

Messrs. Longman have just published a splendid gift book called *Moral Emblems*. In respect of engraved illustrations, of type, binding, and accessories, its pretensions are as superior as its literary material is solid; and what renders its merits more striking is its marked dissimilarity from the works usually published as presents at this season.

Collectors of engravings, and especially of old woodcuts, are familiar with that large class of curious books which aim at the typification of moral truths and doctrines in a series of symbolical images and devices.

In the middle of the 16th century this class of books assumed in Italy the character of a distinct kind of literature; and the tendency to multiply books of this class passed to France, Germany, Holland, Spain, and England, until their issue was incredibly large—so large as to form almost a considerable library, when they were brought together by the diligence of collectors. At this day, except in libraries unusually comprehensive, it is hardly possible to form a notion of the number of these works or of their characteristic quaintness and formal ingenuity. The symbolism of the Middle Ages was secularized for their production, and art, although it had then grown eminently realistic, was inexhaustible in the eccentricity, as well as the variety of the conceptions which it sought to turn into pictures for their embellishment.

Such works, as a class, have not only long since passed out of fashion, but the specimens of this bygone literature which occasionally turn up at book sales are now so rare as to command very high prices. There is no class of books more attractive to the true bibliopolist who cares for distinctive excellence rather than rarity; and we find such books in what we may term gentlemanly libraries deservedly preserved as tokens of an educated taste. The aphorisms and adages which the Messrs. Longman have just published, with their curious illustrations, have been taken from Jacob Cats, of Holland, and Robert Farlie, the Scot; but the letter-press has been translated and edited by Richard Pigott, and the illustrations have been freely rendered by John Leighton, F.S.A. The moral emblems of Jacob Cats are not the most characteristic of their series, but they have received the eulogy of Daniel Heinsius and of two eminent persons, who are designated as two of Holland's greatest lyrists, Hoogstraten and Zecuwes. These great, but as regards English readers absolutely unknown, authorities have naturally fixed upon Jacob Cats, a Dutchman, as the symbolist *par excellence*. But we will not be a party for a moment to the deception of our readers into the belief that he is the best of his kind. There are infinitely better things than these to be found among this class of books, and which will better reward research and reproduction hereafter. We speak, as knowing the class, without wishing to oppress the reader with our pretensions to erudition. At the same time, we are most solicitous that we should not be mistaken. This is an elegant result of modern, artistic, and typographical resources. The freedom of modern handling is added to the *recherché* qualities of archaic conception, and the result is a book which reflects credit on all concerned in its publication.

* *Moral Emblems, with Aphorisms, Adages, and Proverbs of all Ages and Nations, from Jacob Cats and Robert Farlie, with illustrations, &c., by John Leighton, F.S.A., translated, &c., by Richard Pigott. Longmans. 1860.*

IESAIAS

IEREMIAS



OCTOGINTA
 EMBLEMATA MORALIA NOVA,
 E SACRIS LITERIS PETITA, formandis ad veram pietatem accommodata, & elegantibus picturis ari incisus representata,
 Ingenio

ESEKIEL

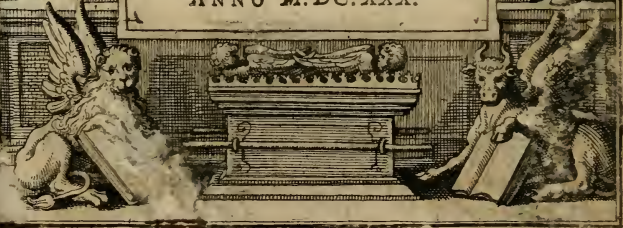
DANIEL



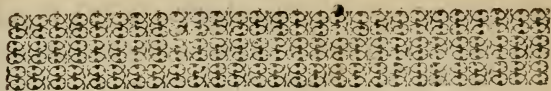
Dn. DANIELIS CRAMERI
 SS. Theologiae Doctoris
 collecta

Ab ipso Auctore Epigrammatibus Latinis Germanicisq; expressa, deinde vero à M. C. R. versibus Gallicis & Ita'icis illustrata, & ad instar Philotheca Christianae adornata.

FRANCOFVRTI
 Sumptib. LVCAE JENNISII.
 ANNO M. DC. XXX.








SPECTABILI, PRVDENTISSIMO,
AC CLARISSIMO

DN. JOANNI

Schwind:

INCLYTÆ FRANCO-
VRTENSIVM REIPUBLICÆ
SENATORI,

Domino & Patrono meo
observando.

PECTABILIS, Prudentif-
sime, ac Clarissime Patrone
observande. Alexandrum Phi-
lippi, qui jure Magnus appella-
tur, victo ad Arbela atque debellato
Dario, immensi precij & rariartificij ar-
cam in præda regia adeptam, vnius Ho-
meri custodiæ deputasse eam accepimus,
cum plerique procerum Macedonum ali-
ter sentirent. Magnum Magni Regis judi-
cium

DEDICATIO.

cium, qui tam præclaro hospiti, & qui inexhaustus sapientiæ Oceanus habebatur, tam nobile hospitium designator omnium optimus adjudicaverit. Ego, vti octoginta illa Emblemata Christiana in multis cum Homericæ Carminibus non contulerim, ita veræ pietatis ac sanctimoniam nomine, sine qua sapere desipere est, cuius profano carmini ac fictioni gentilium prætulerim. Depositurus igitur ea, velut Anathemation aliquod, in condigno ac sacro loco, Humanitatis tuæ Aram, scrinium virtutibus exornatissimum, mihi elegi, cuius ea custodiæ crederem atque patrocinio. Causæ ut multæ sunt, ita hæc potissima, quod pietatis & sacrarum rerum cura, in quibus illa occupantur, omnium testimonio mirifice afficeris.

Deinde quod in huiusmodi materiæ genere, in quibus exercendo ingenio & perspicaciæ mentis exerendæ locus est (sunt autem huiusmodi omnia hierographica) acumen tuum non semel, simulque quantum opere ijs delecteris, ostēdisti. Accedit,

DEDICATIO.

dit, quod Ampliffimus Senatus, cuius tu membrum & ornamentum non ignobile existis, tibi præter illa, quæ vniuerso ordini vestro communia sunt, singulares quosdam honores commisit, quibus ita fungeris, vt tota Respublica administratione tam rite hætenus peracta plenarie acquiescat. Cui igitur viro tanta ac talia credita sunt, cur non mea quoque rectissimè credam? Iam de quatuor linguis, quibus Emblemata nostra loquuntur, quid dicam? quarum tu partim longinquis peregrinationibus vsus cum ipsa rerum magistra experientia ita combibisti, vt ijs non tantum tersè ac politè vtaris, sed & magnam delectationis litteratæ partem in illis colles. His cum velut locuples choragium accedat incredibilis illa tua humanitas & affabilitas, qua in illo fortunarum splendore te ad eos demittis, qui alloquio beneficijque tuis fruisi cupiunt, magnam concepi spem, fore, ut vultu non aduerso hoc qualecunque munusculum accipias, tibi que (vir Ampliffime) persuadeas, bene-

? 3 volen-

DEDICATIO.


volentiam tuam propensionemque animi
erga me verum vnicumque esse scopum,
ad quem collineo, qua, vt magis magisque
dignus iudicer, equidem quicquid est in
me virium ac ingenij, cum studio impen-
dam. Vale. Francofurti 1. die Martij
Anno MDCCXXX.

Amplitudini Dignitatique tuæ


Addictissimus

L. JENNIS.

Dem



 Dem Ehrnvesten / Hoch-
 achtbarn vnd Wohlweisen Herrn
 IOHANNI Schwind : Desß Raths/
 dieser des H. Reichs Statt Franckfurt am Mayn:
 Meinem insonders großgünstigen
 Herrn vnd Hochgeehrten
 Gönnern.


 H R Nvesten Hochachtbarer
 vnd Wolweiser; Insonders groß-
 günstiger Herr vnd Hochgeehrter
 Gönner. Als der grosse Alexander
 nach eroberter Hauptschlacht bey Arbela vn-
 ter anderer Königlichen Beute / ein vberaus
 schön vnd köstlichen Schrein oder Kästlein
 von Gold vnd den aller edelsten Elediodien zu
 handen bracht / hat er allein desß Homeri Car-
 mina würdig geachtet / verwarlich darinn zu
 behalten. Vnd zwar hat sich gebüren wollen/
 einem solchen Gast / der bey allen verständigen
 Leuthen in hohem Werth / vnd vnerschöpfster

Dedication.

Oceanus der Weißheit gehalten würde / ein würdige vnd bequeme Herberg zu bestellen. Ob nun wol diese Achtzig Geistliche Emblemata Herrn Doctoris Crameri, sampt den beygefügtten Versen vnd Reymen mit den Carminibus Homeri in verschiedenem Respect begrieffen / Achteich doch / daß sie wegen der wahren Gottseligkeit vnd Christlichen Weißheit / so darinnen verborgen / jenem Heydnischen Gesicht keines Wegs nachzusehen: sondern viel mehr vorzuziehen seyen. Darumb dann E. E. H. V. W. ich ohne ferner Bedencken erwehlet / bey deroselben / als einem von Gott mit vielen Tugenden vnd Gaben geziertem Depositario, solche also vnd dergestalt zu hinderlegen / daß ich verhoffe / ich köñe dem Wercklein selbst / so wol als dem Inventori, höhere Ehr nicht anthun / vnd solches auß diesem Ursachen. Dann Erstlichen E. E. H. V. W. Lieb zu wahrer Frombkeit vnd Gottesforcht / auch Übung in heyliger Schrift / gnugsam bekant. Zum andern / wie Weißlich vnd Sinnreich dieselbe in dergleichen Materien / so ohne sonderbares Ingenium vnd Nachdencken nicht

ergünns

Dedication.

ergründet werden mögen/ (warunder auch diese
Emblemata gehören/) ihren scharpffen Ver-
stand zu exerciren pflegen/ (In Ansehung
dessen E. E. H. B. W. so vornehme Aempter
bey dieser Statt anvertrawet / denen sie bißhero
mit sonderm Ruhm vorgestanden / vnd noch/)
ist ebenmessig offenbar. Drittens/ weil die bey-
gefügte Carmina in denen vier Sprachen ver-
fasset/ in welchen E. E. H. B. W. selbstn ge-
übt vnd erfahren / als die solche durch verrichte-
te ansehnliche Keyßen in Wissenschaft ge-
bracht / vnd sich noch fast täglich mit sonderm
Lust darinnen zu üben vñ pflegen. Letzlichen/ weiln
E. E. H. B. W. mit Ehr vnd Gut von dem
lieben Gott so reichlich gesegnet seyn / dabey
doch eine solche Freundlichkeit gegen männi-
glichen leuchten lassen / daß zu deroselben ich diese
vnzweiffeliche Hoffnung geschöpfft / sie wer-
den diß mein gering Præsent ihro großgünstig
Belieben/ vnd zum besten recommendirt seyn
lassen / auch auffer Zweifel setzen / daß E. E.
H. B. W. großgünstiger Favor vnd geneig-
ter Wille gegen mir / dafern ich den meritire,
der einige Zweck sey / dahin ich für dißmal ziele/

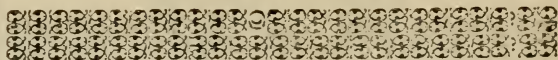
Dedication.

Auch ins künfftig meinen Fleiß und Gedans
cken zu richten gänzlich geflossen seyn will.
E. E. H. B. W. dem Gnadenschutz des All-
mechtigen befehlend. Geben Franckfurt am
Mayn/ 1. Martij. Anno 1630.

E. E. H. B. W.

Dienstgeflissener

L. JENNIS.



AL MOLTO MAGNIFICO

Signore

IL SIGNOR GIOVANNI
Schwind:

SENATOR PRUDENTISSIMO
*della Republica di Francofort e, mio Padrone
osservandissimo.*



Magnifico Signore, Padrone osservandissimo. Alessandro Magno dopo che ebbe vinto e soggiogato presso alla città d'Arbela il Rè Dario, egli tra le altre cose della preda reale ottenne vna cassetta maravigliosamente bella e d' inestimabil valuta, laquale, benche alla maggior parte de' Grandi di Macedonia e' paieva ben' altramente, non voleva che per altro adoperata fosse, senon per la custodia del poema di quel divino e gran Poeta Omero.

Giudizio veramente degno d'vn tanto

Rè

DEDICATIONE.

Rè e Signore, ilquale, come alloggiator dignissimo seppe molto bene attribuir à sè gran personaggio, e che da tutto' l mondo era stimato vn tesoro ineshausto di prudenza, il suo degno e convenevol albergo. Adunque si come d' vn canto non penso che quest' ottanta Imprese sacre in più cose s' abbin à paragonar co' versi d' Omero, così dall' altro interamente mi persuado, maggiormente considerando la vera pietà e divozion Cristiana, senza laquale ogni sapere è pazzia, che esse possan esser anteposto à qual si voglia anche poëma e invenzion de' gentili.

Poichè dunque Magnifico Signore egli è vna certa vfanza, non meno bella che lodevole, che si cerchin de' Patroni, a' quali come protettori quelle e simil cose si dedichino, tra molt' altri degni e meritevol Soggetti m' è occorso VS. Molto Magnifica, allaquale io hò voluto consecrar que' present Emblemi, e ciò per infiniti rispetti, mà per questi particolarmente. Primieramente perchè sapeva che Lei nella vera pie-

DEDICATIONE.

ra pietà e altri così fatti esercizi santi, principalmente nelle Imprese, singolarmente si dilettasse. Secondamente ogn' vno sà con che singolar prudenza e destrezza d'animo VS. Molto Magnifica abbia data più volte segno, quanto Ella s'intenda di grand' affari, e che diletto ne pigli delle cose dove hà luogo la forza e lo'ngegno humano, di che numero anche sono tutti Jeroglifici, liquali senza vna certa sagacità di cuore difficilmēte posson esser penetrate. A quello poi s'aggiugne, che la Signoria di questa città, dellaquale VS. Molto Magnifica è dignissimo membro e ornamento veramente singolare, Le abbia cōmesso vfizi grandi e carichi particolari, iquali Lei amministra con tal riputazione, che di questo tutta la republica ne stà molto contento. Toccando ancóra le quãttrò lingue nellequali que' nostri Emblemi sono cōposti, egli è certissimo, che VS. Molto Magnifica per la sua lunga isperienza e molte peregrinazioni, quelle non solamente benissimo intenda, mà che di più
ogn'

DEDICATIONE.

ogn' anche giorno in queste lodevolmente esercitandosi; maravigliosamente sene diletta. In oltre à tutto questo, considerando per fine la sua incredibil humanità e quel garbato trattare che usa VS. Molto Magnifica verso ogn'vno, maggiormente in quel sublime grado di fortuna e honori nelquale Ella si vede posto, anch' io à quella confidandomi, da ciò n'hò voluto pigliar occasione, d' offerirle quel dono presente, supplicando a con maggior affetto che posso, di volerlo accettar d' vn tal cuore si come io lo mando, il che, come spero, VS. Molto Magnifica tanto più ne farà, quanto Ella è sicura, che per questo io altro non cerchi, che farle testimonianza della mia oservanza verso di Lei, e i grandissimi suoi meriti, non desiderando mai, così nell'occorrenza presente come in tutte quella d' avvenire, altra cosa, che la comodità, douunque la potrà servire conforme al suo merito e l' obbligo mio, e mostrarle che più in effetto che'n parole io le sia humilissimo seruitore. E con tal fine hu-

ne hu-

DEDICATIONE.

ne humilissimamente baciandole le mani,
da Dio N.S. le prego ogni colmo di felici-
tà. Di Francoforte al di' primo di Marzo
1630.

D. V. S.

Molto Magnifica

humilissimo servitor.

L. GENNISIO.

AV



AV SAGE ET PRVDENT

SIEVR JEAN
Schwind/

SENATEVR DE LA REPVBLI-
que de Francfort, montres-honoré
Seigneur & grand
Patron.

Monfieur

Alexandre le Grand apres avoir
vaincu aupres de la ville d' Ar-
bela le Roy Darius, entre au-
tres choses du butin royal qu' il
cōquist, il y eust aussi vn petit coffre mer-
veilleusement beau & d' vn pris quasi in-
estimable, lequel, quoy qu' en cecy l' advis
des plus Grands de Macedoine estoit
tout contraire, il ne voulust neantmoins
qu' il

Dedication.

qu'il seruiroit à autre chose, sinon pour garder vnicquement les oeuvres de ce grand & deuin Poëte Homerus.

Iugement en verité digne d'vn tel Roy, & qui sçavoit fort bien, comment il devoit attribuër lieu convenable à un si grand personnage, lequel de tout le monde estoit tenu pour vn thresor d'inespuissable prudence. Doncques comme je ne pense que ces quatre vingts Emblemes d'vn costé soyent à comparer avec les vers d' Homerus, ainsi de l'autre je tiens fermement (principalement au regard de la vraye pieté & devotion Chrestienne, sans laquelle tout sçavoir n'est que folie) qu'ilz puissent encores estre preferez à chacun poëme & Invention des payens. Ores estant vne coustume aussi belle que loüable, qu'on cherche des Patrons, auxquels comme protecteurs l'on dedie telles & semblables choses, entre plusieurs autres dignes & vertueux subjects vous vous estes présenté, auquel j'ay voulu dedier ces presentes Devises, & cecy pour plusieurs
?? confi-

Dedication.

considerations, mais per cestes-la particulièrement. Premièrement parce que je sçay qu' en la vraye pieté & autres vertus chrestiennes principalement en matiere d' Emblemes vous avez vn singulier plaisir. Secondement chacun sçait avec quelle prudence & dexterité d' esprit vous avez fait paroistre par plusieurs fois ce que vous pouvez es affaires grandes & d' importance, comme aussi quelle joye vous prenez en choses ou la force & l'endement humain ont de la place, du nombre desquelles sont aussi toutes choses hieroglyphiques, lesquelles sans vne certaine sagesse jamais ne peuvent estre comprises. A tout cecy s' adioint que la seigneurie de ceste ville, de laquelle vous estes aussi vn membre & ornement vrayement digne & singulier, vous a honoré avec des grandes & honorables charges, lesquelles vous administrez avec vne telle authorite & reputation que, toute la re-
publicque, en recoit tout contentement.

Touchât encore les quatre langues desquel-

Dedication.

quelles nos Emblemes sont composez, il est tres-certain, que vous moyennant vostre longue experience & peregrinations, ne les entendez pas seulement, mais que de plus en plus en icelles vous vous exerçant aussi merueilleusement delectez. Outre tout cela, considerant finalement, vostre grande humanité, conjointe avec plusieurs autres belles qualitez: dont vous usez vers vn chacun, singulierement en ce hault degré d' Estat, d' honneur, & de biens, dans lequel vous vous voyez, j' ay prins aussi la hardiesse de vous offrir le present don, vous suppliant, de l' avoir pour agreable, & de l' accepter d' vn tel coeur, comme je le presente, quoy faisant (selon que j' espere) me donnerez occasion de chercher de plus en plus la commodité de vous servir en toutes partes ou il me sera possible, & vous tesmoigner que je ne desire autre chose (aussi bien par ceste occasion presente que par celles d' avenir,) sinon de vous faire cognoistre la

Dedication.

bonne volonte que j'ay d' estre & demeu-
rer tousiours

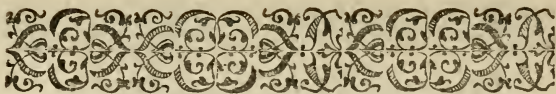
Monsieur

*Vostre tres-humble
serviteur*

De Francfort le I.
de Mars. 1630.

L. JENNIS.

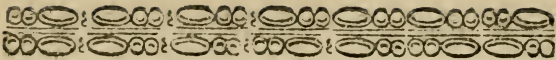
BENE.




BENEVOLO LECTORI S.



ACCEPTAS hasce & nuperri-
mè, amice Lector, à Reverendo
ac Clarissimo viro Domino
DANIELE CRAMERO, SS.
Theol. Doctore octoginta Emblemata sa-
cra eiusdemque cum præcedentibus cen-
tum, pro genij & ingenij auctoritate, ite-
rum mihi cōmunicatas, nequaquam istas
supprimendas, sed potius in gratiam & be-
neplacitum eorum, qui hoc tam laudabili
quàm pio se oblectant exercitio, versibus
& Rhythmis Latinis, Germanicis, Galli-
cis quoque ac Italicis exornatas, publici
juris faciendas putavi. Minimè dubitans,
quin hi mei labores & sumptus tibi sint fu-
turi accepti.



An den günstigen Leser.

 **D**ennach / Günstiger lieber
Leser / mir / newlicher Zeit / abermal
Achtzig Geistliche Emblemata
von dem Ehrwürdigen vnd Hoch-
gelehrten Herrn DANIELE C R A M E R O,
der H. Schrift Doctore, seynd communicirt /
vnd zu Handen kommen: Als hab ich solche bil-
lich nit sollen zu rück halten / sondern sie gleich-
falls / wie die Hundert vorige / mit Lateini-
schen / Teutschen / Franckösischen / vnd Italie-
nischen Versen oder Reymen erkläret / vnd ge-
zieret / allen Liebhabern dieser löblichen vnd
Christlichen Übung zu gutem vnd gefallen /
durch offenen Druck zu publiciren keinen Umb-
gang haben können. Der tröstlichen Hoffnung
vnd Zuversicht / es werde solche meine wolge-
meynte Arbeit / Fleiß / vnd Kosten weniger nit /
Dir lieb vnd angenehm seyn / als gern ich diß-
fals die Müß auff mich geladen.

IN NOVAM EMBLE-
MATVM SACRORVM
EDITIONEM

ADMODVM REVERENDI ET
Clarissimi Viri Domini DANIELIS
CRAMERI SS.
Theol. D.

Germanus, Gallus, Romanus & Italus, omnes
Certatim clamant: Est meus iste liber.
Est meus iste liber, fatur Germanus, in ipso
Quòd patrius sermo cernitur esse meus.
Gallus ait: nostræ decus heïc ego profero linguæ,
Propterea liber hic non nisi noster erit,
Sic quoquè Romanus, sic Italus esse faterur,
Patria nam quivis heïc sua verba videt?
Lector amice, cupis Dominum novisse libelli?
SCHVINDIVS est, urbis nobile præsidium.
Germanus, Gallus, Romanus, & Italus idem
Dicere iure potest: Est meus iste liber.

Honoris ergò de properabat Francofurti

IOAN. LVDOVICVS GANS.
Med. D.

AMPLISSIMO, PRV-
DENTISSIMO, CLARISSIMO,
longoq̄ue rerum usu experientissimo Viro
Dn. IOHANNI Schwind / Senatori Ur.
bis Imperialis Francofurtensis Co-
gnato ac Patrono suo
suspiciendo,

D Adala Cramerus fingens Emblemata formis
Miris, & sacris evigilata notis.

Calcographis speciosâ hæc exornanda relinquit
Picturâ, Jennis gnauus, & arte cluens.

Ast ubi perfecta hæc ipsum pia cura fatigat,
Aræ cuius sint illa litanda pie.

Protinus ecce offert menti se mentio grata
Schvvindiadis, cuius nomen in omen abit.

Hoc nomen Celeris dederat sua Roma Metello
Quondam, quod meruit Schvvindius ingenio.

Hoc tua promeruit pietas ac ardor in artes.
Namq̄ pios ausus sponte iuvare soles.

Sponte iuvare soles artes, pulchra s̄q̄ Camænas,
Hinc meritò Musa te celebrare solent.

Ipse ego Pieridum quondam cum castra secutus
Essem, sum testis de bonitate tua.

*Auxilioq₃ tuo quo possem absolvere cursum
In studiis, hinc tu præmia digna feres.
Hinc pietas, candorq₃ tuus, laudatq₃ virtus,
Ingenijq₃ acies, judicijq₃ fides.
Te decorant, Schvvindi, noster quin ipse Senatus
Inclytus è numero te jubet esse suo.
Ardua sunt humeris tibi credita munia, quæ tu
Exequeris felix auxiliante Deo.
Hinc motus Jennis tibi nunc Emblemata sacra
Dedicat & donat, suscipe mente bona.
Codicis è sacri collecta hæc omnia libris,
Theologi studio, qui decus ingenuis.
Quæ decorant linguæ varia, picturaq₃ pulchra
Linguæ queis te ipsum pascere sæpe soles.
Sic magis atq₃ magis tibi laus tua crescet in orbe,
Tandem virtutis præmia digna feres.*

M. JOHANNES CONRADVS
Rieß/Ecclesiæ Francofurtanæ
in Nieder Erlenbach/Pastor.



ELENCHVS
EMBLEMATVM.

I.	<i>Homo ab Humo.</i>	
II.	<i>Nihil apporto; nihil asporto.</i>	1. Tim. 6. v. 7.
III.	<i>A Mu'iere Ma'um.</i>	Syr. 25. v. 33.
IV.	<i>Crimine nil grauius</i>	Pfal. 38. v. 5.
V.	<i>Quem colis hunc sequere.</i>	Matt. 10. v. 38.
VI.	<i>Parendum recta monenti.</i>	Matt. 23. v. 37.
VII.	<i>Melius in imo.</i>	1. Cor. 10. v. 12.
VIII.	<i>Precum vigi antia custos.</i>	Marc. 13. v. 33.
IX.	<i>Felix pauper, felix si cadat.</i>	2. Cor. 8. v. 14.
X.	<i>Post mortem vel decus, ve! dede cus.</i>	Syr. 7. v. 40.
XI.	<i>Altiora te ne quaesieris.</i>	Sap. 9. v. 16.
XII.	<i>Semper canet tibi Gallus.</i>	Marc. 13. v. 37.
XIII.	<i>Tantum con' u equa soboni.</i>	Prov. 30. v. 8.
XIV.	<i>Rectum non ventilat aura.</i>	Ephes 4. v. 14.
XV.	<i>Non videri sed esse.</i>	2. Tim. 3. v. 5.
XVI.	<i>Quod datur accipe gratis.</i>	2. Cor. 12. v. 9.
XVII.	<i>Redit frenis natura remotis.</i>	Pfal. 2. v. 3.
XIIX.	<i>Sed tu me tangere noli.</i>	Lev. 11. v. 36.
XIX.	<i>Et pauper invidos habet.</i>	Syr. 34. v. 26.
XX.	<i>Nihil est fecisse benigne.</i>	Prov. 17. v. 13.
XXI.	<i>Tutum hac recubare sub umbra.</i>	Dan. 4. v. 8.
XXI.	<i>Non semper o eum.</i>	Syr. 11. v. 19.
XXIII.	<i>Tempora tempore tempera.</i>	Eccles. 3. 1. v.
XXIV.	<i>Iustus se damnat quo peccat die.</i>	Ezech. 3. v. 20.

Elenchus Emblematum.

- XXV. *Felix necessitas qua ad meliora
compellit.* Psal. 18. v. 36.
- XXVI. *Nemo magis leditur quam seipso.* Osee 13. v. 9.
- XXVII. *Habendum & ferendum.* Syr. 33. v. 25.
- XXVIII. *Largus corpori, parcus anima.* Phil. 3. v. 19.
- XXIX. *Mu ti multa optāt, pauca possunt.* Syr. 3. v. 22.
- XXX. *Caret amicis infelicitas.* Syr. 6. v. 10.
- XXXI. *Spes & patientia vincunt.* Rom. 12. v. 12.
- XXXII. *Ad honorem per laborem.* Syr. 3. v. 15.
- XXXIII. *Meliora docemur egendo.* Esa. 26. v. 16.
- XXXIV. *Vbi non timor ibi non honor.* Phil. 2. v. 12.
- XXXV. *Plus inest ma i expectando quam
patiēdo.* 2. Cor. 7. v. 5.
- XXXVI. *Animum vegeta libertas a'it.* Psal. 124. v. 7.
- XXXVII. *Preces ad utrumq; parata.* Esa. 4. v. 6.
- XXXVIII. *Dona haud abijcienda Deorum.* Matth. 7. v. 6.
- XXXIX. *Etiam salus ex inimicis.* 2. Cor. 2. v. 16.
- XL. *Non sonet os nisi corde trahatur.* Syr. 28. v. 29.
- XLI. *Nocitura aliis caue tibi.* Eccle. 6. v. 10.
- XLII. *Ordinata charitas incipit à seipsa.* Luc. 4. v. 32.
- XLIII. *Nunquid agam; sed quod agar.* Syr. 23. v. 21.
- XLIV. *Uisu agar & cura sapientia crescit.* Eccl. 10. v. 10.
- XLV. *Ni sit in ore quod non prius in
sensu.* Syr. 22. v. 33.
- XLVI. *Μέμνησο ἀπιεῖν.* 2. Tim. 1. v. 6.
- XLVII. *To'ero te, ut to'erate.* Syr. 9. v. 18.
- XLVIII. *Inertiani! parit boni.* 2. Tim. 1. v. 6.
- XLIX. *Itur spemq; metumq; inter.* Syr. 9. v. 20.
- L. *Fugis sed frustra.* Prov. 28. v. 10.
- LI. *Nibi! sperantes nibi! desperantes.* Iere. 10. v. 23.
- LII. *Sicut fecit facite ei.* Esa. 33. v. 1.
- LII'. *Nihil ad rem.* Syr. 22. v. 6.
- LIV. *O charitas, o raritas:* Ioh. 29. v. 15.

Elenchus Emblematum.

LV.	<i>Lingua ma i pars pessima.</i>	Iac. 3. v. 5.
LVI.	<i>Ara mundi.</i>	1. Ioh. 2. v. 15.
LVII.	<i>Huc fuge si fugis.</i>	Malach. 4. v. 2.
LVIII.	<i>Principis obsta.</i>	Ioh. 31. v. 1.
LIX.	<i>Nec omnia nec omnibus.</i>	Syr. 33. v. 23.
LX.	<i>Major Lex amor est sibi.</i>	Matt. 7. v. 10.
LXI.	<i>Omne bonum communicatiuum.</i>	Syr. 21. v. 16.
LXII.	<i>Non tentatus qualia scit?</i>	Pfal. 94. v. 19.
LXIII.	<i>Pudorem non aurum gerat.</i>	Prov. 11. v. 22.
LXIV.	<i>Ars longa, vita brevis.</i>	Gal. 6. v. 10.
LXV.	<i>Ignavis fortuna repugnat.</i>	Prov. 6. v. 6.
LXVI.	<i>Voluptas esca ma'orum.</i>	Dan. 4. v. 11.
LXVII.	<i>Vnum agere difficile est.</i>	1. Thes. 4. v. 11.
LXVIII.	<i>Fugit irreparabile tempus.</i>	Ioh. 7. v. 6.
LXIX.	<i>Spes est in bonitate Dei.</i>	Iac. 4. v. 15.
LXX.	<i>Ira, qua tegitur, nocet.</i>	1. Ioh. 2. v. 10.
LXXI.	<i>Vite summa brevis.</i>	Pfal. 144. v. 4.
LXXII.	<i>Ma' e parta, male dilabuntur.</i>	Hagg. 1. v. 6.
LXXIII.	<i>Velle ad non posse, do endum est.</i>	Rom. 7. v. 11.
LXXIV.	<i>Mundus est immundus.</i>	1. Ioh. 5. v. 19.
LXXV.	<i>Fallunt dominũ, prosumt furibus.</i>	Luc. 12. v. 20.
LXXVI.	<i>Huic adharebo.</i>	Rom. 8. v. 28.
LXXVII.	<i>Diu viuere, diu torqueri.</i>	Rom. 7. v. 24.
LXXVIII.	<i>Si taceas, laudent.</i>	Syr. 21. v. 29.
LXXIX.	<i>Animum quoq; pragrauat una.</i>	Luc. 21. v. 34.
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F I N I S.

Du

EMBLEMA.

Du bist Erd/ vnd must zur Erden werden.

Gen. 3. v. 19.

Mensch du bist Erd gang vmb vnd vmb/

Damit thustu dich tragen:

Ein Scherb wol in die Läng vnd Krumb/

Drumb wird dich der Tod nagen.

Tu es terre, & retourneras en terre. Gen. 3. v. 19.

De terre est fait, de terre l'homme vit;

Terre le porte, en terre aussi retournera.

Dequoy la terre donc ainsi s'enorgueillit?

S'en sera bien-tost fait, la mort s'en repaistra.

Terra sei. e in terra ritornarai.

Come fragile di terra la pignatta;

Quantunche bella sia, e con arte formata:

Così l'huom'è fragil, qualunche grazia l'orna

Di terra tutto è, e in terra ritorna.

Terra.

Terra es & in terram reuerteris,
HOMO AB HYMO.



*Es terram; es terra; & terram teris, & geris: Expers.
Interitus non est, quod terit, & teritur.*

A

Wis

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

BY SAMUEL JOHNSON
1750

1750

1750



Wir haben nichts in die Welt bracht / drum
 offenbar ist / wir werden auch nichts heraus
 bringen / 1. Tim. 6. v. 7.

Nackt bist du kommen in die Welt /
 Nackt must du davon fliehen :
 Von Welt, Gütern dir nichts heimfellt /
 Must ganz leer davon ziehen.

Nous n'avons rien apporté au Monde: aussi est il
 certain, nous n'en pouvons rien emporter,
 1. Tim. 6. vers. 7.

*Tout nud ie viens au Monde, tout nud i'en sortiray,
 Pourquoi me travailler, dont rien n'emporteray ?
 Heureux qui bien y pense; toutesfois sans paresse,
 Contentement d'esprit surpasse grand'richesse.*

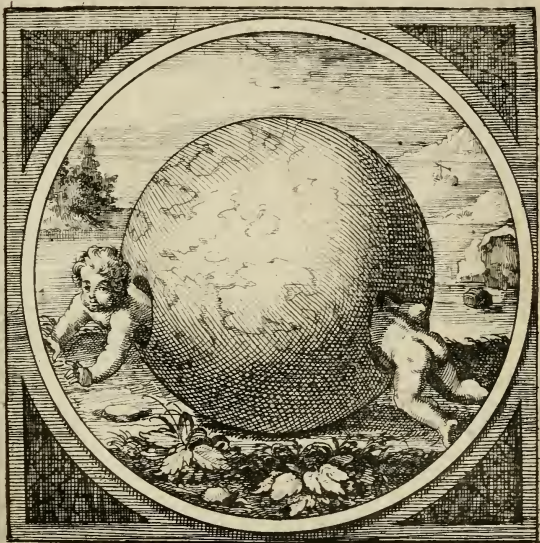
Niente habbiamo portato nel mondo : certo
 anch'è che niente ne toglieremmo.

*Ignudo nacqui, nudo nel mondo venni;
 Ignudo certo, morendo, n'uscirò:
 Perchè mi travagliare do niente portarò ?
 Assai ricco è l'huom' signor che tu insegna.*

Nil

Nihil intulimus in hunc mundum, haud dubium,
quia nec auferre quid possumus.

NIHIL APPORTO; NIHIL
ASPORTO.



*Nudus vt ingredior, sic egredior quoque nudus;
Et quia nil porto, iure reposco nihil.*

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3

MR. A.

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of ... the sum of ...

for ...

...

...

...

...

Die Sünde kompt her von einem Weibe / vnd
 omb ihret willen müssen wir alle sterben / Sy-
 rach 25. v. 33.

Die Geburt fängt sich mit Schmerzen an /
 Ja mit dem Todt daneben :
 Gleichn Anfang / Todt vnd Leben han /
 Solch Schuld dem Weib zu geben.

Le commencement de peché est venu de la femme,
 & par elle nous mourrons tous. Syrach. 25. v. 33.

*La femme en aide à l'homme fut donnéé,
 Mais en mal & ruine elle luy est tournée;
 Cependant de tous maux (ô haulte providence,)
 Nous garantit aussi d'icelle la semence.*

Dalla femina viene il principio di peccato, e per
 esso moriamo tutti.

*La donna à l'huom' in aiuto fù data;
 Mà in rouin' e mort' essendoli tornata,
 D'ogni calamità (ò alta providenza)
 Lo liber' ancor di quella la Semenza.*

A Muliere initium factum est peccati, & per illam
omnes morimur.

A MULIERE MALUM.



*Est dolor in partu, mors vita ab origine pendet:
Mortis ita & sceleris, Fœmina, principium est.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHILOSOPHY



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1875

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources.
 It is followed by a detailed account of the
 various tribes and their customs.
 The author then describes the
 different kinds of animals and plants
 which are found in the country.
 The last part of the book is
 devoted to a description of the
 various kinds of minerals and
 fossils which are found in the country.
 The author concludes with a
 general summary of the results of his
 researches.

Meine Sünde gehen vber mein Haupt / wie ei-
ne schwere Last sind sie mir zu schwer worden /
Psal. 38. v. 5.

Vnser eigen Fleisch / das Gesez / die Welt /
Seind vns ein schwere Bürde:
Darunter mir all Krafft verfällt /
So mir nicht geholffen würde.

Mes iniquitez ont surmonté mon chef, & comme
un pesant fardeau sont appesanties oultre ma
force, Pse. 38. v. 5.

*Grande est la pesanteur de la divine loy.
Grande est le faix du monde, de ma chair la foiblesse:
Mais plus grand est la charge du peché qui me presse,
Lequel m'estant cognu me donne maint effroy.*

Le mie iniquità hanno superato il mio capo, e
come vn grave peso m' hanno aggravato.

*Grav' è la legge, grand' è l' infirmità
Di mia carne: il mond' ancor mi preme:
Mà più sento quel peso, di mia iniquità,
Sott' il qual corvato il corp' e il cuore geme.*

Iniquitates meæ supergressæ sunt caput meum; &
sicut onus grave, gravatæ sunt super me.

CRIMINE NIL GRAVIUS.



*Me Caro, me Mundus, me Lex, scelerumque saburra,
Prægravat, hoc pressus pondere, anhelos miser.*

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who
 were present at the meeting
 held on the 1st day of
 the month of



This book is the property of
 the

1882

First line of handwritten text, possibly a date or location.

Second line of handwritten text, possibly a name or address.

Third line of handwritten text, possibly a date or location.

Fourth line of handwritten text, possibly a name or address.

Fifth line of handwritten text, possibly a date or location.

Sixth line of handwritten text, possibly a name or address.

Wer nicht sein Creuz auff sich nimpt/vnd folget
mir nach/der ist mein nicht werth/ Matth. 10.
v. 38.

Der H. Erz Christ/dein Vorgänger ist/
Numb dein Creuz folg ihm eben:
Er lockt dich schon/ohn arge List/
Lauff durchs Creuz zu dem Leben.

Qui ne prend la croix & me suit, n'est pas digne
d'estre des miens, Matth. 10. v. 38.,

*Le fidele la croix ne doibt trop contrister;
Car elle est la livrée de son souverain maistre;
Qui (bien qu'en le pressant) en luy fera renaistre,
Ioye, gloire & repos, qui ne pourra cesser.*

Chi non toglie la sua croce e me segue, non è degno
d'esser di miei.

*Chi Christo seguir vuol, toglia la sua croce,
Laqual benche sij dura al fedel nulla nuoce:
Anzi lo conformand' al suo Maestr' e signore.
Al fin l'introdurrà in riposo e honore.*

Qui non accipit crucem suam & sequitur me, non
est me dignus.

QVEM COLIS HUNC SE-
QVERE.



Et Ducis atque crucis lege stigmata pravia, CHRISTVM
Quisquis amat, si vis vincere, tolle crucem.

B

Wie

Y 34509

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1950

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

1950

The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its inhabitants.
 The second part contains a detailed account of
 the various tribes and their customs.
 The third part is a collection of
 the most interesting and curious
 anecdotes and traditions.
 The fourth part is a list of
 the principal places and
 the names of the
 principal persons.
 The fifth part is a list of
 the principal events and
 the names of the
 principal persons.
 The sixth part is a list of
 the principal events and
 the names of the
 principal persons.
 The seventh part is a list of
 the principal events and
 the names of the
 principal persons.
 The eighth part is a list of
 the principal events and
 the names of the
 principal persons.
 The ninth part is a list of
 the principal events and
 the names of the
 principal persons.
 The tenth part is a list of
 the principal events and
 the names of the
 principal persons.

Wie oft hab ich deine Kinder versambeln wöl-
len / wie eine Henne versamblet ihre Küchlein
vnter ihre Flügel / vnd ihr habt nicht gewolt /
Matth. 23. v. 37.

Ein trew Blockhenn jr Küglein klein /
Mit ihrer Stimm thut locken :
Sie lauffen in die Irz hinein /
Ihr Herz vnd Ohrn verstocken.

Combien de fois t'ay ie voulu assembler, comme la
poule assemble les poulsins sous ses ailes : mais
tu n'as point voulu. Matth, 23. v. 37.

*La poule par sa voix ses poulsins bien r'appelle,
Et sont proye au milan, ne se soucians d' elle ; !
Ainsi trop tard se plaint, qui bon conseil mesprise,
Quand le desastre vient, qui l'emport' & maistrise.*

Quante volte t'hò voluto congregar come la gal-
lina congrega gli suoi pol sini sotto le sue ale, mà
non hai voluto.

*La gallina se i suoi polsini invita :
Mà quelli spreggiando la sua dolce voce,
Al milvio preda sono ; Così à se stesso nuoce,
Quel che buon consiglio spreggiando lo rifiuta.*

Quo

Quoties volui congregare filios tuos, quemadmodum gallina congregat pullos suos sub alas, & noluisti.

PARENDVM RECTA MONENTI.



*Glocit & aversos reuocat Gallina, sed heu gens
Indiga que auxiliij est, prodiga consilij est.*

GENERAL INDEX

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Received of the Treasurer of the
City of New York

the sum of \$1000
for the purchase of
land for the
City of New York

in full for the
year ending
the 31st day of
December 1821

Witness my hand
this 1st day of
January 1822

John C. Smith
Treasurer of the
City of New York

John C. Smith
Treasurer of the
City of New York

Wer sich läßt düncken er stehe/mag wol zusehen/
daß er nicht falle/1. Cor. 10. v. 12.

Wer sich erhebt vnd düncken läßt/
Er steh auff besten Füßen:
Wenn ers versicht/steht er nicht fest/
Muß bald die Erde küssen.

Celuy qui s'estime estre debout, regarde, qu'il ne
tombe, 1. Cor. 10. v. 12.

En terre tu mettras le pied plus assure,
Que pour paroistre grand, sur des haultes eschasses:
Ainsi d'humilité si les bornes tu passes,
En bronchant tant soit peu, tu seras atterré.

Chi stare si pensa, guardi che non caschi.

In terra il pede più fermo metteraj,
M'andando suopra gralle dal' alto cade ai:
Cosi d'humiltà chi gli cancell' eccede,
Dall' alto trabuccato facilmente si vede.

Qui

Qui se existimat stare, videat ne cadat.

MELIVS IN IMO.



*Ne labare cave, dum stare videris: ab alto
Lapsus ad ima gradu precipitante datur.*

B 5

Wachet

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Wachet vnd betet / denn jr wisset nicht / wenn es
zeit ist, Marc. 13. v. 33.

Fleißig zu betten / vnd schreyen zu Gott /
Das thut den Feind vertreiben /
Der Han dem Löwn macht angst vnd noht /
Für sein Gschrey nicht kan bleiben.

Veillez & priez: car vous ne scauez l'heure,
Marc. 13. v. 33.

*Veiller il faut tousiours: l'heure est incertaine,
Et vient subitement. Car comme par son chant,
Le coq le Lion chasse; ainsi aussi n'est vaine,
La voix de l'affligé, vers son Dieu s' eslevant.*

Vegghiate e orate, perchè non sapete l'hora.

*Vegghiar convien, e semper esser parato,
In prieghi, in pietà, e buon oper' occupato:
Et quel ch' à Iddio sempr' hà dritta la mente,
Non sarà mai oppresso dall' hora veniente.*

Vigi-

Vigilate & orate, nescitis enim quando tempus sit.

PRECVM VIGILANTIA
CVSTOS.



Clamandum, orandum est, (fugiat Leo vt hostis) in omnem

Horam : nam nulli est nota suprema dies.

Ihre

APRIL 1870

[Faint, illegible handwritten text, possibly a list or ledger entries]

[Faint, illegible handwritten text at the bottom of the page]

Received of the Treasurer of the
County of ... the sum of ...

for ...
the sum of ...

in full for ...

Witness my hand and seal
this ... day of ...

...

...

...

Ihre Uberschwang diene ewerem Mangel/
 - vnd geschehe das gleich ist/2. Cor. 8. v. 14.

Hast du zu viel/liebr theil was mit/
 Dem/der hie darbt auff Erden:
 Des Uberschwangs gneust doch nicht/
 Es muß den andern werden.

Leur abondance subviene à Vostre indigence,
 2. Cor. 8. v. 14.

*De toutes choses qui vit en abondance,
 De ceux qui n'ont dequoy se doibt resouvenir:
 Car c'est de Dieu l'equitable ordonnance,
 A fin, que l'indigent ne vienne à defaillir.*

L'abbondanza loro sottovenga alla vostra
 indigenza.

*D'i tuoi beni al povero fai parte,
 Che sostentato sia di tua abbondanza,
 E dall' humanità giamai non ti diparta,
 Lasciend' il frate perir nell' indigenza.*

Illorum

Illorum abundantia vestræ inopiæ sit supplementum, vt fiat æqualitas.

FELIX PAUPER FELIX
SI CADAT:



*Hic habet, alter eget; sed profit copia egenti:
Quod superest, lucrum cedit in alterius.*

C

Was

1870

ELLIE DAVEN

1870

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Journal

Was du thust / so bedencke das Ende / so wirst du
nimmer Übels thun / Syr. 7. v. 40.

Im Mittel steht ein Todten Hauß /
Doch mit vngleichem Ende:
Hie geht Böß vnd Gut eyn vnd auß /
Zum Besten du dich wende.

Quoy que tu faces, qu'il te souviennne de la fin : & tu
ne pecheras point, Syrach. 7. v. 40.

*Ie dors, ie veille, ie mange ou que ie boive,
Toujours me semble, qu'en mon coeur ie recoive,
Ceste terrible voix: venez au iugement,
Vous morts pour estre induits, en ioye ou tourment.*

Qualunche cosa che tu facci, ricordati del tuo fine,
e mai non peccarai.

*In tutte opere in ogni tua azione,
Pens' alla fine, e à quel iudicio horrendo,
Nel qual compariraj, reddendovi raggione
E delli fatti tuoi salario ricevendo.*

In omni-

In omnibus operibus tuis memorare novissima tua,
& in æternum non peccabis. °

POST MORTEM VEL DECUS
VEL DEDECUS.



*Non Mors, sed mortis postica sequela timenda est:
Illa vna; hæc distat: prima vel ima petes.*

1880

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1880

THE AMERICAN ...

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Wir treffen das kaum / das auff Erden ist / wer
wil denn erforschen das im Himmel ist / Sa-
pient. 9. v. 16.

Einm Kinderwerck ist das Gemäß /
Sich all zu hoch thun schwingen :
Vnd vbr die Sonn nehm sein Gefäß /
Vnd forschn verbotne Dinge.

A grand' peine pouvons nous comprendre ce qui
est en terre : Qui est ce donc qui recognoistra
les choses qui sont aux cieux ? Sap. 9. v. 16.

*He folenfant , pourquoy si hault monter,
De vouloir recercher, les mysteres celestes ?
C'est en vain travailler , en vain se tourmenter,
Car cognoistre ne peux encore les terrestres.*

Non potiamo comprender le cose che sono in
terra , chi dunque conoscerà quelle che sono
nel cielo ?

*Pazzo e temerario è veramente quello
Che non capace delle cose terrene ;
Ricerca quelle che son la sù nel cielo.
Il iudicioso in terra assai da far tiene.*

Diffi-

Difficile æstimamus quæ in terris sunt, quæ autem
in cœlis sunt, quis investigabit?

ALTIORA TE NE QUÆ-
SIERIS.



*Stulte puer, solemne supra, in via & intima divinum
Rimari? ima petas, hic sat habes, quod agas.*

REVUE DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE
1911



REVUE DE LA BIBLIOTHÈQUE
1911

THE HISTORY OF THE
 REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1625
 BY JOHN BURNET
 BISHOP OF SALTHERY

THE HISTORY OF THE
 REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

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THE HISTORY OF THE
 REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST
 IN THE YEAR 1625
 BY JOHN BURNET
 BISHOP OF SALTHERY

1625

Was Ich euch sage / das sage ich euch allen!
Wachet / Marc. 13. v. 37.

Der Scorpion leuffet herum /
Wer wolt nun sicher schlaffen?
Auch schreyt der Han / darumb vernimb /
Wie du entgehst den Straffen.

Ce que ie vous di, ie le di à tous; veillez, Marc.
13. v. 37.

*Le coq bien matineux par son chant te reveille,
Pour avoir l'oeil au bou, entre tant d'ennemys,
Des dangers & des laqs, qui par tout te sont mis,
Dont bien-tost est surpris, qui trop long-temps sommeille.*

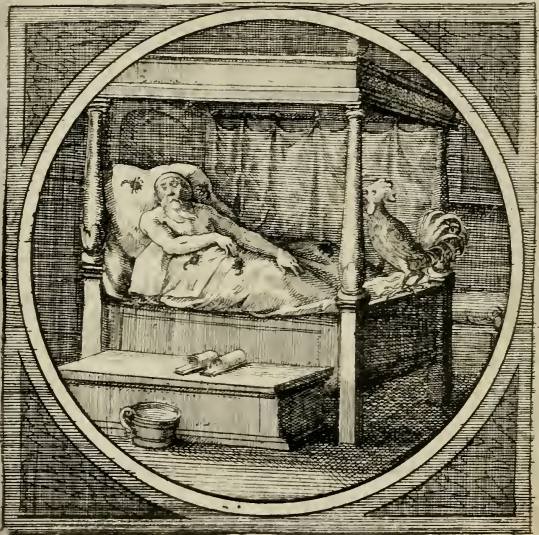
Quello che dico à Voi, dico à tutti, vegghiate.

*Vegghiar si dè, non tempo è di dormire,
Fra tanti lacci da tutte parti tesi,
Da quai facilmente quelli si truovan presi
Chi di ciocca sicurtà si lasciano sopire.*

Quod

Quod autem vobis dico, omnibus dico, vigi-
late.

SEMPER CANET TIBI
GALLVS.



*Surge age, nam cantat tibi Gallus: Scorpio acumen
Cauda agitat: vigila, ne violere, tibi*

RENTAL CHART

100

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY CHARLES C. SMITH

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain in search of a westward route to the Indies. On October 12, 1492, he landed on the island of San Salvador in the West Indies. This event marked the beginning of European contact with the Americas.

Laß mich aber mein bescheiden Theil Speiß
dahin nehmen/Prov. 30.v.8.

Wol dem der kan zu frieden seyn/
Vnd sich genügen lassen/
Das thut diß Pferd/ vnd nimt Speiß ein/
So weit es kan was fassen.

Donne moy seulement le pain de mon ordinaire,
Prov. 30.v.8.

*De trop grande abondance l'homme s'en orgueille,
Aussi la pauvreté tellement l'avilit,
Qu'il oublie son Dieu; voire tout son devoir:
Heureux qui se contente, de ce qu'il doit avoir.*

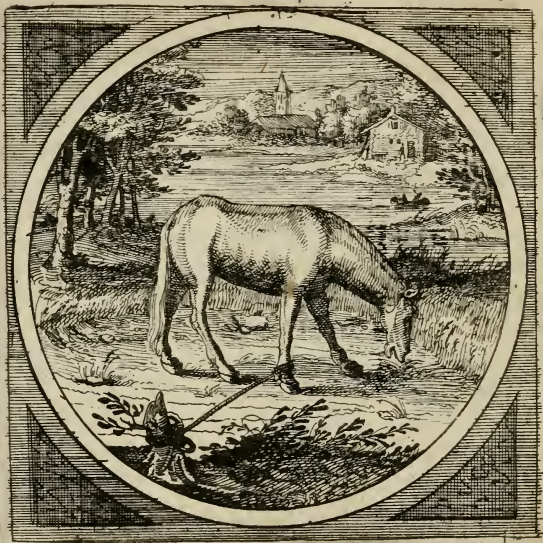
Dammi solamente il panè ordinario.

*Nell'abondanza il cuor è contumace;
E in difetto l'istesso vien fallace,
Fin' à scordarsi d'Iddio, e l'equità,
Per contenerlo è mediocrità.*

Tribue

Tribue tantum victui meo necessaria.

TANTUM CONSULE QUÆ-
SO BONI.



Ἐπίγειον ἄσχετα μακρόν τε, superflua temnere disce:
Quod superest nil est; pars rata cuique sua est!

D

Das

VEREINIGUNG DER DEUTSCHEN

UND ANTIKONSTITUTIONELLEN

ZEITUNG

Verlag von
F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig

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Daf wir nicht mehr Kinder feyen / vnd vns wegen
 vnd wiegen laffen / von allerley Wind der
 Lehre / durch Schalckheit der Menschen /
 Ephes. 4. v. 14.

Zu der Lehr foll Beständigkeit /
 Das Herz halten mit Grunde :
 Meiden Heuchley vnd Leichtfertigkeit /
 Wie Kinder thun zur Stunde.

Afin que ne soyons plus enfans flottans, demenez
 ca & là à tous vents de doctrine, par la fallace des
 hommes, Ephes. 4. v. 14.

*Le coeur bien assure ne se laisse esbransler,
 Ca & là par les vents: voire non par orages,
 Batans de tous costez. Mais les Enfans peu sages,
 Se laissent comm' on veult, par fraudes demener.*

Accio che non siamo come gli bambini fluttuanti,
 menati di quà e di là da tutti venti di dottrina
 per fallacia degli huomini.

*Il cuor fedel e saldo che si truova fondato
 Suopr' vna rocca ferma; ch' è d' Iddio la parola
 Non è da venti di qua di la menato,
 Mà quel ch' incerto è, in ogni lato vola.*

Vt iam non simus paruuli fluctantes, & circumferamur omni vento doctrinæ in nequitia hominum.

RECTUM NON VENTILAT AVRA.



*Error doctrina nunc hæc nunc fluctuat illæc:
Pendula mens vento ducitur, ergo volat.*

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time.

CHAPTER I

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

THE EARLY SETTLEMENTS

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

THE CONSTITUTION

The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the various states of the Union, and the manner in which they have developed.

CHAPTER II

THE STATES OF THE UNION

THE STATES OF THE UNION

THE STATES OF THE UNION

THE STATES OF THE UNION

The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the various states of the Union, and the manner in which they have developed.

CHAPTER III

THE STATES OF THE UNION

THE STATES OF THE UNION

THE STATES OF THE UNION

THE STATES OF THE UNION

Die da haben den Schein eines Gottseliger
Wesens / aber seine Krafft verleugnen sie,
2. Tim. 3. v. 5.

Ob wol ein Frosch stehe auffgericht /
Hat Fedr vnd Buch vorhanden:
Am besten es ihm doch gebricht /
Vnd ist kein Krafft vorhanden.

Ayans l'apparence de pieté, mais renians la force
d'icelle, 2. Tim. 3. v. 5.

*Ce n'est assez d'avoir le beau semblant,
De pieté, qui par de hors se monstre,
Au coeur ell'est, & la se roidit contre
La faulse hypocrisie, pour la mettre à neant.*

Che hanno l'apparenza di pietà, mà rineganti la
forza di essa.

*Affai non è l'hauer bell' apparenza
Di pietà, che ben si mostra bella,
Mà senz' effetto: perche cert' è che quella
Scopert' al fin sarà, con severa sentenza.*

Habentes

Habentes speciem quidem pietatis, virtutem autem
eius abnegantes.

NON VIDERI SED ESSE.



*Dum speciem Pietatis amant, clamantque, coaxantque,
An speciem prater quid pietatis habent?*

D s Et

NON ALBERTO ELLI

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... ..

the first of the year 1700
the year of the

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Er hat zu mir gesagt/ Laß dir an meiner Gnade
genügen/2. Cor.12.v.9.

Was dem Hündlein vom Tische zufällt/
Wenn das Kind nimpt sein Speise:
Dasselb ein hungrig Seel behält/
Und achts für Gottes weise.

Il me dit : ma grace te suffice,2. Cor.12.v.9.

Qui de peu se contente, & n'est trop desireux
De superfluité: tel ne fault d'estre heureux.
Car aussi bien se peult de peu rassasier;
Mais superfluité le peult endommager.

Mi disse : assai ti sia la grazia mia.

Felice quel che di poco contento
Non si dà per arricchirsi tormento
Di picciol fonte si beve senz' impaccio,
Mà l'abondanza spesso si torn' in laccio.

Dixit

Dixit mihi, sufficiat tibi gratia mea.
QVOD DATUR, ACCIPE;
GRATIS.



*Sufficiunt cui parva, huic sunt magna omnia: nullo
 Qua iure exigitur Gratia, iure sat est.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800



THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

And we have seen that the
the same thing is true of the

the same thing is true of the
the same thing is true of the
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10

Last vns zureissen ihre Bände / vnd von vns
werffen ihre Seile / Psalm. 2. v. 3.

Last vns zerreißen ihren Zwang /
Spricht das Pferd kühn von Thaten:
Wenn die Natur nicht leidet Trang /
So muß alls vbl gerähten.

Rompons leurs liens, & reiectons leurs cheuestres,
Pse. 2. v. 3.

*Le cheval qui le mors en sa bouche ne souffre,
Facilement s'escarte, & iect' en precipice:
Ainsi facilement la ieunesse s'engouffre,
Quand sans estre tenuë, elle suit son caprice.*

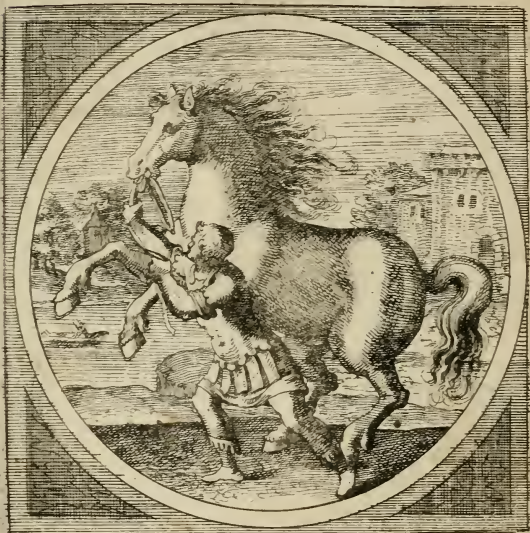
Rompiano gli ligamenti loro, e frangiamo le
lor corde.

*L'indomito cavallo che non admett' il freno,
N' altro gouerno si gett' in precipitio;
Così la gioventù se gli toglì la mano
Di buona disciplina, si perde, ò corre rischio.*

Dirumpamus vincula eorum, & proiciamus à nobis iugum ipsorum.

REDIT FRENIS NATURA

RE MOTIS.

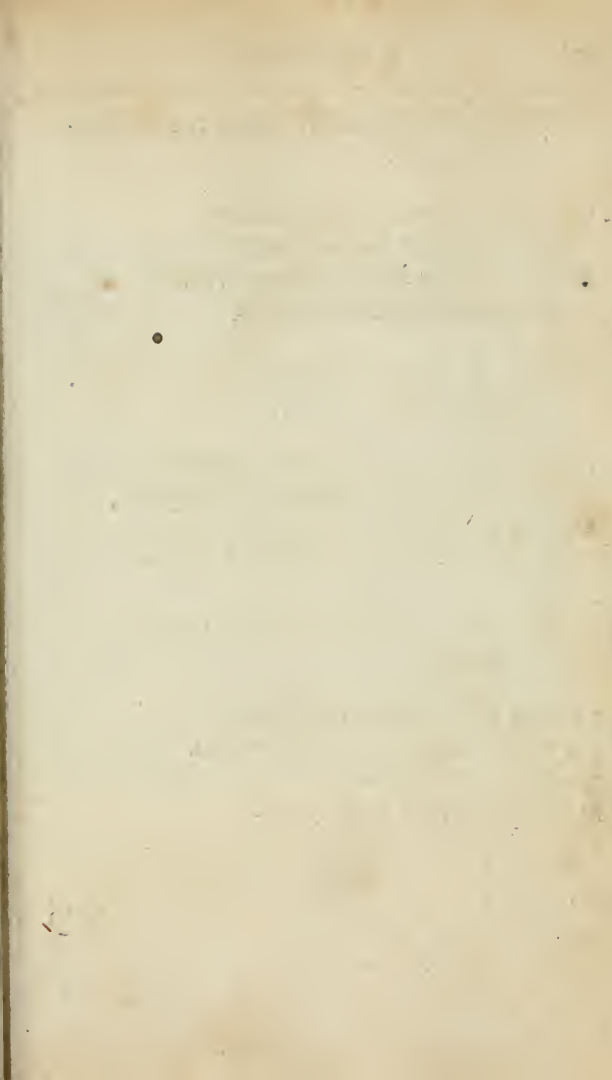


*Hic opus est frenis, si frenum excusseris, effrons,
In vetus, & vetitum precipitatus iter.*

E

Wet





Wer ihr Naß anrühret/wirdt vnrein/ Le-
vit. II. V. 36.

Ein Zegel scharpff/vnd Frawenbild/
Sehr stachlicht thun verwunden :
Drumb meid ihr Naß/vnd sey nicht wildt/
So hast mehr guter Sunden.

Celuy qui touchera sa charognè , sera souillé,
Levit. II. V. 36.

*La femme mauvaise, belle, & l'herisson spineux,
Qui les veulent toucher, tousiours sont dangereux,
Pour doncques estre seur, & le mal eviter,
Mieux vault s'en abstenir, & iamaïs les toucher.*

Chi toccherà il suo morticinio sarà im-
mondo.

*La donna bell'e mala è come l'erinacio
Che punge quello che lo vuol maneggiare.
Per esse dunche libero dal suo laccio,
Le savio sei, mai non li approsciare.*

Qui

Qui morticinium eorum tetigerit, polluetur.

SED TU ME TANGERE

NOLI.



*Horrida sunt spinis mulier nudata & Echinus:
Si propius tangis, tangeris, ergo cave.*





Der Arme hat nichts / denn ein wenig Brots/
wer ihn drum bringet / der ist ein Mörder/
Syr.34.v.26.

Der Arm hat nichts/nur was ihm gan/
Gott/vnd auch gute Leute:
Noch kan ihm das der Neidt nicht lan/
Vnd nimpt ihm das zur Beute.

Le pain des indigens est la vie des pauvres, quicon-
que le leur oste, est meurtrier, Syr.34.v.26.

*L'avare (au pauvre) qui le pain veut soustraire,
Pire est qu'un chien, qui ronge sa besace,
Pressé de faim. Mais ceste plus chienne race,
Non de faim, mais d'envie est poulcée à ce faire.*

Il pane è la vita de' poveri, e chi la toglie loro ne è
micida,

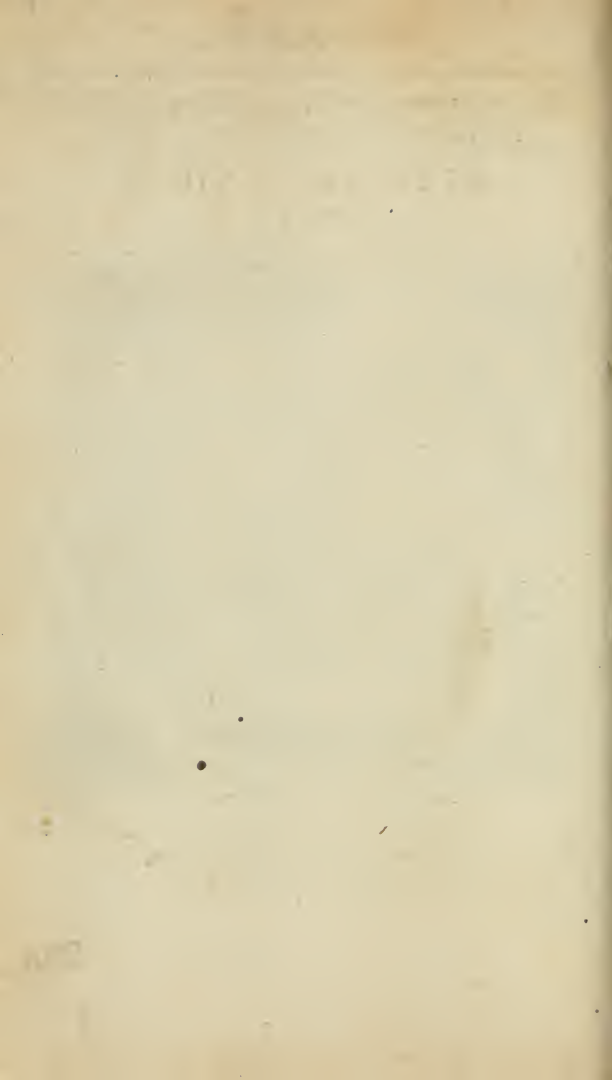
*L'avarò ch' al povero il pane toglie
Peor è ch' il cane, che glielo ruba e mangia
Di fame. Mà quella brutta e canina fangia
Non di fame mà d' invidia ingorda glielo coglie,*

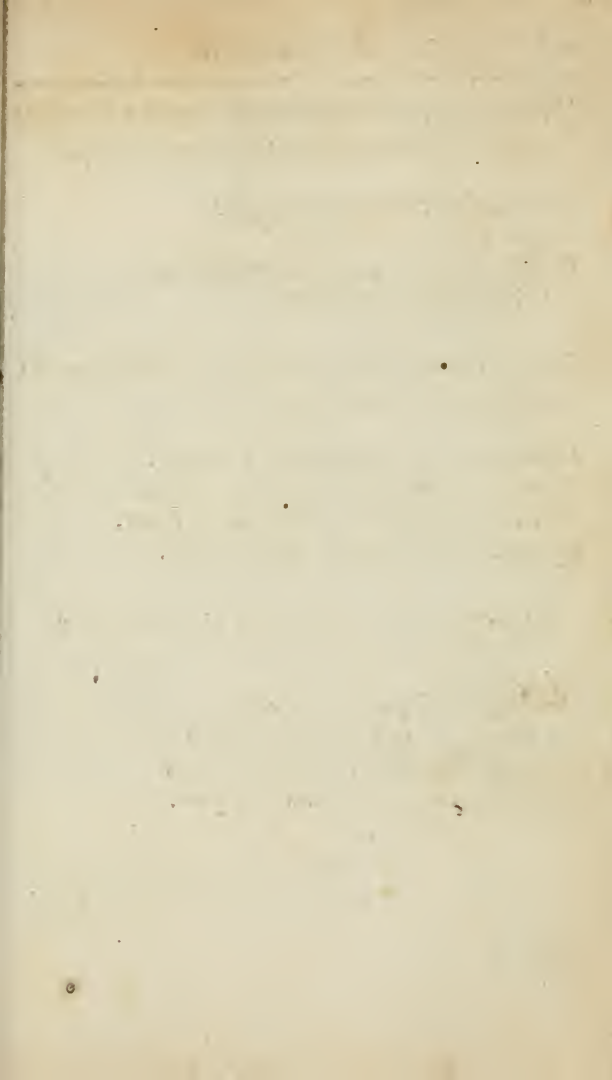
Panis egentium vita sanguinis est, qui de fraudat
illum, homo sanguinis est.

ET PAVPER INVIDOS
H A B E T.



*Harpyjâ non est cane monstrum tristius vllum,
Namque rapit vitam præripiendo cibum.*





Wer Guts mit Bösem vergilt / von des Hause
wirdt Böses nicht lassen / Prov. 17. v. 13.

Das Wasser thut vns viel zu gut /
Mit allen seinen Flüssen :
Noch kein Danck man ihm darfür thut /
Instat hats zu geniessen.

Celuy qui rend le mal pour le bien; le mal ne partira
point de sa maison, Prov. 17. v. 13.

L'eau qui nettoye tout, rafraeschit & nourrit,
N'a aultre recompense, sinon que tout' ordure,
S'y iecte abondamment. Ainsi r'emporte iniure,
Qui par benignité l'homme ingrat r'esjouit.

Il male mai non partirà dalla casa di colui chi
rende male per buono.

Chi al ingrato fà qualche beneficio
Non altro riceve: da lui che quel servizio
Ch' à l' acqua si fà, che tutt' infrese' e netta
Mì perla ricompensa l'ordura vi si getta.

Qui

Qui reddet mala pro bonis, non recedet malum
de domo eius.

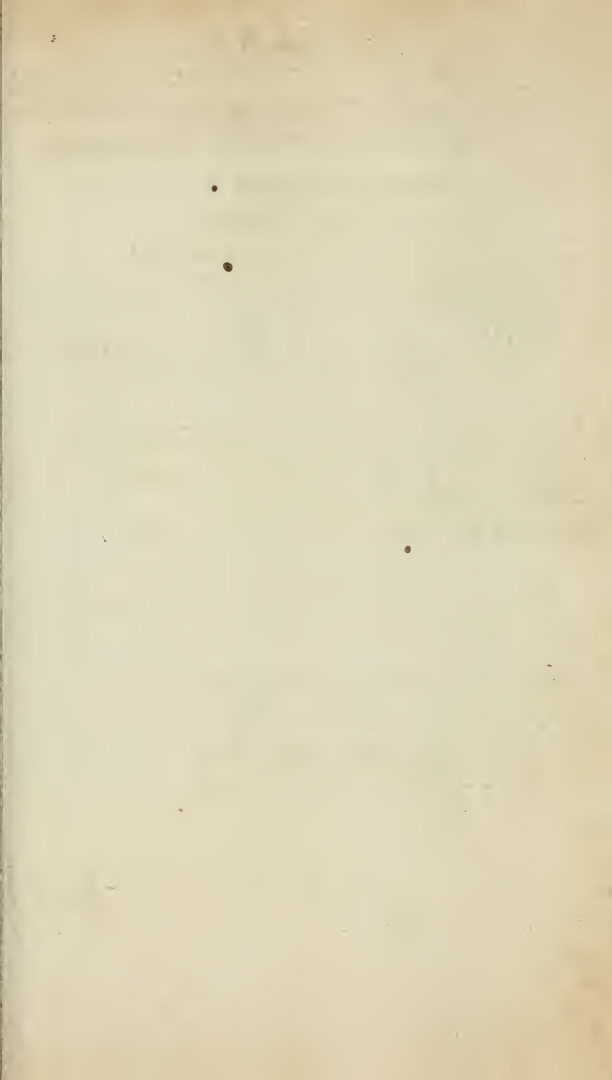
NIHIL EST FECISSE
BENIGNE.



*Fons fluit, atque amplos sese diffundit in vsus,
Qua redit inde in aquas gratia? spurcities.*

Sibel





Siehe/es stundt ein Baum mitten im Lande/der
war sehr hoch/groß vnd dicke/Dan. 4.v.8.

Ein guter Baum ist Dbrigkeit/
Vnd gibt den Thieren Schatten:
In Glück vnd Unglück Freud vnd Leyd/
Kan man ihr nicht entzihen.

Voi - cy un arbre grand & fort, & sa haulteur
touchoit le ciel, Dan. 4. v. 8.

*Comme l'arbre aux oiseaux, au bestail l'ombre donne,
Soubs laquelle & repos, & pasture elles trouvent:
Ainsi le Magistrat de ses loix environne,
Et nourrit les subiects, qui droict à luy accourent.*

Ecco vn arbore grande e forte, di cui l'altezza
toccava al cielo.

*L'ombra alli animali e nidi alli vccelli
L'arbor verde dà co' suoi rami estesi;
Cosi il Magistrato cuopre alberga quelli
Chi sotto l'vbedienza di esso si son resi.*

Ecce

Ecce arbor in medio terræ & altitudo eius nimia,
magna & fortis.

TUTUM HAC RECVBARE
SUB UMBRA.



*Pace Magistratus non est felicior umbra,
Omnia, Dux si sis pacis amator, habes.*

F

Ein

THE HISTORY OF

THE CITY OF BOSTON
FROM 1630 TO 1800

By JOHN GARDNER
Author of "The History of the City of Boston"

1800



Ein böse Stunde machet / daß man aller Freude
vergisset / Syrach. II. v. 29.

Ein böse Stunde verderbt es all /
Was vor ist gut g wesen :
Darumb hüt dich stäts vor Unfall /
So kanst du baß genesen.

L' Affliction d' un' heure fait oublier les delices,
Syr. II. v. 29.

*Vn' heure de douleur, fait bien-tost oublier,
La ioye, bien que grande dont on s'est esgayé,
Mais heureux est celuy, qui ia s'est preparé,
A tous ces changemens, & s'en scait consoler.*

L'afflizzion d' vn hora fà scordar gli gaudij
passati.

*Di l'huom' il gaudio, quantunche grande sia
Si scorda facilmente, per vn hor di dolore:
Ond' il prudente dé preparare il cuore,
Che tal mutazione grave mai non li sia.*

Malitia horæ, obliuionem facit luxuriæ
magnæ.

NON SEMPER OLEUM.



*Horâ hoc vna potest, tanta inconstantia mundi est,
De subito vt pessum latitia omnis eat.*



Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York
the sum of Five Hundred Dollars

for the purchase of
land in the town of
Canaan

in full for the purchase of
the land of the said town

of the said town of Canaan

to the said Treasurer

in full for the purchase of
the land of the said town

of the said town of Canaan

to the said Treasurer

in full for the purchase of
the land of the said town

of the said town of Canaan

to the said Treasurer

Ein jegliches hat seine Zeit / vnd alles Fürneh-
men vnter dem Himmel hat seine Stundel
Eccles. 3. v. 1.

Nicht alles sich zugleich thun läßt/
Im Winter ist Eyß gefrohren:
Denn jedes Ding helt sein zeit fest/
Im Sommer ist's verlohren.

Toutes choses ont leur saison, & toutes les entre-
prises soubs le ciel ont leut temps, Eccl. 3. v. 1.

*Tout a son temps, tout vient en sa saison,
L'hyver, l'Esté, semence & la moisson:
Mais bien sage à bon droict, & prudent se peult dire,
Qui du temps tempere, par temps son proufit tire.*

Tutte le cose hanno la sua stagione, e tutti gli
disegni sotto il cielo hanno il suo tempo.

*Tutt' hà il suo tempo: tutt' hà sue raggioni
Divers' anchora sono d'il anno le stagioni,
Lequali in tempo gli suoi frutti danno,
Ch' in altre gli vuol, pazzo si pena in vano.*

Omnia

Omnia tempus habent, & suis spaciis transeunt
vniversa sub cælo.

TEMPORA TEMPORE
TEMPERA,



*Omnia tempus habent & in athere & aquore qua sunt :
Temperat hinc sapiens tempora temporibus.*



Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education

the sum of \$100.00
for the year ending
June 30, 1887

for the purchase of
books and stationery

for the purchase of
books and stationery
for the year ending
June 30, 1887

for the purchase of
books and stationery

for the purchase of
books and stationery
for the year ending
June 30, 1887

Seine Gerechtigkeit / die er gethan hat / wurde
nicht angesehen werden / Ezech. 3. v. 20.

Nicht genug ist es habn wol gethan /
Man muß darbey verharren :
Von gutem muß man nicht ablahn /
Nicht Gut mit Böß verscharren.

Les iustices qu' il a faites ne seront plus en
memoire, Ezech. 3. v. 20.

*La vache qui du pied (le laiçt donné) renverse,
Bien que donnant beaucoup, n' apporte aucun profit :
Ainsi la pieté rarement reüssit,
Quand quelque lasche tour y vient à la traverse.*

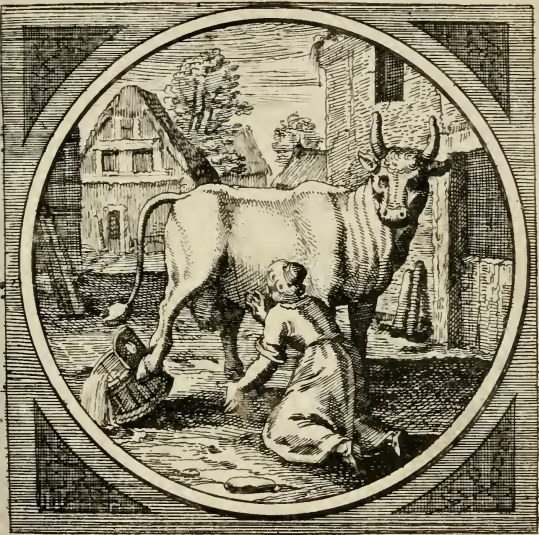
Tutte le giustizie che aurà fatto non saranno
più ricordate.

*La fiera vacca ch' il latte dato spesso
Col piè com' inutil al macell è condotta :
Così la pietà si dannà da se stessa,
Che da malignità e vici' è interrotta.*

Non

Non erunt in memoria iustitiæ eius quas fecit.

IUSTUS SE DAMNAT, QVO
PECCAT DIE.



*Quid iuvat uberibus distendere vacca profusis,
Si quæ profluvio sunt data, dilapidas.*

Wann

1875

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LIBRARY



Wann du mich demütigest / so machst du mich
groß / Psalm. 18. v. 36.

Das Wasser läufft wol vntersich /
Vnd kan doch sehr hoch kommen :
Also wenn Gott demütigt mich /
Hab ich drauß grossen Frommen.

Quand tu m'affliges tu me fais grand,
Pse. 18. v. 36.

*Ainsi que l'eau pressée surgit en la fontaine,
Saillant toute clere & fresche (chose assez admirable,)
Ainsi pressé d'ennuys, de toy Dieu amiable,
Je suis hault eslevé, oultre la sort' humaine.*

Quando m'affligge, tu mi fai grande.

*L'aqua dal monte ben sotto terra scende
Mà poi nel fonte nel aër saltar si vede;
Cosi l'afflizzion l'huomo humil ben rende,
Per salir tanto più nel cielo per la fede.*

Dum

Dum affligis me, magnum me facis.

FELIX NECESSITAS QUÆ AD ME-
LIORA COMPELLIT.



*Pressura illa bona est, qua me ad meliora resurgere
Efficit: officium prae sto ita pressa meum.*

G

Israel



The first part of the report
 is devoted to a general
 description of the
 country and its
 resources. It is
 followed by a
 detailed account of
 the various
 industries and
 occupations of the
 people. The
 report concludes
 with a summary
 of the principal
 facts and a
 list of the
 names of the
 persons who
 were engaged
 in the
 work.

The second part of the report
 is devoted to a
 description of the
 various
 industries and
 occupations of the
 people. It is
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 occupations of the
 people. The
 report concludes
 with a summary
 of the principal
 facts and a
 list of the
 names of the
 persons who
 were engaged
 in the
 work.

Israel du bringst dich in Unglück/
Osee 13. v. 9.

Ein Ursach seines Unglücks wirdt/
Der Mensch nach seinem Willen:
Wol dem/der dämpffet sein Begirdt/
Seinen Vorwitz zu stillen.

Ta perdition vient de toy Israël,
Osee 13. v. 9.

*Qui par sa petulance le chien vient irriter,
Plaindre ne peult que sa propre folie:
Ainsi l'homme souvent le mal à soy convie,
Lequell luy survenant, le fait tard lamenter.*

O Israel, la tua perdizione da te viene.

*Ch' il cane irrita, se da lui morso viene,
Stesso si causa il suo dolor e malo:
Cosi di perdizione sua e causa quello,
Chi per malizia sua à se tira le fene.*

Perditio

Perditio tua ex te Israel.

NEMO MAGIS LÆDITUR
NISI A SE IPSO.



*Dum lasciva nimis colludit anicla Molosso,
Leditur, & facti vulneris ausa luit.*

1871

Wm. H. ...

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Received of Mr. J. H. ...
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1875

Dem Esel gehört sein Futter/ Geißel vnd
Last/ Syrach 33. v. 25.

Wilt du dem Esel recht thun/ sein pfleg/
Daß er sein Ampt verrichte:
Zu rechter zeit/ gib Last/ Harn/ Schläg/
Sonst kompt er gar zu nichte.

La pasture, la Verge, & le fardeau appartiennent
à l'asne, Syr. 33. v. 25.

A l'Asne le fardeau, fourrage & coups on donne,
Aultrement rien ne vault, ainsi au paresseux,
Le pain & le labeur: duquel s'il s'en estonne,
De luy bailler le foïet, ne sois trop scrupuleux.

All'asino si deue il pasto, la verga e
l'onere.

A l'asno il carco, il past' e il bastone,
Reccarsi dè, chi trar ne vuol seruizio:
Così al seru' il pan' il lavor, con raggione
E buone bastonate dà se non fà l'vfficio.

Cibaria & virga & onus Asino.
 HABENDUM ET FE-
 RENDUM.



*Sunt tria, quae de iure, pigro, debentur asello:
 Officium vt praestet, Virga, Onus, atque Cibus.*

1870

THE
21 78 80 70 80 80 80
1870



THE
1870

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the history of the world.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of the world to the present time.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the present time to the future.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the future to the end of the world.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the end of the world to the beginning of the world.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the beginning of the world to the end of the world.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a detailed account of the history of the world from the end of the world to the beginning of the world.

Welchen der Bauch ihr Gott ist / vnd ihr Ehre
zu Schanden wirdt / dere die irdisch gesinnet
seyn / Phil. 3. v. 19.

Irdisch gesinnet seyn / vnd den Bauch /
Füllen mit Sauffn vnd Fressen /
Vnd zum Gott machen deinen Schlauch /
Das heist Gott gar vergessen.

Le Dieu desquels est le Ventre, & leur gloire est en
leur confusion, qui pensent des choses terrien-
nes, Phil. 3. v. 19.

*Qui trop est desireux de se remplir la pance,
Et n'a aultre soulcy, que d'heur & de grandeur,
Du monde immonde: certes bien peu s'avance;
Ains se plonge à la fin en ruine & malheur.*

l' Iddio dè quali è il ventre, e la gloria loro in con-
fusione, chi non fanno altro che cose terrene.

*Le brutte voluptà chi sempre v' à cercando,
E n' hà altri pensieri che di cose mundane;
Nell' fin' confusione e pene assai truovando,
Il cielo perde e le cose souverane.*

Quorum Deus venter est, & gloria in confusione
 ipsorum, qui terrena sapiunt.

LARGUS CORPORI; PARCUS
 ANIMÆ.



*Quæis gula venter, & esca Deus sunt, gurguliones
 Sunt, & dum sapiunt terrea, desipiunt.*

Dence

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LIBRARY

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1910

Dencke nicht vber dein Vermögen/sondern was
Gott dir befohlen hat/ deß nim dich stäts an/
Syrach 3. v. 22.

Thue nur was dein Vermögen hat/
Vnd was dir Gott erkohren:
Sonst schaffstú nichts vnd ist dein Rath/
Mitm Krebs vnd Est verlohren.

Ne recherche point les choses, qui sont plus haultes
que toy : mais pense sainctement à ce qui t'est
commandé, Syr. 3. v. 22.

*Celuy qui entreprend plus qu' il ne peult parfaire,
Ce trouve en fin confus, & de honte & d'ennuys:
Demeure donc chez toy, & tasche de complaire,
Aceluy qui bening, en ta charge t'a mis.*

Non ricerca le cose che sono più alte , mà pensa
santamente à quello che ti è commandato.

*Chi più si carica di quell' che può portare,
Al peso grande stanco soccomberà,
Mà chi s' occupa in quell' che può perfare
Venendone al fine lode ne riceurà.*

Altiora

Altiora te ne quæsieris, sed quæ præcepit tibi Deus,
illa cogita semper.

MULTI MULTA OPTANT, PAU-
CA POSSUNT.



*Non pete quod Natura negat, sed propria agendo,
Immatura expers ambitionis eris.*

...

...

...

...

Es sind etliche Tischfreunde / vnd halten nicht
in der Noth / Syrach 6. v. 10.

Ein Freundt in der Noth der wol steht bey /
Den thue ich sehr hoch schätzen :
Aber wer für Mäuß sucht den Brey /
Das sind gar böse Ragen.

Il y en a aussi qui sont amis de table, & ne perseve-
rent point au temps de tribulation, Syr. 6. v. 10.

*Tel a beaucoup d'amis, mais qui ne sont de mise,
Soubs ce loüable nom, maint maraud se desguise.
Qui cherche son proufit, ta bourse, ta despense;
Mais pour l'adversité tel amy ne s'avance.*

Sono anche amici di tavola e non perseverano nel
tempo di tribulazione.

*Amici molti chi è felice truova,
Accorron molti dov' il guadagno giova:
Se vien l'adversità, tutti ti lascieranno,
O pochi al men, amici ti saranno.*

Est Amicus socius mensæ, & non permanebit in
die necessitatis.

CARET AMICIS INFELI-
CITAS,



*Felis ô infelix & tantum ollaris Amicus,
Qui, pro mure, sapit iura, rapitque dapes.*

1880

of the

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Whereas the said...

That the said...

It is therefore...

Resolved that...

And it is further...

That the said...

And it is further...

Resolved that...

And it is further...

Resolved that...

And it is further...

Resolved that...

And it is further...

Resolved that...

And it is further...

Seide frölich in Hoffnung / gedultig in
 Trübsal / Rom. 12. v. 12.

Das macht die Hoffnung daß Ich kan /
 Frey auff der Lauten schlagen :
 Ob ich schon bin gethan in Bann /
 Thue ich doch nicht verzagen.

Ioyeux en Esperance: patiens en tribulation,
 Rom. 12. v. 12.

*Captif aux fers, mais libre en Esperance,
 Triste & ioyeux, scachant mon innocence:
 Des fers ie me sens tristement affligé,
 Mais de l'Espoir me trouve grandement soulagé.*

Lieti nelle speme: patienti nella tribu-
 lazione.

*Tant'è la forza della vera innocenza
 Ch' anch' in aduersità l'huom' non è spaventato,
 Anzi lieto rimane in essa, con speranza
 D'esser al fin con gaudio e honor liberato.*

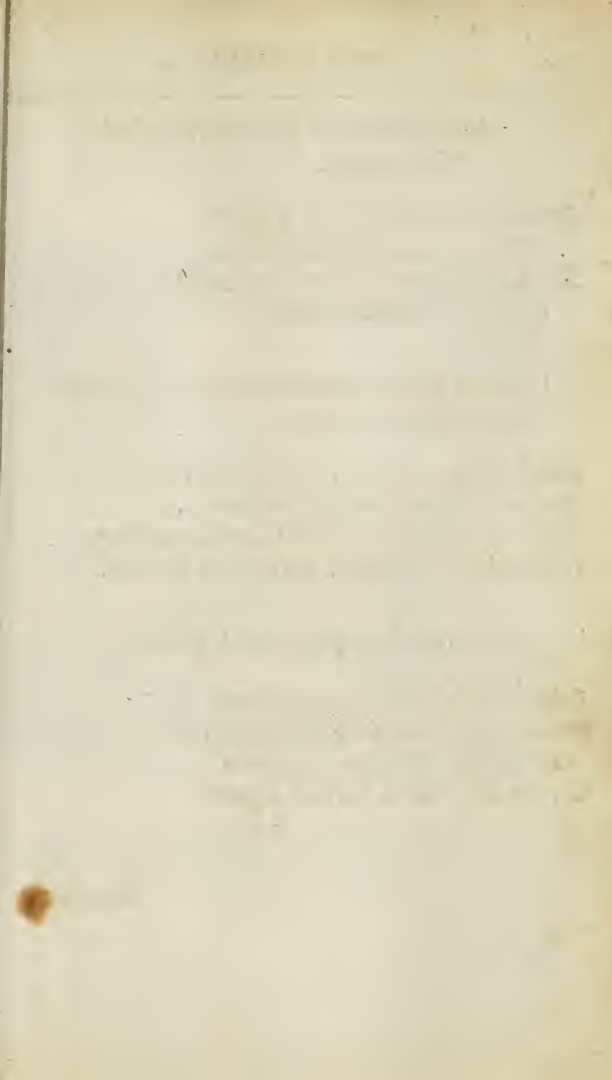
Spe gaudentes, in tribulatione patientes.

SPES ET PATIENTIA
VINCUNT.



*Corpore captivus, sum liber mente, dolensque
Gaudeo, sic firmat me anchora fida spei.*

H s Gnte



Gute Arbeit gibt herrlichen Lohn/
Sap. 3. v. 15.

Zusammen stehn Arbeit vnd Ehr/
Diß wirdt durch Zens erhalten:
Damit sich nun dein Ruhm vermehr/
So laß vor Arbeit walten.

Le fruit des bons labours, est plein de bonne
renommée, Sap. 3. v. 15.

Rien sans labeur. Labeur l' honneur couronne:
Qui bien a laboure, trouve sa recompense.
Ne sois donc paresseux, ou lasche, ains par vaillance,
Tens tousiours à l' honneur que la vertu te donne.

Di buoni lavori il frutto è glorioso.

Labore honesto sempr' è accompagnato
D' honore, che come il vero suo premio,
Si dà a quel, e se l' infund' in gremio
Che con acre sudor' il volto hà bagnato.

Bonorum

Bonorum laborum gloriosus est fructus.

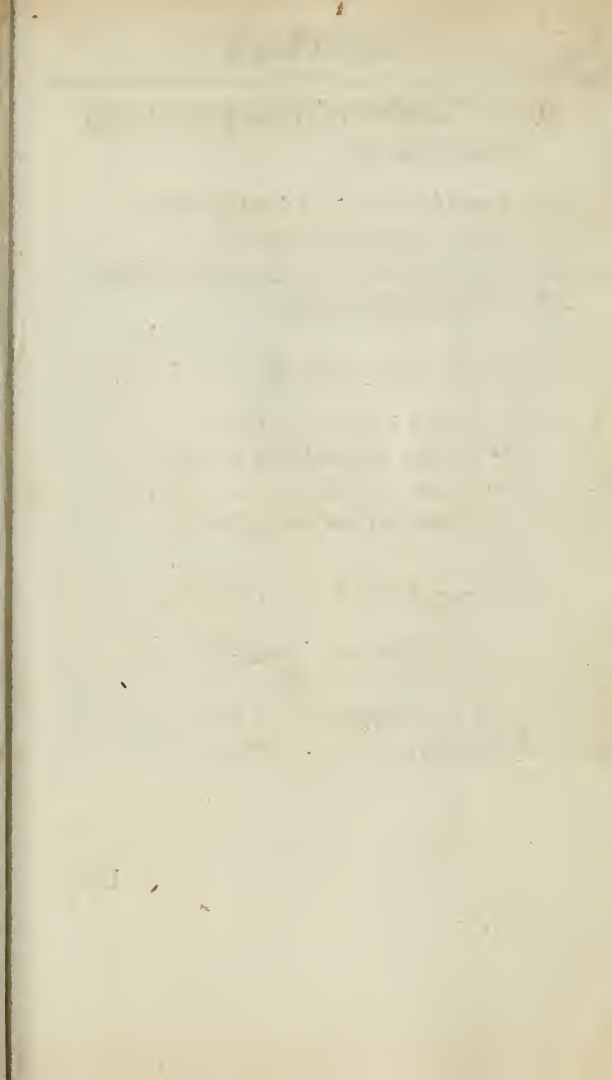
AD HONOREM, PER LA-
B O R E M.



*Stantque, caduntque, simul labor atque Honor: ergo labora;
Debitus atque sua sponte sequetur Honor.*

Wentz





Wenn Trübsal da ist / so sucht man dich /
 & sai. 26. v. 16.

Durch Kunst kan man dem Hunger wehren /
 Der Kunst braucht man in Nöthen :
 Ab durchs Bett sucht man Gott den H. Erin /
 All Unglück zu verhüten.

Ils t'ont cherché en angoisse , Esa. 26. v. 16.

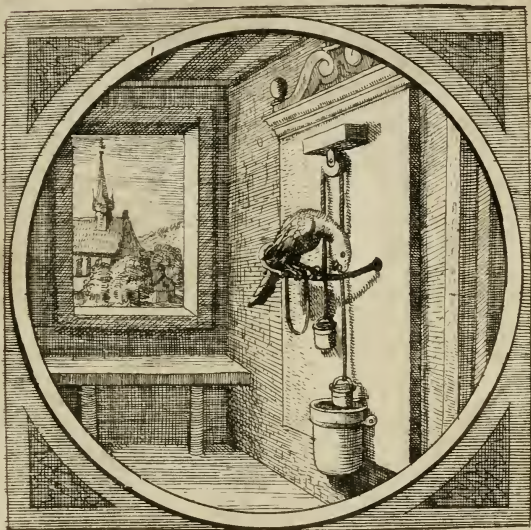
*Certes la pauvreté, la disette, & la faim,
 Maïstresse d'industrie duit au labeur la main :
 D'elle toutes les arts ont prins commencement,
 Richesses & honneurs en sont l'accroissement.*

Nella angoscia ti hanno ricercato.

*Ch' insegnò il parlar human' al papagallo ?
 Al corvo ancora e altri tal' uccelli ?
 La dura fame d'arti maestra, senza fallo
 Che pena il ventre, e muove gli cervellj.*

In an-

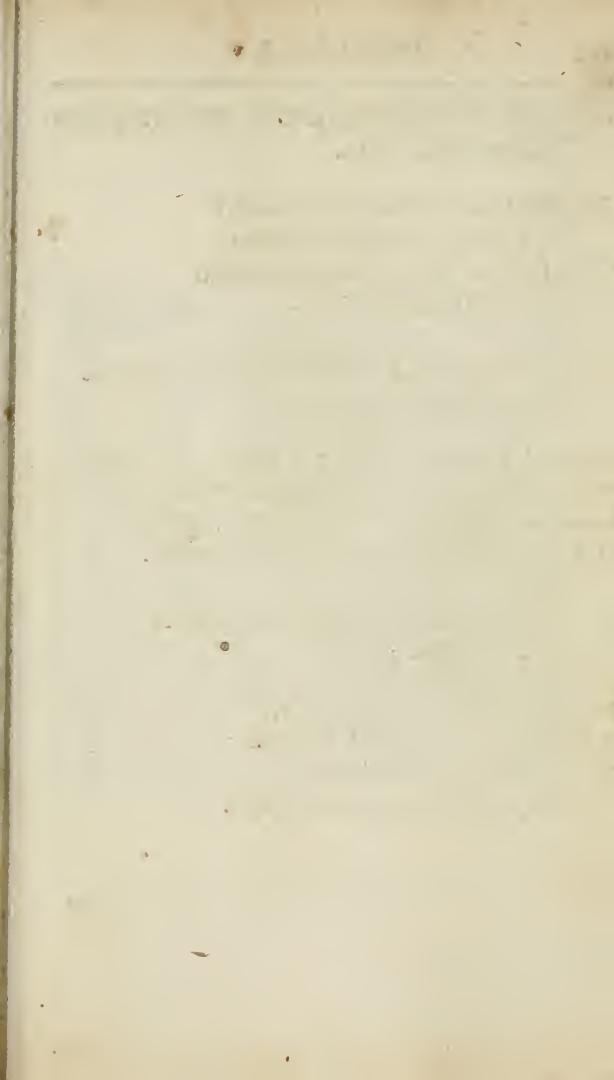
In angustia requisierunt te:
MELIORA DOCEMUR
 EGENDO.



*Pauperies quid non designat? operta recludit,
 Imo facit superas scandere saepe domos.*

I Schaffer!





Schaffet / daß ihr selig werdet mit Furcht vnd
Zittern/Phil. 2.v.12.

Ein Knab mit der Pappirnen Leucht/
Der geht mit Sorg zur Schulen:
Vnd doch der Ruht sich nicht engeucht/
Sein Wolfarth zu erholen.

Employez vous à vostre salut avec crainte &
tremblement. Phil.2.v.12.

*L'Esprit de l'homme leger & trop volage,
S'il n'est bien retenu sous crainte en son bas aage:
Iamais, ou rarement entre au temple d'honneur,
Mais par crainte est mené à gloire & grandeur.*

Operate la vostra salute con timorè
e tremore.

*La gioventù sciolta e senza timore,
Si perde presto, ne al tempio d'honore
Ascende mai. Così ne alla vita,
Quel non pervien' ch'ogni timor' rifiuta.*

Cum

Cum metu & tremore vestram salutem
operemini.

UBI NON TIMOR, IBI NON
HONOR.



*Ignem charta timet virgamque scholasticus acrem:
Namque metu res est plena, salutis iter.*





Außwendig Streit / inwendig Forcht/
2. Cor. 7. v. 5.

Wo bleib ich nun? Hie ist der Geyr/
Vnd wil vns gar aufffressen:
Außwendig Streit vnd Forcht in mir/
Hat Herz vnd Muth besessen.

Assaults par dehors & crainte par dedans,
2. Cor. 7. v. 5.

*Comme la poule en cage du Milan combatuë,
En crainte & en combat se trouve en mesme instant:
Ainsi l'ame fidele de combat bien souvent,
Par de hors, & dedans de crainte est abatuë.*

Combatti di fuora, di dentro timore.

*La galina in caggia di fuora combattuta,
Di dentro d' i polsini time gli duri dannj,
Cossi sempr' è la vita d' i Christiani, tutta
Di fuora e dentro piena di combatt' e affanni.*

Foris pugnae, intus timores.

PLUS INEST MALI EXSPECTAN-
DO QVAM PATIENDO.



*Vimine conclusas trux terret milvus aviclas,
Hinc metus est intus, pugnaque aperta foris.*





Unser Seel ist entrunnen / wie ein Vogel dem
Strick des Voglers / der Strick ist zurissen /
vnd wir sind loß / Psal. 124. v. 7.

Ein Vogel frey dem Strick kompt ab /
Unser Seel thet entrinnen :
Weil Gott der Herr gar nicht zugab /
Daß ihr Zorn vns kondt brinnen.

Nostr' ame est eschappée, comme L'oyseau du laqs
de L'oyseleur, le laqs est rompu, & nous sommes
eschappez, Pse. 124. v. 7.

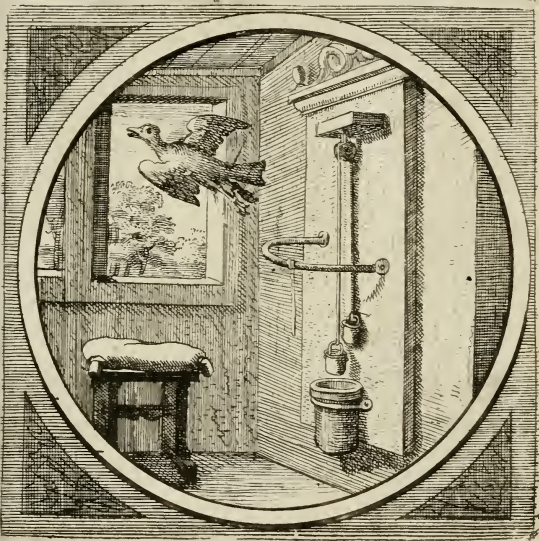
L'oiseau de la cage une fois eschappé,
D'y retourner n'en a trop grand' envie:
Souviens-toy ô homme, que tu es rachepté,
De mort & de peché, pour n'y retourner mie.

Scampata è l'anima nostra, comme l'uccello
dalla gabbia dell'uccellaio. Rotto è il laccio
e noi siamo liberati.

Come l'uccell' da caggia liberato,
Lieto se n'vole, ne vi ritorna mai:
Così ti scorda mai che da mort' e peccato,
Per Christo liberato, non vi ritornar dej.

Anima nostra sicut avis erepta est de laqueo, venantium, laqueus contritus est, & nos liberati sumus.

ANIMUM VEGETA LIBERTAS ALIT.



*Gratia quanta Dei est! furias evasimus hostis,
Haud secus ut rupto fune volucris abit.*





Deß Tages für die Hitze/vnd eine Zuflucht vnd
Verbergung für dem Wetter vnd Regen/
Esa. 4. v. 6.

An einer Seit/die Sonn mich sticht/
Zur andern ist böß Wetter/
Gott vnd dem Gbett ich mich verpflicht/
Die beyd sind mein Erretter.

Ombrage contre la chaleur du iour, & cachette
contre les tourbillons, & la pluye, Esa. 4. v. 6.

*De l'un costé du Soleil la chaleur,
M'ard, & de l'autre ie voy la grand' tempeste:
Où donc me tourneray sinon vers toy seigneur?
Car tu seul es celuy, qui fait ombre à ma teste.*

Ombracolo contra gli calori del giorno e sicura
protezzione contra il turbine e la pluvia.

*Il vento da l'un lato, da l'altro il calore
D'il sol mi batte, esposto à gran tempesta,
Do misr' volgero le man' gl' occh' il cuore
Se non à te Signore che mi cuopri la testa.*

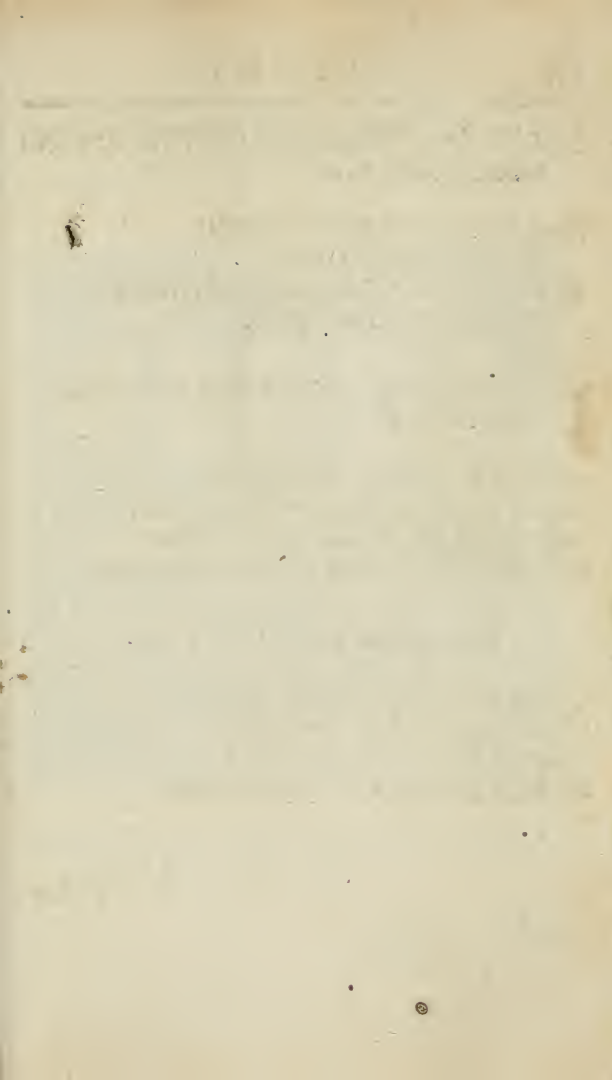
In umbraculum diei ab æstu, & in securitatem & absconſionem à turbine & à pluvia.

PRECES AD UTRUMQUE
PARATÆ.



*Nox furat, aut urat Lux sole, iuvabor ab umbrâ,
Quam dum capto, preces fundo, levorque metu.*

1870
1871
1872
1873
1874
1875
1876
1877
1878
1879
1880



Ihr solt das Heyligthumb nicht den Hunden
geben/Matth.7. v.6.

Das Heyligthumb gebürt sich nicht/
Zu werffen für die Hunde:
Gotts Wort vnd Willen mit Ernst verricht/
Nicht führ es nur im Munde.

Ne iectez point la chose saincte aux chiens,
Matth.7.v.6.

*Aux dons de Dieu, pour les administrer,
Prudent il te faut estre, de peur que par l'abus,
Ne te trouves à la fin pour mal-versé confus.
Et sçache bien qu' au chien le saint ne doibs iecter.*

Non gettate le cose sante à cani.

*D' Iddio gli doni guardati di spreggiare,
Che con timore si devon maneggiare,
Ben empio è quello, che come profane
Le perle al porco getta, le cose sant' al cane.*

Nolite

Nolite sanctum dare canibus.

**DONA HAUD ABIICIENDA
DEORUM.**



*Est canis, atque canina sapit, qui dona DEORUM,
Abijcit, & spurco polluit ore sacrum.*

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The first part of the document
 discusses the general principles
 of the system and the
 various methods of
 application. It is
 divided into several
 sections, each dealing
 with a different aspect
 of the subject. The
 first section is
 devoted to the
 history of the
 system, and the
 second to the
 theory of the
 system. The third
 section is
 devoted to the
 practice of the
 system, and the
 fourth to the
 results of the
 system. The fifth
 section is
 devoted to the
 conclusions of the
 system. The sixth
 section is
 devoted to the
 appendixes of the
 system. The seventh
 section is
 devoted to the
 index of the
 system. The eighth
 section is
 devoted to the
 bibliography of the
 system. The ninth
 section is
 devoted to the
 notes of the
 system. The tenth
 section is
 devoted to the
 errata of the
 system.

Diefen ein Geruch deß Todes zum Tode / Je-
 nen aber ein Geruch deß Lebens zum Leben /
 2. Cor. 2. v. 16.

Ein Seit ist dürr / die ander grünt /
 Das ist der Baum der Gnaden :
 Wann dich die eine Schlang verführet /
 Thut dir die ander kein Schaden.

Aux uns certes odeur de mort à mort , mais aux
 aultres odeur de vie à vie, 2. Cor. 2. v. 16.

*Au desert le serpent les hommes accabla,
 Mais aussi le serpent d'airain les soulagea :
 Du Serpent vient la mort ; du Serpent vient la vie
 Cestuy-là tu fuiras , cestui-cy te convie.*

Agli vni odore di morte à morte , à gli altri
 odore di vita à vita.

*La serpe nel deserto gl' Israeliti vccise,
 La serp' iur' ancor in sanità gli rimise ;
 Da l' vn venne la morte , mà dall' altra la vita,
 Fuggire quella dei , ma quest' à se t' invita.*

Aliis quidem odor mortis in mortem, aliis autem
odor vitæ in vitam.

ETIAM SALUS EX INI-
MICIS.



*Arida pars vna est, viret altera; vt anguis & arbor
Autor sit vita, ceu fuit ante necis.*

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET



Du wägest dein Gold vnd Silber ein/warumb
wägest du nicht auch deine Wort auff der
Gold= Wage? Syrach 28. v. 29.

Du wägst dein Goldt vnd Silber eyn/
Nicht laß es dabey gwenden:
Dein Wort solln auch gewogen seyn/
Auff daß sie dich nicht schänden.

Serre ton or & ton argent , & mets mesure à ta
bouche, Syc. 28. v. 29.

*L'or souvent & au pois se prouve, & à la touche,
Pour n'en estre trompé. Mais ha fol ignorant,
Pourquoy n'esprouves tu, ce qui sort de ta bouche?
Car ta parole vaine t'accable bien souvent.*

L'oro e l'argento tuo guarda , e metti mensura
alla tua bocca.

*Tu pruovi l'or al peso e alla tocca,
Per non esser fraudato; mà ignorante pazzo,
Perche non pruovi quello che ti sale di bocca,
E ti fai à te stesso, con tue parole laccio?*

Aurum

Aurum tuum & argentum tuum conflu, & verbis
tuis facito stateram?

NON SONET OS, NISI COR-
DE TRAHATUR.



*Sollicitat dubium digitis librantibus aurum:
Cur non & lingua verba profusa librat?*

Journal of the [illegible]

[Faint, illegible text at the top of the page, possibly a title or introductory paragraph.]

[Large block of very faint, illegible text, likely the main body of a journal entry or report.]

[Faint text at the bottom of the page, possibly a signature or a concluding note.]

[Small handwritten mark or signature in the bottom left corner.]

Received of the Treasurer of the
Board of Education the sum of
\$100.00 for the year 1870

Witness my hand and seal
this 1st day of January 1870

John D. [Name]
[Title]

John D. [Name]
[Title]

Wer Holz spaltet/der wirdt davon verlegt
werden/Eccles.10.v.9.

Wer Holz spaltet/der seh wol zu/
Daß er sich nicht vbreile:
Zu sehr eyffern das bringt Unruh/
Besser ist Rath vnd gut Weile.

Qui fend le bois, il sera en danger par iceluy,
Eccles.10.v.9.

*Qui fend le bois bien-souvent soy-mesme blesse,
Des festus resultans. Ainsi aussi advient,
A celuy qui de nuire aux aultres prend liesse,
Que de sa mauvaistie le premier il se plaint.*

Chi taglia il legno, farà in pericolo per
esso.

*Chi legni fende, spesso n'è vulnerato,
Dalli fragmenti che li volano contra:
Così chi di nuocer ad altrui hà grato,
Più tosto che pensa il suo mal rincontra.*

Qui

Qui scindit ligna vulnerabitur ab eis:
NOCITURE ALIIS CAVE
TIBI.



*Ligna secans caveat, ne in sese seviat, ictu
 Seviator: omnis enim vis sibi culpa mali est.*

1871

2000

1871



Arzt hilff dir selber / Luc. 4. v. 23.

Mancher leid Schaden / vnd wil mit Trug /
Andern zu Hülffe kommen :
Ein Arzt aber kom̄ ihm selbst zu Rug /
Sonst hat man sein kein Frommen.

Medicin guarì toy, toy - mesme,
Luc. 4. v. 23.

*Pour les maux estrangers tu trouues mill' receptes,
Et pour les tiens, ton art ne te suffit :
Pour reformer aultruy tu as bien des preceptes,
Mais commence par toy, à bon droict on te dit.*

Medico cura te stesso.

*Chi per riprender altrui è parato;
Per non esser d'ognun vituperato :
Se stess' emendi prim' e poi riguardi
Che vers' altrui di dilettione ardi.*

Medice

Medice cura te-ipsum.

ORDINATA CHARITAS INCI-
PIT A SEIPSA.



*Ipsè suos oculos, curans aliena Machaon
Negligit : at Medicus sit sibi quisque prior.*

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The following is a list of the names of the members of the
 Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, as of
 the 1st day of January, 1910.

President James H. Kimball	Vice-President John D. Johnston
Trustees John D. Johnston James H. Kimball Charles D. Walcott William B. Ewing John D. Johnston James H. Kimball Charles D. Walcott William B. Ewing John D. Johnston James H. Kimball Charles D. Walcott William B. Ewing	Trustees John D. Johnston James H. Kimball Charles D. Walcott William B. Ewing John D. Johnston James H. Kimball Charles D. Walcott William B. Ewing John D. Johnston James H. Kimball Charles D. Walcott William B. Ewing

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Wer in der Brunst steckt / der ist wie ein brennend
 Feuer / vnd höret nicht auff / biß er sich
 selbst verbrenne / Syrach. 23. v. 22.

Lieb ist ein Brunst im Herzen tieff /
 Die thut das Herze braten :
 Da mancher durch ein Feuer nachlieff /
 Vnd kan ihm doch nicht rathen.

L'homme chaud est comme feu ardent, qui ne se
 peult esteindre, qu'il ne soit consumé, Syr. 23.
 vers. 22.

*Comm' ard le ieune' amant, & ne peult reposer,
 Jusqu' avoir assouvi sa malheureuse rage :
 Ainsi l'homme meschant, semble quil se soulage,
 Quand il peult pour aultruy, quelque mal composer.*

L'huomo ardente è come il fuoco, che non si può
 estinguere, se non sia consumata la materia.

*Il fuoco quanto più secchi li getti legni,
 Tanto più n' arde, finche sia consumto
 Il nutrimento : Così il perverso gli disegni
 Mali suol perseguir che non lor manchi punti.*

Anima calida quasi ignis ardens, non extinguetur
donec aliquid glutiat.

NVNQVID AGAM; SED
QVOD AGAR.



*Vritur omnis amans, animusque, hoc pascitur igne.
Inquies; unde sui est fax sibi flamma mali.*

THE
OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
NAVY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1917



FILED 1 2 17

Date	Description	Amount
Jan 1	Balance forward	100.00
Jan 5	Received from A. B.	50.00
Jan 10	Received from C. D.	25.00
Jan 15	Received from E. F.	75.00
Jan 20	Received from G. H.	30.00
Jan 25	Received from I. J.	100.00
Jan 30	Received from K. L.	40.00
Feb 1	Received from M. N.	60.00
Feb 5	Received from O. P.	20.00
Feb 10	Received from Q. R.	80.00
Feb 15	Received from S. T.	35.00
Feb 20	Received from U. V.	120.00
Feb 25	Received from W. X.	55.00
Feb 30	Received from Y. Z.	90.00
Mar 1	Received from AA. BB.	45.00
Mar 5	Received from CC. DD.	70.00
Mar 10	Received from EE. FF.	30.00
Mar 15	Received from GG. HH.	110.00
Mar 20	Received from II. JJ.	65.00
Mar 25	Received from KK. LL.	85.00
Mar 30	Received from MM. NN.	40.00
Apr 1	Received from OO. PP.	95.00
Apr 5	Received from QQ. RR.	50.00
Apr 10	Received from SS. TT.	75.00
Apr 15	Received from UU. VV.	35.00
Apr 20	Received from WW. XX.	130.00
Apr 25	Received from YY. ZZ.	60.00
Apr 30	Received from AA. BB.	100.00
May 1	Received from CC. DD.	45.00
May 5	Received from EE. FF.	80.00
May 10	Received from GG. HH.	30.00
May 15	Received from II. JJ.	115.00
May 20	Received from KK. LL.	65.00
May 25	Received from MM. NN.	90.00
May 30	Received from OO. PP.	40.00
Jun 1	Received from QQ. RR.	105.00
Jun 5	Received from SS. TT.	55.00
Jun 10	Received from UU. VV.	80.00
Jun 15	Received from WW. XX.	35.00
Jun 20	Received from YY. ZZ.	140.00
Jun 25	Received from AA. BB.	70.00
Jun 30	Received from CC. DD.	110.00
Jul 1	Received from EE. FF.	50.00
Jul 5	Received from GG. HH.	90.00
Jul 10	Received from II. JJ.	40.00
Jul 15	Received from KK. LL.	125.00
Jul 20	Received from MM. NN.	75.00
Jul 25	Received from OO. PP.	100.00
Jul 30	Received from QQ. RR.	55.00
Aug 1	Received from SS. TT.	115.00
Aug 5	Received from UU. VV.	65.00
Aug 10	Received from WW. XX.	95.00
Aug 15	Received from YY. ZZ.	45.00
Aug 20	Received from AA. BB.	135.00
Aug 25	Received from CC. DD.	85.00
Aug 30	Received from EE. FF.	120.00
Sep 1	Received from GG. HH.	60.00
Sep 5	Received from II. JJ.	100.00
Sep 10	Received from KK. LL.	50.00
Sep 15	Received from MM. NN.	145.00
Sep 20	Received from OO. PP.	95.00
Sep 25	Received from QQ. RR.	125.00
Sep 30	Received from SS. TT.	70.00
Oct 1	Received from UU. VV.	150.00
Oct 5	Received from WW. XX.	80.00
Oct 10	Received from YY. ZZ.	110.00
Oct 15	Received from AA. BB.	60.00
Oct 20	Received from CC. DD.	160.00
Oct 25	Received from EE. FF.	100.00
Oct 30	Received from GG. HH.	130.00
Nov 1	Received from II. JJ.	75.00
Nov 5	Received from KK. LL.	115.00
Nov 10	Received from MM. NN.	65.00
Nov 15	Received from OO. PP.	155.00
Nov 20	Received from QQ. RR.	105.00
Nov 25	Received from SS. TT.	135.00
Nov 30	Received from UU. VV.	85.00
Dec 1	Received from WW. XX.	165.00
Dec 5	Received from YY. ZZ.	115.00
Dec 10	Received from AA. BB.	75.00
Dec 15	Received from CC. DD.	175.00
Dec 20	Received from EE. FF.	125.00
Dec 25	Received from GG. HH.	155.00
Dec 30	Received from II. JJ.	95.00

Wenn ein Eisen stumpff wirdt / muß mans mit
macht wider schärpffen / Also folget auch
Weisheit dem Fleiß / Eccles. 10. v. 10,

Das Eisen stumpff wirdt scharpff gemacht /
Wenn mans mit Fleiß thut wezen :
Mit g. ossem Ernst nach Weisheit tracht /
Sonst wirdt sich der Kost setzen.

Si le fer est rebouche : celuy qui en use s'efforcera
tant plus : ainsi apres diligence suit la Sapience,
Eccles. 10. v. 10.

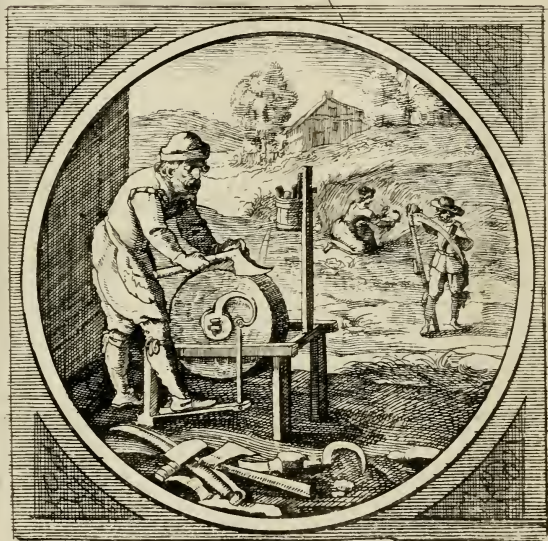
*Le fer rouillé & rebouche s'aguise,
Frotté contre la pierre, iusqu'à prendre splendeur :
Ainsi l'esprit de l'homme, exercé se ravise,
Croissant de iour en iour, en sapience & honneur.*

Il ferro ottuso s'acue per forza sopra la pietra,
cossi dopo la diligenza segue la sapienza.

*Il ferr'ottuso con la cote s'aguzza,
Il ruginoso su la pietra fregato,
Lucido vien. E l'ingenio essercitato,
Quantunch' ottuso, o tardo, a perfettion si drizza.*

Si obtusum fuerit ferrum, multo labore exacuetur;
& post industriam sequetur sapientia.

USU ET CURA SAPIENTIA
CRESCIT.



*Cos acuit ferrum, quamvis rubigine laesum,
Cur non ingenium lapiget artis opus?*

Q dasß

Handwritten text at the top of the page, possibly a title or header, which is mostly illegible due to fading.

Main body of handwritten text, consisting of several lines of script that are significantly faded and difficult to decipher.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page, likely a signature or footer, also appearing faded.



Dasß ich köndt ein Schloß an meinen Mund
legen / vnd ein fest Sigel auff mein Maul
drucken / daß ich dadurch nicht zu Fall käme /
Syrach 22.v.33.

Ein weiser Mann verschleust den Mund /
Regiert das Herz in gleichen :
Daß ihn kein Unfall mög zur Stund /
Durch Unbedacht erschleichen.

Qui est ce qui mettra une museliere à ma bouche, &
cachetera de prudence mas levres, afin qu'elles
ne me facent tomber, Syr. 22. v. 33.

*Le Sage de son coeur, & de sa bouche est maistre,
Le fol sa vanité au caquet fait paroistre :
Et tombe en maint mal'heur, du quel point n'est attainct,
Celuy qui & son coeur & sa langue contraind.*

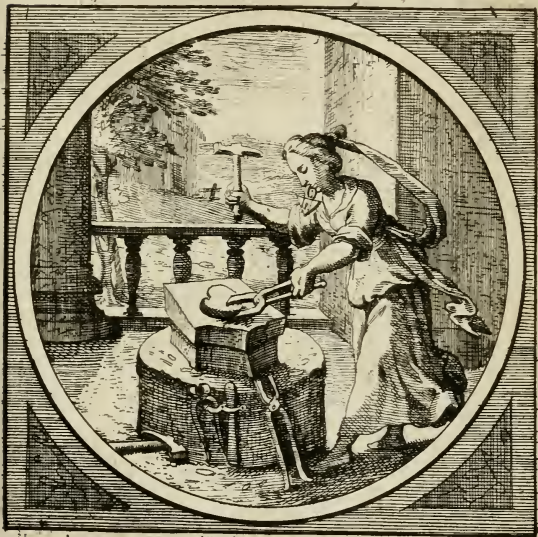
Chi metterà guardia alla mia bocca, & seglierà di
prudenza gli labij miei accio chè io non caschi
per essi.

*Il Sabio maestro è del cuor e della bocca,
Il ciocco per la bocca il cuor ancor palesa;
Onde tal volta tanto malo lo tocca,
Ch'in van' è troppo tardi piange sua pazzera:*

Quis

Quis dabit ori meo custodiam, & super labia mea
signaculum certum, & non cadam?

NIL SIT IN ORE, QVOD NON
PRIUS IN SENSU.



*Est Sapiens cordis moderator & oris: in unum
Ergo vt convenient, cor preme, claude labra.*

M

Er





Er selbst der Sathan verstellet sich in einen En-
gel des Liechtes / 2. Cor. II. v. 14.

Der Tausendkünstler kan sich wol /
In Englisch Liecht verstellen :
Unterm Schaffsbalck das man nicht sol /
Merckn / wie er vns wil fällen.

Sathan mesme se transfigure en ange de lumiere,
2. Cor. II. v. 14.

*Bening sois envers tous, mais à bien peu te fié,
Car tel se monstre doux, qui de nuire a envié,
Et fait bien beau semblant, afin qu'il te seduise :
Voire le Diable mesme en Ange se desguise.*

Satana si transforma in angelo di luce.

*Humano sij à tutti, mà fidati à pocchi,
Nel conversar' bisogn' aprir gli occhi :
Chi nuocer vuol buone da le parole,
E'l diabl' in Angel' spesso formar si suole.*

Ipse Satanas transfigurat se in Angelum
lucis.

ΜΕΜΝΗΣΟ ΑΠΙΣΤΕΙΝ.



*Hic Satanae dolus est, mentiri posse figuram;
Angelus est anguis, serpens ovicula lupus.*

1873

1873

1873



Halt dich von denen/so Gewalt haben zu tödten/
 so darffst du dich nicht besorgen / daß er dich
 tödte/must du aber vmb ihn seyn/ so vergreiff
 dich nicht/Syrach 9.v.18.

Ehr gjährlich ist's nicht mit deins gleichn/
 Sein Ubersfuß gespannen:
 Mit gutten Worten must ihn streichn/
 Sonst weist er dir die Zannen.

Retire toy loing de l'homme qui a puissance de
 tuer, & tu ne seras point en doute pour crainte
 de mort, & si tu en approches; garde toy de
 faillir, Syr. 9.v.18.

Qui à plus fort, ou plus grand ha à faire,
 Beaucoup doit supporter, pour en venir à bout:
 Se contenter de peu, s'il ne peult avoir tout;
 Non beaucoup disputer, mais prudemment se taire.

Ritirati dall'huomo che può uccidere, è sarai
 essento dal timore di morte, e se tu li ap-
 procci, guarditi di fallire.

Se con più grande che tu habbi negotio,
 A patir molto, e sopportar ti para,
 Di poco ti contenta, e preme so silentio
 L'ingiurie. L'equita in tali casi è rara.

Longè

Longé abesto ab Homine potestatem habente
occidendi, & non suspicaberis timorem mortis,
si autem accesseris noti quid committere.

TOLERO TE, UT TOLE-
RATE,



*Vt tecum patienter agat, patienter agendum est,
Dispare cum socio si tibi amicitia est.*

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Daß du erweckest die Gabe Gottes/die in
dir ist/2. Tim. I. v. 6.

Die Gabn so Gott hat mitgetheilt/
Die liegn oft in der Aschen:
Den Geist vnd Athem Feur erhelt/
Wenns schon ist fast verloschen.

Suscite la grace qui est en toy,
2. Tim. I. v. 6.

*Comme le petit feu s'agrandit en soufflant,
Combien que commencé de petite estincelle:
Ainsi la grace en l'homme s'augmente grandement,
Et estant exercée, tant plus croist & vient belle.*

Risvegli la grazia che è in te.

*Di piccola scentella grande fuoco s'accende,
Se soffij dentro: così d'Iddio gli doni
E grazie spiritali semper più grande rende,
Chi della diligenza gli excita co sproni.*

Resuscita gratiam quæ in te est.
INERTIA NIL PARIT
BONI.



*Gratia sæpe latet nigris tumulata favillis,
Spiritus ut verò spirat, anima redit.*

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The first part of the report
 deals with the general
 conditions of the country
 and the progress of the
 various departments.
 It is followed by a
 detailed account of the
 operations of the
 different branches of
 the service.
 The report concludes
 with a summary of the
 results achieved during
 the year.

Wisse daß du vnter den Stricken wandelst / vnd
gehest auff eitel hohen Spitzen / Syr. 9. v. 20.

Die Gefahr ist groß hie vberall /
Du thust nicht feste sitzen :
Leicht kan man kommen zum Unfall /
Du gehst auff hohen Spitzen.

Scaches que tu passes au milieu des filets, & que
tu chemines sur les Creneaux de la ville,
Syr. 9. v. 20.

*Sans crainte ne peult estre, qui trop hault est monté,
Aussi n'est sans mespris qui se iecte par terre :
Mais mediocrité à nul ne peult desplaire,
Estant accompagnée de douceur & bonté.*

Sappi che tu passi per medio di lacci, e che
cammini sopra le pinne della città.

*Non senza timor' è chi troppo alto monta,
Mà chi s'abassa troppo, altro non hà che honta.
Nella mediocrità ciaschun nel suo stato
Si mantenendo d'ogn' un sarà lodato.*

Communionem mortis scito, quoniam super
pinnae urbium ambulas,

ITUR SPEMQUE METUMQUE
INTER.



*Heu quam mors facilis, quam vita est plena periculis?
Ergo time, & prunas te super ire puta.*

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

[The following text is extremely faint and illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a list or a series of entries, possibly containing names and dates, but the characters are too light to transcribe accurately.]

Der Gottlose fleucht/vnd niemand jagt ihn/der
Gerecht aber ist getrost wie ein junger Löw/
Prov.28. v.1.

Ein Blasß voll Erbsen schreckt dich hart/
Wie böß ist das Gewissen?
Der Gerecht ist wie ein Löw verwahrt/
Vnd steht auff festen Füßen.

Les meschans fuyent sans qu' on les poursuiue :
mais les iustes sont asseurez comme le lion,
Prov.28.v.1.

*Où fuira le meschant ? car le mal qui le chasse,
L'accompagne tousiours, & le suit en tout lieu :
Mais le iuste asseuré de la grace de Dieu,
Comm' un brave Lion, tous les dangers surpasse.*

L'empio fugge senza esser perseguito: mà il
giusto è sicuro come il liono.

*Do quello fuggirà ch' hà rea la conscienza
Per la mente haver di quel boia sicura
Che porta semper seco ? mà la ver' innocenza
Com' vn bravo leon di fuggir non hà cura.*

Fugit impius nemine persequente, justus autem
quasi Leo confidens.

FUGIS, SED FRUSTRA.



*Qui sibi causa fuga est, quò curret? quòve recurrat?
Consciùs at qui nìl est sibi, semper orat.*

The first part of the report
 deals with the general
 situation of the country
 and the progress of
 the various departments
 of the government.
 It is a very interesting
 and valuable document
 which should be read
 by every citizen.
 The second part of the
 report deals with the
 financial condition of
 the country and the
 progress of the
 various departments
 of the government.
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 and valuable document
 which should be read
 by every citizen.

The third part of the
 report deals with the
 military condition of
 the country and the
 progress of the
 various departments
 of the government.
 It is a very interesting
 and valuable document
 which should be read
 by every citizen.
 The fourth part of the
 report deals with the
 naval condition of
 the country and the
 progress of the
 various departments
 of the government.
 It is a very interesting
 and valuable document
 which should be read
 by every citizen.

The fifth part of the
 report deals with the
 diplomatic condition of
 the country and the
 progress of the
 various departments
 of the government.
 It is a very interesting
 and valuable document
 which should be read
 by every citizen.
 The sixth part of the
 report deals with the
 judicial condition of
 the country and the
 progress of the
 various departments
 of the government.
 It is a very interesting
 and valuable document
 which should be read
 by every citizen.

Des Menschen thun stehet nicht in seiner Gewalt / vnd stehet in niemands Macht / wie er wandele / oder seinen Gang richte / Jerem. 10. v. 23.

Des Menschen Will / Krafft vnd Verstandt /
 Kan keine Sach recht führen :
 Mit Gottes Hülff ist alls bewandt /
 Sonst thut Hoffnung verlieren.

La voye de l'homme n'est pas en luy, & n'est pas en l'homme de cheminer & d'adresser les pas, Jerem. 10. v. 23.

*Ni art, ne force, ne prudence,
 Beaucoup à l'homme peult proufiter,
 Pour donc au faix ne succomber,
 En Dieu faut mettre l'esperance.*

Non è nell'huomo la sua via, ne in sua mano il dirigger gli suoi passi.

*Da se niente può sperare,
 N' anche deve desperare
 L'huomo, mà rimetter tutto
 In man d'Iddio chi dà aiutto.*

Non

Non est hominis via ejus nec viri est, vt ambulet, &
dirigat gressus suos.

NIL SPERANTES NIHIL DE-
SPERANTES.



*A caelo pendemus, ut ut fremat orbis & oreus
Nec via, in arbitrio, vitæve, postea viri est.*

N S

Wch

The first of these is the
 fact that the
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The second of these is the
 fact that the
 ...
 ...
 ...

The third of these is the
 fact that the
 ...
 ...
 ...

Weh dir / du Verstörer / meynst du / du werdest
nicht verstöret werden / Esa. 33. v. 1.

Deß H. Ern. Rach waltet vberall /
Das kanst du leicht ermessen :
Wie man thut / geschicht ihm gleichfall /
Denn Gott kan nichts vergessen.

Mal-heur sur toy qui fourrages : aussi tu seras
fourragé, Esa. 33. v. 1.

*Par force qui aultruy ravage,
En fin aussi est ravagé,
Le mal-fait de l'homme peu sage,
Souvent par mal-fait est vengé.*

Ve à te chi fai prede , perche sarai fatto
preda.

*Chi altro rubba , vien rubbato,
Chi altro fraudà vien fraudato :
Perchè d' Iddio la giustizia
Somette il malo à la malitia.*

Væ qui prædaris, nonne & ipse prædaberis?
SICVT FECIT, FACITE EI.



Væ tibi, qui spolias, quoniam spoliabere; fontes
Punit adæquatâ cum talione DEVS.

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[Faint, illegible text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

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Eine Rede / so zur vnzeit geschicht / reimet sich
 eben wie ein Seitenspiel / wenn einer trawrig
 ist / Syrach 22. v. 6.

Nicht alles dient zur Sachen wol /
 Was hilfft zur Trawr das singen ?
 Dff ist das Herz des Leidens voll /
 Vnd kan nichts vberbringen.

Un recit mal à propos, ressemble à la musique au
 temps de dueil, Syr. 22. v. 6.

*En pleur, en dueil & en tristesse
 La Musique n'est à propos:
 Le coeur souvent ha telle presse,
 Qu' à tout conseil se trouve clos.*

L' Orazion intempestiva simile è a la musica
 in tempo di lutto.

*In lutto assai è importuna
 La Musica, anchor che suave:
 Coss' il parlar anchor che grave
 Fuora di tempo n' hà grati' alcuna.*

Musica in luctu importuna narratio.

NIHIL AD REM.



*Vincit saepe dolor chordasque lyramque? quid ergo
Hoc importuno mentem agitas strepitu?*

... ..
... ..



... ..
... ..

Ich war der Blinden Auge/ vnd der Lahmen
Fuß/ Job. 29.v. 15.

Des Lahmen Fuß/ ein Aug der Blinden/
Der fromme Job war eben:
Wo solt man seines gleichen findn/
In diesem argen Leben?

J'ay esté pour œil a l'aveugle, & pour pied au
boiteux, Job. 29.v. 15.

*L'homme à l'homme peult aider,
L'un sans l'autre ne peult passer:
Bien sans raison donc est celuy,
Qui trop haultain mesprise aultruy.*

Io era occhio al cieco e pede al claudo:

*Come di mani l'vn l'altra lava
Acciò ch' ambe sian' nette;
Così d'huomi l'vn l'altro giova
Per passar d' il mund' i strette.*

Oculus fui cæco, & pes claudo.

○ CHARITAS, ○ RARITAS!



*Fratribus officium binis Misericordia binum
Prestat, opus dignum laude poli decuplâ.*

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The first part of the book is devoted to a general
 description of the country and its resources.
 It is followed by a detailed account of the
 various tribes and their customs.
 The author then describes the
 different kinds of animals and plants
 which are found in the country.
 The book is written in a simple and
 plain style, and is well adapted for
 the use of students and travellers.
 It is a valuable work, and one
 which should be read by every
 student of the history and
 geography of the country.

The second part of the book is devoted to a
 description of the different kinds of
 animals and plants which are found
 in the country. The author describes
 the various kinds of birds, beasts,
 and fishes, and also the different
 kinds of trees and plants. He
 also describes the different kinds
 of minerals which are found in
 the country. The book is written
 in a simple and plain style, and
 is well adapted for the use of
 students and travellers. It is a
 valuable work, and one which
 should be read by every student
 of the history and geography of
 the country.

The third part of the book is devoted to a
 description of the different kinds of
 minerals which are found in the
 country. The author describes the
 various kinds of metals, stones,
 and fossils, and also the different
 kinds of minerals which are found
 in the country. The book is written
 in a simple and plain style, and
 is well adapted for the use of
 students and travellers. It is a
 valuable work, and one which
 should be read by every student
 of the history and geography of
 the country.

Die Zunge ist ein klein Glied / vnd richtet grosse
Ding an: Sihe / ein klein Feuer / welches ei-
nen grossen Waldt zündets an? Jacob. 3. v. 5.

Die Zung ist ein Glied klein vnd arg/
Wirdt von der Hell vergiffet:
Ein gangen Wald enzündt sie starck/
Vnd viel Vnglücks sie stiftet.

La langue est un petit membre , & fait choses
grandes : Voi-là un petit feu, combien grand
bois allume-il ? Jacob. 3. v. 5.

*Mauvaise langue membre petit,
Desastres grands & maux produit:
Vn petit feu souvent allume,
Vn grand bois, & tout le consume.*

La lingua è vn picciol membro , e iatta cose
grande: Ecco vn picciol fuoco quanto bosco
infiamma.

*Vn piccol membro è la lingua,
Mà che produce mali grandi,
E chi n' ascolta le lusinghe
In mali cade admirandi.*

Lingua

Lingua medicum quidem membrum est, & magna exaltat: Ecce quam exiguus ignis, quam magnam sylvam incendit.

LINGVA MALI PARS PESSIMA.



*Lingua maligna furiis stygiis succensa favillis,
Eheu quas flammis lingua maligna ciet!*

O S

Habe

鳥の生活史



鳥の生活史

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

PHYSICS 350

LECTURE 1

MECHANICS

1.1 Kinematics

Habt nicht lieb die Welt / noch was in der
Welt ist / 1. Joh. 2. v. 15.

Geldsucht / Ehrsucht / vnd Liebes Brunnst /
Sind drey Götter auff Erden :
Erlangt ein Welt Kind ihre Gunst /
Er mag nicht selig werden.

N' aimez point le monde , & les choses qui sont
au monde, 1. Iohan. 2. v. 15.

*Que trouves tu au monde immonde,
Que ton coeur puisse contenter ?
Bien fol est celuy qui s' y fonde,
Veu que tout ne fait que passer.*

Non amate il mondo ni le cose che in quello
sono.

*Van' è il mondo con tutto quello
Che in lui pare più bello ;
Pazzo è ch' ingannar si lascia
Perche presto tutto passa.*

Nolite

Nolite diligere mundum, neque ea quæ in
mundo sunt.

ARA MUNDI.



*Sunt tria; quæ trino pro Numine Mundus adorat;
Divitiæ, ambitio, luxuriosus amor.*

THE CITY OF BOSTON

FROM 1630 TO 1800

BY JOHN W. COOPER

Published by Ticknor and Fields, No. 25 NASSAU ST. N. Y.

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 ... of the ...

Euch/ die ihr meinen Namen fürchtet/ sol auff-
 gehen die Sonn der Gerechtigkeit / vnd Heil
 vnter desselbigen Flügeln/ Malach. 4. v. 2.

Wer fliegen wil/der flieg zu Gott/
 Sein Flügel Heyl ihm geben:
 Die Sonn der Gerechtigkeit in Noth/
 Schafft Heyl vnd sicher Leben.

Mais à vous qui craignez mon nom, s'eslevera le
 Soleil de Iustice : & santé sera sous ses ailes,
 Malach. 4. v. 2.

*Comme les poulains à leur mere,
 Ont leur recours & sont couverts :
 Ainsi de Dieu à la lumiere,
 Courrons en nos dangers divers.*

Mà à voi chi timete il mio nome forgerà il sole
 di giustizia, è sanità sarà sotto le sue ale.

*Com' il polsin sò l' ale corre
 Della matr' e iui truova
 Sicurtà: così tu accorre •
 A Dio che gli afflitti giova.*

Orietur vobis timentibus nomen meum Sol Iustitiæ, & sanitas sub pennis ejus.

HUC FUGÈ SI FUGIS.



*En Sol Iustitia vobis orietur, ad alas
Sacras salvifica si fugiatis avis.*



Ich hab einen Bunde gemacht mit meinen
Augen/das ich nicht achte auff eine Jung-
fraw/ Job. 31. v. 1.

Die Augen sol man zwingen fäßt/
Das sie vns nicht betöhren:
Wer dieselb vmb sich fliehen läßt/
Den könn sie bald verführen.

J'ay faict paction avec mes yeux, quelles ne
regardent la Vierge. Iob. 31. v. 1.

*Des yeux vient le commencement,
De mal' heureuse convoitise,
Qui l'homme à soy ravit souvent:
Dont sage est qui ses yeux maistrise.*

Hò fatto patto con gli miei occhi, acciochè non
riguardino la virgine.

*Dalli occhi il principio viene
D'ogni prava concupiscenza:
Chi dunche gli occhi contiene
Di questo si lauda la prudenza:*

Pepegi fœdus cum oculis meis, vt ne cogitarem
quidem de virgine.;

PRINCIPIIS OBSTA.



*Claude oculos & fœdus ini cum Mente procacis,
Ne videant vel ament falsa labella Dea.*



The first part of the history is devoted to a description of the country and its inhabitants. The author describes the various tribes and their customs, and the different parts of the country.

The second part of the history is devoted to a description of the wars and conquests of the various tribes. The author describes the different battles and the success of the various leaders.

The third part of the history is devoted to a description of the different parts of the country. The author describes the various mountains, rivers, and lakes, and the different kinds of plants and animals.

The fourth part of the history is devoted to a description of the different kinds of people who live in the country. The author describes the various tribes and their customs, and the different parts of the country.

The fifth part of the history is devoted to a description of the different parts of the country. The author describes the various mountains, rivers, and lakes, and the different kinds of plants and animals.

The sixth part of the history is devoted to a description of the different kinds of people who live in the country. The author describes the various tribes and their customs, and the different parts of the country.

Bleib du der Oberst in deinen Gütern / vnd laß
 dir deine Ehre nicht nehmen / wenn dein Ende
 kommen / daß du davon mußt / als dann theile
 dein Erbe auß / Syrach 33. v. 23.

Bleib du der Obrst in deinem Gut /
 Vnd laß dein Ehre walten :
 Vnd anck ist groß / hab dich in Hut /
 Vnd gedencck auch auff dich Alien.

Ne mesle point de blasme parmy ton honneur.
 Au iour de la fin de ta vie, & au temps de ton
 trespas, fay les partages de non bien, Syr. 33. v. 25.

*Garde des biens & en sois maistre,
 Pour en temps t'en pouvoir aider :
 Car aultrement tu pourrois estre,
 Tout desspouille devant coucher.*

Non fai macula al tuo honore ; anzi nel tempo
 del fine della tua vita, diuide li tuoi beni.

*Gli tuoi beni gouerna stesso
 E semper ne rimane maestro.
 Perche nudo si truova spesso
 Chi se spoglia per vestir altro.*

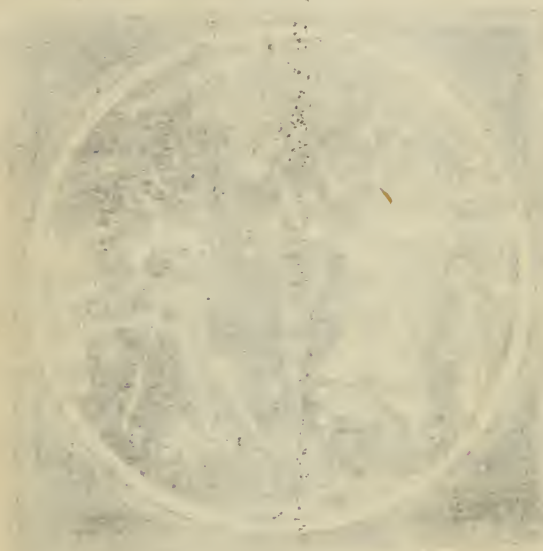
Ne dederis maculam in gloriam tuam, in die consummationis dierum vitæ tuæ, & in die exitus tui divide hæreditatem tuam.

NEC OMNIA, NEC OMNIBUS.



*Dum quatis Arboreos fructus, & dividis inter
Hæredes, Dominus sis tuus atque tui.*

The following is a list of the
 books in the collection of
 the New York Public Library
 which are now in the
 possession of the
 Trustees of the
 City of New York



The following is a list of the
 books in the collection of
 the New York Public Library
 which are now in the
 possession of the
 Trustees of the
 City of New York

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the document. The text is arranged in several horizontal lines across the page.]

Welcher ist vnter euch Menschen / so ihn sein
Sohn bittet vmb's Brot / der jm einen Stein
biete / Oder so er ihn bittet vmb einen Fisch /
der ihm eine Schlange biete? Matth. 7. v. 10.

Böß ist der Mensch / doch kan er nicht /
Seinm Kind was böses reichen:
Ehe ihm das Herz im Leit-zerbricht /
Gott thut an vns deßgleichen.

Ya-il homme d'entre vous, auquel si son fils de-
mande du pain qui luy donne une pierre : ou
fil luy demande du poisson qu'il luy donne un
Serpent? Matth 7. v. 10.

*La mere à son enfant ne donne
Pour pain la pierre, ne pour poisson
Vn serpent : ainsi en sa maison,
Dieu rien ne fait qui n'ait fin bonne.*

Chi è tra voi huomo, alquale il figlio dimandando
pane gli dia vna pietra, ò vn pesce, e gli dia
vna biscia?

*La matre al figlio mai non dà
Pietra per pan, serpe per pesce:
Così da divina bontà
Malo per suoi mai non esce.*

Quis ex vobis Homo, quem si petierit filius suus
panem nunquid lapidem porriget ei?

MAIOR LEX AMOR EST

S I B I.



*Est Storge in nobis, motâque calescimus illâ,
Pro pane vt lapidem non det Amica manus.*

Fines

Received of _____

the sum of _____

for _____

in full payment of _____

Eines weisen Mannes Lehre fleußt daher wie ein
 Fluth / vnd wie ein lebendige Quelle / Syr
 rach 21.v.16.

Deß weisen Manns Lehr fleußt schön daher /
 Vnd macht herrliche Quellen :
 Ist jemand der Weißheit begehrt /
 Muß sich zu ihm gesellen.

La cognoissance du Sage abonde comme un
 deluge, & son conseil comme une pure fon-
 taine de vie, Syr. 21.v.16.

*Le sage est comme une fontaine,
 Qui ses eaux espond richement :
 Qui cherche doctrine non vaine,
 A luy s'adresse promptement.*

Come vn diluvio abonda la cognizione del
 sapiente, e il suo consiglio è come vn fonte
 di vita.

*D' il Sabio l' instruction è com' vn fonte chiaro,
 Che delle sue aque le terr' intorno infresca :
 A lui accorr'e il suo consiglio hà caro
 Chi vuol che la vita felice li riesca.*

Scientia sapientis tanquam inundatio abundabit,
& consilium illius sicut fons vitæ permanet.

OMNE BONUM COMMUNI-
CATIVUM.



*Fons Sapiens; unda est Sapientia, qua ore scaturit,
Confluat huc omnis qui sitit, atque bibat.*

Q

Jc

REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

The first part of this history is divided into three books. The first book contains the reign of King James the first, the second book contains the reign of King Charles the first, and the third book contains the reign of King Charles the second. The second book is the most interesting, and the most important, of the three. It contains the most important events of the reign of King Charles the first, and the most important events of the reign of King Charles the second.

The second book is the most interesting, and the most important, of the three. It contains the most important events of the reign of King Charles the first, and the most important events of the reign of King Charles the second.



Zch hatte viel Befümmernisse in meinem Herzen /
 aber deine Tröstung ergeteten meine
 Seele / Psalm. 94. v. 19.

In Anfechtung geplagter Mann /
 Kan viel lernen vnd Mercken :
 Gott wirdt ihn nicht versincken lahn /
 Das Gebett das thut ihn stercken.

J' avoy beaucoup d'angoisses en mon coeur ; mais
 tes consolations ont recréë mon ame ,
 Pse. 94. v. 19.

*Qui beaucoup souffre, beaucoup apprend,
 Car ainsi son esprit s'eguisse ;
 Sans s'exercer, l'entendement
 Humain, à tout mal se desguise.*

Haveva molte angoscie nel mio cuore, mà le tue
 consolazioni hanno ricreato l'anima mia.

*Chi molto soffre, assai impara,
 Perch' il dolore l'intelletto
 Aguzza. Mà contr' è cosa rara
 Senza patir esser perfetto.*

Secundum multitudinem dolorum meorum, in
corde meo, consolationes tuæ lætificarunt
animam meam.

NON TENTATUS, QVA-
LIA SCIT?



*Tentari haud aliud, quàm scire & discere multa est:
Disce pati, & disces, flante DEO, sapere.*



Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...

the sum of ... Dollars

for ...

...

...

...

...

Ein schön Weib ohn Zucht / ist wie eine Saw
mit einem gülden Harband / Prov. II. V. 22.

Schönheit ziert wol ein Weibes bild /
Aber Zucht ist mehr zur gnüge :
Sonst ist's ein Saw / ob sie schon mild /
Ein gülden Halsband trüge.

Comme l'anneau d'or au groin d'une truie: ainsi
est une belle femme d'espourveüe de sens,
Prov. II. V. 22.

*La femme belle, mais peu honneste,
Est comme un porc qui a en teste,
Vn chaperon beau, & au col,
Vn carquan d'or. Qui l'aime est fol.*

Come l'anello d'oro nel grogno del porco,
così è la donna bella senza pudore.

*La bella donna, mà poco sabia,
E come scropha ch' in testa habbia !
Vna ghirlanda di fiori bella,
Se sei accorto, guarda ti d'ella,*

Circulus aureus est in naribus suis, mulier pulchra
& fatua.

PUDOREM NON AURUM

GERAT.



*Gratia in argento non est, nec gratia in auro,
Si decorat turpem grande monile suum.*

Q 5

Als



Als wir nun zeit haben/so lasset vns Guts thun/
Gal. 6. v. 10.

Die Zeit ist kurz/aber Wissenschaft/
Thut sich weitläuffig preisen:
Weil wir sind mit der zeit behafft/
Sollen wir ja Guts beweisen.

Cependant que nous avons le temps, faisons
du bien à tous, Gal. 6. v. 10.

*Le temps se passe, la vie aussi,
Courte s' enfuit. Et par ainsi,
Et l' un & l' aultre nous perdons,
Si tres-bien ne le colloquons.*

Facciamo bene fra tanto ch'abbiamo il
tempo.

*Il tempo passa, la vita breve
Ci fugge come l' aura leve.
Mà l' vn e l' altro perderà,
Chi bene non l' impeggarà.*

Dum tempus habemus, operemur bonum ad omnes.

ARS LONGA, VITA BREVIS.



*Omne bonum, dum tempus adest, operemur in omnes :
Quod tibi nil peperit faenoris, id perit.*

Gehe

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

The Royal Society of London, for the Improvement of Natural Knowledge, was instituted in the year 1662, by a charter from King Charles II. The members of the Society are called Fellows, and are chosen by the Society itself. The Society has a great number of experiments and observations, which are published in the Philosophical Transactions. The Society has also a great number of medals and coins, which are given to the members of the Society. The Society has a great number of books and manuscripts, which are kept in the Library of the Society. The Society has a great number of experiments and observations, which are published in the Philosophical Transactions. The Society has also a great number of medals and coins, which are given to the members of the Society. The Society has a great number of books and manuscripts, which are kept in the Library of the Society.

Printed by W. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard, in the County of Middlesex, in the Year 1703.



Geh hin zur Amenssen/du Fauler/sihe ire Weis
se an/vnd lerne/Prov. 6. v. 6.

Zur Amenssen du fauler Tropff/
Lauff/vnd gut Sitten lerne:
Vnd laß die Faulheit auß dem Kopff/
Arbeiten solt du gerne.

Va paresseux au fourmi, & advise ses voyes,
& sois sage, Prov. 6. v. 6.

*C'est le vray loyer de paresse,
D'estre pressé de pauvreté:
Employer donc faut la ieunesse,
Au labeur & integrité.*

Vadi pigro alla formica, considera le sue vie e
seì savio.

*Il pigro altro non aspetti,
Che povertà per ricompensa.
Per schiffar la pur giovinetti,
Travagliate con diligenza.*

Vade ad formicam, ô Piger, & considera vias ejus,
& disce sapientiam.

IGNAVIS FORTUNA RE-
PUGNAT.



*En tibi formicarum agmen sociabile, quanto
Ferveat in studio; cur piger ergo riges?*

R

Harvet

Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York

the sum of Five Hundred Dollars

for the purchase of land for the State of New York

Witness my hand and seal this 1st day of January 1861

John W. Foster



Hawet den Baum vmb/dasß die Thier/so vnter
ihm ligen/weglauffen/Dan.4.v.II.

Wollust mißbraucht der Creatur/
Nach ihm schändlichen Willen:
Thu weg/was dient zur vngedühr/
All Tugend zu erfüllen.

Coupez l'arbre , que les bestes qui sont dessous
s'escartent, Dan.4.v.II.

*Pour à grand honneur parvenir,
Garder te doibs de suivre l'ombre
Des voluptez: qui par encombre,
Te feront de honte rougir.*

Tagliate l'arbore che le bestie che sono sotto
si fuggano.

*Per venir à grand' honori,
Le volupta vitar conuiene,
Non per otio, mà per labori
All' tempio d' ho nosi viene.*

Succidite

Succidite arborem, ut fugiant bestiæ, quæ subter
eam sunt.

VOLUPTAS ESCA MA-
LORUM.



*Luxuries vernantis abutitur arboris umbrâ:
Intereat truncus, crimen ut intereat.*

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

1871

Received of Mr. J. H. ...
the sum of ...
for ...

Witness my hand and seal ...
this ... day of ...
1870

John H. ...
Secretary

...

Ringet darnach / daß ihr stille seid / vnd das ewe
re schaffet / 1. Theff. 4. v. 11.

Die Bienen schwärmen offte zu weit /
Vnd wol ihr Rumpff verlassen :
Abt ringt darnach daß ihr still seid /
Vnd bleibt in ewren Strassen.

Mettez peine de vivre paisiblement, & de faire
vos propres affaires, 1. Theff. 4. v. 11.

*Souvent la diligente abeille,
Trop loing volant sa peine perd :
Souvent aussi qui trop travaille,
Et son repos, & son temps perd.*

Impiegatevi à viver cheti, e che facciate gli affari
vostri proprij.

*L'industriosa ape troppo si discostando,
Spesso il suo carico perde nel volare;
Così avviene che troppo travagliando
L'huom' non può quello che cerca truovare.*

Operam detis, vt quieti sitis, & vt vestrum negotium agatis.

UNUM AGERE, DIFFICILE EST.



*Hoc agat: atque unâ Mens in statione quiescat:
Curet Apis, si vult esse operosa, suum.*

R 5

Meine

1870

...

...



...

...



Meine Tage sind Leichter dahin geflohen/denn
eine Weberspule/ Job. 7. v. 6.

Ein Weberspul so gschwind nicht flucht/
In reißt ab seinen Faden:
Wies Menschen Leben davon zeucht/
Das lehrn wir oft mit Schaden.

Mes iours passent plus legierement, que la navette
du tisserand & defaillent subitement, Job. 7. v. 6.

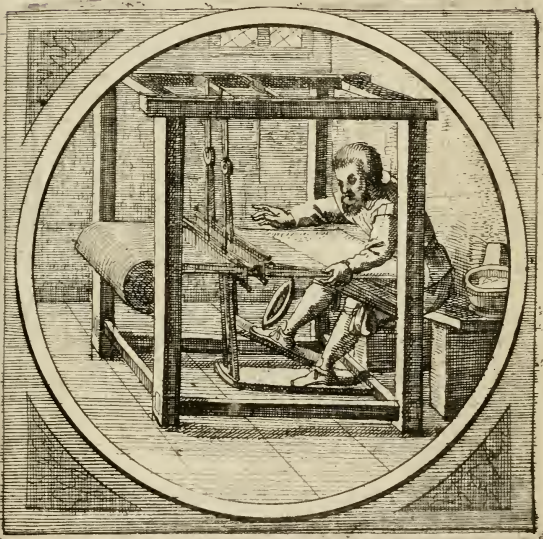
*Nos iours legerement senvolent,
Et ne se peuvent reparer;
Comme les eaux qui sescoulent,
Sans iamaïs plus se recouvrer.*

Li giorni miei passono leggiermente, e come il
radio del tessitore sono abrupti.

*Gli giorni nostri passon leggiermente,
Il tempo fugge, ne si può riparare.
Come l'acqua nel fiume scende velocèmente
Ne mai dipoi si farà ritornare.*

Dies mei velocius transierunt, quam à texente
tela succiditur.

FUGIT IRREPARABILÈ
TEMPUS.



*Luditur artificis res hinc; deluditur illuc
Spes vita, abrumpit spes inopina dies.*

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF BOSTON

Printed and Sold by
S. KNEELAND, at the
Sign of the Anchor, in the
City of Boston.

The first part of the year was spent in the
 study of the history of the country and
 the progress of the various branches of
 science and literature. The second part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The third part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The fourth part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The fifth part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The sixth part
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 science and literature. The seventh part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The eighth part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The ninth part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature. The tenth part
 was devoted to the study of the
 principles of the various branches of
 science and literature.

Wo der HErr wil/vnd wir leben/wollen wir diß
vnd das thun/ Jacob. 4. v. 15.

Wir wöllen diß vnd das verrichten/
So vns Gott gibt das Leben:
Ohn ihn könn wir wedr rathen noch tichten/
Er muß es allein geben.

Si le Seigneur le veult: & si nous vivons, nous
ferons cecy, ou cela, Ia. 4. 15.

*Par maint labeur, par maint esmoy,
Par maint danger, par maint effroy
Nous faut passer: mais l'esperance,
En Dieu, nous donne l'assurance.*

Se il signor vuole, e se vivemmo, faremmo
questo e quello.

*Per monti e vallj andiamo vagando
Per schifare povertà; sempr' accompagnati
Di cure, e ancho di grand' pesi gravati
Mà sol' nella bontà d' Iddio ci consolando.*

Si Dominus voluerit, & si vixerimus, faciemus
hoc aut illud.

SPES EST IN BONITATE
DEI.



*Spem curamque inter, nunc nunc tenditur illuc:
Vna tamen spes est in bonitate DEI.*

S

Wer



Wer da sagt / er sey im Liecht / vnd hasset sei-
nen Bruder / der ist noch im Finsternuß /
I. Joh. 2. v. 10.

Wer sagt / er sey im hellen Liecht /
Vnd seinen Brudr anneidet :
Wie ein verblendter Falck nicht sieht /
Die Finsternuß er leidet.

Qui dit qu'il est en lumiere, & hait son frere :
il est en tenebres, iusques à cest' heure,
I. Iean. 2. v. 10.

*Qui se dit estre en lumiere,
Et toutesfois hait son frere :
Comme le faulcon en sa chappe,
Ia mais des tenebres n'eschappe.*

Chi dice che è nel lume, e odia il suo frate, è in
tenebre fin' à quest' hora.

*Com' il falcone con la cappa ciegado,
Non lascia pure d' esser crudel' e fiero :
Cos' il perverso essend' al frat' irato,
Ben che simili sempr' li man' altiero.*

Qui dicit, se in luce esse, & fratrem suum odit, in tenebris est vsque adhuc.

IRA, QUÆ TEGITUR,
NOCET.



*Falco vorax in luce quidem est, at lumine captus:
Sic odio flagrans fratris, amat tenebras.*





Ist doch der Mensch gleich wie nichts / seine Zeit
fähret dahin wie ein Schatten / Psal. 144.
v. 4.

Gleich wie der Schatten an der Wandt
Hinfährt / vnd nicht bestehet /
Also der Mensch hat kein bestandt /
Sein Thun vnd Weiß vergehet.

L'homme est semblable à un rien : & ses jours sont
comme l'ombre qui s'esvanouit, Pse. 144. v. 4.

*Tout bien compté, l'homme est si perissable,
Qu'il n'est à rien, qu'à un rien comparable :
Et ses beaux iours tant apparens qu'ils sont,
Soudain ou tost comm' un ombre s'en vont.*

L'huomo è come niente , e gli giorni suoi come
l'vmbra che dispare.

*Come l'vmbra che subito passa,
Ne poi si truova ancora che cercata :
Così è l'huom vna lieve massa
E come l'herba da venti portata.*

Homo vanitati similis factus est, dies ejus, sicut umbra, prætereunt.

VITÆ SUMMA BREVIS.



*Vanus homo, est res vana, simulque evanida ut umbra;
Immo etiam hâc si quid vanius? ergo nihil.*



Welcher Belt verdienet / der legets in einen lö-
cherten Beutel / Hagg. i. v. 6.

Ein löchricht Beutel ist zur Hand /
Samlen vngerechte Güter :
Denn all Borrath wirdt bald zu Schand /
Da hilfft kein Wächter noch Hüter.

Qui a receu son loyer : il l'a mis en un sac percé,
Hagg. i. v. 6.

*Du mal acquis le tiers hoir ne ioüit,
Ainsi gagné, ainsi s'esvanouit :
Et qui ramasse loyer d'iniquité
Quand moins il pense, trouve son sac percé.*

Chi riceuuto hà il suo salario, lo hà posto in vn
facco pertuso.

*Mal' acquisito non lungamente dura,
Mà raro assai al tertio herede viene :
E chi di raccogliet ingiusti boni hà cura,
Gli mett' in sacco, che non ben gli ritiene.*

Qui mercedes congregavit, misit eas in sacculum
pertusum.

MALE PARTA, MALE DILA-
BUNTUR.



*Influit in saccum & mox perfluit impia opum vis;
Quæ malè facta etenim facta manere queant?*





So finde ich mir nun ein Gefäß/ der ich wil das
Gute thun / daß mir das Böse anhanget/
Rom. 7. v. II.

Es ist mir leidt daß ich wol wil/
Vnd kan es nicht vollbringen:
Guts wolt ich thun/das ist mein ziel/
Vnd wil mir doch nicht glingen.

Je trouve donc ceste loy estre en moy , quand ie
vueil faire le bien , aſçavoir que le mal gist en
moy, Rom. 7. v. 21.

*A faire bien j'ay bien la volonté,
Mais (belas) ie trouve la force de faillante;
Plus prompt est mon esprit, & vers Dieu eslevé,
Plus tardive est la chair, restive & plus pesante.*

Per la legge dunque truovo che volendo far
bene il male mi adiace.

*Di fare bene hò ben la volontà,
Mà di perfare, la forza gia mi manca
L'igne e Spirto non falta di bontà
Mà impedito è dalla carne stanca.*

Invenio igitur Legem volenti mihi facere bonum,
quoniam mihi malum adjacet.

VELLE, AT NON POSSE, DO-
LENDUM EST.



*Velle, & posse, mihi non lance appenditur aqua:
Vt si proficiam, plus ego deficiam.*

T

Die





Die ganze Welt ligt im Argen/
I. Johan. 5. v. 19.

Die Welt im Argen gar ersäufft/
Der Bosheit ganz ergeben:
Die Saw allzeit zum Schlam nur läufft/
Dann Unflat ist ihr Leben.

Tout le monde gist en mauvaistie;
I. Iean. 5. v. 19.

*Comm' un cochon en la fange s'esbat
Ainsi le monde honni & tout immonde:
En mal gisant, en mal aussi se plaist:
Bien mal-heureux & ord est qui s'y fonde.*

Tutto il mondo è posto nel maligno:

*Com' il porco nel luto volutato
Piacer vi truova: cossi il mondo
Post' in maligno, nel male hà pigliato
Diletto, e se ne fà di più in più immundo:*

Mundus totus in maligno positus
MUNDUS EST IMMUNDUS.



*Haud secus ut Mundus: sic est & amica luto Sus,
 Nil pejus Mundo, nil Sue sordidius.*



Du Narz/diese Nacht wirdt deine Seele von dir
genommen werden / Luc. 12. v. 20.

Du Narz/wie thust du doch so scharn/
Wilt alls allein erwerben :
Deß Stündlin thätstu baß erharin/
Dann dieß Nacht solt du sterben.

Fol, en ceste nuit ta vie te sera ostée ;
Luc. 12. v. 20.

*Pour beaucoup ramasser cependant que tu veilles,
Et pers tout aultre soing t'amusant folement,
A contempler ton or; voi-cy subitement
La mort qui en son laqs sans delayer t'accueille.*

Stolto, in questa notte ti farà tolta la vita.

*Per molto congregare fra tanto che tu veghi,
Altro non pensando ch' al tuo charo thesoro;
La morte che non mira, n' à doni ne à preghi,
Cruda di rapirà tutto il piacer e l'oro.*

Stulte hac nocte animam tuam repetent
à te.

FALLUNT DOMINUM, PRO-
SUNT FURIBUS.



*Vitæ inhies, opibus dum inhias, sic, Stulte, salutis
Immemor; en primâ hac nocte necandus eris.*





Ich bin gewiß / daß weder Todt noch Leben / weder Engel noch Fürstenthumb / noch keine andere Creatur / mag vns scheiden von der Liebe Gottes / die da ist in Christo Jesu vnserm Herrn / Rom. 8. v. 38.

Nichts kan mich scheiden Herr von dir /
Es gilt gleich / Todt odr Leben:
Trübsal noch Angst schadt gar nicht mir /
Dir hab ich mich ergeben.

Je suis certain que ne mort, ne vie, ni Anges, ne principautez, ne puissances, n'aucune aultre creature, ne nous pourra separer de l'amour de Dieu, qui est en Iesus Christ nostre Seigneur, Rom. 8. v. 38.

*Ne mort, ne vie, ne present ne futur,
Ne monde, ne haulteur, n'aucune profondeur:
Voire ne tout le mal qui oncq m'assailira,
De ta dilection, ne me separera.*

Certo sono che ne morte, ne vita, ne angeli ne principati, ne potenze ci separerà della diletione d'Iddio che è in Giesu Christo nostro Signore.

*Chi me separerà da tua dilezzione?
Povertà ò miseria, ò persecuzione?
Frema il mundo, il diablo e l'inferno,
Mai da te separare signore me potranno.*

Certus

Certus sum, quia neque mors, neque Angeli, neque principatus, neque creatura alia poterit nos separare à charitate Dei, quæ est in C.I.D.N.

HUIC ADHÆREBO.



*Non Homo, non Satanas, non Mors, nil denique Mundi
Abstrahet à genibus me, pie CHRISTE, tuis.*

Jch





Ich elender Mensch/ wer wirdt mich erlösen von
dem Leibe dieses Todes? Rom. 7. v. 24.

Ein gar elender Mensch ich bin/
Mehr todt/ denn ich jetzt lebe:
Ein besser Leben ich mir gönnt/
Ach Gott/ ich bitt/ mirs gebe.

Làs, moy homme miserable ! qui me delivrera du
corps de ceste mort? Rom. 7. v. 24.

*Qu' est ce de longue vie, si- non longue douleur ;
Car elle n' est sans peine, sans travail & langueur :
Bien-sage est donc celuy, qui non trop la desire,
Mais à meilleur repos, au ciel tousiours aspire.*

Misero me ! chi mi libererà da questo corpo
di morte.

*Che cosa è vita lunga senon lungo languore,
Pien' in ogni parte di travagli e dolore ?
Felice quel che non troppo l' amando
Ne medita l' vscita, al cielo aspirando,*

Infelix ego homo, quis me liberabit de corpore
mortis hujus?

DIU VIVERE, DIU TOR-
QUERI.



*Vita quid hæc nisi mors? Quid corpus? putre cadaver:
Quis mihi, eheu, dabit hæc liberé abire casâ?*

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THE HISTORY OF THE



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Die Narren haben ihr Herz im Maul/
Syrach 21. v. 29.

Die Narren ihr Herz im Maul tragen feil/
Denn Thorheit thut sie dringen:
Im Redn dich ja nicht vbercil/
Dein Zunge soltu zwingen.

La pensèe des fols est en leur bouche,
Syr. 21. v. 29.

*Entre le sage & le fol n' y a grande distance,
Cependant que tous deux s'attienent au silence:
Mais si tost que le fol commence à parler;
Plus longuement ne peult sa folie cacher.*

Il cuore del gioco è nella sua bocca.

*Fra Sabio e pazzo non è gran differenza,
S' ambiduoï rimangon senza parlare:
Mà nel parlar come la sapienza
Ne la pazzia si posson occultare.*

In ore fatuorum cor illorum,
SI TACEAS, LAUDANT.



*Si taceas, laudant; Stulti est, non posse tacere:
Mens vacua ore statim proditur: ergo tace.*

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1975

Hütet euch / daß ewere Herzen nicht beschweret
werden mit Fressen vnd Sauffen / vnd mit
Sorg der Nahrung / Luc. 21. v. 34.

Das Herz beschwert ein voller Bauch /
Die Sorg auch das Gewissen /
Wol dem / der sich hüt für dem Schlauch /
Er wirds ewig genießen.

Prenez garde à vous mesmes , que vos cœurs ne
soyent gravez de gourmandise & d'yvrongerie,
ou des foulcis de ceste vie, Luc. 21. v. 34.

*Comme sobrieté le corps humain nourrit,
Et mere de santé, le rend à tout habile:
Ainsi l'intemperance laschement l'avilit,
Iusqu'à le perdre tout, & le rendre inutile.*

Guardatevi che gli vostri cuori non siano aggra-
vati di crapola e imbriachezza e delle cure di
questa vita.

*Come sobrietà matre di sanità
Il corp' humano sano tien e nudrisce:
Così l'intemperanza li causa infirmità,
E per lo ristorar l' arte non vi ri.sce.*

Attendite

Attendite vobis, ne fortè graventur corda vestra in
Crapula, & ebrietate, & curis hujus vitæ.

ANIMUM QVOQVE PRÆ-
GRAVAT UNA.



*Corpus onustum animum quoq; prægravat; Ergo tumultum
Qui Stomacho facit, infert animo tumultum.*

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Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York

the sum of \$1000.00

for the purchase of land

in the town of ...

County of ...

State of New York

for the year 1871

and for the purchase of land

in the town of ...

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for the year 1871

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State of New York

for the year 1871

and for the purchase of land

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State of New York

Wilt du wider ein fliegend Blat so ernst seyn?
Job. 13. v. 25.

Ein Mensch in seinem Leben ist/
Wie ein Blat vor dem Winde:
Den ihm ist kein Ruh noch Frist/
Daß ihn der Todt nicht finde.

Briseras tu la feuille debatuë, & poursuivras tu le
chaulme sec. Job. 13. v. 25.

*Courte est la vie, & bien courts sont nos iours;
Ce n'est que d'une mer à l'autre un viste cours:
Et nous nous envolons, sans y penser souvent,
Comme la feuille seiche, se transporte du vent.*

Tu mostri la tua forza contra vn foglio portato
dal vento.

*Corta è la vita, e corte son le giornate
Di l'huomo che d'vna matr' all'altra corre;
E spesse volte senza mente riporre,
Com'vn foglio dal vento siam portatj.*

Contra folium quod vento rapitur, ostendis, potentiam tuam.

PRÆCEPS MORTIS ITER.



*Omnis homo folium est, quod vento agitatur, & umbras
Funereas cursu præcipitante petit.*

F I N I S.

Department of the History of Art and Architecture
The University of Chicago

1957-58

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