Exchange from

C. F. Libbie & Co.
Joh. Amos Commenius
Orbis Sensualium Pictus:
hoc est,
Omnium principalium in Mundo Re-
rum, & in vita Actionum,
Pictura & Nomenclatura.

Joh. Amos Commenius'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 an 150 Copper Cuts.
Written
By the Author in Latin and High-Dutch
being one of his last Essays, and the most
suitable to Childrens Capacities of any that
he hath hitherto made.

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

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

London: Printed for, and sold by John Sprunt, at the
Bell in Little Britain, 1705.
The Lord God brought unto Adam every Beast of the Field, and every Fowl of the Air, to see what he would call them. And Adam gave Names to all Cattel, and to the Fowl of the Air, and to every Beast of the Field.

Adduxit Dominus Deus ad Adam cuncta Animantia Terrae, & universa volatilia Caeli, ut videret quomodo vocaret illa. Apellavitque Adam Nominibus suis cuncta Animantia, & universa volatilia Caeli, & omnes Bestias Agri.
The Author's PREFACE to the Reader.

Instru'tion is the means to expel Faddens: 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 are beneficial to one's life; lest there be cause of complaining afterwards. We know not necessary things, because we have not learned things necessary.

2. It will be full, if the mind be polished for Wisdom, the Tongue for Eloquence, and the Hands for a neat way of living. This will be 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 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.
The PREFACE.

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

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

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

I. The Pictures are the Representations of all visible things, (to which also things invisible are reduced after their fashion) of the whole world. And that in that very order of things, in which they are described in the Janua Latina 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 sheweth what things belongeth one to another.

Which
The P R E E A C E.

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

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

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

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

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

II. The same Book being used in English in English Schools, will serve for the perfect learning of the whole English tongue, and that from the bottom; because by the aforesaid Descriptions of things, the words and phrares of the whole Language are found set orderly in their own places.
The Preface.

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

The fight of the pictures, and making them as familiar to themselves as may be, and that even at home before they be put to School.

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

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

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

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

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

Gentlemen,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. Then let him get the Titles and Descriptions by heart, which he will more easily do, by reason of those impressions which the viewing of the Pictures hath already made in his memory. And now let him also learn, 1. To construe, or give the words one by one, as they answer one another in Latin and English. 2. To Parle, according to the Rules (which I presume by this time) he hath learn'd in the first part of his Accident; 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 Accident. As for the Rules of Genders of Nouns, and the Præterperfect-tenses and Supines of Verbs, and those of Concordance and ConStruction in the latter part of the Accident, 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 Accident only. For that, and this Book together being thorowly 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 here-in, 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
have been remedied in this Translation; that the Book being writ
in high-Dutch doth express many things in reference to that Coun-
try and Speech which cannot without alteration of some Pictures
as well as words be expressed in ours: for the Symbolical Al-
phabet 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 bebreve those Masters that intend
to make use of this Book, to confrue 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 re-
represent (and whereof Children are as yet ignorant) are most
easily conveyed to their Understanding. But for as much
as the work is now done (though in some things not so compleat-
ly as it were to be wished) I rejoice in the use of it, and desist
in my own undertakings for the present. And because any good
thing is the better, being the more communicated; I have
herein imitated a Child who is forward to impart to others what
himself hath well liked. You then that have the care of little
Children, do not much trouble their thoughts and clog their
memories with bare Grammar Rudiments, which to them are
harsh in getting, and fluid in retaining; because indeed to
them they signify nothing, but a mere swimming notion of a
general term, which they know not what it meaneth, till they
comprehend also particulars, but by this or the like subsidiary,
inform them, first with some knowledge of things and words
wherewith to express them, and then their Rules of speaking
will be better understood and more firmly kept in mind. Else
how should a Child conceive what a Rule meaneth, when he
neither knoweth what the Latin word importeth, nor what
manner of thing it is which is signified to him in his own native
Language, which is given him thereby to understand the Rule?
For Rules consisting of generalities, are delivered (as I may
say) at a third hand, presuming first the things, and then the
words to be already apprehended touching which they are made.

I might
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I might indeed enlarge upon this Subject, it being the very Basis of our Profession, to search into the way of Childrens taking hold by little and little of what we teach them, that so we may apply 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 Common-wealth, as long as they live here, that so they may be eternally blessed with him hereafter. This, I beseech you, beg for me and mine, as I shall daily do for you and yours, at the throne of God's heavenly grace, and remain while I live

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

CHARLES HOOLE.

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

N.B. Those Heads or Descriptions which concern things beyond the present apprehension of Childrens wits, as, those of Geography, Astronomy, or the like, I would have omitted, till the rest be learned, and a Child be better able to understand them.
The Judgment of Mr. Hezekiah Woodward
sometimes an eminent Schoolmaster in
London, touching a work of this Nature; in his Gate to Sciences, chap. 2.

Certainly the use of Images or Representations is great: If we could make our words as legible to Children as Pictures are, their information therefrom would be 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, faith Scaliger, Art exceeds her.
Orbis Sensualium Pictus.
A World of Things Obvious to the Senses Drawn in Pictures.

Invitation. I. Invitatio.

The Master and the Boy.
M. Come Boy, learn to be wise.
P. What doth this mean, to be wise?
M. To understand rightly,

Magister & Puer.
M. V Eni Puer, dilce sapere.
P. Quid hoc est, Sapere?
M. Omnia, quae necessaria, 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 to-day.

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.

recte intelligere, recte agere,
recte eloqui.

P. Quis me hoc docebit?

M. Ego, cum DEO.

P. Quomodo?

M. Ducam te, per omnia.

Offendam tibi omnia, Nominabo tibi omnia.

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

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

Postea ibimus in Mundum, & spectabimus omnia.

Alphabetum vivum & vocale habes hie.
Cornix cornicatur, d' a
The Crow crieth.

Agnus balat, b é é é
The Lamb blaiteth.

Cicada stridet, ci ci
The Grasshopper chirpeth.

Upupa dicit, du du
The Whooppoo saith.

Infans ejulat, é é é
The Infant crieth.

Ventus flat, fi fi
The Wind bloweth.

Ar for gingrit, gaga ga
The Goose gagketh.

Or halat, bah bah
The mouth breatheth bost.

Mus mintrit, i i i
The Mouse chirpeth.

Anas tetrinnit, kha kha
The Duck quaketh.

Lupus ululat, lu ulu
The Wolf howleth.

Ursus murmurar, mum mum
The Bear grumbleth.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Phrase</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Felis clamat, nau nau</td>
<td>The Cat crieth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auriga clamat, ó ó ó</td>
<td>The Carter crieth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pullus pipit, pi pi</td>
<td>The Chicken peepeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coccus cuculat, kuk ku</td>
<td>The Cackow singeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canis ringitur, err</td>
<td>The Dog grinneth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serpens filiat, si</td>
<td>The Serpent hisseth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graculus clamat, tac tac</td>
<td>The Jay crieth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bubo ululat, zii zii</td>
<td>The Owl booteth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lepus vagit, va</td>
<td>The Hare squeaketh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rana coaxat, coax</td>
<td>The Frog croaketh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asinus rudit, yyy</td>
<td>The Asse Brayeth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabanus dicit, ds ds</td>
<td>The Breeze or Horse-fleeth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 ceful and good.
In his Wisdom, unmeasurable.
A Light inaccessible;
and yet all in all.
Every where, and nowhere.

Deus est ex seipso, ab aeterno in aeternum.
Ens perfectissimum & beatissimum.
Essentia Spiritualis, & unus.
Hypostasi Trinus.
Voluntate, Sanctus, Justus,
Clemens, Verax.
Potentia maximus,
Bonitate optimus.
Sapientia immensus.

Lux inaccessa;
& cemenomnia in omnibus.
Ubique & nullibi.
The chiefest Good, and the only inexhausted Fountain of all good things.

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

The World. 

III. Mundus.

The Heaven, 1. hath Fire, and Stars.

The Clouds, 2.

hang in the Air.

Birds, 3.

fly under the Clouds.

Fish, 4.

swim in the Water.

The Earth hath Hills, 5.


Beasts, 8. and Men, 9.

Cælum, 1.

habetur Ignem & Stellas.

Nubes, 2.

pendent in Aëre.

Aves, 3.

volant sub Nubibus.

Pisces, 4.

natant in Aqua.

Terra habet Montes, 5.

Sylvas, 6. Campos, 7.

Animalia, 8. Hominés, 9.

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

The Heaven.

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

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

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

Ex. opposito, sunt Tenebrea, 6. inde Nox.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Night</th>
<th>Evening</th>
<th>Morning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shineth the Moon</td>
<td>twilight</td>
<td>the breaking, and dawning of the Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and the Stars</td>
<td>Vesperi, 9</td>
<td>of the Day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>glisteth, and twinkle</td>
<td>est Crepusculum :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In the Evening, 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mané Aurora, 10 &amp; Dilucidum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nocte splendir Luna, 7 &amp; Stella, 8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>micant, scintillant.</td>
<td>Vesperi, 9</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Fire.**

The Fire gloweth, burneth and consumeth to ashes.

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

Ignis ardet, urit, cremat. Eius Scintilla, ope Chalybii, 1. e Silice (Pyrite) 2. elisa, & in Suscitabulo, 3. a Fomite excepta, Sulphuratunt, 4. & inde Candelum, 5.
or a stick, 6.
and causeth a flame, 7.
or blaze, 8.
which catcheth hold of the
Houses.
Smoak, 9.
ascendeth therefrom,
which, sticking to the
Chimney, 10.
turneth into Soot.

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

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

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

vel Lignum, 6. ascendit,
& Flammam, 7. excitat
vel Incendium, 8.
quod Ædificia corripit.

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

Ex Torre,
(ligilo ardente,)
fit Titio, 11.
(lignum extinctum.)
Ex Pruna,
(candente
Torris particular)
fit Carbo, 12.
(Particula mortua.)
Tandem quod remanet,
est Cinis, 13.
& Favilla (Cinis ardens.)
A cool Air, 1.

breatheth gently.

The Wind, 2.

bloweth strongly.

A Storm, 3.

throweth down Trees.

A Whirl-wind, 4.

turneth it self in a round compass.

A Wind under Ground, 5.

causeth an Earthquake.

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

Aura, 1.

spirat leniter.

Ventus, 2.

flat valide.

Procella, 3.

sternit Arbores.

Turbo, 4.

se agit in gyrum.

Ventus subterraneus, 5.

cusat Terra motum.

Terra-motus facit

Labes (ruinas.) 6.
The Water.

VII.


Aqua scaret 
A Vapour, 1. ascendeth from the Water.
From it a Cloud, 2.
is made, and a white Mist, 3.
ear the Earth.
Rain, 4.
and a small Shower distilleth out of a Cloud, drop by drop.
Which being frozen, is Hail, 5.
half frozen is Snow, 6.
being warm is Mel·dew.
In a rainy Cloud,
set over against the Sun,
the Rainbow, 7. appeareth.
A drop falling into the wa-
ter, maketh a Bubble, 8.
many Bubbles make froth, 9.

Frozen Water is called Ice, 10.
Dew congealed.

Ex Aqua ascendit Vapor, 1.
Inde fit Nubes, 2.
& propè terram Nebula, 3.

E Nube guttatim fillat Pluvia 4. & Imber.

Quæ gelata, Grando, 5.
semigelata, Nix, 6.
calæfacta, Rubigo est.
In nube pluviosā,
Soli oppositā, apparat
Iris, 7.
Gutta incidens in aqua
facit Bullam, 8.
multa Bullæ faciunt
spumam, 9.
Aqua congelata
Glacies, 10.
Ros congelatus,
called a white Frost.
Thunder is made of a
imstone-like vapour,
ich breaking out of a Cloud,
ith Lightning, 11.
dereth and striketh
ith lightning.

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

The Earth. IX. Terra.

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

In Terra sunt
Montes, 1. alti,
Valles, 2. profundæ,
Colles, 3. Elevati,
Spelunca, 4. cave,
Campi, 5. plani,
Sylva, 6. opacæ.

The
The Fruits of the Earth. X. Terra-Fætus

A meadow 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. fæt Gramineum cum Floribus & Herbis, quæ defecta fiunt Fænum, 2.

Arvum, 3. fæt Fruges, & Olera, 4.

In Sylvis proveniunt Fungi, 5.

Fraga, 6.

Myrtylli, &c.

Sub terrâ nascuntur Metalla, Lepides, Mineralia.
Lead 1.
Soft, and heavy.
Iron, 2. is hard,
and Steel, 3. harder.
They make Tankards
(or Cans) 4. of Tin.
Kettles, 5. of Copper,
and Lesticks, 6. of Latin,
Rollers, 7. of Silver,
Ducats and Crown pieces, 8.
Gold.

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

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

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

Arenas, 1. & Sabulums, 2.
est comminutus Lapis.
Saxum, 3.
est pars
Petra (Cautis) 4.
Cos, 5.
Silex, 6. Marmor, 7, &c.
sunt Lapides obscuri.
Magnes, 8.
adtrahit ferrum:
Gemma, 9.
sunt Lapilli pellucidi, ut
Adamas candidus,
Rubinus rubeus,
Saphirius caeruleus,
Smaragdus viridis,
Hyacynthus luteus, &c.
Et micant ungulati.

Margarita & Uniones, 10.
crescunt in Conchis.

Coral:
Corals, II.

Amber, 12. is gathered from the Sea.

Glass, 13. is like Chrystall.

Corallia, II.

in Marina arbuscula.

Succinum, 12. colligitur e mari.

Vitrum, 13. simile est Chrystallo.

Tree.

A Plant, 1. growth from a Seed.

A Plant waxeth to a Shoot, 2.

A Shoot, to a Tree, 3.

The Root, 4.

Reareth up the Tree.

The Body or Stem, 5.

Reth from the Root.

The Stem divideth it self into Boughs, 6.

And green Branches, 7.

Shade of Leaves, 8.

E Semine procrescit

Planta, 1.

Planta abit

in Fruticem, 2.

Frutex in Arberem, 3.

Arborem sustentat

Radix, 4.

E Radice surgit

Stirps, (Stemma.) 5.

Stirps se dividit

in Ramos, 6.

& Frondes, 7.

faetas e Foliis, 8.

The
The top 9.
is in the height.
The Stock 10.
is close to the roots.
A Log. 11.
is the body fell'd down,
without Boughs, having Bark
and Rind 12.
Bark and Heart, 13.

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

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

Fruits of Trees XIV. Fructus Arborum

Fruits that have no shells
are pulled from fruit-bearing
trees.
The Apple is round.

Pomæ
ab arboribus fructiferis
decerpuntur.
Malum f. est rotundum.
The Pear 2. and Fig 3, are somewhat long.
The Cherry 4. hangeth by a long stark.
The Plumb 5; and Peach 6. by a shorter.
The Mulberry 7. by a very short one.
The Wall-nut 8. the Hasel-nut, 9. and Chest-nut 10. are wrapt in a husk and a Shell.
Barren Trees are 11. The Firr, the Alder, the Birch, the Cypres, the Beech, the Ash, the Sallow, the Linden-tree, &c. but most of them affording bade.
But the Juniper 12. and Bay-tree 13. yield Berries.
The Oak 15.
Acorns and Galls.

Pyrum 2. & Ficus 3; sunt oblonga.
Cerasum 4. pendent longo Pediole:
Prunum 5. & Persicum 8. breviori.
Morum 7. brevissimo.
& Castanea 10. involuta sunt Cortici & Putaminii.

At Juniperus 12. & Laurus 13. serunt Baccas.
Quercus 15. Glandes & Gallas.
Flowers.

The most noted, amongst the Flowers,
In the beginning of the Spring, are the
Violet, 1. the Crow-toes, 2.
the Daffadil, 3.
Then the Lillies, white and yellow, 4.
and blew, 5.
and the Rose, 6.
and Clove-gillflowers, 7.

Of these Garlands, 8.
and Nosegays, 9.
are tyed round with twigs.
There are also sweet Herbs added, 10.
as Majoram,
Flower-gentle, Rue,
Lavender,
Rosemary.

Inter flores, notissimi,
Primo vero,

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

Ex his vientur Serta, 8.
& Servia, 9.

Adduntur etiam
Herba odorata, 10.
ut Amaracus,
Amaranthus, Ruta,
Lavendula,
Rosmarinus, (Libanotis)
Hysop,
Hyssop, Spike, Basil, Sage, Mints, &c.

Amongst Field-flowers, 11. the most noted are the May-lillie, Germander, the Blew-Bottle, Chammomel, &c.

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

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

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

Frumenta quaedam crescent super culumin, distinctum geniculis, ur, Triticum, 1.
Siligo, 2. Hordeum, 3. in quibus Spica habet Aristas, aut est mutica, fove-tetque grana in gluma.
Pulse have Cods, which enclose the corns in two shales, as, Pease, 7.
Beans, 8. Vetches 9. and those are less than these. Lentils and Urles (or Tares.)

Legumina habent Siliquas, quae grana includunt valvis.
ut, Pisum, 7.

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.

A Planta major herba & durior, dicitur
Frutex:
ut sunt
In ripis & stagnis,
Funcus 1.
enodis Scirpus [Canna] 2.
terens Typhos,
& nodosa intusque cava
Arundo 3.
Alibi, 4.
the Rose,
the Baftard-Corinths,
the Elder, the Juniper,
Also the Vine, 5.
which putteth forth branches, 6.
and these tendrils, 7.
Vine-leaves, 8.
and bunches of grapes, 9.
on the stalk
whereof hang Grapes,
which contain Grape-stones.

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

XIX.
Living-Creatures, and First Birds.

Animalia, & primum Aves.

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

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

A Bird
A Bird, (Fisher, 1. ere the King's making her eel in the Sea.)
s covered with Feathers, 2.
yeth with Wings, 3.
ath two pinions, 4.
and as many Feet, 5.
Tail, 6.
end a Bill, 7.
The Shee, layeth Eggs, 10.
na nest, 9.
and sitting upon them, hatcheth young ones, 11.
An Egg is covered with a Shell, 12.
under which is the White, 13.
in this the Yolk, 14.

Tame Fowl. XX. Aves Domestica.

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

priedeth 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 fly about Houses.
habet Christum, 2.
& Calcaria, 3.
castratus dicitur Capo,
& saginatur
in Oeithotrophio, 4.
Gallina, 5.
ruspatur simetum,

& colligit grana:

sicut & Columbae, 6.

(qua educantur in Columbario; 7.)
& Gallopavus, 8.
cum sua Meleagrid, 9.

Formosus Pavo, 10.
pennis superbit.

Ciconia, 11.
in teeto nidificat.

Hirundo, 12.
Passer, 13.
Pica, 14.
Monedula, 15.
& Vespertilio, 16.
(Mus alatus)
volitant circa Domus.
The Nightingal i. singeth freelyest of all.

The Lark 2. singeth she flyeth in the Air.

The Quail, 3. sitting on the ground;

thers on the boughs of trees 4. 
s, the Canary-bird, 
be Chaffinch, 
be Goldfinch, 
be Siskin, 
be Linner, 
be little Titmouse, 
be Wood-wall, 
be Robin-red-breast, 
be Hedge-sparrow, 

The party-coloured Parrot 5. 

The Black-bird 6. 

the Stare, 7. 

with the Mag-pie and the Jay, learn

Luscinia (Philomela) 1. cantat suavissimè omnium.

Alauda 2. cantillat volitans in aere ;

Coturnix, 3. humi sedens ;

Caetera, in ramis arborum, ut, Luteola peregrina,

Fringilla,

Carduelis,

Acanthis,

Linaria,

parvus Parnus,

Galgulus,

Rubecula,

Curruca, &c.

Psittacus 5. discolor,

Merula, 6.

Sturnus, 7.

cum Pica, & Monedula, difcunt.
XXII.

Birds that haunt the Fields and Woods

Aves Campestres & Sylvæstres.

The Ostrich, 1.

is the greatest Bird.

The Wren, 2.

is the least.

The Owl, 3.

the most despicable.

The Whoopoo, 4.

the most noisy,

for it eateth dung.

The Bird of Paradise, 5.

is very rare.

The Pheasant, 6.

the Bustard, 7.

Struthio, 1.

est ales maximus.

Regulus, 2. (Trochilus)

minimus.

Nothua, 3.

despicatissimus.

Upupa, 4.

dididissimus,

velcitur enim stercoribus.

Manucodiata, 5.

rarissimus.

Phasianus, 6.

Tarda (Otis) 7.
he deaf wild Peacock 8.  
he Moor-hen, 9.  
he Partridge, 10.  
be Woodcock, 11.  
and the Thrush, 12.  
are accounted Dainties.

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

Ravenous Birds. XXIII. Aves Rapaces.

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

Tetrao, 8. turdus,  
Attagen, 9.  
Perdix, 10.  
Gallinago (Rusticola) 11.  
& Turdus, 12.  
in deliciis habentur.  
Inter reliquas,  
portissimæ sunt,  
Grim, 13. pervigil.  
Turtur, 14. gemens.  
Cuculus, 15.  
Palumbes,  
Picus, Garrulus,  
Cornix, &c. 16.
feed upon Carrion.

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

Water-Fowl. XXIV. Aves Aquaticæ

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

Olor 1. candidus.
Anser, 2.
& Anas, 3.
&c.
natant.
Mergus, 4.
&c.
merge.
His addæ Fulicam,
Pelecanum, &c., 10.

pasæuntur morticinis,
cadaveribus.

Milvus 4. infectatur
pullos gallinaceos.
Falco, 5.
Nisus, 6.
& Accipiter, 7.
captant aviculas.
Aëtæ, 8.
columbas, & aæs majores.
The Osprey, 5.
the Sea-mew, 6.
lying downwards
is to catch Fish,
at the Heron 7.
landing on the Banks.
The Bittern, 8.
uttereth his Bill into the water,
and belloweth like an Ox.
The Water-wagtail 9.
raggeth the tail.

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

Flying Vermin. XXV. Insecta volantia.

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

Apis 7. facit mel,
quod depalcit Fucus 2.
Vespa, 3.
& Crabro, 4.
aculeo infestant;
& Pecus imprimis,
Costrum (Afilus;) 5.
but the Fly 6.
and the Gnat, 7. \textit{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.

\textit{Gryllus}, 8. \textit{cantillat.}
\textit{Papilio}, 9. \textit{est}
\textit{Eruca} alata.
\textit{Scarabaeus}, 10. \textit{tegit}
alas vaginis.
\textit{Cicindela} [\textit{Lampyris}] 11. noctu niter.

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

\textbf{Quadrupeda, & primùm Domestica.}

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

\textit{Canis}, 1.
cum \textit{Catello}, 2.
\textit{est cuftos Domùs}.
\textit{Felis} (\textit{Catus}) 3.
addeth the House
  Mice, 4.
  which also a
ouse-trap, 5. doth.
The Squirrel, 6.
de Ape, 7.
de the Monkey, 8.
  kept at home
delight.
The Dormouse, 9.
d other greater Mice, 10.
  the Weasel, the Martin,
de the Ferret,
dele the House.

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

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

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

Hircus, Caper, 7.
cum Capra, 8.
& Hedo, 9. habent
Villos & aruncos.
Porcos, Scrofa, 10.
cum Porcellis, 11.
habent Setas,
at non Cornua;
sed etiam Ungulas bisulcas
ut illa.

Labouring-Beasts. XXVIII. Jumen

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

Asinus, 7.
& Mulus, 2.
gefant Onera.
Equus, 3.
(quem ornat Juba, 4.)
nos ipsos.
Camelus, 3.
Mercatorem
cum mercibus suis.
The Elephant, 6.
Draweth his meat to him with his Trunk, 7.
He hath two Teeth, 8.
Standing out, and is able to carry full thirty men.

Elephas, (Berus) 6.
Pabulum ad irradiit
Probofside, 7.
Dentes duos, 8.
Habet prominentes, etiam triginta viros.

Wild Cattel. XXIX. Ferae Pecudes.

The Buff, 1.
And the Buffal, 2.
Are wild Bulls.
The Elke, 3.
Being bigger than an Horse whose back is impenetrable.
With knaggy Horns;
Also the Hart, 4.
But the Roe, 5.
And the Hind-calf, almost none.
The Stone-back, 6.
Uge great ones;
The Wild-goat, 7.
With very little ones, which she kengeth er self on a Rock.

Urus, 1.
&Bubalus, 2.
Sunt feri Boves.
Alces, 3.
Major equo (cujus tergus est impenetrabilis) habet ramosa cornua;
Ut & Cervus, 4.
Sed Caprea, 5.
Cum Hinnulo, ferè nulla.
Capricornus, 6.
Prægrandia;
Rupicapra, 7.
Minuta,
Quibus se ad rupem suspendit;
The Unicorn, 8.
hath but one,
but that a precious one.
The Boar, 9.
assaileth one with his tusks.
The Hare, 10. is fearful.
The Cony, 11.
diggeth the Earth;
As also the Mole, 12.
which maketh hillocks.

Monoceros, 8.
unam,
fed pretiosum.
Aper, 9.
dentibus grassatur.
Lepus, 10. paver.
Cuniculus, 11.
terram perfodit;
Ut & Talpa, 12.
quæ grumos facit.

Wild Beasts.

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 Lionefs;
The spotted Panther, 2.

Bestiar
habent acutos ungues, &
dentes, suntque carnivora.
Ut Leo, 1.
Rex quadrupedum,
jubatus,
cum Leona;
Maculofus Pardus (Panth
era) 2.
The Tyger, 3:  
the cruellest of all.
The Shaggy Bear, 4.
The ravenous Wolf, 5.
The quick-sighted Ounce, 6.
The tayled Fox, 7.
the craftiest of all.
The Hedge-hog, 8.
is prickly.
The Badger, 9.
delighteth in holes.

Tygris, 3:  
immanifíssa omníum;  
Villosus Ursus, 4.
Rapax Lupus, 5.
Lynx, 6. Vílu pollens.
Caudata Vulpes, 7.
ómnium astutíssima.
Erinaceus, 8.
eft aculeatus.
Melis, 9.
latebris gaudet.

XXX.
Serpents and creeping things.

Serpentes & Reptilia.

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

Angues repunt  
sinuando se;
Coluber, 1.
in Sylvâ;
Natrix (hydra) 2:
in Aquâ;
Vípera, 3.
in lâxis;
The Asp, 4. in the fields.
The Boa (or Milk-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 Bafilisk, 10.
with his Eyes;
And the Scorpion, 11.
with his venomous tail.

Crawling Vermin. XXXII, Insecta repentina.
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.
the Wood.
The Moth, 6. a garment.
The Book-worm, 7.

Maggots, 8.
 Flesh and Cheese.
Hand-worms, the Hair.
The skipping Flea, 9.
the Lowle, 10.
and the stinking
Wall-louse, 11. bite us.
The Tike, 12.
 a Blood-sucker.
The Silk-worm, 13.
maketh silk.
The Pismire, 14.
 is painful.
The Spider, 15.
weaveth a Cobweb,
sets for flies.
The Snail, 16.
arrrieth about her Snail-bom.

Lumbricus, 1.
terram.
Eruca, 2.
plantam.
Cicada, 3.
Fruges.
Curculio, 4. Frumenta,
Teredo (coltus) 5.
Ligna.
Tinea, 6. vestem.
Blatta, 7.
Librum.
Termines, 8.
carnem & caseum;
Acri, Capillum.
Saltans Pulex, 9.
Pediculus, 10.
foetens Cimex, 11. nos mor-
dent.
Ricinus, 12.
sanguisugus est.
Bombyx, 13.
facit sericum.
Formica, 14.
est laboriola.
Aranea, 15.
texit Araneum,
mutatis retia.
Cochlea, 16.
testan circumfert.
Creatures that live as well by water as by Land.

Amphibia.

Creatures that live by land and by water are:

- The Crocodile, 1.
  Cruel and preying Beast of the River Nilus;

- The Castor or Beaver, 2.
  Having feet like a Goose to swim, and a scaly tail;

- The Otter, 3.
  The croaking Frog, 4.
  With the Toad.

- The Tortoise, 5.
  Covered above and beneath with shells.
  As with a Target.

In terra & aqua viventia sunt,
Crocodilus, 1.
immanis & predatrix bestia Nili fluminis;
Castor (Fiber) 2.
habens pedes anserinos
ad natandum, & caudam
squameam;
Lutra, 3.
& coaxans Rampa, 4.
cum Bufone.
Testudo, 5.
supra & infra testis,
ceu scuto operta.

XXXIV.
XXXIV.
River Fish and Pond Fish

Pisces Fluviatiles & Lacustres

A Fish hath Fins, 1.
with which it swimmeth, quibus natat;
and Gills, 2.
& Branchias, 2.
by which it taketh breath, quibus respirat;
and Prickles & Spinas
instead of bones: besides, loco offium: præterea,
the Male hath a Milt, Mas Lactes,
and the Female a Row. Ræmia Ova.

Some have Scales, Quidam habent Squamas,
as the Carp, 3. ut Carpio, 3.
and the Luce or Pike, 4. Lucius (Lupus) 4.
Some are sleek, Alii sunt glabri,
as the Eel, 5. ut, Anguilla, 5.
The Sturgeon, 7. Accipenser (Sturio) 7.
having a sharp snout, growth having
longer than a man; mucronatus, ultra longirudi-
The Sheath-fish, 8. nem viri, excrescit; Silurus, 8.
having wide Cheeks, is bigger than he: But the Huson, 9.
is the greatest. Minews 10.
swimming by shoals, are the least.
Others of this sort are, the Perch, the Bley, the Barbel, the Esch the Trout, the Gudgeon, and Trench. The Crab-fish 12, is covered with a shell, and it hath Claws, and crawleth forwards and backwards. The Horse-leech 13, sucketh blood.

bucculentus, major illo est: Sed Maximus Antasenus (Huslo,) 9. Ape 10,
gregatim narantes, sunt minutissimi. Allii hujus generis sunt, Perca, Alburnus, Mullus (Barbus) Thymallus, Trutta, Gobius, Tinca 11, Cancer, 12, tegitur crusta, haberque chelae, & graditur porro & retro. Hirudo 13, fugit sanguinem.

XXXV.

The Whale 1. is the greatest of the Sea-fish. Piscium maritorum maximus est Balæna (Cetus) 1. The
The Dolphin 2. Delphinus, 2. 
the swiftest. velocissimus.
the most monstrous. monstrosissimus.
Others are the Lampre, 4. Alii sunt Muranula, 4. 
the Salmon, or the Lax, 5. Salmo (Esox) 5. 
There are also fish that fly, 6. Dantur etiam volatiles, 6. 
Add Herrings, 7. Adde Haleces, 7. 
which are brought pickled, qui salti, 
and Place, 8. and Cod, 9. & Passeres, 8. cum Asellis, 9. 
which are brought dry. qui arfacti adferuntur. 
and the Sea monsters, & monstra marina, 
the Seal, 10. Phocam, 10. 
and the Sea-horse, &c. 
Shell-fish 11. have Shells. Concha 11. habet testas, 
The Oyster 12. Ostrea 12. 
affordeth sweet meat. dat sapidam carnem. 
purple ; purpuram; 

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

Homo, XXXVI.
was made by God, 
after the Image of God, 
the sixth day of the Creation, 
of a lump of Earth; 
And Eve, 2. 
the first Woman, 
was made of a Rib of the Man. 
These, being tempted by the Devil under the shape of a Serpent, 3. 
when they had eaten of the fruit of the forbidden Tree, 4. 
were condemned to misery 5. 
and death, 
with all their posterity, 
and cast out of Paradise 6.

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

Et Heva, 2. 
prima mulier, 
è costâ viri, formati sunt. 
Hi, à Diabolo, 
sub specie 
Serpentis, 3. seducti, 
cum comederent 
de fructu arboris vetitæ, 4. 
ad miseriam 5. 
& mortem, 
cum omni posteritate suâ, 
damnati, & è Paradísò 6. 
ejecti sunt.

XXXVII.
The Seven Ages of Man.

Septem Aëtates Hominis.
A Man is first an Infant, 1. | Homo est primàm Infans, 1. then
then a Boy, 2.
then a Youth, 3.
then a Young-man, 4.
then a Man, 5.
after that, an Elderly man, 6.
and at last, a decrepid old man, 7.

So also in the other Sex, there are, a Girl, 8.
A Woman, 11.
an elderly Woman, 12.
and a decrepid old Woman, 13.

Sic etiam in altero Sexu, sunt, Pupa, 8.
Mulier, 11.
Vetula, 12.
Anus decrepita, 13.

XXXVIII.
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 forepart of the neck, (which ends at the Arm-holes 2.) is the Throat, 3. the hinder part the Crag 4. The Breast, 5. is before; the back, 6. behind; Women have in it two Dugs 7. with Nipples.

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

The Shoulder-blades are behind the back, 12. on which the Shoulders depend, 13. on these the Arms, 14. with the Elbow, 15. and then, the Hands on either side, the right, 8. and the left, 16. The next to the Shoulders, are the Loyns 17. with the Hips, 18. and in the Breech, the Buttocks, 19. These make the Foot; the Thigh, 21. then the Leg, 23 (the Knee being between them 22.) in which is the Calf, 24. with the Shin, 25. then the Ankles, 26. the Heel 27. and the Sole, 28. in the very end, the great Toe, 29. with four (other) Toes. Colli (quod definit in Axillas 2.) pars interior est Jugulum, 3. posterior Cervix, 4.

XXXIX.
The Head and the Hand. *Caput & Manus.*

In the Head are

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

In the Face are,
the Forehead, 6.
both the Eyes, 7.
the Nose, 8.
(with two Nostrils)
the Mouth, 9.
the Checks, 10.
and the Chin, 11.

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

In Capite sunt

Capillus, 1.
(qui peditur Pedine, 2.)
Aures 3. binae,
& Tempora, 4.
Facies, 5.

In facie sunt

Frons, 6.
Oculus 7. uterque,
Nasus, 8.
(dubius Nasibus)
Os, 9.
Gena (Males) 10.
& Mentum, 11.
Os septum est
Mystace, 11.
& Labii, 12.

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

A Man's Chin is covered with a Beard; 14.
and the Eye
(in which is the White and the Apple)
with Eye-lids,
and an eye-brow, 15.

The Hand being closed, is a Fist; 17.
being open is a palm, 18.
in the midst, is the hollow 19.
of the Hand;
the extremity is the Thumb, 20.
with four Fingers,
the Fore-finger, 21,
the Middle-finger, 22.
the Ring-finger, 23.
and the Little-finger, 24.

In every one are three joints a. b. c.
and as many knuckles d. e. f.
with a Nail. 25.
The Flesh and Bowels. XL. Caro & Viscefa.

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

The Skin, being pull'd off, the Flesh appears, in a continued lump, it being distributed, as it were in stuf puddings, which they call Muscles, hereof there are reckoned nine hundred and five, being the Channels of the Spirits, to move the Members.

The Bowels are the inward members: As in the Head, the Brain, being compassed about with a skull, and

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

Detracta Cutis, 1. appareat Caro, 2. non continuat massa, sed distributa, tanquam in farcimina, quos vocant Musculos, quorum numerantur quadrigenti quinque, canales Spirituum, ad movendum Membra.

Viscera sunt Membra interna:

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

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

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

The Liver, 8. and in the left side opposite against it, the Milt, 9.

The Kidneys, 10. and the Bladder, 11.

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

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

In Ventre, Venticulus, 6. & Intestina, 7. obducta Omento.

Fecur (Hepar) 8. & a sinistro ei oppositus Lien, 9. duo Renes, 10. cum Vesica, 11.

Pectus a Ventre dividitur crassâ Membrana, qua vocatur Diaphragma, 12.
the Veins, carrying the Blood from the Liver;

The Arteries carrying Heat and Life from the Heart;
The Nerves carrying Sense and Motion, throughout the Body from the Brain.

You shall find these three, every where joined together.

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

the way of the meat and drink, and by it to the Lights; the Wezand, 5.

for breathing;

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

to purge out the Orduce;
from the Liver to the Bladder, the Ureter, 4;

for making water.

The Bones are

in the Head, the Skull, 6.
the two Cheek-bones, 7.

with thirty two Teeth, 8.

Then the Back-bone, 9.

the Pillar of the Body, consisting of thirty four turning Joints, that the Body may bend it self.

The Ribs, 10.

whereof there are twenty four.
The Breast-bone, 11.
the two Shoulder-blades, 12.
the Buttock-bone, 13.
the bigger Bone in the arm, 15.

and the lesser-bone in the Arm,

Vene, Sanguinem ex Hepate;

Arteria, calorcm & Vitam & Corde;

Nervi, Sensum & Motum, à Cerebro,
per Corpus deferentes:
Hæc tria, 1.
ubique sociata invenies.

Porrò; ab Ore in Ventrículum Gula, 2.
via cibi ac potus;
& juxta hanc,
ad Pulmonem Guttur, 5.
pro respiratione;
uentrículo ad Anum Colon, 3.
ad excernendum Sterci,
ab Hepate ad Vesicam,
Ureter, 4.
reddendo urinæ.

Offic sunt

in Capite, Calharia, 6.
duæ Maxillæ, 7.
cum XXXII. Denticibus, 8.

Tum, Spina dorfi, 9.
corporis columna,
constans ex XXXIV.

l'ertebris, ut Corpus se fletere queat.

Costæ, 10.

quarum viginti quattuor.

Os pedoris, 11.
duæ Scapula, 12.

Os sessibuli, 13.

Lacerti, 15.

& Ulnæ.
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.

The outwards and XLII. Sensus externi &
inward Senses.

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

Sensus externi sunt quinque;
Oculus, 1. videt Colores,
quid album vel atrum,
viride vel coeruleum,
rubrum aut luteum, fit.
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 tasteth 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 Phantastie, 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 ordores & fœtores.

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

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

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 conflieth in three things:
In the Understanding whereby it judgeth and understandeth a thing good and evil, or true, or apparent.
In the Will, whereby it chooseth, and desireth, or rejecteth, or misliketh a thing known.
In the Mind, whereby it pursueth

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

Hæc consistet in tribus: In Mente (Intellecetu) qua cognoscit, & intelligit, bonum ac malum, vel verum, vel apparens.
In Voluntate, qua eligit, & concupiscit, aut rejicit, & aversatur cognitum.
In Animo, quo prosequitur
the Good chosen
or avoideth the Evil rejected. Hence is Hope and Fear
in the desire, and dislike. Hence is Love and Joy,
in the fruition: But Anger and Grief, in suffering.
The true judgment of a thing is Knowledge; the false, is Error,
Opinion and Suspicion.

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

**XLIV.**

Deformed and Monstrous People.

Deformes & Monstrofi.

Monstrous and deformed People are those which differ in the body from the ordinary shape,
We have seen Man:
Now let us go on to Mans:
living, and to Handy-craft Trades, which tend to it.
The first and most ancient sustenance, were the fruits of the Earth.
Hereupon the first labour of Adam, was, the dressing of a garden.

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

The Tree-Gardiner, 6th planteth Trees, 7th in an Orchard, and graffeth fience, 8th in Stocks, 9th.

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

Or by Nature, with Brambles and Bryers, 15th.

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

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

ad Vi*Sum hominis, & ad Artes Mechanicas, quæ hue faciunt.

Primus & antiquissimus Vi*lus, Terra & Fruges.

Hinc primus Labor Adami, Horti cultura.

Hortulanus (Olitor) 1st in Viridario fodit, Ligone, 2nd aut Bipalio, 3rd faciturque Pulvinos, 4th ac Plantaria; 5th quibus inferit Semina & Plantas.

Arborator, 6th in Pomaria plantat Arbores, 7th.

inseritque Surculos, 8th Viviradicibus. 9th

Sepit hortum vel Cura,

Muro, 10th

aut Macerie, 11th

aut Vacerra, 12th

aut Plancis, 13th

aut Sepè, 14th flexa e sudibus & vitilibus;

Vel Natura,

Dumis & Vepribus, 15th

Ambulacris, 16th

& Pergulis, 17th

ornatur.

Fontanis, 18th & Harpagio, 19th

rigatur.
Husbandry. XLVI. Agriculture

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

Then he soweth the Seed, 10.
and harroweth it in with a Harrow, 11.
The Reaper, 12.
sheareth the ripe Corn with a Sickle, 13.
gathereth up the handfuls, 14.

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

qua amovet
Glebas, 6.
terram scindit.
Vomere
& Dentali, 8.
antea Fimo 7.
stercoram tam
facitque Sulcos, 9.
Tum seminat
Semen 10.
& inoccet
Occâ, 11.
Messor, 12.
merit fruges matures
Falce messoria, 13.
colligit Manipulos, 14.
I bindeth the Sheaves, 15.

The Thresher 16.

Rasketh Corn on the Barn-

por, 17.

ith a Flayl, 18.

eth it in a winnowing bas-

19.

so when the Chaff,

id the Straw, 20.

eparated from it,

utteth it into Sacks, 21.

The Mower, 22.

keth Hay in a Meadow,
	ing down Gras

ith a Sithe, 23.

keth it together

ith a Rake, 24.

maketh up Cocks, 26.

ith a fork, 25. and

rieth it on Carriages. 27.

to the Hay-barn. 28.

& colligat Mergetes, 15.

Titor 16.

in Area Horrei 17.

triturat frumentum

Flagello (tribula) 18.

actar ventilabro, 19.

atque ita separata Pala

& Stramine 20.

congerit in Saccos, 21.

Fænifoea. 22.

in Prato facit Fænum,

defecans Gramen

Fæce fænaria, 23.

corraditque

Rafro, 24.

componit Acervos 26.

Furca, 25. &

convehit Vehibus 27.

in Fænile, 28.

irasing. 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 near-heard 1. calletb out the heard, 2. out of the Beast-houses 3. with a Horn 4. and driueth 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 II. against the Wolves. Swine 12. are fed out of a Swine Trough.


The Wool 19. is shorn from Sheep, whereof several Garments are made.
XLVIII.
The making of Honey.  

**The Bees send out**

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

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

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

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

**Apes emitunt**

1. Examem, addunteque illa

2. Ducem (Regem) 2. Examem illud,

3. avolaturum,

4. revocatur tinnitum


Grinding.
Grinding.

In a Mill,

a stone, 1.
runneth upon a stone, 3.

A Wheel, 4.
turning them about,
and grindeth Corn poured in by
a Hopper, 5.
and parteth the Bran, 6.
falling into the Trough, 7.
from the Meal slipping through
a Bolter, 8.

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

In Mola,

currit Lapis, 2.
super lapidem, 3.

Rota, 4.
circumagente
& conerit per Infundib
lum, 5. infusa Grana,
separatque Furfurem, 6.
decidentem in Cifiam, 7.
à Farina (Polline)
elabente per Excussorium, 8.

Talis Mola primùm fuit
Manuaria, 9.
deinde Fumentaria, 10.
tum Aquatica, 11.
& Navalis, 12.
tandem, Alata (pneumat
ca) 13.

Bread
The Baker, 1.  
ifseth the Meal 
in a Rindle, 2.  
nd putteth it into the Kneading-trough, 3.  
Then he poureth water to it, 
nd maketh Dough, 4.  
nd kneadeth it 
with a wooden slice, 5.  
Then he maketh 
Simnels, 8. Rolls, 9, &c.  
Afterwards he setteth them 
in a Peel, 10.  
nd putteth them thorow 
the Oven-mouth, 12.  
into the Oven, 11.  
But first he pullet forth the 
ire and the Coals with a 
Coal-rake, 13

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

Tum affundit aquam, 
& fæcit Mæstam, 4. 
depserque 
spatha, 5. lignea.  
Dein format 
Panæ, 6. Placentas, 7. 
Similæs, 8. Spiræs, 9, &c.  
Post imponit 
Pala, 10.  
& ingerit Furno, 11.  
per Praefurnium, 12.  
Sed prius eruit 
Rutabulo, 13.  
ignem & Carbones, 
which
which he layeth on a heap
underneath, 14.
And thus is Bread baked,
having the Crust without, 15.
and the Crumb within, 16.

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

Fishing.

Piscatio.

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

Piscator, 1. captat
pisces, five in littore,
Hamo, 2.
qui ab arundine
flio pendent,
& cui inhaeret Esca;
five Funda, 3.
quæ pendens Pertica, 4.
aqua immittitur;
five in Cymba, 5.
Reti, 6.
five Nassa, 7.
quæ per Noftem demergi-
tur.
The Fowler, 1. maketh Bed, 2. spreadeth Bird-net, 3. groweth a Bait, 4. upon it, and biding himself a Hut, 5. allureth Birds, the chirping of Lure-birds, which partly hop upon the end, 6. are partly shut in Cages, 7. and thus he entangleth birds that fly over in his Net, hilst they settle themselves: Or he setteth Snares, 8. which they hang and strangethemselves: Or setteth Lime-twigs, 9. a Perch, 10.

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

upon which if they sit, they enwrap their Feathers, that they cannot fly away, and fall down to the ground.  
Or he catcheth them with a Pole, 11. or a Pit-fall, 12.

Hunting.

The Hunter, 1. hunteth wild Beasts, whilst he besetteth a Wood with Toyles, 2. stretched out upon Shoars, 3. 
The Beagle, 4. traceth the wild Beast, or findeth him out by the scent; the Tumbler, or Greyhound, 5. pursueth it. 
The Wolf, falleth into a Pit, 6. 

Venator, 1. 
venatur Feras, dum Sylvam cingit. 
Cassibus, 2. 
tentis super 
Varos, 3. (furcillas.) 
Canis sagax, 4. 
vestigat Feram, aut indagat odoratu; 
Vertagus, 5. 
perlequitur. 
Lupis, incidunt in Foream, 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, escapeth, 12. as here Hare, and a Fox.

The Butcher, 1. leth fat Cartel, 2. "The Lean, 3. e not fit to eat." He knocketh them down with an Ax, 4. cutteth their Throat.

fugiens Cervus, 7. in Plagas.

Aper, 8.

transfverberatur

Venabulo, 9.

Ursus, 10.

mordetur à Canibus, & tunditur

Clava, 11.

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

Lanio, 1. maëtar Pecudem altilem, 2. (Vesícula, 3. non sunt vesca.) Prosternit

Clava, 4. vel jugular

F 2 with
with a Slaughter-knife, 5.
he slayeth them, 6.
and cutteth them in pieces,
and hangeth out the flesh to fell
in the Shambles, 7.

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

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

Cookery.

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

Promus Condus, 1.
profert Obsonia, 2.
è Penu, 3.
The Cook, 4. taketh them, and maketh several Meats. He first pulleth off the Feathers, and draweth the Guts out of the Birds, 5. He scaleth and splitteth Fish, 6. He draweth some flesh with Lard, by means of a Larding-needle, 7. He caseth Hares, 2. then he boileth them in Pots, 9. and Kettles, 10. on the Hearth, 11. and scummeth them with a Scummer, 12. He seasoneth things that are boyed with Spices, which he poundeth with a Peffil, 14. in a Morter, 13. or grateith with a Grater, 15. He roasteth some on Spits, 16. and with a Jack, 17. or upon a Grid-iron, 18. or fryeth them in a Frying-pan, 19. upon a Brand-iron, 20. Kitchen Utensils besides are,
a Cole-rake, 21. a Chafing-dish, 22. a Trey, 23. (in which Dishes, 24. and Platters, 25. are washed) a pair of Tongs, 26. a Shredding-knife, 27. a Colander, 28. a Basket, 29. and a Belom, 30. 
Wine groweth in the Vine-yard, 1. where Vines are propagated, and tyed with Twigs to Trees, 2. or to Props, 3. or Frames, 4.

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

Brewing. LVII. Zythopœia,

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

Ubi non habetur Vinum, bibitur Cerevisia (Zythus) quæ ex Býne, 1. & Lupulo, 2. in Aheno, 3. coquitur; post in Lacus, 4. effunditur, 14. and
When a Feast is made, the Table is covered with a Carpet.

Cum apparatur Convivium,
Menta sternitur
Tapetibus, 1.
and a Table-cloth, 2.
by the Waiters, 3.
who besides lay the Trenchers, 3.
Spoons, 4.
Knives, 5.
with little Forks, 6.
Table-napkins, 7.
Bread, 8.
with a Salt-feller, 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.
and wipe them with a Hand-towel, 16.
then they sit at the Table on Chairs, 17.

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

Sauces are set amongst Roast-meat, in Sowcers, 20.
The Butler, 21. fillet the strong Wine out of a Cruife, 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 Triclinarimis,
qui prætererat oppositum
Discos (Orbes) 3.
Cochlearia, 4.
Cultrus, 5.
cum Fuscinulis, 6.
Mappulas, 7.
Panem, 8.
cum Salino, 9.
Fercula inferuntur
in Paninis, 10.
Artocrates, 19. in Lance.
Convivae ab Hospite, introducti 11.
ablunt manus
è Gutturio, 11.
vel Aquali, 14.
super Malluvium, 13.
aet Pelvim, 15.
terguntque Mantili, 16.
tum adhinc Mensæ per Sedilia, 17.
Struclor, 18.
dearuut dapes & distribuit.

Assaturis interponuntur Embammata in Scutellis, 20.
Pincerna, 21. infundit

Temetum,
ex Ureco, 25.
vel Cantaro, 26.
vel Lagena, 27.
in Pocula, 22.
& Vitrea, 23.
quæ extant in Abaco, 24.
& porrigit Convivatori, 28.
qui Hospitibus propinat.
The dressing of Line. LIX. Tractatio Lini.

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

Flax is tied to a Distaff, 6.
by the Spintier, 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 receipteth
the Thread, 13.

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

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

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

Weaving.

LX. Textura.

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


Licis diducit Stamen, 5. & trajicit Radium, 6. in quo est Trama, ac densit, with
with the Sley, 7.
and so maketh
Linen-cloth, 8.
So also the Clothier
maketh Cloth of Wool.

Linen Clothes. LXI. Lintea.

Linten-webbs are bleached in the Sun, 1.
with water poured on them, 2.
till they be white.

Of them the Sempster, 3.
Someth Shirts, 4.
Handkirchers, 5.
Bands, 6. Caps, &c.
These, if they be fouled,
are washed again
by the Landrefs, 7. in water,
or Lee and Sope.

Linteamina insolantur, 1.
aquà perfusa, 2.
donec candefiant.
Ex iis Sartrix, 3.
suit Industia, 4.
Muccinia, 5.
Collaria, 6. Capitia, &c.
Hac, si fordidentur
a Lotrice, 7. rurfum
lavantur aquà,
five Lixivio ac Sapone.

The
The Taylor, 1.
cutteth Cloth, 2. with Shears, 3.
and seweth it together with a Needle and double thread, 4.
Then he presseth the Seams with a Pressing-iron, 5.
And thus he maketh
Coats, 6.
with Plaits, 7.
in which the Border, 8. is belw
with Laces, 9.
Cloaks, 10.
with a Cape, 11.
and Sleeve Coats, 12.
Doublets, 13.
with Buttons, 14.
and Cuffs, 15.
Breeches, 16.
sometimes with Ribbons, 17.
Stockins, 18.
Gloves, 19.

Sartor, 1.
discindit Pannum, 2. Forsice, 3.
confuirque Acu & Filo duplicato, 4.
Postea complanat Suturas Ferramento, 5.
Sicque conicit
Tunicas, 6.
Plicatas, 7.
in quibus infra est Fimbrias, 8.
cum Inftitis, 9.
Pallia, 10.
cum Patagio, 11.
& Togas Manicatas, 12.
Thoraces, 13.
cum Globulis, 14.
& Manicis, 15.
Caligas, 16.
ali quando cum Lemniscis, 17.
Tibialia, 18.
Chirothetas, 19.

Mun-
Muntero Cps, 20. &c.
So the Furrier
maketh Furred Garments
of Furs.

The Shoemaker. LXIII.

Sutor.

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

Sutor, 1. conicit
ope Subula, 2.
& fili picati, 3.
super Modulo, 4.
è Corio, 5.
(quod Scalpro suntio, 6.
discinditur)
Crepidas (Sandalia) 7.
Calceos, 8.
(in quibus spectatur
supernè Obfragulum,
infernè Solea,
& utrinque
Anfæ)
Ocreas, 9.
& Perones, 10.
The Carpenter. XIII. Faber lignarius.

We have seen Man's food and clothing: now his Dwelling followeth.

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

The Woodman felleth and Heweth down Trees, 5. with an Ax, 4. the Boughs, 6. remaining.

He cleaveth Knotty Wood with a Wedge, 7. which he forceth in with a Beetle, 8. and maketh Wood-sticks, 9.

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

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

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

Lignator Securi, 4. sternet & truncat Arbores, 5.

remanentibus Sarmentis, 6. Clavos Lignum findit Cuno, 7. quem adigit Tudite, 8.


Ascit Aecia, 10. Materiem, whence
whence Chips, 11. fall, and saweth it with a Saw, 12. where the Saw-dust, 13. falleth down.

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

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


The Mason. LXIV. Faber Murarius

The Mason, 1. layeth a Foundation, and buildeth Walls, 2. Either of Stones which the Stone-digger getteth out of the Quarry, 3. Faber Murarius, 1. ponit Fundamentum, & struit Muros, 2. Sive è Lapidibus, quos Lapidarius cruit in Lapidicida, 3. and
and the Stone-cutter, 4.
*Squareth by a Rule, 5.*
*Or of Bricks, 6.*
which are made
of Sand and Clay
deeped in water,
and are burned with fire.
Afterwards he plaiitereth it
with Lime,
y means of a Trowel, 7.
and garnisheth it with Rough-
haft, 8.

Engines. L XV. Machines.

- One can carry
  much by thrusting
  Wheel-barrow, 3.
- fore him, having
  Harnefs, 4.
  mged on his neck, as
  po can carry on a Colestaff, 1.
  Hand-barrow, 2.

Quantum duo ferre possunt

*Palanga, 1.*
*vel Feretro, 2.*
tandum potest unus,
trudendo ante se
*Pabonem, 3.*
suspenfa a collo
*Aërumna, 4.*
But he can do more that rolleth a Weight laid upon Rollers, 6. with a Leaver, 5. A Wind-Beam, 7. is a post, which is turned by going about it. A Crane, 8. hath a Hollow-wheel, in which one walking, draweth weights out of a Ship, or letteth them down into a Ship. A Rammer, 9. is used to fasten Piles, 10. it is lifted up with a Rope drawn by Pulleys, 11. or with hands, if it have handles, 12.

Plus autem potest qui movet Phalangis (Cylindris) impositam provolvit, Vestit, 5 Ergata, 7. est columella, quæ versatur circumcundo. Geranium, 8. habet Tympanum, cui inambulans quis, pondera navi extrahir, aut in navem demittit.

Fistuca, 9. adhibetur ad pangendum Sublicas, 10. adtollitur Fune traho per Trochleas, 11. vel manibus, fiamas habet, 12.

A House. LXVI. Domu.
The Door hath
a Threshold, 3.
and a Lintel, 2.
and Posts, 4. on both sides.
The Hinges, 5.
are on the right hand,
upon which the Doors, 6. hang,
the Latch, 7.
and the Bolt, 8.
are on the left hand.

Before the House
is a Fore-cour, 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 Greeses, 14.
and Winding-flairs, 15.

The Windows, 16.
appear on the outside;
and the Grates, 17.
the Galleries, 18.
the Water-tables, 19.
and Eterereffes, 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 Raffers, 25.
The Eaves, 26.
adhere to the Roof.
The place without a Roof
is called an open Gallery, 27.

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

Janua habet
Limen, 2.
& Superluminare, 3.
& umerique Posts, 4.
A dextris sunt
Cardines, 5.
à quibus pendant Fores, 6.
à sinistris Clausrum, 7.
aut Pessulis, 8.

Sub ædibus
eft Cavedium, 9.
Pavimento
Tessellato, 10.
felicium Columnis, 11.
in quibus Périflyium, 12.
& Basis, 13.

Per Scallas, 14. ascendentur in
superiores contignationes
& Coehildia, 15.

Extrinsecus apparent
Fenesitra, 16.
& Cancelli (clathra) 17.
Pergula, 18.
Suggrundia, 19.
& Fulca, 20.
fulciendis muris.

In summo eft Tellum, 21.
contectum Imbricibus (teguli-
is) 22.
vel Scandulis, 23.
quæ incumbunt Tigillis, 24.
hæc Tignis, 25.
Tell adhaeret
Stillicidium, 26.
Locus fine Tecto
dicitur Subdiale, 27.
In Tecto sunt
Meniana, 28.
& Coronides, 29.
Miners, 1.
go into the Grave, 2.
by a Stick, 3.
or by Ladders, 4.
with Lanthorns, 5.
and dig out the Oar with a Pick, 6.
which being put into Baskets, 7.
is drawn out with a Rope, 8.
by means of a Turn, 9.
and is carried
to the Melting-house, 10.
where it is forced with fire,
that the Metal may run out, 12.
the Dross, 11. is thrown aside.

Metalli fossores, 1.
ingrediuntur Puteum fodine, 2.
Bacillo, 3.
five Gradibus, 4.
cum Lucernis, 5.
& effodiunt Ligone, 6.
terram Metallicam,
quæ imposita Coribus, 7.
extrahitur Fune, 8.
ope Machine tratoria, 9.
& deferrat
in Uslrainam, 10.
ubi igne urgetur,
ut profluat Metallum, 12.
Scoria, 11. seorsim abjiciuntur.
The Blacksmith. LXVIII. Faber Ferrarius.

Faber ferrarius, 1.
in Ustrina (Fabrica) 2.
inflat ignem
Folle, 3.
quem adcollit
Pede, 4.
atq; ita cande facit Ferrum;
Deinde eximit
Forcipe, 5.
imponit Incudi, 6.
& cudit
Malleo, 7.
ubi Strituera, 8. excidunt.
Et sic exciduntur,
Clavi, 9.
Solea, 10.
Canthi, 11.
Catena, 12.
Lamina, Sera cum Clavibus,
Cardines, &c.
Ferramenta candelitia
reflinguit in Lacu.

The Blacksmith. 1.
in his Smithy (or Forge) 2.
bloweth the fire
with a pair of Bellows, 3.
which he bloweth
with his Feet, 4.
and so heateth the Iron:
And then he taketh it out
with the Tongs, 5.
layeth it upon the Anvile, 6.
and striketh it
with an Hammer, 7.
where the sparks, 8. fly off.
And thus are hammered out,
Nails, 9.
Horfe-Shoes, 10.
Cart-Strakes, 11.
Chains, 12.
Plates, Locks and Keys,
Hinges, &c.
He quencheth hot Irons
in the Cool-trough.
The Box-maker, 1.
1. smootheth hewn Boards, 2.
2. with a Plain, 3.
3. upon a work-board, 4.
4. he maketh them very smooth
5. with a little Plain, 5.
6. he boareth them thorow
7. with an Augre, 6.
8. carveth them with a Knife, 7.
9. fastneth them together
10. with Glewand Cramp-Irons, 8.
11. and maketh Tables, 9.

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

Arcularius, 1.
1. edolat Asseres, 2.
2. Runcina, 3.
3. in Tabula, 4.
4. deplanat
5. Planula, 5.
6. perforat (terebrat)
7. Terebra, 6.
8. sculpit Cultro, 7.
9. combinat
11. & facit Tabulas, 9.
12. Mensas, 10.
13. Arcas (Giftas) 11. &c.
14. Torno, 12.
15. sedens in Insili, 13.
16. tornat Torno, 15.
The Potter.  LXX.  Figulus.

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

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

Fratta Olla dat
Testas, 12.

Fernando Gambo, 'The Potter' and 'Figulus', from the book 'Liber de industria pistorum' (1549). The text describes the various tasks involved in pottery making, from sitting over a wheel to baking and glazing in an oven, and the tools and materials used.
A House is divided into inner Rooms, such as are the Entry, 1. the Stove, 2. the Kitchen, 3. the Buttery, 4. the Dining Room, 5. the Gallery, 6. the Bed Chamber, 7. with a Privy made by it, 8. Baskets, 9. are of use for carrying things to and fro, and Chests, 10. (which are made fast with a Key) 11. for keeping them. The Floor is under the Roof, 12. In the Yard, 13. is a Well, 14. a Stable, 15.

Domus distinguitur
in Concavilia,
ut sunt Atrium, 1.
Hypocaustum, 2.
Culina, 3.
Cella Penuaria, 4.
Cænaculum, 5.
Camera, 6. Cubicum, 7. cum adstructo Secessu. (La trina) 8.
Corbes, 9.
interviunt rebus transferendis,
Arce, 10. (quaæ Clausæ, 11. recluduntur) adfirmandis illis.
Sub Tecto, 12. est Solum (Pavimentum)
In Area, 13.
Puteus, 14.
Stabulum, 15.
and a Bath, 16.
Under the House
is the Cellar, 17.

cum Balneo, 16.
Sub Domo
est Cella, 17.

LXXII.
The Stove with the
Bed-room.

Hypocaustum cum
Dormitorio.

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

Hypocaustum, 1.
ornatur
Laqueari, 2.
& Parietibus tabulis, 3.
Illuminatur
Fenestris, 4.
Calefit
Furnace, 5.
Ejus Utensilia sunt
Scamma, 6.
Sella, 7.
Mensa, 8.
cum Fulcris, 9.
ac Scabellis, 10.
& Culcitrís, 11.

There
There are also Tapestries hunged, 12. For soft lodging, there is a Bed, 14. Spread on a Bed-stead, 15. upon a Straw-pad, 16. with Sheets, 17. and Cover-lids, 18. The Bolster, 19. is under one's head. The Bed is covered with a Canopy, 20. A Chamber-pot, 21. is for making water in.

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

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

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

The Bath. LXXIV. Balneum.

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

*Qui lavari cupit aqua frigidà,*
descendit in *Fluvium, 1.*
*In Balneario, 2.*
abluimus squalores,
five sedentes in *Labro, 3.*
five condescentes
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 have an Apron tied about us, 8.

We cover our Head with a Cap, 9.
and put our feet in a Basın, 10.

The Bath-woman, 11.
reacheth water in a Buchar, 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 wineth away with a Spunge, 18.

Pumice, 6.
Cilicio, 5.

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

Caput tegimus
Pileolo, 9.
& pedes imponimus Pelluvio, 10.

Balneatrix, 11.
ministrat aquam Situla, 12.
hauftam ex Alves, 13.
in quem desfluit e Canalibus, 14.

Balneator, 15.
scarificat Scalpro, 16.
& applicando Cucurbitas, 17.
extrahit Sanguinem subcutaneum,
quem abstergit Spongia.
The Barber, 1.

in the Barbers-shop, 2.

Cuteth 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

ut of a Laver, 6.

and also with Sope, 7.

and wipeth him

with a Towel, 8.

ombeth him with a Comb, 9.

and curleth him

with a Crispine Iron, 10.

Sometimes he cutteth a Vein

with a Pen-knife, 11.

where the Blood spirteth out, 12.


Tonfor, 1.

in Tonstrina, 2.

tonder Crines

& Barbam

Forcipe, 3.

vel radie Novaculis

quam e Theca, 4. deprompt.


Et lavat

super Pelvium, 5.

Lixivio defluente

e Gutturnio, 6.

ut & Sapone, 7.

& tergit

Linteo, 8.

pectit Peetine, 9.

cripspat

Calamifiro, 10.

Interdum Venam secat

Scalpello, 11.

ubi Sanguis propullulat, 12.

The
The Stable.  LXXVI.  Equile.

The Horse-keeper, 1.
cleanseth the Stable from Dung, 2.
He tyeth a Horse, 3.
with a Halter, 4.
to the Manger, 5.
or if he be apt to bite,
he maketh him fast
with a Muzzel, 6.
Then he streweth Litter, 7.
under him.
He winnoweth Oats
with a Van, 8.
(the Provender being mixt
with Chaff, and taken out of
a Chefs, ) 10.
and feedeth the Horse with them,
as also with Hay, 9.

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

Alligat Equum, 3.
Capistro, 4.
ad Praefep, 5.
ae si mordax fit,
constringit
Fiscella, 6.
Deinde substernit Strad-
menta, 7.
Avenhim ventilat
Vanno, 8.
(Paleis mixta ac deprompta,
à Cista Pabulatoria) 10.

éaque pascit equum,
pr & Fono, 9.

After.
Afterwards he leadeth him to the Watering-trough, to water.
Then he rubbeth him with a Cloth(30,103),(112,207).
combeth him with a Curry-comb, covereth him with an Housing cloth, and looketh upon his Hoofs, whether the Shoes, be fast with the Nails.

Postea aquatum ducit ad Aquarium, Tum detergit Panno, depectit Strigili, infernit Gaufape, & Soleas inspicit, firmis Clavis habeant.

A Dial measurement Hours. A Sun-Dial, meauration by the shadow of the Clock, what a Clock it is; whether on a Wall, or a Compass, An Hour-glass, Horologiumdimetitur Horas. Solarium, offendit umbră Gnomonis, quota fit Hora; five in Pariete, five in Pyxide Magnetica, Clepsydra, sheweth.
The Picture.  LXXVIII.  Pictura.

The Painter, 2. painteth an Image

Pictures, 1. delight the Eyes and adorn Rooms.

Pictura, 1. oblestant Oculos, & ornant conclusia.

Pictor, 2. pingit Effigiem with
with a Pencil, 3.
in a Table, 4.
upon a Case-frame, 5.
binding his Pollet, 6. in his
east hand, in which are the Paints
which the boy, 7. ground on a
marble.

The Carver,
and Statuary
are Statues, 8.

of Wood and Stone.
The Graver
and the Cutter
have Shapes, 10.
and Characters
with a Graving Chisel, 9.
in Wood, Brass,
and other Metals.

Penicilio, 3.
in Tabula, 4.
super Pluteo, 5.
finistra tenens
Orbem Pictorium, 6.
in quo Pigmenta
quæ terebantur à puero, 7.
in marmore.

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

Cælator
& Sculptor insculpit
Æri, Ligno,
aliisque Metallis,

Figuras, 10,
& Characters,
Cælo, 9.

Looking-Glasses. LXXIX. Specularia.
The Cooper.  LXXX.  Victor.

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

and Lags, 6. of Timber.
He maketh Hogs-heads, 7.
and Pipes, 8.
with two Heads;
and Tubs, 9.
Soes, 10.
Flaskets, 11.
Buckets, 12.
with one Bottom of Lags.
Then he bindeth them
with Hoops, 13.
which he tyeth fast
with small Twigs, 15.
by means of a Clamp-iron, 14.
and he fitteth them on
with a Mallet, 16.
and a Driver, 17.

Circulos, & ex ligno Assulas, 6.
Ex Assulis conficit Dolia, 7.
& Cupas, 8.
Fundo bino;
tum Lacus, 9.
Labra, 10.
Pitynas, 11.
& Situlas, 12.
fundo uno.
Posteae vincit
Circulis, 13.
quos ligat
ope Falcis victoriae, 14.
Viminibus, 15.
& aptat
Tudite, 16.
ac Trudicula, 17.

LXXXI.
The Roper, and the Restio, & Lorarius.
Cordwainer.
The Traveller. LXXXII.

Viator.

A Traveller, 1.

bearth on his shoulders

Viator, 7.

portat humeris
in a Satchel, 2.
which his Pouch, 4. cannot hold.
He is covered
with a Cloak, 5.
He holdeth a Staff, 6. in his
Hand
wherewith to bear up himself:
He hath need of
Provision for the way,
as also of a pleasant
Companion, 7.
Let him not forsake the High-
road, 9. for a Foot-way, 8.
unless it be a beaten Path.
By-ways, 10.
and places where two ways
meet, 11.
deceive, and lead men aside
into Uneven places, 12.
do not By-paths, 13.
and Cross-ways, 14.
Let him therefore enquire
of those he meeteth, 15.
which way he must go;
and let him take heed
of Robbers, 16.
as in the way, so also
in the Inn, 17.
where he lodgeth all Night.
in Bulga, 2.
quæ non capit
Funda, 3.
vel Marsupium, 4.
Tegitur
Lacerna, 5.
Manu tenet Baculum, 6.
quæ se fulciat.
Opus habet
Viatico,
Ut & fido & facundo
Comite, 7.
Propter Semitam, 8. nisi
fit Callis tritus, non deferat
Viam Regiam, 9.
Avia, 10.
& Bivia, 11.
fallunt & seducunt,
in Salebras, 12.
non aequæ Tramites, 13.
& Compita, 14.
Siccirct igitur
obvis, 15.
quæ fit eundem;
& caveat
Predones, 16.
ut in via, sic etiam
in Diversorio, 17.
ubi pernoctat.
The Horse-man, LXXXIII.

Eques.

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

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

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

Then he getteth upon
his Horse, putteth his feet
into the Stirrups, 9.
taketh the Bridle-rein, 10. 11.
in his left hand, wherewith he
guideth and holdeth the Horse.
Then he putteth to
his Spurs, 12.

Eques, 1.
imponit Equo, 2.
Ephippium, 3.
idque succingit
Cingulo, 4.
Infernitetiam Dorsuale, 5.

Ornat eum Phaleris,
Frontali, 6.
Antilena, 7.
& Postilena, 8.
Deinde inflit in
Equum, indit pedes
Stapedibus, 9.
finiftra capessit Lorum (habenam) 10. Freni, 11. quo
Equum fletit, & retinet.
Tum admovet
Calcaria, 12.
and setteth him on with a Switch, 13. and holdeth him in with a Musrol, 14. The Holsters, 15. hang down from the Pummel of the Saddle, 16. in which the Pistols, 17. are put. The Rider is clad in a short Coat, 18. his Cloak being tied behind him, 19. A Post, 20. is carried on Horseback a full Gallop.

Carriages. LXXXIV. Vehicula.

We are carried on a Sled, 1. over Snow and Ice. A Carriage with one Wheel, is called a Wheel-barrow, 2. Trahi, 1. vehimur super Nivibus & Glacie, Vehiculum uni Rotum, dicitur Pabo, 2. with
with two Wheels, a Cart, 3.
with four Wheels, a Wagon, which is either
a Timber-wagon, 4.
or a Load-wagon, 5.
The parts of the Wagon are,
the Neep (or draught-tree) 6.
the Beam, 7.
the Bottom, 8.
and the Sides, 9.
Then the Axle-trees, 10.
about which the Wheels run,
the Lin-pins, 11.
and Axletree-staves, 12.
being fastned before them.
The Nave, 13. is the
groundfast of the Wheel, 14.
from which come
twelve Spokes, 15.
The Ring encompasseth these,
which is made
of six Fellows, 16.
and as many Strakes, 17.
Hampiers and Hurdles, 18.
are set in a Wagon.

birotum Currus, 3.
quadrirotum Currus,
qui vel
Sarracum, 4.
vel Plaustrum, 5.
Partes Currūs sunt,
Temo, 6.
Fugum, 7.
Compages, 8.
Spondæ, 9.
Tum Axes, 10.
circa quos currunt Rota,
præfìxis Paxillis, 11.
& Obidibus, 12.

Basis Rota, 13. est Modi,
olus, 14.
ex quo prodeunt
duodecim Radii, 15.
Hos ambit Orbile,
compositum
è sex Absidibus, 16.
& totidem Canthis, 17.
Curru imponuntur
Corbes & Crimes, 18.

Carrying.
LXXXV.

Carrying to and fro. Vectura.

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

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

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

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

Deinde insidet Sellario, agit ante se antecessores, 6.

Scuticâ, 7. & flecit Funibus, 8. Axem unguit ex vafe unguentario, 9. Axungia, & inhibet rotam
in a steep descent.
And thus the Coach is driven along the Wheel-ruts.
Great Persons are carried with six Horses,
by two Coachmen,
in a Hanging-wagon,
which is called a Coach.
Others with two Horses,
in a Chariot.
Horse Litters,
are carried by two Horses
They use Pack-horses instead of Wagons,
through Hills that are not passable.

LXXXVI.
Passing over Waters  Transitus Aquarum.

Lest he that is to pass over
a River should be met,
Trajecturus flumen ne ma-
defiat excogitati funt,
Bridges
Bridges, i.
ere invented for Carriages, & Foot-bridges, 2.
Foot-men.
If a River
ave a Foord, 3.
is waded over, 4.
Flores, 5. also are made of
imer pinned together;
Ferry-boats, 6.
planks laid close together,
fear they should receive wa-

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

Pontes, 1.
pro Vehiculis,
& Ponticuli, 2.
pro Peditibus.
Si Flumen
habet Vadium; 3.
vadatur, 4.

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

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

swimming. LXXXVII. Natatur.

Men are wont also to swim over Waters.

Solent etiam tranare aquas.
upon a bundle of flags, 1.
and besides upon blown Beast-
bladders, 2.
and after, by throwing
their Hands and Feet, 3. a-
broad.
At last they learned
to tread the water, 4.
being plunged up to the
girdle-head, and carrying their
Clothes upon their head.
A Diver, 5.
can swim also
under the water like a Fish.

**A Galley.**

**LXXXVIII. Navis actuaria.**

---

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

---

Navis instructa
Remis, 1.
eft Uniremis, 2.
vel Birmis, &c.
in quà Remiges, 3.
sitting on Seats, 4.
by the Oar-rings,
Row, 5. by striking the water
with the Oars.
The Ship-master, 6.
standing in the Fore-Castle,
and the Steers-man, 7.
sitting at the Stern,
and holding the Rudder, 8.
steer the Vessel.

confidentes per Translra, 4.
ad Scalmo,
aquam Remis pellendo, re-
migant, 5.
Proreta, 6.
flams in Prora,
& Gubernator, 7.
EDens in Puppi,
tenensque Clavum, 8.
gubernant Navigium.

LXXXIX.

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

Navigium, 1.
impellitur,
non remis, fed
folà vi Ventorum.
In illo erigitur Malus, 2.
undique ad Òras Navis Furi-
bus, 3. firmatus
to which the Sail-yards, 4. are tied, and the Sails, 5. to these, which are spread open, 6. to the wind, and are hoisted by Bowlings, 7.

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

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

The Ancient, 12. placed in the Stern.

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

The ship is stayed with an Anchor, 15. The depth is fathomed with a Plummeter, 16. Passengers walk up and down the Decks, 17. The Sea men ran to and fro through the Hatches, 18. And thus, even Seas are passed over.

cui annextuntur Antennae, 4. his, Vela, 5. quae ad Ventum expanduntur, 6.


When a Storm, 1.

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When a Storm, 1.
Writing.

XCI. Ars Scriptoria.

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

Afterwards they writ Letters with a Small Reed, 4.

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

We dry a Writing

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

Deinde

Literas pingeabat subtili Calamo, 4.

Nos utimur Anserina Penna, 5. cujus Calem, 6. temperamus Sculpello, 7. tum intingimus Crenam in Atramentario, 8 quod obstruitur Operculo, 9. & Pennas recondimus in Calamario, 10.

Scripturam secamus with
with Blotting-paper, or Calis-fand out of a Sandbox, II.

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

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

the Chinois and other Indians, from the top downwards, 14.

---

The Ancients used eacch Boards, 1.

Leaves, 2.

also Barks, 3. of Trees;

especially an Egyptian Shrub, which was called Papyrus.

Now Paper is in use, which the Paper maker

---

Veteres utebantur Tabulis Faginis, 1.
aur Foliis, 2.

ut & Libris, 3. Arborum; præsertim

Arbusculæ Egyptiæ, cui nomen erat Papyrus.

Nunc est in usu Charta, quam Chartopæus, maketh
maketh in a Paper-mill, 4. of Linen rags, 5. stamped to Math, 6. which being taken up in Frames, 7. be spreadeth into Sheets, 8. and setteth them in the Air that they may be dried: Twenty five of these make a Quire, 9. twenty Quires a Ream, 10. and ten of these a Bale of Paper, 11. That which is to last long is written on Parchment, 12.


Printing. Typographia.

The Printer hath Copper Letters in a great number put into Boxes, 5. The Compositor, 1. Typographus, habet Æneos Typos magno numero distributos per Loculamenta, 5. Typotheta, 1. taketh
take 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; be putteth these in a Gally, 4. till a Page, 6. be made, and these again in a Form, 7. and he locketh them up in Iron Chases, 8. with Coyns, 9. left 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. be maketh to take impression.

The Bookseller, 1. vendit Libros in Bibliopolio, 2.

The Bookseller sells Books in a Booksellers Shop, 2. of which he writeth 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.

Bibliopolium, 1.

Biblotopia, 1.

The Bookseller, 1. vendit Libros in Bibliopolio, 2.

quorum conscribit Catalogum, 3.

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

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

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

Hodie compingit Libros Compador, dum Chartas aqua Glutinosâ maceratas, terget, 2. deinde complicat, 3.

malleat, 4. tum confuit, 5. comprimit Prelo, 6. quod habet duos Cochleas, 7. dorso conglutinat, rotundo Cultro, 8. demarginat, tandem

Membranâ vel Corio, 9. vestit, efformat, & affigit Uncinulos, 10.

I 3 A Book
A Book.

Liber,
quod formam exteriorem,
est vel in Folio, 1.
vel in Quarto, 2.
in Octavo, 3.
in Duodecimo, 4. either
made to open side-wise, 5.
or Long-wise, 6.
with Brazen Clasps, 7.
or Strings, 8.
and Square-bosses, 9.
Within are Leaves, 10.
with two Pages,
sometimes divided with Co-
lumsns, 11.
and Marginal Notes, 12.

A School.
A School, x.

is a Shop, in which
Young Wits
are fashion'd to vertue, and
it is distinguished into Forms.
The Master, 2.
sitteth in a Chair, 3.
the Scholars, 4.
in Forms, 5.
be teacheth, they learn.
Some things
are writ down before them
with Chalk on a Table, 6.
Some sit
at a Table, and write, 7.
be 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.
eft Officina, in quâ
Novelli Animi
ad virtutem formantur,
& distinguuntur in Classis.
Preceptor, 2.
sedet in Cathedra, 3.
Discipuli, 4.
in Subsellis, 5.
ille docet, hi discunt.
Quedam
praebibuntur illis
Cretâ in Tabella, 6.
Quidam sedent
ad Mensam, & scribunt, 7.
ipse corrigit, 8. Mendas.
Quidam stant, & recitant
memoriae mandata, 9.
Quidam confabulantur, 10.
ac gerunt se petulantés,
& negligentés;
The Study, I.
is a place where a Student, 2.
apart from Men,
sitteth alone,
addicted to his Studies,
whilst he readeth Books, 3.
which being within his reach
he layeth open upon a Desk, 4.
and picketh all the best things
out of them
into his own Manual, 5.
or marketh them in them
with a dash, 6.
or a little star, 7.
in the Margent.
Being to sit up late,
he seteth 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.


XCIX.

Arts belonging to Speech.

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

Rhetorick, 5:
doeth as it were paint, 6.
a rude Form, 7.
of Speech with Oratory
Flourishes, 8.
such as are Figures,
Elegancies,
Adagies,
Aposthegms,
Sentences,
Similies,
Hieroglyphicks, &c.
Poetry, 9.
gathereth these Flowers of
Speech, 10.
and lieth them as it were
into a little Garland, 11.
and so making of Prose
a Poem,
it maketh several sorts of Verses
and Odes,
and is therefore crown'd with
a Laurel, 12.
Mufick, 13.
setteth Tunes, 14.
with pricks,
in which it sitteth words,
and so singeth alone,
or in Confort,
or by Voice;
or Musical Instrument, 15.

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

Rhetorica, 5.
pingit, 6. quasi
rudem formam, 7.
Sermonis Oratoris
Pigmentis, 8.
Ut sunt Figura, 
Elegantia,
Adagia (proverbia)
Aposthegmatia,
Sententia (Gnomae)
Similia,
Hieroglyphica, &c.
Poefis, 9.
colligit
hos Flores Orationis, 10.
& colligat quasi
in Corollam, 11.
atque ita, faciens è prosa
ligatam orationem,
componit varia Carmina, 
& Hymnos (Odas)
ac propter eam coronatur
Laurë, 12.

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

Musica!
Musical Instruments are those which make a sound:

First, when they are beaten upon,
- a Cymbal, 1. with a Pefsil.
- little Bell, 2.
- with an Iron pellet within; Rattle, 3.
- tossing it about; Jews-Trump, 4.
- putting to the mouth with the finger; Drum, 5.
- a Kettle, 6.
- a Drum-stick, 7.
- also the Dulcimer, 8.
- the Shepherds-harp, 9.
- the Tymbrel, 10.

Secondly, in which strings are stretched, and struck upon, the Psalter, 11.

Musica Instrumenta sunt quae edunt vocem:

Primo,
- cum pullantur,
- ut Cymbalum, 1. Piffillo,
- Tintinnabulum, 2.
- inter Globulo ferreo,
- Crepitaculum, 3.
- circumversando;
- Cremlalum, 4.
- ori admotum,
- Digito;
- Tympanum, 5.
- & Abenum, 6.
- Clavicula, 7.
- ut & Sambuca, 8.
- cum Organo pastoritio, 9.
- & Silfrum (Crotalam) 10.

Secundo, in quibus Chorde intendentur & plectuntur,
- ut Nablium, 11.
and the Virginals, 12. with both hands; the Lute, 13. (in which is the Neck, 14. the Belly, 15. the Pegs, 16. by which the Strings, 17. are stretched upon the Bridge, 18.) the Cittern, 19. with the right hand only, the 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.

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

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

The Arithmetician reckoneth numbers, by adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing; and that either by Cyphers, 3. on a Slate, or by Counters, 4. upon a Desk:

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

Physis, 1. speculatur omnia Dei Opera in Mundo.

Metaphysicus, 2. per scrutinatur rerum Causas & Effecta.

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

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

Geometry.
A Geometrician measures the height of
a Tower, 1...2.
or the distance
of places, 3...4.
either with a Quadrat, 5.
or a Jacob's-staff, 6.
He marketh out the
Figures of things,
with Lines, 7.
Angles, 8.
and Circles, 9.
by a Rule, 10.
a Square, 11.
and a pair of Compasses, 12.
Out of these arise
an Oval, 13.
a Triangle, 14.
a Quadrangle, 15.
and other Figures.
Astronomy considereth the motion of the Stars, Astrology the Effect 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. and Antarctic, 4. conclude the Axle-tree at both ends.

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

Astronomia considerat
Add to these the XII. signs of the Zodiac, 5.

every one XXX degrees, whose names are, V Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Capricor.

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

Other Circles are,

the Horizon, 7.
the Meridian, 8.
the Equator, 9.
the two Colures,
the one of the Equinoctes, 10. (of the Spring, when the ☉ entretth into V; Autumnal when it entretth in ♎)
the other of the Solstices, 11. (of the Summer, when the ☉ entretth into ☉; of the Winter when it entretth into ☉)
the two Tropicks, the Tropick of Cancer, 12. The Tropick of Capricorn, 13. and the two polar Circles, 14...15.

Adde Signa, XII.
Zodiaci, 5.
quodlibet graduum, XXX quorum nomina sunt,
V Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,
Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Capricor.
Aquarius, Pisces.

Sub hoc cursitant Stelle errantes VII.
quas vocant Planetas, quorum via est, in medio Zodiabi, dictus Eclipica, 6.
Alii Circuli sunt,

Horizon, 7.
Meridianum, 8.
Equator, 9.
duo Coluri,
alter æquinoxiorum, 10. (Verni, quando ☉ ingreditur V; Autumnalis quando ingreditur ♎)
alter Solsticiorum, 11. (Æstivi quando ☉ ingreditur ☉; Hyberni quando ingreditur ☉)
duo Tropici, Tr. Cancri, 12. Tr. Capricorni, 13. & duo Polares, 14...15.
The Aspects of the CIV. Planetarum Aspectus.

The Moon, \( \text{Luna, } \) runneth through the Zodiac every Month.

The Sun, \( \text{Sol, } \) in a Year,

Mercury, \( \text{Mercurius, } \) and Venus, \( \text{Venus, } \) about the Sun,

the one in a hundred and fifteen, the other in 589 days.

Mars, \( \text{Mars, } \) in two years;

Jupiter, \( \text{Jupiter, } \) is almost twelve;

Saturn, \( \text{Saturnus, } \) in thirty years.

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

Here they meet variously among themselves, and have mutual Aspects one towards another.
As here the $\odot$ and $\varphi$ are in Conjunction, $\odot$ and $\Delta$ in Opposition, $\odot$ and $\pi$ in a Trine Aspect, $\odot$ and $\chi$ in a Quartile, $\odot$ and $\delta$ in a Sextile.

CV.

The Apparitions of the Moon.

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 propriet\a, sed a Sole mutuat\a
Luce.

Nam altera ejus mediet semper illuminatur, altera manet caliginosa.

Hinc videmus, in Conjunctione Solis, 1.
obluram, 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, and last quarter, 7.) Otherwise it waxeth, or waneth, and is said to be horned, or more than half round.

The Eclipses.

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

Sol, est fons Lucis, illuminans omnia: sed non penetrantur Radiis ejus corpora opaca, Terra, et Luna, nam jaciunt umbram in locum oppositum. Ideo, cum Luna incidit

Eclipses.
The Earth is round, and therefore to be represented by two Hemispheres, a...b.
The Circuit of it...
is three hundred and sixty degrees (whereof every one maketh fifteen German miles) or 5400 Mile; and yet it is but a prick, compared with the World, whereof it is the Centre.

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

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

**CVII. b**

**The terrestrial Sphere. Sphera terrestrialis.**

It is divided into, V. Zones, of which the II. frigid ones, 9...9. Distributur in Zones V. quarum duas frigidas, 9...9.
are inhabitable; the II Temperate ones, 10...10.
and the Torrid one, 11.
habitable.

Besides it is divided into three Continents; this of ours, 12. which is subdivided into Europe, 13.
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.

The chief KIndoms of Europe, are

In Europâ nostrâ, sunt Regna primaria, Spain
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This Life is a way, or a place divided into two ways, like Pythagoras's Letter Y.

1. broad,
2. on the left-hand track;
3. narrow, on the right;
4. that belongs to Vice,
5. this to Virtue.

Mind, Young Man, 5.

Imitate Hercules;

Leave the left hand way,

Turn from Vice;

The Entrance 6. is fair,

But the End, 7.

Is ugly and steep down.

Go on the right hand,

Though it be thorny, 8.

No way is unpassible to virtue;

Follow whither virtue leadeth

Vita hæc est via,

Five Bivium,

Simile

Litteræ Pithagoricæ Y.

Sinistro tramite

Latum, 1.

dextro angustum, 2.

ille Vitii, 3. est,

Hic Virtutis, 4.

Adverte, juvenis, 5.

Herculem imitare;

Sinistram linque,

Vitium averfere;

Speciosus Aditus, 6.

Sed turpis

& præcens Exitus, 7.

Dextera ingredere,

Utut Spinosa, 8.

Nulla via invia virtuti;

Sequere quà via ducit virtus through.
through narrow places
to stately places,
to the Tower of honour, 9.
Keep the middle
and straight 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 Affedion,
left thou fall down headlong.
See thou dost not go amiss
on the left hand, 13.
in an ass-like sluggishness, 14.
but go onwards constantly,
persevere to the end,
and thou shalt be crown'd, 15.

Prudence.  
CX.  
Prudentia.
as a Serpent, 2.
and doeth, speaketh, or thinketh nothing in vain.
She looks backwards, 3.
as into a Looking-glass, 4.
to things past;
and seeth before her, 5.
as with a Perspective-glass, 7.
things to come,
or the end, 6.
and so she perceiveth
what she hath done,
and what remaineth to be done.
She proposeth
an Honest, Profitable,
and withal, if it may be done,
a Pleasant End
to her Actions.

Having foreseen the End,
she looketh out Means,
as a Way, 8.
which leadeth to the End;
but such as are certain
and easie, and fewer rather
than more,
left anything should hinder.
She watcheth Opportunity, 9.
(which having
a billy 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 wary,
for fear she should stumble
or go amiss.

ut Serpens, 2.
nihilque agit, loquitur, aut
cogitat incaelum.
Respicit, 3.
tanquam in Speculum, 4.
& prospicit, 5.
ad praterita;
tanquam Telescopio, 7.

Futura
seu Finem, 6.
&tique ita perspicit
quid egerit,
& quid agendum restet.

Adtionibus suis
prospicit Scopum,
Honestum, Utilem,
simulque si fieri potest,
Jucundum.

Fine prospecto,
dispicit Media,
ceu Viam, 8.
quæ ducit ad Finem,
scd certa & facilia,
pauciora potius
quam plura,
ze quid impediat.

Occasioni, 9.
(quæ
Fronte Capillata, 10.
sed Vertice salva, 11.
adhæc alata, 12.
facile elabitur)
attendit,
emque captat.

In via pergit cautè (providè) ne impingat
aut aberret.

Dili-
Diligence, 1. loveth labours, avoideth Sloth, is always at work, like the Pismire, 2. and carrieth together, as she doth, for her self, Store of all things, 3. She doth not always sleep, or make holy days, as the Sluggard, 4. and the Grasshopper, 5. do whom Want, 6. at the last overtaketh. She pursueth what things he hath undertaken cheerfully, even to the end; he putteth nothing off till the narrow, nor doth she sing he Crows song, 7. which faith over and over,

Sedulitas, 1. amat labores, fugit Ignaviam, femper est in opere, ut Formica, 2. & comportat sibi, ut illa, omnium rerum Copiam, 3. Non dormit semper, aut ferias agit, ut Ignavus, 4. & Cicada, 5. quos tandem premit Inopia, 6. Incepta urget alacriter, ad finem usque; nihil procrastinat, nec cantat cantilenam Corvi, 7. qui ingeminat.\textsuperscript{8}
After labours undergone, and ended, being even wearied, she reflecteth 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, 1. prescribeth a mean to meat and drink, 2. and restraineth the desire, as with a Bridle, 3.

Temperantia, 1. modum præscribit. Cibo & Potui, 2. & continent cupidinem, cœe Freno, 3.
and so moderateth all things left any thing too much be done. 

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

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

& sic omnia moderatur, ne quid nimis fiat.

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

E Crapula oritur Lascivia; ex hoc, Vita libidinosa inter Fornicators, 8.
& Scorta, 9.
Ojculando (basiando) palpando, amplexando, & tripudiando, 10.

Fortitude.

Fortitudo, 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. CXIV. Patientia
and Wrongs, 3. meekly like a Lamb, 4. as Gods fatherly chastifement, 5. In the mean while she leaneth upon the Anchor of Hope, 6. (as a Ship, 7. tossed by waves in the sea) she prayeth to God, 8. weeping, and expelleth 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 despareth, and becometh his own murthener, 14. being full of rage he desireth to revenge wrongs.

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.
Forward Men, are
hateful, teasly, unpleasant,
HOMINES FACTI SUNT
ad mutua commoda;
ERGO SINT HUMANI.
SIS SUAVIS & AMABILIS
VULTU, 1.
COMIS & URBANUS,
GESTU AC MORIBUS, 2.
AFFABILIS & VERAX,
ORE, 3.
CANDENS & CANDIDUS
CORDE, 4.
SIC AMA,
SIC AMABERIS;
& HAT
MUTUA AMICITIA, 5.
CEU TURTURUM, 6.
CONCORS, MANFUETA,
& UTRINQUE BENEVOLA.
MOROSI HOMINES, SUNT
ODIOSI, TORVI, ILLEPIDI,
contentious, angry, 7.
cruel, 8.
and implacable,
(rather Wolves and Lyons,
than Men)
and such as fall out among them-"elves,
herupon they fight in a Duel, 9.
Envy, 10.
wishing ill to others,
pineth away her self.

Justice.

contentiohs, iracundai, 7.
crudeles, 8.
ac implacabiles,
(magis Lupi & Leones,
quam homines)
& inter se discordes,
hinc configuaunt Duello, 9.

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

Justice, 1.

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

reservandam
alteri parti;
Dexterâ tenens
Gladium, 5;
& Prænum, 6.
ad puniendum
& coërcendum malos;
Præterea,
Stateram, 7.
cujus dextra Lanci, 8.

Merita Sinistræ, 9.
Præmia imposita,
ibi invicem exequentur.
arche ita boni ad virutem
ceu Calcaribus, 10. incitantu

In Contrañlibus, 11.
candidè agatur:
Pæthis & Promississ notur i

Deposítum,

& Mutuum,
reddantur:
nemo expiletur, 12.
a aut ladatur, 13.
suæm cuique tribuantur:
hæc sunt præcepta Justitiae.
Talia prohibentur,
quinto & septimo Dei
Præcepta,
& merito Civ. ac Rota, 11.
puníuntur.
Liberality, 1.
keepeth a mean about Riches, which she honestly seeketh, that she may have somewhat to bestow on them that want,
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 herself, not herself to it,
as the covetous man, 9. doth,
who hath, that he may have, and is not the Owner,
but the Keeper of his goods, and being unsatiatable, always scraped together, 10.
with his Nails.

Liberalitas, 1.
modum servat circa Divitiias,
quas honestè quærît,
ur habeat quod
largiatur Egenís, 2.
Hos vestít, 3.
nutrit, 4.
ditat, 5.
Vultù bilari, 6.

& Manu alatâ, 7.
Opes, 8. sibi subjicit,
non se illis,
ur Avarus, 9.
qui habet, ur habeat,
& honorum suorum
non Possessor est sed Caslos,
& insatiabilis
sempè conradit, 10.
Unguibus suis,
Moreover he spareth and keepeth, hoarding up, that he may always have. But the Prodigal, badly spendeth things well gotten, and at the last wanteth.

Sed & parcit & adservat, occludendo, ut semper habeat. At Prodigus, malè dispersit benè parta, ac tandem egit.

CXVIII.

Society betwixt Man and Wife.

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

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

Matrimonium a Deo est institutum in Paradiso, ad mutuum adjutorium, & Propagationem generis humani. Vir Juvenis (Cælebs) conjugium initurus, instructus sit.
either with Wealth, or a Trade and Science, which may serve for getting a living; that he may be able to maintain a Family.

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

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

When she is espous’d to him, he becometh the Bridegroom, and she the Bride, and the Contract is made, and an Instrument of Dowry, is written.

At the last the Wedding is made, where they are joined together by the Priest, giving their Hands, one to another, and Wedding-rings, then they feast with the witnesses that are invited.

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

aut Opilus, aut Arte & Scienti, qua sit de pane lucrando, ut possit suffenture Familiam. Deinde eliget sibi Virginem Nuhilem, (aut l’idiam) quam adamat; ubi tamen major ratio habenda Virtutis & Homestatis, quam Formae aur Dotis. Posthaec, non clam despon- det sibi eam, sed ambit, ut Procos, apud Patrem, & Matrem, vel apud Tutores & Cognatos, per Pronubos.

Ea sibi desponsa, sit Sponsus, & ipsi Sponsa, & quae Sponsalia, & scribitur Instrumentum Dotalis, Tandem suique Nuptiae, ubi copulantur à Sacerdote, datis utro citræque Manibus, & Annulis nuptialibus, cum epulantur cum invititis testibus. Abhinc dicuntur Munitus & Uxor; hac mortuæ ille sit videns.
The Tree of Consanguinity

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

the great great Grandfathers
Grandfather, 12.
the great great Grandmothers
Grandmother, 13.
Those beyond these are
called Ancestors, 14... 14.

In a Lineal descent,
the son (the son-in-law) 15,
and the daughter (the
dughter-in-law) 16.
the Nephew, 17.
and the Niece, 18.
he Nephews Son, 19.
and the Nephews Daughter, 20
the Nephews Nephew 21.
and the Nieces Niece, 22.
he Nephews Nephews
Son 23.
the Nieces Nieces
Daughter, 24.
he Nephews Nephews Ne-
phew, 25.
he Nieces Nieces Niece, 26.
Those beyond these are called
Posterity. 27... 27.

In a Collateral Line are
he Uncle by the Fathers
side, 28.
and the Aunt by the
Fathers side, 29.
he Uncle by the Mothers
side, 30.
and the Aunt by the Mo-
thers side, 31.
he Brother, 32.
and the Sister, 33.
he Brothers Son, 34.
he Sisters Son, 35.
and the Cousin by the Bro-
ger and Sister, 36.

Tritavus, 12.
& Tritavia, 13.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Majores, 14... 14.
In Linea descendenti,
Filius (Privignus) 15.
& Filia (Privigna) 16.
Nepos, 17.
& Neptis, 18.
Pronepos, 19.
& Proneptis, 20.
Abnepos, 21.
& Abneptis, 22.

Atnepos, 23.
& Atnepis, 24.
Trinepos, 25.
& Trineptis, 26.
Ulteriores dicuntur
Posterity, 27... 27.
In Linea Collaterali

Aunt Patruus, 28.
& Amita, 29.
Avunculus, 30.
& Matertertius, 31.
Frater, 32.
& Soror, 33.
Patruelis, 34.
& Sbrinus, 35.
& Amitinus, 36.
CXX.
The Society betwixt Parents and Children.

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

- The Father, 1. begetteth, and the Mother, 2. beareth Sons, 3. and Daughters, 4. (sometimes Twins.)
- The Infant, 5. is wrapped in Swaddling-clothes, 6. is laid in a Cradle, 7. is suckled by the Mother with her Breasts, 8. and fed with Pap, 9. Afterwards it learneth to go by a Standing-stool, 10.

Conjuges, Inscipiunt (ex benedictione Dei) Sobolem (Prolem) & parent Parentes.
- Pater, 1. generat, & Mater, 2. parit
- Filios, 3. & Filias, 4. (aliquando Gemellos.) Infans, 5.
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 dutifull.

Children owe to Parents Reverence and Service.
The Father maintaineth his Children by taking pains, 15.

The Society betwixt Masters and Servants.

Societas herulis.

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

Heres, (Pater-familias) 1. habet Famulos (Servos) 2.
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The Mistres (the good wife of the House) 3. Mardens, 4.

They appoint these their Work, 6.

and divide them their tasks, 5.

which are faithfully to be done by them without murmuring or 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.

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

Illi mandant his Opera, 6.

& distribuunt Laborum pensa, 5.

qua ab his fideliter sunt exsequenda sine murmure & dispensio; pro quo præsentur ipsis, Merces & Alimonia.

Servus olim erat Mancipium, in quem vitae & necis Domino potestas suis. Hodie servient liberè pauperiores, mercede conducti.

A City. CXXII, Urbs.

Of many Houses is made a Village, 1. Ex multis Domibus fit Pagens, 1.
or a Town, or a City, 2.

That and this are fenced and begirt with a Wall, 3.

a Trench, 4.

Bulwarks, 5.
and Pallisadoes, 6.

Within the Walls is
the void Place; 7.

without, the Ditch, 8.

In the Walls are
Fortresses, 9.

and Towers, 10.

Watch-Towers, 11.
are upon the higher places.

The entrance into a City is
made out of the Suburbs, 12.

through the Gate, 13.

over the Bridge, 14.

The Gate hath a
Percillus, 15.

a Draw Bridge, 16.

two-leaved Doors, 17.

Locks and Bolts,

as also Bars, 18.

In the Suburbs are
Gardens, 19.

and Garden-houses, 20.

and also Burying-places,
vel Oppidum, vel Urbis, 2.

Ittud & hæc munientur

& cinguntur Mænibus (Muro) 3.

Vallo, 4.

Aggeribus, 5.

& Vallis, 6.

Intra muros est
Pomerium, 7.

extra, Fostra; 8.

In moenibus sunt

Propugnacula, 9.

& Turre; 10.

Specula, 11.

extend in editoribis locis.

In Urbem ingressus est.

ex Suburbiis, 12.

per Portam, 13.

super Pontem, 14.

Porta habet
Cataractas, 15.

Pontem versatilém, 16.

Valvas, 17.

Clavitra, & Repagula, 18.

et & Sepulcræ, 18.

In Suburbiis sunt

Horti, 19.

& Suburbana, 20.

et & Cæmeteria, 21.
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 urbeim sunt
Plateae (Vici) 1.
lapidibus stratae;
Fora, 2.
(alicubi cum
Portibus) 3.
& Angiportis, 4.
Publica adiinicia
sunt in medio Urbis,
Templum, 5.
Schola, 6.
Curia, 7.
Domus Mercaturæ, 8.
Circa Mænia, & Portas
Armamentarium, 9.
Granarium, 10.
Diversoria, Popina,
& Caupona, 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 Watchmen's Dwelling, 17.
In the Streets are Wells, 18.
The River, 19. or Beck,
rumeth about the City,
sereneth to wash away the filth.
The Tower, 20.
standeth in the highest part
of the City.

Theatrum, 12.
Nasodochium, 13.
In recessibus,
Forica (Cloaca) 14.
& Custodia (Carcer) 15.
In turra primaria
est Horologium, 16.
& habitatio Vigilum, 17.

In Plateis sunt Putei, 18.
Fluvium, 19. vel Rvus,
Urbem interfusus,
inservit foribus eludendis.
Arx, 20.
exflat in summo
Urbis.

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

Optimum Jus, est
placida contentio,
facta vel ab iphis,
betwixt whom the suit is,
or by an Umpire.
If this do not proceed,
they come into Court, 1.
(hereunto they judged
in the Market-place;
at this day in the Moot-hall)
in which the Judge, 2.
sitteth with his Assessors, 3.
the Clerk, 4.
taketh their Votes in writing.
The Plaintiff, 5.
accuseth the Defendant, 6.
and produceth Witnesses, 7.
against him.
The Defendant exculpeth
himself by a Counsellor, 8.
whom the Plaintiff's Coun-
fellor, 9. contradicts.
Then the Judge
pronounceth Sentence,
acquitthe the innocent,
and condemning him
that is guilty
to a Punishment,
or a Fine,
or Torment.

inter quos lis est,
vel ab Arbitro.
Hac si non procedit,
venitur in Forum, 1.
(olim judicabant
in Foro,
hodie in Praetorio)
cui praefidet Judex (Prætor) 2
cum Assessoribus, 3.
Dictographus, 4.
Vota calamo excipit.
Actus, 5.
accusat Reum, 6.
& producit Testes, 7.
contra illum.
Reus excusat
se per Advocatum, 8.
cui contradicit Auctoris Pre-
parator, 9.
Tum Judex
Sententiam pronunciat,
absolvens insontem,
& damnans
sontem
ad Penam,
vel Mulēam,
vel ad Supplicium.
Malefactors, 1.
are brought
from the Prison, 3.
(where they are wont to be tortured) by Serjeants, 2.
or drag'd with a horse, 15.
to place of Execution.
Thieves, 4.
are hanged by the Hangman, 6.
on a Gallows, 5.
Whoremasters
are beheaded, 7.
Murderers
and Robbers
are either laid upon a Wheel, 8.
having their Legs broken,
or fasined upon a Stake, 9.
Witches

Malefici, 1.
per Liitores, 2.
ē Carcer, 3.
(ubi torqueri solent)
producentur,
vel equo raptantur, 15.
ad locum Supplicii.
Fores, 4.
in Patibulo, 5.
suspenduntur à Carnifice, 6.
Mxcki
decollantur, 7.
Homicidae (Sicarii)
ac Latrones (Piratae)
vel crucifragio plexi.
Rotæ imponuntur, 8.
ve Palo infigurur, 9.
Striges (Limæ)
are burnt in a great Fire, 10. Some before they be executed have their tongues cut out, 11.
or have their Hand, 13.
cut off upon a Block, 12.
or are burnt with Pincers, 14.
They that have their Life given them,
are set on the Pillory, 16.
are strapped, 17.
are set upon a Wooden horse, 18.
have their Ears cut off, 19.
are whipped, 20.
are branded,
are banished,
are condemned
to the Gallies,
or to perpetual Imprisonment.
Traytors are pulled in pieces with four Horses.
super Rogum, 10. cremantur
Quidam antequam suppliantio afficiantur elinguantur, 11.
aut super Cippum, 12.
Manu plectuntur, 13.
aut Forcipibus, 14. uruntur.
Vitâ Donari,
Numellis constringuntur, 16.
luxantur, 17.
Equuleo imponuntur, 18.
Auribus truncantur, 19.
Virgis caduntur, 20.
Stigmatise noctantur,
relegantur,
damnantur
ad Triremes,
vel ad Carcerem perpetuum.
Perduelles quadrigis discer-putuntur.
Merehandizing. CXXVI. Mercatura.

Wares brought from other places, are either exchanged in an Exchange, 1; or exposed to sale in Warehouses, 2; and they are sold for Money, 3; being either measured with an Eln, 4; or weighed in a pair of Balances, 5. Shop-keepers, 6; Pedlars, 7; and Brokers, 8; would also be called Merchants, 9; The Seller braggeth of a thing that is to be sold;

Mercés aliunde allatæ, in domo commerciorum, 1; vel commutantur, vel venum exponuntur in Tabernis mercimoniorum, 2; & venduntur pro Pecuniâ (monetâ) 3; vel mensuraræ Ulnâ, 4; vel ponderataræ Librá, 5; Tabernarii, 6; Circumforanci, 7; & Scrutarrii, 8; etiam volunt dici Mercatores, 9; Venditor offentat 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-buithel measure, 3.
We try the heaviness of things
by Weights, 4.
and Balances, 5.
In this is first

Res continuas metimur
Ulnâ, 1.
liquidas
Congio, 2.
aridas,
Medimno, 3.
Gravitatem rerum expe-
rimur Ponderibus, 4.
& Librâ, (bilance) 5.
In hâc primum est
the Beam, 6.
in the midst whereof
is a little Axle-tree, 7. above
the cheeks and the hole, 8.
in which the Needle, 9.
moveth it self to and fro:
on both sides
are the Scales, 10.
hanging by little Cords, 11.
The Brasiers balance, 12.
weigheth things by hanging
them on a Hook, 13.
and the Weight, 14.
opposite to them,
which in (a) weigheth just as
much as the thing,
in (b) twice so much,
in (c) thrice so much, &c.

Jugum (Scapus) 6.
in cujus medio
Axiculus, 7. superius
trutina & agina, 8.
in quâ Examen, 9.
señor agitar:
utrinque
funt Lances, 10.
pendentes Funiculis, 11.
Statera, 12.
ponderat res, suspendingo
illas Unco, 13.
& Pondus, 14.
ex oppr̄sito,
quod in (a) æquiponderat rei,
in (b) bis tantum,
in (c) ter, &c.

Physick. CXXVIII. Ars Medica.

The Patient, 1:
Sende for a Physician, 2.
Ægrotans, 1.
accersit Medicum, 2.
M 2 who
who feelth his Pulse, 3.
and looketh upon his Water, 4.
and then prescribeth
a Receipt in a Bill, 5.
That is made ready
by the Apothecary, 6.
in an Apothecaries Shop, 7.
where Drugs
are kept in Drawers, 8.
Boxes, 9.
and Gally-pots, 10.
And it is
either a Potion, 11.
or Powder, 12.
or Pills, 13.
or Trochisks, 14.
or an Electuary, 15.
Diet and Prayer, 16.
is the best Physick.
The Chirurgeon, 18.
sureth Wounds, 17.
and Ulcers,
with Plaisters, 19.

qui tangit ipsius Arteriam, 3.
& inspicit Urinam, 4.
tum præscribit
Medicamentum in Schedule, 5.
Istud paratur
a Pharmacopeao, 6.
in Pharmacopolio, 7.
ubi Pharmaca
in Capsulis, 8.
Pyridibus, 9.
& Lagenis, 10. adservantur
Estique
vel Potio, 11.
vel Pulvis, 12.
vel Pillulae, 13.
vel Pastilli, 14.
vel Electuarium, 15.
Diata & Oratio, 16.
est optima Medicina.
Chirurgus, 18.
curat Vulnera, 17.
& Ulcera,
Splenius (emplastris) 19.

A Burial.
A Burial.  CXXIX.  Sepultura.

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

Defuncti olim cremabantur, & Cineres in Urna, 1. recondebantur.
Nos includimus nostros Demortuos, Loco (Capulo) 2.
imponimus Feretro, 3.
& efferri curamus Pompâ Funebri versus Cemeterium, 4.
ubi à Vespillonibus, 5.
inferuntur Sepulchro, 6.
& humantur;
hoc Cippo, 7. regitur,
& Monumentis, 8.
&c Epitaphis, 9. ornatur.
As the Corps go along, Psalms are sung, and the Bells are rung.

Funere prodeunte, cantantur Hymni, & Campanae, pulsantur.

A Stage-play. CXXX. Ludus Scenicus.

In a Play-house, (which is trimmed with Hangings, and covered with Curtains.) Comedies and Tragedies are acted, wherein memorable things are represented; as here, the History of the Prodigal Son, and his Father, by whom he is entertain'd being return'd home.

The Players act being in disguise; the Fool, maketh jests.

In Theatro, (quod vestitur Tapetibus, & Sipariis, tegitur,) aguntur Comedii vel Tragedia, quibus representantur res memorabiles; ut hic, Historia de Filio Prodigio, et Patre, iapis, a quo recipitur, domum redux. Actores (Histriones) agunt personati; Morio, 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 any thing please them.

Sleights. CXXXI. Prestigiae.

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 Poife, 6. in his
hand;
or hangeth himself
by the hand or foot, 7. &c.

Funambulus, 3.
graditur & saltat
luper Funem,
tenens manu Halterem, 6.
aur suspendit se
manu vel pede, 7. &c.

The Fencing School. CXXXII. Palestr.

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

having Balls at the point,
(left they wound one another
mortal)
or with two edged-swords
and a Dagger, 6. together.

Pugiles
congregiuntur Duello
in Palestr,
decertantes vel Gladiis, 1.
vel Hasilibus, 2.
vel Bipennibus, 3.
vel Semispathis, 4.
vel Ensibus, 5.
mucronem obligatis,
(ne lethaliiter lredit)
vell Frameis
vel Pugione, 6. simul.

Wrest.
Wrestlers, 7.
(among the Romans
in time past were naked
and anointed with Oil)
take hold of one another
and strive whether
can throw the other,
especially by tripping up his
heels, 8.

Hood-winked Fencers, 9,
fought with their Fists
in a ridiculous strife, to wit,
with their eyes covered.

Luclatordes, 7.
(apud Romanos
olim nudi
& inuncti Oleo)
prehendunt se invicem
& annuntur uter
alterum prosterne poftit
praefpriris suppliantando, 8.

Andabata, 9.
pugnant pugnis,
ridiculo certamine, nimirum,
obvelatis oculis.

Tennis-play. CXXXIII. Ludus Pilo.

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 Spheristerio, 1.
luditur Pilâ, 2.
quam alter mittit,
alter excipit,
& remittit
Resicula, 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.

* * *

Teisseris (talis) ludimus vel Plisnobolindam;
vel immittimus illas per Fritillum, 2. in Tabellam, 3. numeris notatam, idque est Ludus Sortilegij Aleatorum.
Sorte & Arte luditur Calculis in alveo aleatorio, 4.
We play at Cheffe on a Chess-board, 6. where only art beareth the sway. 
The most ingenious Game, is the Game at Chess, 7. wherein as it were two Armies fight together in Battle.

Boys exercise themselves in running, either upon the Ice, 1. in Srick 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, five super Glaciem, 1. Diabatis, 2. ubi etiam vehuntur Trabis, 3. five in Campo, designantes Lineam, 4. quam qui vincere cupit, adtingere, ac non ultra procurere, debet. 

Olim decurrebant Corsores, 5. inter Carcellos, 6.
to the Goal, 7.
and he that toucheth it first receiveth the prize, 8.
from him that gave the prize, 9.
At this day Tilting
( or the quintain ) is used,
( where a Hoop, 11.
is struck at with
a Truncheon, 10.)
instead of Horse-races,
which are grown out of use.

ad Metam, 7.
& qui primum contingebant
eam, accipiebat Brabeum
(prarium ) 8. a Brabeuta, 9.
Hodie habentur Hastiludia,
(ubi Lancea, 10.
petitur Circulum, 11.)

joco Equiriorum,
qua in desuetudinem abierunt.

Boys Sport CXXXVI. Ludi Pueriles.

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

Pueri ludere solent
vel globis fictilibus, 1.
vel jactantes Globum, 2.
ad Conas, 3.
vel Sphaerulam
Clava, 4.
mittentes per Annulum, 5.
vel Turbinem, 6.
Flagello, 7. versantes;
or shooting with a Trunk, 8. and a Bow, 9.
or going upon Stilts, 10.
or tossing, and swinging themselves upon a Merry-trotter, 11.

vel Selopo, 8. & Arca, 9. jaculantes;
vel Grallis, 10. incedentes;
vel super Petaurum, 11. le agitantes & oscillantes.

CXXXVII.

The Kingdom and Regnum & Regio.

The Region.

Many Cities and Villages make a Region and a Kingdom.
The King or Prince resides in the chief City, 1.
the Noblemen, Lords, and Earls dwell in the Castles, 2.
that lie round about it; the Country People dwell in Villages, 3.

Multae Urbes & Pagii faciunt Regionem & Regnum. Rex aut Princeps sedet in Metropoli, 1.
Nobiles, Barones, & Comites habitant in circumjacentibus Arcibus, 2.
Russici in Pagis, 3.
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

Rex, 1.
in Splendore Regio,
sed in suo Solio, 2.
magnifico Habitu, 3.
redimitus Diademate, 4.
tenens Manu Sceptrum, 5.

fipatus
frequentia Aulicorum.

Inter hos primarii sunt
Cancellarius, 6.
cum Consiliariis

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.
and Secretaries,
the Lord-marshal, 7.
the Comptroller, 8.
the Cup-bearer, 9.
the Taster, 10.
the Treasurer, 11.
the High Chamberlain, 12.
and the Master of the Horse, 13.
There are subordinate to these
the Noble Courtiers, 14.
the Noble Pages, 15.
with the Chamberlains,
and Lacquies, 16.
the Guard, 17.
with their Attendance.
He solemnly giveth Audience
to the Ambassadors of Foreign
Princes, 18.
He sendeth
his Vice-gerents,
Deputies,
Governors, Treasurers,
and Ambassadors
to other places,
to whom he sendeth
new Commissions
ever and anon by the Posts, 19.
The Fool, 20.
causeth laughter
by his toyson actions.

& Secretarii,
Præfectus Praetorio, 7.
Aule Magister, 8.
Procillator (pincerna) 9.
Dapifer, 10.
The撒urarius, 11.
Archí-Cubiculiarius, 12.
& Stabuli-Magister, 13.
His subordinantur
Nobiles Aulici, 14.
Nobile Familium, 15.
cum Cubicularius,
& Curisoribus, 16.
Stipatores, 17.
cum Satellitio.
Legatos Exterorum, 18.
recipt solenniter.

Aliorsum, ablegat
Vicarios fuos,
Administratores,
Præfectos, Quaestores,
& Legatos,
quibus subinde mittit
Mandata nova
per Veredarios, 19.
Morio, 20.
ludicris actionibus
risum movet.

The
If we be to make War,
Soldiers are listed, i.
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.)
qua ornatur Cripis
Armatura,
cujus partes Torquis ferreus, 3.
Thorax, 4.
Brachialia, 5.
Ocrea ferreis, 6.
Manicae, 7.
cum Lorica, 8.
& Scuto (Clypeo), 9.
hæc sunt Arma defensiva.
Offensiva sunt,
Gladius, 10.
Framea, 11.
& Acinaces, 12.
qui Vagina, 13. reconduntur
& Cingulo, 14. vel Baltho, 15.
accinguntur.
(a Scarf, 16.
serveth for ornament)
a two-handed Sword, 17.
and a Dagger, 18.
In these is the Haft, 19.
with the Pummel, 20.
and the Blade, 21.
having a Point, 22.
in the middle are
the Back, 23. and the Edge, 24.
The other Weapons are
a Pike, 25. a Halbert, 26.
(in which is the Haft, 27. and the Head, 28.)
a Club, 29. and a Whirlebar, 30.
They fight at a distance
with Muskets, 31.
and Pistols, 32.
which are charg'd with Bul-
lets, 33. out of a Bullet bag, 34.
and with Gun powder
out of a Bandalier, 25.

(Fascia militaris, 16.
infervit ornatum)
Romphea, 17.
& Pugio, 18.
In his est Manubrium, 19.
cum Pomo, 20.
& Verutum, 21.
Cuspidatum, 22.
in medio
Dorsum, 23. & Aciès, 24.
Reliqua arma sunt
(in quibus Haflile, 27.
& Mucro, 28.)
Clava, 29. & Cælius, 30.
Eminus pugnatur
Bombardis (Sclopetis,) 31.
& Sclopis, 32.
qua onerantur Globis, 33.
& Theca bombardica, 34.
& pulvere nitrato
& Pyxide pulveraria, 35.
When a Design is undertaken the Camp, i. is pitched, and the Tents of Canvas, 2. or Straw, 3.
are fastned with stakes; and they entrench them about for securities sake, with Bulwarks, 4.
and Ditches, 5.
Sentinels, 6.
are also set;
and Scouts, 7.
are sent out.
Sallyings out, 8.
are made for Forage and Plunder-sake,
where they often cope with the Enemy, 9. in skirmishing.
The Lord General's Pavillion, 10.
is in the midst of the Camp.

Expeditione susceptâ, Castra, i. locantur, & Tentoria paxillis figuntur, e Linteis, 2.
vel Stramentis, 3.
eaque circumdant, securitatis gratiâ, Aggeribus, 4.
& Fossis, 5.
constituuntur etiam Excubia, 6.
& emittuntur Exploratores, 7.
Pabulationis & Praedae causâ, sunt Excursiones, 8.
ubi fæpius cum Hostibus, 9.
velitando confligitur.
Tentorium summi Imperatoris, 10.
est in medio Castrorum.

The Army and the Fight. CXLI. Acies & Praedium.
is to be fought, the Army is set in order, and divided into the Front, 1. the Rere, 2. and the Wings, 3. The Foot, 4. are intermixed with the Horse, 5. That is divided into Companies, this into Troops. These carry Banners, 6. these Flags, 7. in the midst of them. Their Officers are, Corporals, Ensigns, Lieutenants, Captains, 8. Commanders of the Horse, 9. Lieutenant Colonels, Colonels, and he that is the chief of all, the General. The Drummers, 10. and the Drumlades, 11. as also the Trumpeters, 12. call to Arms, and inflame the Soldier. At the first Onset the Muskets, 13. and Ordnance, 14. are shot off. Afterwards they fight, 15. hand to hand with Pikes and Swords. They that are overcome are slain, 16. or taken Prisoners, or run away, 17. They that are for the reserve, 18. come upon them...
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 thro' they drink in their own Destruction,
and are sunk, 3.
Or when they are set on fire,
and either by the firing of Gun-powder, 4.

Navale pralium
terrible est,
quum ingentes Naves
veluti Arces,
concurrunt
Rostris, 1.
aut Tormentis, 2.
fe invicem quasi-ant,
arque ita perforata,
perniciem suam
imbibunt,
& submerguntur, 3.

Auc, quam-igne corrup-
tur, & vel ex incendio
pulveris torment., 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 is overtaken by those that pursue her, and is taken.

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

Navis fugitiva, ab insequentiis, intercipientur & capturur.

CXLIII.
The Besieging of a City. Obsidium Urbis.
or breaking them down
with Battering-engins, 3.
or demolishing them
with great Guns, 4.
or breaking through the Gates
with a Petarr, 5.
or casting Granadoes, 6.
out of Mortar-pieces, 7.
into the City,
by Engineers, 8.
(who lye behind
Leagure-baskets, 9.)
or overthrowing it with Mines
by Pyoneers, 10.

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

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

aut Arietibus, 3.
diruendo,
aut Tormentis, 4.
demoliendo,
vel Portas Exosfrâ, 5.
dirumpendo,
vel Globos tormentarios, 6.
è Mortariis (balistis) 7.
per Balistarios, 8.
(qui post Gerras, 9.
latitant) in Urbem,
ejaculando,
vel eam per Fossores, 10.
Cuniculis subvertendo.
Obsefi
defendunt se
de Muris, 11.
ignibus, lapidibus, &c.
aut erumpunt, 12.

Urbs
vi expugnata,
diripitur,
eexciditur,
interdum solo equatar.

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

Divine Services

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

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

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

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

Gentilism.

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

Gentiles finxerunt
sibi prope
XII. Numina.
Eorum præcipua erant
Jupiter, 1. Cæli;

Neptune.
Neptune, 2. of the Sea;  
Pluto, 3. of Hell;  
Mars, 4. of War;  
Apollo, 5. of Arts;  
Mercury, 5. of Thieves, 
Merchants, 
and Eloquence;  
Vulcan (Malciber)  
of Fire and Smiths, 
Æolus, of Winds;  
and the most obscene of all the 
rest, Priapus.

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

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

The Philistines offered 
to Moloch, 9. their Children 
to be burnt alive.

The Indians, 10. even at this 
day, worship the Devil, 11.

Neptunus, 2. Maris;  
Pluto, 3. Inferni;  
Mars, 4. Belli;  
Apollo, 5. Artium;  
Mercurius, 6. Furum,  
Mercatorum, 
& Eloquentiae;  
Vulcanus (Malciber)  
Ignis & Fabrorum;  
Æolus, Venterum;  
Præsidis & Deaeftri  
& obscenissimus, Priapus;  
Habuerunt etiam, 
Muliebria Numina;  
qualia fuerunt Venus, 7. 
Dea Amorum, 
& Voluptatum, 
cum filiolo Cupidine, 8. 
Minerva (Pallas)  
cum novem Musis Artium;  
Juno, Divitiarum & Nuptiarum;  
Vesta, Castitatis;  
Ceres, Frumentorum;  
Diana, Venationum, 
& Fortuna;  
quim & Morbona, 
ac Febris ipfa.  
Ægyptii,  
pro Deo 
colebant omne genus 
Animalium & Plantarum, 
& quicquid manc primum 
conspicabantur.  
Philisæi offerebant 
Moloch (Saturno) 9. Infantes 
vivos cremandos.  
Indi, 10. etiamnum 
venerantur Cæcedamona, 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, 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, made a peculiar people, and Church of God.

Afterwards God gave his Law, written with his own Finger in Tables of Stone.

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

Inter hos, Abrahama, 1. Judeorum Conditori; Patri Credentium, Promissus est, Semen illud Mulieris, Mundis Messias: & ipse, (avocatus a Gentilibus) cum Posteris, Sacramento Circumcisionis, 2. Notatus, singularem populum & Ecclesiam Dei constituit. Hic Populo postea Deus, per Mosen, 3. in monte Sinai, 4. Legem suam,
by Moses, 3.
in Mount Sinai, 4.
Furthermore, he ordained
the eating the Paschal-Lamb, 6.
and Sacrifices
to be offered upon an Altar, 7.
by Priests, 8.
and Incence, 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.

scriptum digito suo,
in Tabulis lapideis, 5. exhibuit.
Porro ordinavit
manducationem Agni Paschalis 6
& Sacrificia
in Altari, 7. offerenda
per Sacerdotes, 8.
& Suffites, 9.
& jussit fieri Tabernaculum, 10. cum Arca Fœderis, 11.
præterea erigi
aneum Serpentem, 12.
contra morsum
Serpentum in deserto.
Quæ omnia
Typi erant venturi Messias,
quam Judæi adhuc expectant.

The only begotten eternal
Son of God, 3.
Unigenitus æternus
Dei Filius, 3.
promissus Protoplastic
in Paradisio,
tandem, impleto tempore,
conceptus per S. Spiritum,
in utero sanctissimo
Maria Virginis, 1.
de domo regia Davidis,
& induitus humana carne,
Bethlehem Judæa,
in summa paupertate
Stabuli, 2.
Anno mundi 3970.
in mundum prodiit,
fed mundus ab omni peccato,
eique impositum fuit
nomen Jesu,
quod significat Salvatorem.

hic, cum imbueretur
sacro Baptistico, 4.
(Sacramento
Novi Foederis)
à Johanne præcursore suo, 5.
in Jordane, apparuit
Sacrificium Mysterium
Divinae Trinitatis,
Patris voce, 6.
(quia testabatur
hunc esse Filium suum)
& Spiritu Sancto
in specie Columba, 7.
Coelitus delabente.

Abeo tempore, XXX. Æ-
tatis suæ anno Verbis, & Opere-
ribus præ se ferentibus Divi-
nitatem, declaravit quis esset
in annum usque quartum, à
Judeis, nec agnitus, nec ac-
ceptus ob voluntariam pau-
pertatem.
He was at last taken by these
(when he had first instituted
the Mystical Supper, 8.
of his Body and Blood
for a Seal
of the new Covenant,
and the remembrance of himself)
carried to the Judgment-Seat
of Pilate,
Governor under Cæsar,
accused and condemned
as an innocent Lamb;
and being fluxed upon a Cross,
he dyed,
being sacrificed upon the Altar
for the sins of the World.

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

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

Sed tertia die, quam re-
vixisset divinâ suâ virtute, re-
surræxit
è Sepulebro, 10.
& post dies XL.

de Monte Oliveti, 11.
sublatus in Cælum, 12.
& eò redivis
unde venerat,
quasi evanuit,
aspexit antibus
Apostolis, 13.
quibus decimâ die
post Ascensum suum,
Spiritum Sanetum, 14.
de Cælo,
ipsos verò,
(hâc Virtute impleros,) de se prædicaturos
in mundum misit;
olim rediturus
ad Judicium extremum,
interœa sedens
at the right hand of the Father, and interceding for us.
From this Christ we are called Christians, and are saved in him alone.

ad dextram Patris, & intercedens pro nobis. Ab hoc Christo dicimur Christiani, inque eo solo salvamur.

Mahometism. CXLVIII. Mahometismus.

Mahomet, 1. a warlike Man, invented to himself a new Religion, mixed with Judaism, Christianity and Gentilism, by the advice of a Jew, 2. and an Arian Monk, 3. named Sergius; feigning, whilst he had the Fit of the Falling-Sickness, that the Archangel Gabriel, and the Holy Ghost talked with him.

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

Gods Providence.  CXLIX. Providentia Dei.
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
Wizards and Witches,
who give themselves to the
Devil,
(being inclosed in a Circle, 7.
calling upon him
with charms)
they daily with him,
and fall from God!
for they shall receive their re-
ward with him.

non tribuendum sunt
Fortune aut Causi,
aut Siderum Influen, (Cometes, 1.
quidem solent nihil boni por-
tendere)
sed provido
Dei Oculo, 2.
& ejusdem Manu regifici, 3.
etiam nostrae Prudentiae,
vel Imprudentiae,
vel. etiam Noxe.

Deus habet Ministros suos,
& Angelos, 4.
qui Homini, 5. a nativitate
ejus, se associant,
ur Culpodes,
contra malignos Spiritus,
seu Diabolum, 6.
qui minuratim
ei insidias fruunt,
ad tentandum
vel, vexandum.

Vae, dementibus
Magis & Lamias
qui Cacodæmoni se dedunt,
(inclusi Circulo, 7.
eum advocantes
incantamentis)
sum co colludunt
& ad Deo deficiunt!
nam cum illo
mercedem accipient.
For the last day shall come, which shall raise up the Dead, 2 with the sound of a Trumpet, 1 and summon the Quick with them to the Judgment-seat of Christ Jesus, 3 (appearing in the Clouds) to give an account of all things done. When the Godly and Elect, 4 shall enter into life eternal, into the place of Bliss, and the new Hierusalem, 5. But the wicked and the damned, 6 shall be thrust into Hell, 8 with the Devils, 7 to be there tormented for ever.

Nam adveniet Dies novissima, quæ Voce Tuba, 1. Mortuos, 2. refuscitabit, & cum illis Vivos citabit ad Tribunal Jesu Christi, 3. (apparentis in Nubibus) ad reddendam rationem omnium actorum. Ubi pii (justi) & Eleﬁ, 4. in Vitam æternam, in locum Beatitudinis, & novam Hierusalem, 5. introibunt. Impii vero & damnati, 6. cum Cacodæmonibus, 7. in Gehennam, 8. detrudentur, ibi æternum cruciandi.
The Clofe.  

Thus thou haft seen in short all things that can be shewed, and haft learned the chief Words of the English and Latine Tongue. Go on now and read other good Books diligently, and thou shalt become learned, wise, and godly. Remember these things; fear God, and call upon him, that he may bestow upon thee the Spirit of Wisdom. 

Farewell.

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Trinuni Deo Gloria.

FINIS.