td>trabilis) habet ramosa corn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>horns as also the Hart, 4.</td>
<td>nua; ut &amp; Cervus, 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>but the Roe, 5.</td>
<td>Sed Caprea, 5.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Hind-calf, almost none.</td>
<td>cum Hinnulo, ferè nulla.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>huge great ones.</td>
<td>praegrandia;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hath very little ones,</td>
<td>minuta,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by which she hangeth</td>
<td>quibus suspendit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>her self on a Rock.</td>
<td>se ad rupem.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 **Coy**, 11.
diggeth the Earth.

As also the **Mole**, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Wild-Beasts. XXX. Ferae Besitæ.

---

**Monoceros**, 8.
habet unum,
sed pretiosum.

**Aper**, 9.
grassatur dentibus.

**Lepus**, 10. pavet.

**Cuniculus**, 11.
perfodit terram;

Ut & **Talpa**, 12.
quæ facit grumos.

---

Wild Beasts

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.

---

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

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

cum **Leanæ**.

**Maculosus**, **Pardo** (**Panth-"
thera**) 2.
The Tyger, 3.
the cruelltest 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 repunt
sinuando se;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix, (hydra) 2.
in Aquâ;
Vipera, 3.
in saxis;
The *Asp*, 4. in the fields.
The *Boa*, (or Mild-snake) 5. in Houses.
The *Slow-worm*, 6. is blind.
The *Lizard*, 7. and the *Salamander*, 8. (that liveth long in fire) have feet.
The *Dragon*, 9. a winged *Serpent*, killeth with his Breath.
The *Basilisk*, 10. with his Eyes;
And the *Scorpion*, 11. with his poysong tail.

Crawling-Vermin. XXXII. Insecta repentina.

*Worms gnaw things.* | *Vermes, rodunt res.*
The Earth-worm, 1.  
The Earth.
The Caterpillar, 2.  
The Plant.
The Grasshopper, 3.
The Fruits.
The Mite, 4. the Corn.
The Timber-worm, 5.
Wood.
The Moth, 6. a garment.
The Book-worm, 7.
a Book.
Maggots, 8.
Flesh and Cheese.
Hand-worms, the Hair.
The skipping Flea, 9.
the Louse, 10.
and the stinking
Wall-louse, 11. bite us.
The Tike, 12.
is a blood-sucker.
The Silk-worm, 13.
maketh silk.
The Pismire, 14.
is painful.
The Spider, 15.
weaveth a Cobweb, nets for flies.
The Snail, 16. carrieth about her Snail-horn.

Lumbricus, 1.
terram.
Eruca, 2.
plantam.
Cicada, 3.
Fruges.
Circulio, 4. Frumenta.
Teredo, (cossis) 5.
Ligna.
Tinea, 6. vestem.
Blatta, 7.
Librum.
Termites, 8.
carnem & caseum.
Acari, Capillum.
Saltans Pulex, 9.
Pediculus, 10.
faetans Cimex, 11.
mordent nos.
Ricinus, 12.
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx, 13.
facit sericum.
Formica, 14.
est laboriosa.
Aranea, 15.
texit Araneum, retia muscis.
Cochlea, 16.
circumfert testam.
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.
having wide Cheeks, is bigger than he: But the greatest, is the *Huson*, 9.

*Minews*, 10.

swimming by shoals, are the least.

Others of this sort are the *Perch*, the *Bley*,

the *Barbel*,

the *Esch*, the *Trout*,

the *Gudgeon*, and *Trench*, 11.

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

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

---

**XXXV.**


The *Whale*, 1. is the greatest of the Sea-fish. *Balæna*, (Cetus) 1. maximus 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;
The others, Pearls, 14.
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.

The Outward Parts of a Man.

Membra Hominis Externa.

The Head, 1. is above, | Caput, 1. est supra,
the Feet, 20. below. | infra Pedes, 20.
the fore part of the Neck (which ends at
the Arm-holes, 2.)
is the Throat, 3. the
hinder part, the Crag, 4.
The Breast, 5, is before;
the back, 6, behind;
Women have in it
two Dugs, 7.
with Nipples,
Under the Breast
is the Belly, 9.
in the middle of it
the Navel, 10.
underneath the Groyn, 11.
and the privities.
The Shoulder-blades, 12.
are behind the back,
on which the Shoulders
depend, 13.
on these the Arms, 14.
with the Elbows, 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
binæ 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.
excipiunt Humeros,
cum Coxis, 18.
& in Podice, (culo)
Nates, 19.
Absolvunt Pedem;
Femur, 21. tum Crus, 23.
(Genu, 22. intermedio.)
in quo Sura, 24.
cum Tilia, 25.
abhinc Tali, 26.
Calx, (Calcaneum) 27.
& Solum, 28.
in extremo
Hallux, 29.
cum quattuor Digits.
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.  
Gene, (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)
palpebris,
& supercilio, 15.
Manus contracta,
Pugnus, 17. est
aperta, Palma, 18.
in medio Vola, 19.

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

Pericranio.  
In Pectore, Cor, 4.  
obvolutum Pericardio, & Pulmo, 5.  
respirans.  
In Ventre,  
Ventriculus, 6.  
& Intestina, 7.  
obducta Omento.  
Fecur, (Hepar) 8.  
& à sinistro oppositus ei Lien, 9.  
duo Renes, 10.  
cum Vesica, 11.  
Pectus dividitur à Ventre crassâ Membranâ, quae vocatur Diaphragma, 12.

The Channels and Bones.  

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 Wezand, 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.

Vena deferentia
Sanguinum ex Hepate;
Arteriae, Calorem & Vitam & Corde;
Nervi, Sensum et Motum, per Corpus a Cerebro.

Invenies haec tria, 1. ubique sociata.
Porrò, ab Ore in Ventriculum Gula, 2.
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 Col-
ours, what is white or
black, green or blew,
red or yellow.
The Ear, 2. heareth
Sounds, both natural,
Voices and Words;
and artificial,
Sunt quinque externi
Sensus;
Oculus, 1. videt Colores,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel caeruleum,
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.

Tonos Musicos.

Nasus, 3, olfacit odores & foetores.

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

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

Sensus interni sunt tres.

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

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

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

Somnus, est requies Sensuum.
The Soul 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 Sensitive in Animalibus;

Etiam Rationalis in Homine.

Hae consistet in tribus:

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

In Voluntate, qua eliget, & concupiscit, aut rejicit, & aversatur cognitum.

In Animo, quo prosequitur
the Good chosen or avoid-
eth the Evil rejected.

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

Hence is Love and Joy,
in the Fruition:
But Anger and Grief,
in suffering.

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

Bonum electum, vel fugit Malum rejectum.
Hinc Spes & Timor, in cupidine, & aversione:
Hinc Amor & Gaudium, in fruitione:
Sed Ira ac Dolor, in passione.
Vera cognitio rei, est Scientia;
falsa, Error, Opinio, Suspicio.

XLIV.

Deformed and Monstrous People.

Deformes & Monstrosi.

Monstrous and de-
formed People are those
which differ in the Body
from the ordinary shape,
Monstrosi, & déformes 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 reck-
oned, The jolt-headed, 5.
The great nosed, 6.
The blubber-lipped, 7.
The blub-cheeked, 8.
The goggle-eyed, 9.
The wry-necked, 10.
The great-throated, 11.
The Crump-backed, 12.
The Crump-footed, 13.
The steeple-crowned, 15.
add to these
The Bald-pated, 14.

ut sunt, immanis Gigas,
nanus (Pumilio), 2.
Bicorpor, 3.
Biceps, 4.
& id genus monstra.

His accensentur,
Capito, 5.
Naso, 6.
Labo, 7.
Bucco, 8.
Strabo, 9.
Obstipus, 10.
Strumosus, 11.
Gibbosus, 12.
Loripes, 13.
Cilo, 15.
adde
Calvastrum, 14.

XLV.
The Dressing of Gardens. Hortorum cultura.

We have seen Man: 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 grafteth Cyons, 8. in Stocks, 9.

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

Or by Nature, with Brambles and Bryers, 15.

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

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

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

Primus & antiquissimus Victus, erat 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.


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.
shareth the ripe corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.

Arator, 1.
jungit Boves, 3.
Aratro, 2.
& tenes Stivam, 4.
lævá, Rallum, 5.
dextrá, quà amovet Giebas, 6.
shindit terram (stercoratam antea Fimo, 8.)
Vomere, 7.
et Dentali, facitque Sulcos, 9.
Tum seminat Semen, 10.
& inoccat Occá, 11.
Messor, 12.
metit fruges maturas Falce messoris, 13.
colligit Manipulos, 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 Paleâ
& Stramine, 20.
separatâ,
congerit in Saccos, 21.
Facniseca, 22.
facit Fænum in Prato,
descans Gramen
Falce fænaria, 23.
corraditque
Rastro, 24.
componit Acervos, 26.
Furca, 25. &
convehit Vehibus, 27.
in Fanile, 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 making of Honey.

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
Ducom (Regem), 2.
Examen illud, avolaturum,
revocatur tinnitu Vasis 
& includitur novo Alveari, 4.
Struunt Cellulas sexangulares, 5.
et complent eas Melligine, & faciunt Favos, 6.
è quibus Mel effluuit, 7.
Crates liquati igne
abeunt in Ceram, 8.
In a Mill, 1.
a Stone, 2. runneth
upon a stone, 3.
A Wheel, 4.
turning them about
and grindeth Corn poured
in by a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal slipping
through a Bolter, 8.

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

In Mola,
Lapis, 2. currit
super lapidem, 3,
Rota, 4.
circumagente, et
conterit grana infusa
per Infundibulum, 5.
separatque Furfurem, 6.
decidentem in Cistam, 7.
à Farina (Polline)
elabente per Excussorium, 8.

Talis Mola primùm fuit
Manuaria, 9;
deinde Fumentaria, 10.
tum Aquatica, 11.
& Navalis, 12. tandem,
Alata (pneumatica), 13.
Bread-baking.  

The Baker, 1.  
sifteth 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.  
Cimnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.  

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

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

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

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

per Praefurnium, 12.  
Sed priús 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 Fisherman, 1. catcheth fish, either on the Shoar, with an Hook, 2. which hangeth by a Line from the angling-rod, on which the Bait sticketh; or with a Cleek-net, 3. which hangeth on a Pole, 4. is put into the Water; or in a Boat, 5. with a Trammel-net, 6. or with a Wheel, 7. which is laid in the Water by Night.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Hunting.

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

The Beagle, 4. tracketh the wild Beast or findeth him out by the scent; the Tumbler, or Greyhound, 5. pursueth it.

The Wolf, falleth in a Pit, 6.
the Stag, 7. as he runneth away, into Toyls. The Boar, 8. is struck through with a Hunting-spear, 9. The Bear, 10. is bitten by Dogs, and is knocked with a Club, 11. If any thing get away, it escapeth, 12. as here a Hare and a Fox.

Butcherv. LIV. Lanionia.

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


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

\textbf{Cookery.} \hspace{1cm} \textbf{LV.} \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Coquinaria.}

\begin{itemize}
  \item Cunaculo, 5.
  \item excoriat (deglobit,) 6.
  \item dissecatque & exponit carnes,
\end{itemize}

\textit{The Yeoman of the Larder,} | \textit{Promus Condus,} 1.  \\
1. bringeth forth \textit{Provision}, | profert \textit{Obsonia}, 2.  \\
2. out of the \textit{Larder}, 3. | è \textit{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 boiled 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 Trez, 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.
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
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

Cūm 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.

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.

Brewing.  LVII.  Zythopoie.
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 Fuscínulis, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum Salino, 9.
  Fercula inferuntur
in Patinis, 10.
Artocrea, 19. in Lance.
Convivæ introducti
ab Hospite, 11.
abluunt manus
è Gutturino, 12.
vel Aquali, 14.
super Malluvium, 13.
aut Pelvim, 15.
terguntque
Mantili, 16.
tum assident Mensæ
per Sedilia, 17.
Structur, 18.
deartuat dapes,
& distribuit.
Embammata interponuntur
Assutaris in Scutellis, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit
  Temetum,
ex Urceo, 25.
vel Cantharo, 26.
vel Lagena, 27.
in Pocula, 22.
vel Vitrea, 23.
quæ extant
in abaco, 24.
& porrigit,
Convivatorì, 28.
qui propinat Hospitibus.
The Dressing of Line. 

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

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

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

Weaving.  L.X.  Textura.

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

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

Diducit *Stamen*, 5.
*Liciis*,
& *trajicit* *Radium*, 6.
in quo est *Trama*,
ac densat.
with the *Sley*, 7.

and so maketh

*Linen cloth*, 8.

So also the *Clothier*
maketh *Cloth of Wool*.

---

*Linen Cloths.*

*Pectine*, 7.

*atque ita conficit*

*Linteum*, 8.

*Sic etiam Pannifex*

*facit Pannum & Lana.*

---

*Linnen-webs* are bleached in the *Sun*, 1.

with Water poured on them, 2. till they be white.

Of them the *Sempster*, 3.

soweth *Shirts*, 4.

*Handkirchers*, 5.


These if they be fouled,

are washed again

by the *Laundress*, 7. in

*water*, or *Lye* and *Sope*.

---

*Linteamina*

*insolantur*, 1.

*aquâ perfusa*, 2.

*donee candefiant.*

*Ex iis Sartrix*, 3.

*suit Indusia*, 4.

*Muccinia*, 5.


*Hæc, si sordidentur*

*lavantur rursum,*

*a Lotrice*, 7. *aquâ,*

*sive Lixivio ac Sapone.*
The Taylor.  


The Shoemaker, 1.

maketh Slippers, 7.
Shoes, 8.
(in which is seen above, the Upper-leather, beneath the Sole, and on both sides the Latchets)

Boots, 9.
and High Shoes, 10.
of Leather, 5.
(which is cut with a Cutting-knife), 6.
by means of an Awl, 2.
and Lingel, 3.
upon a Last, 4.

Sutor, 1.

conficit Crepidas (Sandalia,) 7. Calccos, 8.
(in quibus spectatur superne Obstragulum, inferne Solea, et utrinque Ansa)

Ocreas, 9.
et Perones, 10.
et Corio, 5.
(quod discinditur Scalpro Sutorio, 6.)

ope Subule, 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 *Tresses*, 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.

---

The Mason.  

LXV.  

Faber Murarius,  


The Mason, 1.  

layeth a *Foundation*, and buildeth *Walls*, 2.  

Either of *Stones* which the *Stone-digger* getteth out of the *Quarry*, 3.
and the Stone-cutter, 4.
squareth by a Rule, 5.
Or of Bricks, 6.
which are made
of Sand and Clay
steeped in water,
and are burned in fire.

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

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 Colesstaff, 1.
or Hand-barrow, 2.

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

& Latomus, 4.
conquadrat ad Normam, 5.
Sive è Lateribus, 6.
qui formantur,
ex Arena & Luto,
aquá intritis
& excoquuntur igne.

Dein crustat
Calce,
ope Trullæ, 7.
& vestit Tectorio, 8.
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.) Vecte, 5. Ergata, 7.
est columna, quæ versatur circumeundo.

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

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

A House. LXVII. Domus.

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

Vestibulum, 1.
est ante Januam Domus.
The 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 Chapter, 12.
and the Base, 13.

They go up into the upper Stories by Greess, 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.
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 fod-
ino, 2. Bacillo, 3.
sive Gradibus, 4.
cum Lucernis, 5.
& effodiunt Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quae imposita Corbibus, 7.
extrahitur Fune, 8.
ope Machine tractoriae, 9.
& defertur
in Ustrinam, 10.
ubi urgetur igne,
ut Metallum, 12. profluat
Scorie, 11. abjiciuntur
scorsim.
The Blacksmith.

1. in his Smithy (or Forge), bloweth the fire
2. with a pair of Bellows, which he bloweth
3. with his Feet, and so heateth the Iron:
   And then he taketh it out with the Tongs, layeth it upon the Anvile, and striketh it with an Hammer, where the sparks, fly off.
   And thus are hammer'd out, Nails, Horse-shoes, Cart-strakes, Chains, Plates, Locks and Keys, Hinges, &c.
   He quencheth hot Irons in a Cool-trough.

Faber ferrarius,

1. in Ustrina (Fabrica), inflat ignem
2. Folle, quem adtollit
3. Pede, atq; ita candefacit Ferrum:
   Deinde eximit Forcipe, imponit Incudi, & cudit Malleo, ubi Stricture, exiliunt.
   Et sic excuduntur, Clavi, Solea, Canthi, Catene, Lamine, Sericum Clavibus, Cardines, &c.
   Restinguit cadentia, Ferramenta in Lacu.
The Box-maker and the Turner.

Scrinarius & Tornator.

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

Arcularius, 1.  edolat Asseres, 2.
edolat Asseres, 2.  Runcina, 3.
Runcina, 3.  in Tabula, 4.
Plannula, 5.  deplanat
Plannula, 5.  perforat (terebrat)
Terebra, 6.
sedens in Insili, 13.
sedens in Insili, 13.

Tornator.  &c.

The Potter.  
LXXI. Figulus.


A broken Pot affordeth Pot-sheards, 12.


Fracta Olla dat Testas, 12.
The Parts of a House. LXXII. Partes Domus

A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are the Entry, 1. the Stove, 2. the Kitchen, 3. the Buttery, 4. the Dining Room, 5. the Gallery, 6. the Bed Chamber, 7. with a Privy, 8. made by it. Baskets, 9. are of use for carrying things. and Chests, 10. (which are made fast with a Key, 11.) for keeping them. Under the Roof, is the Floor, 12. In the Yard, 13. is a Well, 14. a Stable, 15.
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 Bed-sted, 15. upon a Straw-pad, 16. with Sheets, 17. and Cover-lids, 18.
The Bolster, 19. is under one's head.
The Bed is covered with a Canopy, 20.
A Chamber-pot, 21. is for making water in.

Wells. LXXIV. Putei.

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

Appenduntur etiam Tapetes, 12.
Cervical, 19. est sub capite.
Canopeo, 20. Lectus tegitur.
Matula, 21. est vesicæ levandæ.

Ubi Fontes deficiunt, Putei, 1. effodiuntur. & circumdantur Crepidine, 2. ne quis incidat.
Inde aqua hauritur
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 aqua frigida, 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, 12. drawn out of the Trough, 13. into which it runneth out of Pipes, 14.

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

& defricamur Pumice, 6.
aut Cilicio, 5.

In Apodyterio, 7.
exuimus Vestes, & praecingimur Castula (Subligari), 8.

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

Balneatrix, 11.
ministrat aquam Situla, 12.
haustam ex Alveo, 13.
in quem defluit & Canaliibus, 14.

Balneator, 15.
scarificat Scalpro, 16.
& applicando Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit Sanguinem subcutaneum, quem abstergit Spongii, 18.
The Barber, 1.
in the Barbers-shop, 2.
cutteth off the Hair
and the Beard
with a pair of Sizzars, 3.
or shaveth with a Razor,
which he taketh out of his Case, 4.
And he washeth one
over a Bason, 5.
with Suds running
out of a Laver, 6.
and also with Sope, 7.
and wipeth him
with a Towel, 8.
combeth him with a Comb,
9. and curleth him
with a Crisping Iron, 10.
Sometimes he cutteth a
Vein with a Pen-knife, 11.
where the Blood spirteth out, 12.

Tonsor, 1.
in Tonstrina, 2.
tondet Crines & Barbam Forcipe, 3.
vel radit Novaculō, quam depromit é Theca, 4.
Et lavat super Pelvim, 5.
Lixivio defluente é Galturio, 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.

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.


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

A Dial measureth Hours.
A Sun-dial, sheweth by the shadow of the Pin, what a Clock it is; either on a Wall, or a Compass, An Hour-glass, 4.

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.

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| in a **Table**, 4.               | in *Tabula*, 4.               |
| upon a **Case-frame**, 5.        | super *Pluteo*, 5.            |
| holding his **Pollet**, 6. in his | tenens *Orbem Pictorium*, 6.  |
| left hand,                        | in sinistra,                  |
| on which are the **Paints**       | in quo *Pigmenta*             |
| which were ground by the **Boy**, 7. on a **Marble**. | quæ terebantur à |
| **The Carver**                    | *puero*, 7. in *marmore*.     |
| and **Statuary**                 | **Sculptor,**                |
| carve **Statues**, 8.             | & **Statuarius**             |
| of Wood and Stone.               | exsulpunt *Statuas*, 8.       |
| **The Graver**                    | è *Ligno* & *Lapide*.         |
| and the **Cutter**                | **Ccelator**                 |
| grave **Shapes**, 10.             | & **Sculptor**               |
| and **Characters**                | insculpit *Figuras*, 10.      |
| with a **Graving Chesil**, 9.     | & **Characteres**,            |
| and other Metals.                 | *Ligno*, Æri,                |
|                                  | aliisque *Metallis*.         |

<table>
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<th><strong>LXXX.</strong></th>
<th><strong>Specularia</strong>.</th>
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</thead>
</table>

*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. LXXXI. Vietor.

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.

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.
Fundó bino;
tum Lacus, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas [Trimodia], 11.
& Situlas, 12.
fundó uno.
Postea vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
Viminibus, 15.
ope Falcis victoriae, 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 Cannabis, quam circumdat sibi
agitatione Rotulae, 3.
Sic fiunt,
primò Funiculi, 5.
tum Restes, 6.
tandem Rudentes, 7.
Lorarius, 8.
scindit Loramenta, 10.
Frena, 11.
Cingula, 12.
Baltheos, 13.
Crumenas, 14.
Hippoperas, 15., &c.
de corio bubulo, 9.

The Traveller.  

A Traveller, 1.  
beareth on his shoulders  

Viator.  
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.
que non capit
Funda, 3.
vel Marsupium, 4.
Tegitur
Lacernd, 5.
Tenet Baculum, 6. Manu
quo
se fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
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.
quà sit eundum;
& caveat
Prædones, 16.
ut in vid, sic etiam
in Diversorio, 17.
ubi pernoctat.
The Horse-man, 1. setteth a Saddle, 2. on his Horse, 3. and girdeth it on with a Girth, 4.

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

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

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

Then he putteth to his Spurs, 12. Eques, 1. imponit Equo, 2. Ephippium, 3. idque succingit Cingulo, 4.

Insternit etiam Dorsuale, 5.


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.

Vehicula.

Vehimur Trahă, 1.
super Nivibus & Glacie.
Vehiculum unirotum,
dicitur Pabo, 2.

We are carried on a Sled,
1. over Snow and Ice.
A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-
barrow, 2.

Carriages. LXXXV
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. be-
ing fastened before them.
The *Nave*, 13. is the
groundfast of the *Wheel*,
14. from which come
twelve *Spokes*, 15.
The *Ring* encompasseth
these, which is made
of six *Felloes*, 16.
and as many *Strakes*, 17.
*Hampiers* and *Hurdles*, 18.
are set in a *Wagon*.
LXXXVI.

Carrying to and fro. Vectura.

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

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

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


in a steep descent.
And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts, 11.

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

Others with two Horses, 14. in a Chariot, 15.
Horse Litters, 16, 17.
are carried by two Horses.

They use Pack-Horses,
instead of Waggons,
thorow Hills that are not passable, 18.
in præcipiti descensu.
Et sic aurigatur per Orbitas, 11.

Magnates vehuntur Sejugibus, 12.
duobus Rhedariis, Curru pensili, qui vocatur Curru pensili, qui vocatur
Carpentum (Pilentum), 13.
Alii Bijugibus, 14.
Essedo, 15.

Arcere, 16. & Lactice, 17. portantur à duobus Equis.

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

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LXXXVII.
Passing over Waters. Transitus Aquarum

Lest he that is to pass over a River should be wet, madefat,
Bridges, 1. were invented for Carriages, and Foot-bridges, 2. for Foot-men.
If a river have a Foord, 3. it is waded over, 4.
Flotes, 5. also are made of Timber pinned together; or Ferry-boats, 6. of planks laid close together for fear they should receive Water.
Besides Scullers, 7. are made, which are rowed with an Oar, 8. or Pole, 9. or haled with an Haling-rope, 10.

Pontes, 1. excogitati sunt pro Vehiculis & Ponticuli, 2. pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen habet Vadum, 3. vadatur, 4.
Rates, 5. etiam struuntur ex compactis tignis: vel Pontones, 6. ex trabibus consolidatis, ne excipiunt 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.

A Galley. LXXXIX. Navis actuaria.

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

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

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

A Galley. LXXXIX. Navis actuaria.
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.  

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  
solà vi Ventorum.  
In illo Malus, 2. erigi-  
tur, 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 Fore-top, 13.
the Watch-tower of the Ship
and over the Fore-top
a Vane, 14.
to shew which way the Wind standeth.
The ship is stayed
with an Anchor, 15.
The depth is fathomed
with a Plummet, 16.
Passengers walk up and
down the Decks, 17.
The Sea men run to and fro through the Hatches, 18.
And thus, even Seas are passed over.
cui annnectuntur Antennae, 4.
his, Vela, 5. quae expanduntur, 6.
ad Ventum & Versoriis, 7. versantur.
Vela sunt Artenon, 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 Anchored, 15.
Profunditas exploratur Bolide, 16.
Navigantes deambulant in Tabulato, 17.
Nautae cursitant per Foros, 18.
Atque ita, etiam Maria trajiciuntur.
When a Storm, 1.
ariseth on a sudden,
they strike Sail, 2.
lest the Ship should be
dashed against Rocks, 3 or
light 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-an-
chor, 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.
opn the Shoars.

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

Si non possunt prohibere
patiuntur Naufragium, 5.

Tum Homines,
Merces, omnia
miserabiliter pereunt.

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

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

Pars Mercium
cum mortuis
a Mari, 9. in littora defer-
tur.
Writing. XCI. Ars Scriptoria.

The Ancients writ in *Tables done over with wax* with a brazen *Poitrel*, 1. with the *sharp end*, 2. whereof letters were engraven and rubbed out again with the *broad end*, 3. Afterwards they writ *Letters* with a *small Reed*, 4. We use a *Goose-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*

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

Veteres utebantur Tabulis Faginis, 1. aut Folis, 2. ut & Libris, 3. Arborum; præsertim Arbusculæ Egyptiæ, cui nomen erat Papyrus. Nunc Charta est in usu, quam Chattopæus

Paper. XCIII. Papyrus.
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. in mola Papyracea, 4. conficit è Linteis vetustis, 5. in Pulmentum contusis, 6. quod haustum Normalis, 7. diducit in Plagulas, 8. exponitque aëri, ut siccentur.


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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, 2.)
composeth words
in a Composing-stick, 3.
till a Line be made;
he putteth these in a Gally,
till a Page, 6. be made,
and these again in a Form,
and he locketh them up
in Iron Chases, 8.
with Coys, 9.
lest they should drop out,
and putteth them under
the Press, 10.

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

eximit illos singulatim, & secundum exemplar,
(quod habet praefixum sibi Retinaculo, 2.)
componit Verba Gnomone, 3.
donec versus fiat;
hos indit Formæ, 4.
donec Pagina, 6. fiat;
has iterum Tabulà compositoria, 7. coarctaque eos Marginibus ferreis, 8.
ope Cochlearum, 9.
ne dilabantur,
ac subjicit Prelo, 10.

Tum Impressor illinit Atramento impressorio ope Pilarum, 11.
super imponit Chartas inditas Operculo, 12.
quas subditas Trochleæ, 14.
in Tigello, 13.
& impressas Suculæ, 15. facit
imbibere typos.
The Bookseller, 1
selleth Books
in a Booksellers Shop, 2.
of which he writeth
a Catalogue, 3.

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

A Multitude of Books
is called a Library, 6.

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

Libri disponuntur
per Repositoria, 4.
& exponuntur ad usum,
super Pluteum, 5.
Multitudo Librorum
vocatur Bibliotheca, 6.
In times past they
glewed Paper to Paper,
and rolled them up to-
gether into one Roll, 1.

At this day
the Book-binder
bindeth Books,
whilst he wipeth, 2.
over
Papers steept in Gum-wa-
ter, and then foldeth them
together, 3.
beatheth with a hammer, 4.
then stitcheth them up, 5.
presseth them in a Press, 6.
which hath two Screws, 7.
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 Chartae,
convolvebantque eas
in unum Volumen, 1.

Hodie
Compactor
compingit Libros,
dum tergit, 2.
chartas maceratas aqua
glutinosae, deinde
complicat, 3.
malleat, 4.
tum consuit, 5.
conprimit Prelo, 6.
quod habet duos Cochleas, 7.
conglutinat dorso.
demarginat
rotundo Cultro, 8.
tandem vestit
Membranae vel Corio, 9.
esformat,
& affigit Uncinulos, 10.
A Book

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

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

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

Intus sunt Folia, 10.
duabis Paginis,
ali quando 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 quâ Novelli Animi formantur ad virtutem, & distinguitur in Classes.

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

Quædam præscribuntur illis Cretà in Tabella, 6.

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

Quidam stant, & recitante mandata memorie, 9.

Quidam confabulantur, 10. ac gerunt se petulantes, & negligentes;
these are chastised with a *Ferrula*, 11. hi castigantur Ferula (baculo), 11. & *Virga*, 12.


is a place where a Student, est locus ubi Studiosus, 2. apart from Men, secretus ab Hominibus,' sitteth alone, sedet solus addicted to his *Studies*, deditus Stidiis, whilst he readeth *Books*, 3. dum lectitat *Libros*, 3. which being within his quos penes se reach he layeth open up- & exponit super on a *Desk*, 4. and picketh Pluteum, 4. & excerpit all the best things out of optima quæque ex illis them into his own *Manual*, in *Manuale suum*, 5. 5. or marketh them in notat in illis them with a *Dash*, 6. *Liturâ*, 6. or a *little Star*, 7. *Asterisco*, 7. in the *Margent*. *Margiem*.

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

Arts belonging to Speech.

Artes Sermones.

Grammar, 1. | Grammatica, 1.
is conversant about Letters,  
2. of which it maketh  
Words, 3. and teacheth how  
to utter, write, 4. put to-  
gether and part them  
rightly.  

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

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

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

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

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

Poesis, 9.  
colligit hos Flores  
Orationis, 10.  
& colligat quasi  
in Corallam, 11.  
atque ita, faciens & prospa-  
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.

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.
cum Clavircordio, 12.
utraque manu;
Testudo (Chelys), 13.
(in quâ Jugum, 14.
Magadium, 15.
& Verticilli, 16.
quibus Nervi, 17.
intenduntur
super Ponticulam, 18.)
& Cythara, 19.
Dexterâ tantum,
Pandura, 20.
Plectro, 21.
& Lyra, 23.
intus rotâ,
quæ versatur:
Dimensiones, 22.
in singulis tanguntur
sinistra.
Tandem
quæ inflantur,
ut Ore,
Fistula (Tibia), 24.
Gingras, 25.
Tibia utricularis, 26.
Litus, 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 Palimoc esto,
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.
The Celestial Sphere. CIV. Sphaera cælestis.

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 Arctic, 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.

Add to these the XII.
signs of the Zodiac, 5.
every one XXX. degrees,
whose names are ♈ Aries
♀ Taurus, ♈ Gemini,
♂ Cancer, ♒ Leo, ♒ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♕ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♉ Capricorn,
♑ Aquarius, ♒ Pisces.

Under this move the
seven Wandring-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 Æquator, 9.
the two Colures, the
one of the Equinocts, 10.
(of the Spring
when the ♈ entreth into ♈;
Autumnal
when it entreth in ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11.
(of the Summer,
when the ♈ entreth into ♎
of the Winter
when it entreth into ♉)
the Tropicks,
the Tropic of Cancer, 12.
the Tropic of Capricorn, 13.
and the two
Polar Circles, 14... 15.

Add Signa, XII.
Zodiacci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX.
quorum nomina sunt
♀ Aries, ♈ Taurus, ♈ Gemini,
♂ Cancer, ♒ Leo, ♒ Virgo,
♎ Libra, ♕ Scorpius,
♐ Sagittarius, ♉ Capricorn,
♑ Aquarius, ♒ Pisces.

Sub hoc cursitant
Stella errantes VII.
quas vocant Planetas,
quorum via est Circulvs,
in medio Zodiacci,
dictus Ecliptica, 6.

Alii Circuli sunt
Horizon, 7.
Meridianus, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo Coluri,
alter Æquinoxiorum, 10.
(Verni,
quando ♈ ingreditur ♈;
Autumnalis,
quando ingreditur ♎)
alter Solsticiorum, 11.
(Aëstivi,
quando ♈ ingreditur ♎;
Hyberni,
quando ingreditur ♉)
duo Tropici,
Tr. Cancri, 12.
Tr. Capricorni, 13.
& duo
Polares, 14... 15.
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, ☇ in almost twelve;
Saturn, ☇ in thirty years.
Hereupon they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.

Planetarum Aspectus.

Luna percurrit Zodiacum singulis Mensibus.
Sol, ☉ Anno.
Mercurius, ☇ & Venus, ☇ circa Solem, illa CXV., hæc DLXXXV. Diebus.
Mars, ☉ Biennio;
Jupiter, ☇ ferè duodecim;
Saturnus, ☇ triginta annis.
Hinc conveniunt variè inter se & se mutuo adspiciunt.
As here the ☀ and ☉ are in Conjunction.

CV.
The Apparitions of the Moon.

Phases Lunæ.

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

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

Hereupon we see it in Conjunction with the Sun, 1, to be obscure, almost none at all; in Opposition, 5.

Luna, lucet non sua propria Luce, sed mutuatâ a Sole.

Nam altera ejus medietas semper illuminatur, altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus, in Conjunctione Solis, 1, obscuram, imo nullam: in Oppositione, 5.
whole and clear, (and we call it the Full Moon;) sometimes in the half, (and we call it the Prime, 3. and last Quarter, 7.) Otherwise it waxeth, 2...4. or waneth, 6...8. and is said to be horned, or more than half round.

The Eclipses.CVI. Eclipses.

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

Therefore, when the Moon lighteth totam & lucidam, (& vocamus Plenilunium;)
alias dimidiam, (& dicimus Primam, 3. & ultimam Quadrant, 7.) Cæteroqui crescit, 2...4. aut decrescit, 6...8. & vocatur falcata, vel gibbosa.

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

Ideo cum Luna incidit
into the shadow of the Earth, 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 *Eclipsin* (deliquium) *Luna*.

*Cum vero* *Luna* currit inter *Solem* & *Terram*, 3. *obtegit illum umbrâ suâ*; & hoc vocamus *Eclipsin Solis*, quia adimit nobis *prospectum Solis*, & *lucem ejus*; *nec tamen* *Sol* patitur alicuius, *sed* *Terra*.

CVII. *a*

The terrestrial Sphere.

Sphaera terrestris.

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

The Circuit of it

*Terra* est rotunda, fingenda igitur *duobus Hemisphériis*, 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.
C VII. b
The terrestrial Sphere.
are uninhabitable; the II. Temperate ones, 10...10. and the Torrid one, 11. habitable.

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

and the South Land, 17...17. yet unknown.

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

Infinite Islands float in the Seas.

Europe. CVIII. Europa.

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

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

Per angusta,
ad augusta,
ad Arcem honoris, 9.
Tene medium &
rectum tramitem;
ibis tutissimus.
Cave excedas
ad dextram, 10.

Compesce freno, 12.
equum ferocem, 11. Affect-
tis ne praeceps fias.
Cave
deficias ad sinistram, 13.
segniitie asinina, 14.
sed progredere constanter
pertende ad
finem, & coro-
naberis, 15.

Prudence. CX. Prudentia.

Prudence, 1.
looketh upon all things

Prudentia, 1.
circumspectat omnia
as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, speaketh, or
thinketh nothing in vain.

She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glass, 4.
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a Perspective-glass,
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,
(which having
a bushy fore-head, 10.
and being bald-pated, 11.
and moreover
having wings, 12.
doeth quickly slip away,)
and catcheth it.

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

ut Serpens, 2.
agitque, loquitur, aut
cogitat nihil incassum.

Respicit, 3.
tanquam in Speculum, 4.
ad præterita;
& prospicit, 5.
tanquam Telescopio, 7.
Futura,
seu Finem, 6.
atque ita perspicit
quid egerit,
& quid restet agendum.

Actionibus suis
praefigit Scopum,
Honestum, Utilenum,
simulque, si fieri potest,
Facundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit Media,
ceu Viam, 8.
quae ducit ad finem,
sed certa & facilia;
pauciora potius
quam plura,
ne quid impediat.

Attendit Occasioni, 9.
(quae
Fronte Capillata, 10.
sed vertice calva, 11.
adhaec
alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
emque captat.

In via pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat
aut aberret.
Diligence, 1. loveth labours, avoideth Sloth, is always at work, like the Pismire, 2. and carrieth together, as she doth, for herself, Store of all things, 3. She doth not always sleep, or make holidays, as the Sluggard, 4. and the Grashopper, 5. do, whom Want, 6. at the last overtaketh. She pursueth what things she hath undertaken 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 falleth again to her Business,
A diligent Scholar is like Bees, 8. which carry honey from divers Flowers, 9. into their Hive, 10.

Temperance.  

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

Temperantia, 1. præscriptit modum Cibo & Potui, 2. & continet cupidinem, ceu Freno, 3.
and so moderateth all things, lest any thing too much be done.

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

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

& sic moderatur omnia ne quid nimis fiat.

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

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

Fortitude. CXIII. Fortitudo.

Fortitude, 1. is undaunted in adversity, 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.

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 Murtherer, 14.
Being full of rage he desireth to revenge wrongs.

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

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

Furibundus cupit vindicare injurias.
Men are made for one another's good; therefore let them be kind. Be thou sweet and lovely in thy Countenance, 1. gentle and civil in thy Behaviour and Manners, 2. affable and true spoken with thy Mouth, 3. affectionate and candid in thy Heart, 4. So love, and so shalt thou be loved; and there will be a mutual Friendship, 5. as that of Turtle-doves, 6. hearty, gentle, and wishing well on both parts. Froward Men are hateful, teasty, unpleasant.

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;

Justice, 1.
pingitur, sedens in lapide quadrato, 2. nam decet esse immobiles; obvales oculis, 3. ad non respiciendum personas;

contentiosi. iracundii. 7.
crudelis, 8.
ac implacabiles, (magis Lupi & Leones, quàm homines)
& inter se discordes, hinc conflagunt Duelle, 9.
Invidia, 10.
malè cupiendo aliis, conficit seipsam.

stopping the left ear, 4.

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 Desert,
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
deservedly punish'd on the
Gallows and the Wheel, 14.

reservandam
alteri parti;
  Tenens dextrâ
Gladium, 5.
& Franum, 6.
ad puniendum
& coërcendum malos;
  Præterea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus dextræ Lanci, 8.
Merita,
Sinistra, 9.
Præmia imposita,
sibi invicem exequantur,
atque ita boni incitantur
ad virtutem,
ceu Calcaribus, 10.

In Contractibus, 11.
candidè agatur:
stetur
Pactis & Promissis;
Depositum,
& Mutuum,
reddantur:
nemo expiletur, 12.
aut lædatur, 13.
suum cuique tribuatur:
hæc sunt præcepta
Justitiae.

Talio prohibentur,
quinto & septimo Dei
Præcepto, &
merito puniuntur
Cruce ac Rotâ, 14.
Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches, which she honestly seeketh, that she may have somewhat to bestow on them that want, 2.

She clotheth, 3. nourisheth, 4.
and enricheth, 5.
these with a cheerful 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 unsatiable, always scrapeth together, 10. with his Nails.

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

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

Subjicit opes, 8. sibi, non se illis, ut Avarus, 9. qui habet, ut habeat, & non est Possessor sed Custos bonorum suorum, & insatiabilis, semper corradit, 10. Unguibus suis.
Moreover he spareth and keepeth, hoarding up, 11.
that he may always have.

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

Sed & parcit & adservat, ocludendo, 11.
ut semper habeat. At Prodigus, 12.
malè disperdit bene 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,

Marriage institutum est à Deo in Paradiso, ad mutuum adjutorium, & propagationem generis humani.

Vir Juvenis (Calebs) conjugium initurus, instructus sit aut Opibus, aut Arte & Scientiā,
which may serve
for getting a living;
that he may be able
to maintain a Family.

Then he chooseth himself
a Maid that is Marriagable,
(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.
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 ascendentis,
Pater (Vitricus), 2.
& Mater (Noverca), 3.
Avus, 4.
& Avia, 5.
Proacus, 6.
& Proavia, 7.
Abavus, 8.
& Abavia, 9.
Atavus, 10.
& Atavia, 11.
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<td>the great great Grandmother, 13.</td>
<td>&amp; Tritavia, 13.</td>
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<td>Ulteriores dicuntur Majores, 14...14.</td>
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<td>Those beyond these are called Posterity, 27...27.</td>
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<td>&amp; Amita, 29.</td>
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<td>the Brother, 32.</td>
<td>&amp; Matertera, 31.</td>
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<td>and the Sister, 33.</td>
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<td>the Brothers Son, 34.</td>
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<td>and the Cousin by the Brother and Sister, 36.</td>
<td>Sobrinus, 35.</td>
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CXX.

The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

Societas Parentalis.

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

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

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

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

*Conjuges,*
(ex benedictione Dei) sus-
cipiunt *Sobolem* (Prolem)
& fiunt *Parentes.*

*Pater,* 1. generat
& *Mater,* 2. parit
(aliquando *Gemellos*).

*Infans,* 5.
involvitur
*Fasciis,* 6.
reponitur in *Cunas,* 7.
lactatur a matre
*Uberibus,* 8.
& nutritur *Pappis,* 9.
Deinde discit
incedere *Sepurasto,* 10.
playeth with *Rattles*, 11. and beginneth to speak. As it beginneth to grow older, it is accustomed to *Piety*, 12. and *Labour*, 13. and is chastised, 14. if it be not dutiful. *Children owe to Parents Reverence and Service.* The Father maintaineth his Children *by taking pains*, 15.


CXXI.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

*Societas herilis.*

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 manner, being hired for Wages.

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,
over the Bridge, 14.
The Gate hath
a Portcullis, 15.
a Draw-bridge, 16.
two-leaved Doors, 17.
Locks and Bolts,
as also Barrs, 18.
In the Suburbs are
Gardens, 19.
and Garden-houses, 20. and
also Burying-places, 21.
vel Oppidum, vel Urbs, 2.
Istud & hæc muniantur
& cinguntur Mænibus
Aggeribus, 5.
& Vallis, 6.
Intra muros est
Pomærium, 7.
extrà, Fossa, 8.
In mænibus sunt
Propugnaeula, 9.
& Turre, 10.
Specula, 11. ex-
tant in editioribus locis.
Ingressus in Urbem fit
ex Suburbis, 12.
per Portam, 13.
super Pontem, 14.
Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.
Pontem versatilem, 16.
Vallus, 17.
Claustra & Repagula,
ut & Vectes, 18.
In Suburbiis sunt
Horti, 19.
& Suburbana, 20.
ut & Cæmteria, 21.
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.
- stratae 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 Moenia, & Portas
- Armamentarium, 9.
- Granarium, 10.
- Diversoria, Popine, & Caupone, 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.

Judgment. CXXIV. Judicium.

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

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

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

The Defendant excuseth himself by a Counsellor, 8. whom the Plaintiff's Counsellor, 9. contradicts.

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

inter quos lis est vel ab Arbitro.

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


Tum Judex Sententiam pronunciat, absolvens insontem, & damnans soment ad Pænam, vel Multa tam, vel ad Supplicium.
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 Hang-
man, 6. on a Gallows, 5.

Whoremasters
are beheaded, 7.

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

Witches

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

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

Mæchi
decollantur, 7.

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

ac crucifragio plesi, 8.
vel Palo infiguuntur, 9.

Striges (Lamiæ)
are burnt in a great Fire, 10.
Some before they are executed have their Tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand, 12.
cut off upon a Block, 13. or
are burnt with Pincers, 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16.
or strapado'd, 17. are
set upon a wooden Horse, 18.
have their Ears cut off, 19.
are whipped with Rods, 20.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned
to the Gallies, or to perpetual Imprisonment.
Traytors are pull'd in pieces with four Horses.
cremantur super Rogum, 10.
Quidam antequam supplicio
afficiantur elinguantur, 11.
aut plectuntur Manu, 12.
super Cippum, 13.
aut Forcipibus, 14. uruntur
Vitā donati,
constringuntur Numellis, 16. luxantur, 17.
imponuntur Equuleo, 18.
truncantur Auribus, 19.
caeduntur Virgis, 20.
Stigmate notantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad Triremes, vel ad
Carcerem perpetuum.
Perduelles discerpuntur Quadrigis.
Merchandizing.

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,

Merces,
aliunde allatae, aliunde
vel commutantur
in Domo Commerciorum, 1,
vel exponuntur venum
in Tabernis Mercimoniorum,
2. & venduntur
pro Pecuniâ (monetâ), 3.
vel mensuratae
Ulnâ, 4.
vel ponderatae
Librâ, 5.

Tabernarii. 6.
Circumforanei, 7.
& Scrutarii, 8.
etiam volunt dici
Mercatores, 9.

Venditor
ostentat rem
promercalem,
and setteth the rate of it, and how much it may be sold for. The Buyer, 10. cheapneth and offereth the price.

If any one bid against him, 11. the thing is delivered to him that promiseth the most.

We measure things that hang together with an Eln, 1. liquid things with a Gallon, 2. and dry things by a two-bushel Measure, 3.

We try the heaviness of things by Weights, 4. and Balances, 5.

\[& \text{indicat pretium,}\]
\[\text{quat} \]
\[\text{liceat.} \]

\[\text{Emptor, 10. licetur,} \]
\[\& \text{pretium offert.} \]

\[\text{Si quis contralicetur, 11.} \]
\[\text{ei res addicitur qui pollicetur plurimum.} \]

CXXVII.

Measures and Weights. Mensuræ & Pondera.

We measure things that res continuas metimur
hang together with an Eln, Ulvá, 1.
1. liquid things liquidas
with a Gallon, Congio, 2.
and dry things aridas
by a two-bushel Measure, Medimno, 3.

We try the heaviness of Gravitatem rerum ex- things by Weights, 4. perimur Ponderibus, 4.
and Balances, 5. & Librá (bilance), 5.

In this is first In hác 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 Brásiers 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.

accessit Medicum, 2.
who feeleth his Pulse, 3, 
and looketh upon his Water, 4, and then prescribeth a Receipt in a Bill, 5.

That is made ready by 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 praescrit Medicamentum in Schedula, 5.

Istud paratur a Pharmacopœ, 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.
ubi Pharmaca adservantur in Capsulis, 8.
Pyxibus, 9.
& Lagenis, 10.

Estque vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillula, 13.
vel Pastilli, 14.
vel Electuarium, 15.
Dieta & Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat Vulnere, 17.
& Ulcera, Spleniis (emplasstris), 19.
A Burial.  CXXIX.  Sepultura.

Defuncti olim cremabantur, & Cineres recondebat in Urna, 1.

Nos includimus nostros Demortuos Loculo, (Capulo), 2.
imponimus Fereto, 3.
& curamus efferri Pompam Funebri versus Cæmeterium, 4.
ubi inferuntur,

Sepulchro, 6.
a Vespillonibus, 5.
& humanetur;
hoc tegitur Cippo, 7.
& ornatur Monumentis, 8.
ac Epitaphiis, 9.

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

Funere prodeunte, Hymni cantantur, & Campane, 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 representauntur 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.

The Tumbler, 1.
maketh several Shows
by the nimbleness of his
body, walking to and fro
on his hands,
leaping
through a Hoop, 2. &c.

Sometimes also
he danceth, 4.
having on a Vizzard.

The Jugler, 3.
sheweth sleights,
out of a Purse.
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**.  

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The Fencing-School.  

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fencers</th>
<th>Pugiles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>meet in a <strong>Duel</strong> in a <strong>Fencing-place</strong>, fighting with <strong>Swords</strong>, 1. or <strong>Pikes</strong>, 2. and <strong>Halberds</strong>, 3. or <strong>Short-swords</strong>, 4. or <strong>Rapiers</strong>, 5. having balls at the point (lest they wound one another mortally) or with <strong>two edged-Swords</strong> and a <strong>Dagger</strong>, 6. together.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Wrestlers, 7.
(among the Romans in time past were nayked and anointed with Oyl) take hold of one another and strive whether can throw the other, especially by *tripping up his heels*, 8.

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

---

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

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

---

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. Ludus Pilæ.

---

In a *Tennis Court*, 1. they play with a *Ball*, 2. which one throweth, and another taketh, and sendeth it back with a *Racket*, 3.

---

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

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

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.

idque est Lusus Nobilium ad commotionem Corporis. 
Follis (pila magna), 4. distenta Aere ope Epistomii, reverberberatur Pugno, 5. sub Dio.

Ludus Aleæ.
and at Cards, 5.

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

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

Races. CXXXV. Cursus Certamina.

Boys exercise themselves by running, either upon the Ice, 1. in Scrick-shoes, 2. where they are carried also upon Sleds, 3. or in the open Field, making a Line, 4.

which he that desireth to win, ought to touch, but not to run beyond it.

Heretofore Runners, 5. run betwixt Rails, 6.

Pueri exercent se cursu, sive super Glaciem, 1. Diabatris, 2.

ubi etiam vehuntur Trahis, 3. sive in Campo, designantes Lineam, 4.

quam qui vincere cupit debet attingere, at non ultrā procurrere.

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

At this day *Tilting* (or the quintain) is used, (where a *Hoop*, 11. is struck at with a *Truncheon*, 10.) instead of *Horse-races*, which are grown out of use.

Boys use to play either with *Bowling-stones* 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.

or shooting with a Trunk, 8. and a Bow, 9. or going upon Stilts, 10. or tossing and swinging themselves upon a Merry-totter, 11.
vel jaculantes Selopo, 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. Multae Urbes & Pagi faciunt Regionem & Regnum. Rex aut Princeps sedet in Metropoli. 1. Nobiles, Barones, & Comites habitant in Arcibus, 2. Rustici in Pagis, 3.
He hath his toll-places upon navigable Rivers, 4.
and high-Roads, 5.
where Portage and Tollage is exacted of them that sail or travel.

Habet telonia sua juxta Flumina navigabilia, 4. & Vias regias, 5.
ubi Portorum & Vectigal exigitur a navigantibus & iter facientibus.

Regal Majesty.

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

The chief among these, are the Chancellor, 6.
with the Counsellors

CXXXVIII.
Regia Majestas.

Rex, 1.
 sedet in suo Solio, 2.
in regio splendore,
magnifico Habitu, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Sceptrum, 5.
manu,
stipatus
frequentia Aulicorum.

Inter hos primarii sunt Cancellarius, 6.
cum Consiliariis
and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshall, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Master of the Horse, 13.

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

He solemnly giveth Audience to the Ambassadors of Foreign Princes, 18.

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

The Fool, 20.
maketh Laughter by his toysom Actions.
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 Belt, 15.

Si bellandum est scribuntur Milites. 1.

Horum Arma sunt,
Galea (Cassis, 2.) (quae ornatur Crista) & Armatura, cujus partes Torquis ferreus, 3. Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocrea ferreae, 6.
Manicae, 7.
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Clypeo), 9. hæc sunt Arma defensiva.

Offensiva sunt
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui reconduntur Vagina, 13.
accinguntur Cingulo, 14. vel Baltho, 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 ornatui)
Romphae, 17.
& Pugio, 18.

In his est Manubrium, 19.
cum Pomo, 20.
& Verutum, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio

Dorsum, 23. & Acies, 24.

Reliqua arma sunt
(in quibus Hastile, 27.
& Mucro, 28.)

Clava, 29. & Caestus, 30.
Pugnatur eminius
Bombardis (Sclopetis), 31.
& Scloptis, 32. quae
onerantur Globis, 33.
& Theca bombardica, 34.
& Pulvere nitrato
& 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.

The Army and the Fight. CXL I. Acies & Proelium.
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,
hand to hand
with Pikes and Swords.

They that are overcome
are slain, 16.
or taken prisoners,
or run away, 17.

They that are for the Re-
serve, 18.
come upon them

commitenda est,
Acies instruitur, &
dividitur in Frontem, 1.
Terquum, 2.
& Alas (Curnua), 3.
Peditatus, 4.
intermiscetur
Equitatu, 5.
Ille distinguittur
in Centurias,
hic in Turmas.

Illae in medio ferunt
Vexilla, 6.
hae Labara, 7.

Eorum Prefecti sunt,
Decuriones, Signiferi,
Vicarii, Centuriones, 8.
Magistri Equitum, 9.
Tribuni,
Chiliarchae,
& summus omnium
Imperator.

Tympanista, 10.
& Tympanotribae, 11.

vocant ad Arma
& inflammant Militem.

Primo Conflictu,
Bombardae, 13. &
Tormenta, 14. exploduntur.

Postea pugnatur, 15.
cominus
Hastis & Gladiis.
Victi
trucidantur, 16.
vel capiuntur,
vel aufugient, 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.
men are blown up into the air, or are burnt in the midst of the waters, or else leaping into the Sea are drowned.

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

A City that is like to endure a Siege, is first summoned by a Trumpeter, 1. and persuaded to yield. 2

Which if it refuseth to do, it is assaulted by the Besiegers, and taken by storm.

Either by climbing over the walls with Scalling-ladders, 2.

homines ejiciuntur in ærem, vel exuruntur in mediis aquis, vel etiam desilientes in mare, suffocantur.

Navis fugitiva, 5. intercipitur ab insequentibus, 6. & capitur.

CXLIII.

The Besieging of a City. Obsidium Urbis.

Urbs passura Obsidionem, primum provocatur per Tubicinum, 1. & invitatur ad Depitionem.

Quod si abnuat facere, oppugnatur ab Obsidentibus & occupatur.

Vel muros per Scalas, 2. transcendendo,
or breaking them down with Battering-engins, 3.
or demolishing them with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates with a Petarr, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City, by Engineers, 8.
(who lye behind Leagure baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines by Pioneers, 10.

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

A City that is taken by Storm is plundered, destroyed, and sometimes laid even with the ground.
Godliness, 1. the Queen of Vertues, worshippeth God, 4. devoutly, the Knowledge of God being drawn either from the Book of Nature, 2. (for the work commendeth the Work-master) or from the Book of Scripture, 3. she meditateth upon his Commandments contained in the Decalogue, 5. and treading Reason under foot, that Barking Dog, 6. she giveth Faith, 7. and assent to the Word of God, and calleth upon him, 8. as a Helper in adversity.

Divine Services

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

Officia Divina
are done in the Church, 9. in which are the 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. 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.  

CXLV.  

Gentilimus.

The Gentiles feigned to themselves near upon XIIM. Deities. The chief of them were Jupiter, 1. President, and petty-God of Heaven; Gentiles finxerunt sibi prope XIIM. Numina. Eorum præcipua erant Jupiter, 1. Præses & Deaster caeli;
Neptune, 2. of the Sea; 
Pluto, 3. of Hell; 
Mars, 4. of War; 
Apollo, 5. of Arts; 
Mercury, 6. of Thieves, 
Merchants, 
and Eloquence; 
Vulcan, (Mulciber) 
of Fire and Smiths; 
Æolus, of Winds: 
and the most obscene of 
all the rest, Priapus.

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

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

The Philistines offered 
to Moloch, 9. their Children 
to be burnt alive, 
The Indians, 10. even to 
this day, worship the 
Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris; 
Pluto, 3. Inferni; 
Mars, 4. Belli; 
Apollo, 5. Artium; 
Mercurius, 6. Furum, 
Mercatorum, 
& Eloquentia; 
Vulcanus (Mulciber), 
Ignis & Fabrorum; 
Æolus, Ventorum; 
& obscænissimus, 
Priapus.

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

Ægyptii, 
pro Deo 
colebant omne genus 
Animalium & Plantarum, 
& quicquid conspicieba- 
tur primum mane. 
Philistaei offerebant 
Molochi (Saturno), 9. In- 
fantes cremandos vivos. 
Indi, 10. etiamnum 
vehentar 
Cacodæmona, 11.
Yet the true Worship of the true God, remained with the Patriarchs, who lived before and after the Flood.

Amongst these, that Seed of the Woman, the 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 Judaeorum, Patri credentium: & ipse (avocatus a Gentilibus) cum Posteris, notatus Sacramento 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.

Christianity. CXLVII. Christianismus.

The only begotten eternal Son of God, 3. | Unigenitus æternum 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 extrem 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 (the Sacrament of the new Covenant) 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.

promissus

Promotus in Paradiso, tandem conceptus per Sanctum Spiritum in sanctissimo utero Virginis Marie, de domo regia Davidis, & indutus humanæ carne, prodiit in mundum Bethlehææ Judææ, in summâ paupertate Stabuli.

impleto tempore, Anno Mundi 3970, sed mundus ab omni pecocato & nomen Jesu impositum fuit ei, quod significat Salvatorem. His, cum imbueretur sacro Baptismo, (Sacramento novi Foederis) à Johanne præcursore suo, in Jordane apparuit sacratissimum Mysterium Divinæ Trinitatis, Patris voce, (qua testabatur hunc esse Filium suum) & Spiritu sancto in specie Columbæ, delabente coelitus.

Ab eo tempore, tricesimo anno ætatis sue, usque an annum quattuor, declaravit quis esset, verbis & operibus praebentibus Divinitatem, nec agnitus, nec acceptus a Judæis, ob voluntarium pauperatem.
He was at last taken by these (when he had first instituted the Mystical Supper, 8. of his Body and Blood for a Seal of the new Covenant and the remembrance of himself) carried to the Judgment-seat of Pilate, Governour under 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 Cenam Mysticam, 8. Corporis & Sanguinis sui, in Sigillum novi Foederis, & sui recordationem) raptus ad Tribunal Pilati, Praefecti Caesarei, accusatus & damnatus est Agnus innocentissimus; actusque in Crucem, 9. mortem subiit, immolatus in arâ pro peccatis mundi.

Sed quum revixisset Divinâ suâ Virtute, resurrexit tertia die è Sepulchro, 10. & post dies XL. sublatus de Monte Oliveti, 11. in Caelum, 12. & eo rediens unde venerat, quasi evanuit, Apostolis, 13. aspectantibus, quibus misit Spiritum Sanctum, 14. de Celo, decima die post Ascensum, ipsos vero, (hac virtute impletos) in Mundum pradicaturos; olim rediturus ad Judicium extremum, interea sedens
at the right hand of the Father, and interceding for us. From this Christ we are called Christians, and are saved in him alone.

Mahometism. CXLVIII. Mahometismus.

Manomet, 1. Homo bellator, excogitabat sibi novam Religionem, mixtam ex Judaismo, Christianismo & Gentilismo, consilio Judaei, 2. & Monachi Ariani, 3. nomine Sergii; fingens, dum laboraret Epilepsia, Archangelum Gabrielem, & Spiritum Sanctum, secum colloqui,

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,
using a Pigeon, 4. to fetch Meat out of his Ear. His Followers refrain themselves from Wine; are circumcised, have many Wives; build Chapels, 5. from the Steeples whereof, they are called to Holy Service not by Bells, but by a Priest, 6. they wash themselves often, 7. they deny the Holy Trinity: they honour Christ, not as the Son of God, but as a great Prophet, yet less than Mahomet; they call their Law, the Alchoran.

adsuefaciens Columbam, 4. petere Escam ex Aure sua. Assectae ejus abstinent se à Vino; circumciduntur, sunt Polygami; exstruunt Sacella, 5. de quorum Turriculis, convocantur ad sacra non a Campanis, sed a Sacerdote, 6. saepius se abluunt, 7. negant SS. Trinitatem: Christum honorant, non ut Dei Filium, sed ut magnum Prophetam, minorem tamen Mahometae; Legem suam vocant Alcoran.

Gods Providence. CXLIX. Providentia Dei.

Mens States | Humanæ Sortes
are not to be attributed to *Fortune* or *Chance*,
or the *Influence of the Stars*,
(Comets, 1.
indeed are wont to 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*,
(Cometae, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni
portendere)
sed provido
*Dei Oculo*, 2.
& ejusdem *Manui rectrici*, 3.
etiam nostræ *Prudentiæ*,
vel *Imprudentiæ*,
vel etiam *Noxe*.

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

*Væ* dementibus
*Magis* & *Lamiis*
qui Cacodæmoni se
dedunt
(inclusi *Circulo*, 7.
eum advocantes
*Incantamentis*)
cum eo colludunt
& à *Deo* deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.
The Last Judgment.  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 Tuba, 1. & citabit Vivos, cum illis ad Tribunal Jesu Christi, 3. (apparentis in Nubibus) ad reddendam rationem omnium actorum. Ubi zV injusti, introibunt in vitam æternam, in locum Beatitudinis & novum Hierosolymam, 5.

Impii vero. & damnati, 6. cum Cacodæmonibus, 7. in Gehennam, 8. detrudentur. ibi cruciandi æternum.
Thus thou hast seen in short, all things that can be shewed, and hast learned the chief Words of the English and Latin Tongue.

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

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

Farewell.

Ita vidisti summatim res omnes quæ poterunt ostendi, & didicisti Voces primarias 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.
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