



John Somers. Lord Somers.

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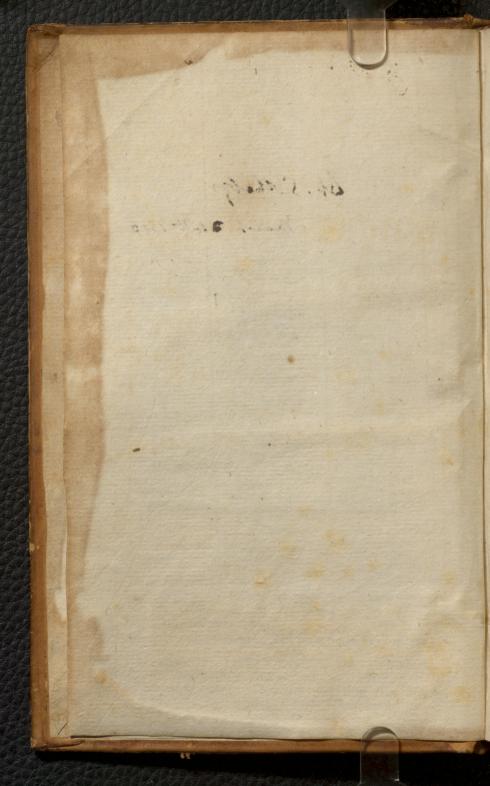
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ro52. Æsop's Fables, in English & Latin, interlineary, for the Benefit of those who not having a Master, would learn either of these Tongues. The 2nd ed., with sculptures. By John Locke, Gent. 8°. Lond., 1723.

The D. N. B. considers this ascription doubtful. Bk.-plate of John Sommers, Lord Sommers.



Reginald Cocks

ÆSOP's FABLES,

IN

English & Latin,

INTERLINEARY,

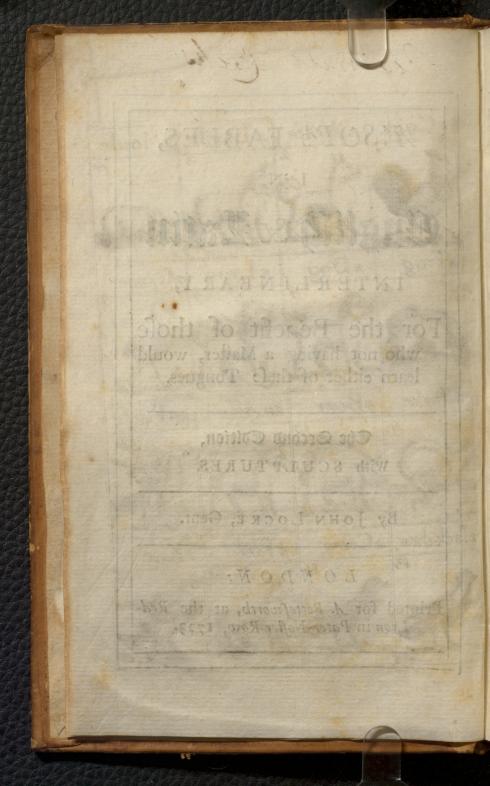
For the Benefit of those who not having a Master, would learn either of these Tongues.

The Second Edition, With SCULPTURES.

By JOHN LOCKE, Gent.

LONDON:

Printed for A. Bettefworth, at the Red-Lyon in Pater-Noster Row, 1723.



THE PREFACE

as Contion of the one wight to learne from the

PREFACE.

HE design of the following Translation, is sot the help of those that have a mind to understand Latin Books, but have not the opportunity or leisure

to learn that Language by Grammar.

And that it is not an impossible thing to learn a Language without first beginning with the rules of Grammar we see every day by Women and Childrens learning the French Tongue, who know not what Grammar signifies.

Another use may be made of this Translation, which is to help Strangers, who un-

derstand Latin to learn English.

This being the defign of the Translation, it will not seem strange if it has been endeavour'd to be made as Litteral as could possibly be, that the Words which answer one a 2 another

be upon the third Syllable vackwards. This

The PREFACE.

another, being placed one over another, the signissication of the one might be learnt from the other, which are always printed in the same Cha-

racter, to shew their correspondence.

Particular Phrases there are in every Language, which can not be rendred word for word in another Tongue. Where these occur in the Latin, you will find several Latin Words together Printed in the same Character, and answer'd by one or more in English in the same Character. In other places where it can be done, every other word is printed in a different Character, and the Word that answers it in the same.

In many places it has been necessary to add Words in the English, to make up the Sense, where there are none to answer them in the Latin, these are printed in the old English Character, or between Crotchets, diffe-

rent from the other two.

The reading of the Latin, will by this means insensibly, and with ease make every one, that does so, understand it, he having the English every where ready at hand in the next Line to help him where he sticks; for he needs but cast his Eye to that which stands directly over it to know the meaning of the Latin.

More over to teach those who are ignorant, how to Accent the Latin Words right, a little Stroke upon the last Syllable but one, in all Words above two Syllables, shews that Syllable is be to pronounced long, else the Accent is to be upon the third Syllable backwards. The

The PREFACE.

The English of these Fables cannot be expected to be very good, it being intended verbally to answer the Latin as much as possibly it could, the better to attain the end for which this Translation was made.

There is added to this, the Pictures of the several Beasts treated of in these Fables, to make it still more taking to Children, and make the deeper impression of the same upon their Minds.

It will help to facilitate the learning of the Latin; if he that reads the se Fables with that defign, will ever now and then read the Declenfions of the Latin Nouns and Pronouns, and the
Conjugations of the Verbs in the Accidence,
whereby he will see and learn the variation of
the termination of words in the Latin Tongue,
and be brought into the knowledge of the force of
them.

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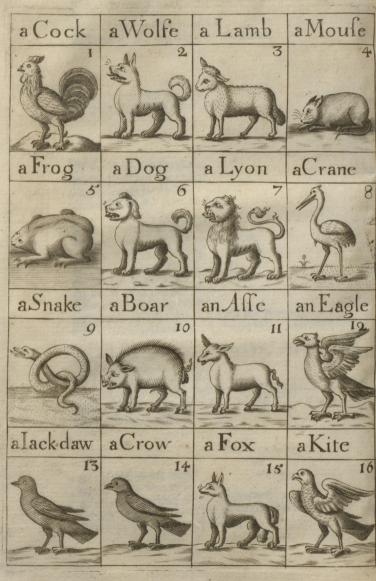
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31167/B afrog a Dog a Lyon a Crano



I f it,

one

of mil

11

Je:

ESOPI FABULES

ENGLISH and LATINE. ANGLO-LATINE.

Of the Cock. 1.

De Gallo. 1.

Fab. To

HE Cock, whilf he turns over the Dunghill,
Gallus, dum vertic stercorarium,

finds a precious Stone: Saying, Why do offendit gemmam: Inquiens, Cur

I find a thing so bright? If a feweller had found reperio rem sic nitidam? Si gemmarius reperisset,

it, nothing would be more joyful than he, as nibil esset lætius,

one who knew the Price of it. To me indeed it is the qui scirct pretium. Mihi quidem est

of no use, nor do I much est eem it! Yes truly, nulli usui, nec magni estimo. Imo equidem,

I had rather have a Grain of Barley than all the mallem granum Hordei omnibus

A

Jewels in the Mozid.

e

MORAL

MORAL.

Understand by the Jewel, Art and Wisdom: Intellige per gemmam, artem & sapientiam:

by the Cock, a foolish and voluptuous Man. per gallum, stolidum & voluptuarium hominem.

Neither Fools love the Liberal Arts, when they Nec folidi amant liberales arces, cum

know not the use of them; nor a Voluptuous Man, nesciunt usum earum; nec voluptuarius,

because Pleasure alone delights bim. quippe voluptas sola placet ei.

Fab. 2.

Of the Wolf 2. and the Lamb. 3. De Lupo 2. & Agno. 3.

A Wolf drinking at the Head of the Fountain, Lupus hibens ad Caput Fontis,

seeth a Lamb drinking a far off below. He runs videt agnum bibentem procul infra. Accurrit.

to him, rates the Lamb, because be troubled increpat Agnum, quod turbarit

fontem. Agnus trepidae, upplicare,

that he would spare him being innocent. That he, ut parcat innocenti. Se,

when

when he drank far below, neither could truly quando biberit longe infra, ne potuisse quiden

disturb the Drink of the Wolf, much less would not turbare potum lupi, nedum voluisse.

he. The Wolf on the other side thunders: Thou

Varlet, thou labourest in vain: thou always srossest facrilege, nibil agis: semper obes;

Maime; thy Father, Mother, and all thy batepater, mater, omne tuum invi-

ful Race, industriously are opposite to me. To day sum genus, sedulo adversatur miss. Hodie

thou shalt make me Satisfaction: tu mibi dabis penas.

MORAL.

Tis an old Saying; 'tis easy to find a Stick Est verus dictum; facile invenire baculum

that thou mayest beat a Dog. He that can if he ut cedas canem. Qui potest s

has a mind to burt, eafily takes an Occasion of liber nocere, facile capit causam

hurting. He has offended enough, who is not able socendi. Peccavit fatts, qui non potest

o withstand.

vi seda

A 2

Of the Mouse 4. and the Frog. 5.

De Mure 4. & Rana. 5.

THE Mouse waged War with the Frog. They
Mus gerebat bellum cum Rana.

strove about the Empire of the Fen. The Certabatur de imperio Paludis.

Battel was fierce and doubtful. The crafty Pugna erat vehemens & anceps. Callidus

Mouse, lurking under the Graß, sets upon the Frog

out of an Ambuscado. The Frog being better in ex insidius. Rana melior

Strength, able in Breast and Leaping, challenges viribus, valens pectore & insutu, lacessit

the Enemy to open fight. Each had a Bulrush hostem aperto marte. Utriq; erat juncea

for his Launce. Which Skirmish being seen a far off, hasta. Quo certamine viso procul,

the Kite makes up to them, and whilf, through milvus adproperat, dumque, præ

Eagerness of Fighting, neither looks to himself, the studio pugna, neuter cavet sibi,

Kite seizes and tears in pieces both the Warriors. Milvus rapit ac laniat utrumque bellatorem.

MORAL.

Thus it is wont to happen to factious Citizens, Itidem solet evenire factions Civibus, who who inflam'd with the desire of ruling, whilst qui accensi libidine dominandi, dum

they strive amongst themselves to become Rulers, certant inter se fieri Magistratus,

for the most part do put their own wealth, and plertinque ponunt suas opes, &

Lives in Danger. vitam in periculo.

Of the Dog 6. and the Shadow.

De Cane 6. & Umbra.

Fab. 4.]

A Dog swimming over a River, carried in tranans fluvium, vehebat

bu Chops a piece of Flesh: The Sun shining rictu carnem: Sole splendente

as it is usual, the Shaddow of the Flesh appear'd ita ut sit, umbra carnis apparebac

in the Water, which he feeing and greedily in aqua, quam ille videns & avide

catching at, lost what was in his Jaws. captans, perdidit quod erat in faucibus.

Therefore being strook with the Loss both of the Itaque perculsus jactura tum

thing and his Hopes. First of all he was amazed, rei tum spei. Primum stupuic,

afterwards, coming to himself, thus bank'd out; deinde, animum recipiens, se classavit;

A 3

Wretch,

Wretch, there wanted Moderation to thy Desire; Miser, deerat modus tuw cupiditais;

there was enough and more, unless thou hadst been erat satis superque, ni desipuisses.

mad. Now by thy own Folly thou hast less fam per tuam stultitiam tibi est minus

than nothing.

MORAL.

By this Fable we are put in mind of Modera-Hâc Fabellâ monemur modestix,

tion, we are put in mind of Prudence, that there monemur prudentia, ut

may be bounds to attr Defires; least we part with fit modis cupiditati; ne amittamus

certain things for uncertain. Verily, Sanio in certa pro incerts. Certe, Sanio ille

Terence said cunningly, I will not buy Hopes Terantianus astute, Ego snquit non emam spem

with ready Money.

Fab. 5. Of the Lion 7. and some other Beasts.

De Leone 7. & quibusdam aliis.

THE Lion made a Bargain with the Sheep Leo papigerat cum ove

and

and some other Beasts, that the Hunting should be quibusdamque alis venationem fore

common. They go a hunting, a Stag is taken, they communem. Itur venatum, cerous capitur,

divide it. They beginning every one to take their partiuntur. Incipientibus fingulis tollere

particular pieces, as was agreed; the Lion roared, fingulas partes, ut convenerat; Leo irrugiit,

faying, one part is mine, because I am the worthiest: inquiens, una pars est mea, quia sum dignissimus:

Another is also mine, because I am excelling Altera est item mea, quia prastantissimus

n Strength: Moreover, I challenge a third, because viribus: Porro, vendico tertiam, quia

I sweat most in catching the Stag. Last of all, suadaverim plus in cap endo cervo. Denique,

unless you yield the fourth, sarewel Friendship.
ni concesseritis quartam, actum est de amicitia.

Dis Companions hearing this depart empty and Socii audientes boe discedunt vacui &

filent, not daring to mutter against the Lion. taciti, non ausi mutire contra Leonem.

MORAL.

Faith always has been rare; in this Age Fides semper fuit rara; apud hoc seculum

it is rarer; amongst great Men it is and always est rarior; apud potentes est & semper

was very rare. Wherefore it is better to live with fuit rariffima. Quocirca est satius vivere cum

thy equal. For he that lives with one more pari. Nam qui vivit cum

powerful than himself often is forced to forpotentiore sæpe necesse kabet con-

goe his right. With thy equal thou shalt be cedere de suo jure. Cum æquali tibi erit

upon equal terms.

æquale jus.

Fab. 6.

Of the Wolf 2. and the Crane. 8.

De Lupo 2. & Grue. 8.

A Wolf, devouring a Sheep, the Bones by chance Lupo, voranti ovem, offa forte

fluck in his throat. He goethabout, begs help, basere in gula. Ambit, orat opem,

but no body helps. All cry out, that be nemo opitulatur. Omnes dicitant, eum

had receiv'd the reward of his Greedinesstulisse pretium voracitatis,

At last, with many fair Words, and more Promises, Tandem, multis blanditiis, pluribusque promissis,

persuades the Crane, that thrusting her very long induct gruem, at interes longissimo

Neck into his Throat, the would pull out the Bone colls in gulam, eximeret os

that

that fluck there, But he laugh'd at the Crane infixum. Verum illusit Grni

defiring a Reward; saying, Be gone thou Fool; petenti pramium; inquiens, abi inepta;

haft thou not enough that thou livest? Thou owest non habes sat quod vivis? Debes

thy Life to me, if I had pleas'd I could have bit off vitam mibi, si libuisset licuit pramordere

thy Neck. tuum collum.

MORAL

It is a common saying, that is lost which thou dost Tritum eft, perire quod facis

for one ingrateful. ingrato. whe show a book and want medue os

Of the Country-man and the Snake. 9. Fab. 7. De Rustico & Colubro. 9.

from him, who cave him Elfert

illi, s qui dedelle inf vitam.

Country-man brought home a Snake, Rusticus tulit domum colubrum,

found in the Snow almost dead with cold, lays repertum in nive prope enectum frigore, adjicit

him by the Fire. The Snake receiving Strength ad focum. Coluber recipiens

and Poison from the Fire, and then not induring virusque ab igne, desnde non serens

the Flame, filled the whole Cottage with hissing, flammam, infecit omne tugurium sibilando. 17. 410H2 c

The

The Country-man, snatching up a Stake, runs to Rusticus, correptà sude, accurrit,

him, and expostulates the Injury with him with & expostulat injuriam cum eo

Words and Blows. Whether he return'd these werbis verberibusque. Num referat hanc

Thanks? Whether he would take away Life gratiam? Num erepturus sit vitam

from him, who gave him Life. illi, qui dederit ipsi vitam.

MORAL.

Sometimes it happens, that they do harm to thee, Interdum fit, ut oblint tibi,

so whom thou hast done good; and they deserve quibus tu profueris; & ii mereantur

ill of thee, of whom thou hast deserv'd well.

Fab. 8. Of the Boar 10. and the Ass. 11.

De Apro 10. & Asino. 11.

WHilf the fluggish As laught at the Boar, Dum iners Assnus irrideret Aprum,

he fretting, gnasht his Teeth: Thou bast indeed ille indignans, frendebat: Fueras quidem

deserved evil, thou stothful Beatt; but although meritus malum, ignavishme sed etiams

thou

thou bast deserved Punishment, yet I am not tu fueras dignus poenâ, tamen Ego

fit to punish thee. Laugh securely, thou indignus qui puniam. Ride tutus, tibi

mayest doit scot-free. For thou art safe because of licet impune. Nam es tutus ob

thy fluggishness.

MORAL.

Let us endeavour that when we hear or in-Demus operam ut cum audiamus aut pa-

dure things unworthy of us, we neither say, or tiamur indigna nobis, ne dicamus, aut

do what misbecomes us. For ill and lost faciamus indigna nobis. Nam mali & perditi

Men commonly rejoice if any good Man plerumque gaudent si quispiam bonorum

opposes them; they think it a great matter to be resistat iis; pendent magni

thought worthy of revenge. Let us imitate Horses haberi se dignos ultione. Imitemur equos

and great Beafts, which pass by barking magnas bestias, quæ prætereunt oblatrantes

Curs with Contempt.

Fab. 9. Of the City Mouse and the Country Mouse.4.

De Urbano Mure & Rustico Mure.4.

HE City Mouse had a mind to walk out into Urbano Muri libitum est deambulare

the Country. The Country Mouse sees him, invites rus. Rusticus Mus videt bunc, invitat;

him; a Supper is provided, to Supper they go. cana apparatur, canatum itur.

The Country Mause brings out whatsoever he had Rusticus depromit quicquid

laid up against Winter, and empties his whole repossurat in hiemem, & exhaurit omne

Larder, that he might satisfy the Daintiness of so penu, ut expleat lautitiam

great a Guest. The City Mouse, nevertheles, tanti bospitis. Urbanus, tamen,

wrinkling his Forehead, condemns the penury corrugans frontem, damnat inopiam

of the Country; and ever now and then, praises ruris; subinde, laudat

the Plenty of the City. Returning, he leads with him copiam Urbis. Remeans, ducit secure

to the City the Country Moule, that he might in urbem rusticum, ut

in Deed make good, what in Words he had boasted. re comprobaret, quod verbis jactitarat.

The City Moule provided a splendid Feast. Urbanus comparavit plendide convivium.

down they sit. In the middle of their Feasting, a noise discumbunt. Inter epulandum,

of the Key in the Lock is heard; they tremble, clavis in sera auditur; illi trepidare,

and away they scamper. The Country fugitare. 6 Rusticus

Doule, both unaccustomed and unacquainted & insuerus & ignarus

with the place, bardly fav'd bimself. The loci, ægre tuëri se.

Servant retiring, the City Dottle comes again Famulo discedente, Urbanus redit

to the Table; calls the Country Moute. He scarce ad mensam; vocat rusticum. He vix

getting rid of his Fear, at length creeps out, asks deposito metu, tandem prorepit, percon-

the City Doute, who invited him, to take tatur urbanum, invitantem, ad

a Cup, whether this Danger was frequent? He pocula, num hoc periculum sit crebrum? Ille

answers, that it was daily, and ought to be respondet, elle quotidianum, oporiere

flighted. Then, Says the Country Dottle, What! contemni. Tum, inquit rusticus, Quid!

daily? Truly your Dainties relish more quotidianum? Mehercule tua: dapes sapiunt plus

of Gall than Honey: Truly, I had rather have fellis quam Mellis: Equidem, malo

my Scarcery with Secirity, than your Plenty meam inopiam cum securitate, quam tuam copiam

with such Anxiety: cum tali anxietate.

MORAL.

Riches, indeed, make shew of Pleasure; but Divitie, quidem, præ se ferunt voluptatem; sed

if you look into them, they have Dangers and introspicias habent pericula &

Bitterneß. There was one Eutrapelus, who, amaritudinem. Fuit quidam Eutrapelus, qui,

when be would do his Enemies greatest mischief cum vellet inimiscis maxime nocere,

made them rich, saying, that thus he reveng'd faciebat eos divites, dictitans, ita se ulcisci

bimself on them: For they would receive with eos: Quippe accepturos cum

the Riches a great load of Cares. divitiis ingentem sarcinam curarum.

Fab. 10. Of the Eagle 12. and Jackdaw. 13

De Aquila 12. & Cornicula. 13.

A N Eagle having got a Cockle could not get A Aquila nacta Cockleam non quivit e-

out

out the Fish by Force or Skill. The fackdaw ruere piscem vi vel arte. Cornicula

approaching, gives Counsel. Advises to fly up, accedens, dat consilium. Suadet subvolare,

and from on high to throw down the Cockle upon of e sublimi præcipitare cochleam in

faxa, nam sic fore ut cockle

would be broken. The Jackdaw stays on the Ground frangatur. Cornicula manet humi

that he might watch the Fall. The Eagle throws ut præstoletur casum. Aquila pra-

it down, the Shell is broken, the Fish is seized by eipitat, testa frangitur, piscis subripitur 2

the fackdaw, the cozened Eagle grieves.
Cornicula, elufa Aquila dolet.

MORAL

Do not trust every body; and be sure thou Noli habere sidem quibusvis; & fac

look into the Counsel that thou receivest from inspicias consilium quod acceperis ab

others. For many, being advised with, counsel alius. Nam multi, consulti, consulti,

for themselves, and not for them that ask it. sibi, & non consultoribus suis.

Fab. 11. Of the Grow 14. and the Fox. 15.

De Corvo 14. & Vulpecula. 15.

A Crow having got a Prey, makes a noise in the Corvus nactus prædam, strepitat in

Branches. The Fox sees her rejoicing; He apramis. Vulpecula videt gestientem; ac-

proaches. The Fox, faith he, wishes the Crow currit. Vulpes, inquit, imperiti Coroum

much Health and Happiness. Often have I heard plurima salure.

Sapenumero audieram

that Fame is a Lyar, and now I find it so in-Famam esse mendacem, jam experior re-

deed. For as by chance I pass'd by this way, seeing ipsa. Nam ut forte prætereo hac, suspiciens

you in the Tree, I flew to patt, blaming Fame. re in arbore, advolo, culpans famam.

For the Report is, that you are blacker than Pitch, Nam fama eft, to esse nigriorem Pice,

and I see pout whiter than Snow. Truly in my & video candidiorem Nive. Sane mee

Opinion you surpass the Swans, and are fairer Judicio vincio Cygnos, & es formosier

than the white Ivy. If, as you excel in pour alba hedera. Si, ut excellas

Plumes, you do so also in your Voice, truly, I plumis, ita & Voce, equidem,

Thall pronounce you the Queen of all Birds. The Crow dixerim te Reginam omnium avium. Corvus

Scaught by this Flattene prepares to Sing. lillectus hac affentatiuncula apparat ad Canendum

But the Cheese fell out of her Beak which Vero Caseus' excidit e rostro quo

Seing Seized on by the Fox fets up correpto vulpeoula tollic

Sa laughter. Then at last the poor Crow cachinnum. Tum demum miserum Corvum

Sis ashamed and vexed at her Self, and pigerque sui, &

with shame joyn'd to the Loss of the thing is grieved, pudore misto jactura rei dolet.

MORAL.

Some are so greedy of praise, that they Love Nonulli sunt sic avidi saudis ut ament

Sa Flatterer to their disgrace and damage; assentatorem cum suo probro & damno;

Such men are a pray to parasites. But lejus modi homines sunt prædæ parasitis. Quod

Sif thou avoidest boasting, thou wilt easily escape the vitaveris jactantiam facile vitaveris

Spestisent brood of flatterers. If thou wilt be a pestiserum genus assentatorum. Si tu velis esse

Thraso, there will no where be wanting to thee Thraso, nusquam derit tibi

Gnatho.

Fab. 12. 50f the Lion 7. decayed with Old Age. De Leone 7. confedo senecute.

THE Lion, who in his Youth by his Leo, qui in juventute sua

Infolence, bad made to himself many Enemies, terocitate, fecerat sibi complures inimicos,

Sin his Old-Age paid for it. The Beasts in senecture solvit panas. Bestia

Spay him in his kind; the Boar sets on him with redeunt tallionem; Aper petit

Shis Tushe, the Bull with his Horn: Principally dence, Taurus cornu: Imprīmis

Sthe Ass, desiring to wipe out the old Name of Assellus, cupiens abolere vetus nomen

SCowardice, fiercely insults with Words and his ignaviæ, strenue insultat verbis &

Sheels. The Lion then grozning, said, Those calcibus. Leo tum gemebundus, inquit, Hi

Swhom formetly Imjur'd, now in their turn injure quibus olim nocui, jam vicissim nocent

Sme, and deservedly; but those to whom I have me, & merito; sed hi quibus

Sdone good, now do not do me good again; profui, jam non profunt vicisim;

Snay too, undeservedly they injure me. I was imo etiam, immerito obsunt. Fui

Sa Fool, who made many Enemies; more foolish stultus, qui fecerim mulcos inimicos; stultior

Swho relied on false Friends. qui confissuerim falsis amīcis.

MORAL.

In Prosperity be not haughty. For if Fortune In secundis rebus ne sis ferox. Nami fortuna

Schanges Countenance, those whom thou hast promutet vultum, illi quos læsisti

voked will revenge. Make a Distinction amongst ulciscentur. Fac discrimen inter

Sthy Friends. For there are some Friends not amīcos. Nam sunt quidam amīci non

Sof thee, but of thy Table and Fortune; and tui, sed tue mense & fortune; &

Sas soon as Fortune shall be chang'd they will be simul ac fortuna mutabitur illi mu-

Schanged too. 'Twill go well with the if they tabuntur etiam. Bene tibi actum erit si

{ be not thy Enemies. non fuerint inimīci.

Of the Dog 6. and the ABII. De Cane 6. & Asino II.

{ Whilst the Dog saun'd on the Master and Dum Canus blandivetur hero & Sthe Family, the Master and the Family stroak familia, herus & samilia demillent sthe Dog. The As seeing this setches a deep sigh: Canem. Aselus videns hoc gemit altius:

She began to be displeased with his own Condition: capit eum pigere fortis:

She thinks that it is unjustly order'd, that

SHe thinks that it is unjustly order'd, that inique comparatum,

Sthe Dog should be pleasing to all, and should be sed Canem gratam esse cunctu, pascique

Sfrom [13 Master's Table, and that he should get berili mensa, & consequi

Sthis by Idleness and by Play; that be himself, on hoc orio ludoque; sefe,

Sthe contrary, carried the Dorsers, was beaten contra portare clitellas, cedi

Sby the Whip, was never idle; and yet was fiagello, essenunquam otiosum; & tamen

S bated by all. If these things come by fauning adiosum cunctis. Si hac fiant blanditiis,

She resolved to follow that Art which is so statuit sectari eam artem que sit tam

advantageous.

Sadvantageous. Therefore, on a certain time utilis. Igitur, quodam tempore,

to try the thing, he runs to meet his Master tentaturus rem, procurric obviam hero

Sreturning home; leaps upon him, firikes him redeunti domum; subsilit, pulsar

Swith his hoofs. The Master crying out, the Servants unguibus. Hero exclamante, Servi

{ run to him; and the filly Ass, who thought accurrere; & ineptus Aseltus, qui credidit

Shimfelf to have been Courtly, is beaten.

fe fuisse urbanam, vapulat.

MORAL.

{We all cannot do all things: nor do all Omnes non possumus omnia: nec om-

Sthings become all Men. Let every one do, let nia decent omnes. Quisque velit,

Severy one go about that which he is able.

quisque tentet id quod possit.

50f the Lion 7. and the Mouse 4. De Leone 7. & Mure. 4.

Fab. 14.

THE Lion tired with heat and running, Leo fatigatus aftu & cursu,

Swas at rest under the shade, upon the green Grass. Quiescebat sub umbra, super viridi gramine.

B 2 SA troop of Mice runing over his Back, he wake. Grege Murum percurrente ejus tergum, exper-

ning, catches one of them. The Captive

S begs and cries, that he is unworthy with fupplicat & clamitat, effe indignum

Swhom the Lion should be angry. The Lion, judgcui Leo irascātur. Leo, repu-

Sing that there would be nothing of Credit in tans esse withing laudis in

Sthe Death of such a little Beast, dismisses the nece tantile bestiolæ, demistit

SPrisoner. Not long after, the Lion, whilf he capilvum. Non diu postea, Leo, dum

Sruns trough the Forest, falls into the Toils; be currit per saltum, incidit in plagas;

Smight roar, get out he could not. The Mouse licet rugire, extre non licet. Mus

Shears the Lion miserably roating, he knows his audit Leonem miserabiliter rugientem, agnosit

S Voice, be creeps into the Holes, seeks the Knots vocem, repit in cuniculos, quærit nodos

fof the Cords; finds what he fought, and belaqueorum; invenit quasitos,

Sing found, gnaws them asunder. The Lion linventos, corrodit. Leo

S scapes out of the Toils.

MORAL.

MORAL.

This Fable recommends Clemency to Men Hæc fabula suadet clementiam poten-

Sin Power. For so unstable are bumane Aftibus. Etenim ut instabiles sunt bumanæ

fairs, Potentates themselves need sometimes the help res, potentes ipsi egent interdum ope

Sof the lowest. Wherefore a prudent Man, though humilimorum. Quare prudens vir, etsi

She can, will fear to burt even a mean Man; potest, timebit nocere vel vili homini;

Sout he who fears not to hurt another is very verum qui nontimet nocere alteri valde

Sfoolish. Why so? Because, although relying on desipit. Quid ita? Quia, etsi fretus

this Power, he fears no body; perhaps bereafpotentia, metuit neminem; forsan, o-

Ster it will happen, that he may fear. For it is lim eric, ut metuat. Nam

Sevident that it has happen'd to great and famous constat evenisse magnis clarisque

Kings, that either they have food in need of the Regibus, ut vel indiguerint

Favour of mean Men, or have sear'd gratia vilium homunciorum, vel metueririt

Stheir Anger. Iram. Fab. 15.

SOf the fick Kite. 16. De agroto Milvo. 16.

{ THE Kite lay a bed now almost dy-Milvus decumbebat letto jam ferme mo-

Sing. Intreats her Dam to go pray the Gods. riens. Orat matrem ire precatum Deos.

Mater respondet, that there was no help

Sto be hop'd for by her from the Gods, whose Holy sperandum illi a Diis, quorum sa-

Sthings and Altars be bad violated so often by bis cra & aras violasset toties suis

SRapines. Trapinis.

MORAL.

SIt is fit to worship the Gods; for they assist Decet venerari Superos; etenim illi juvant

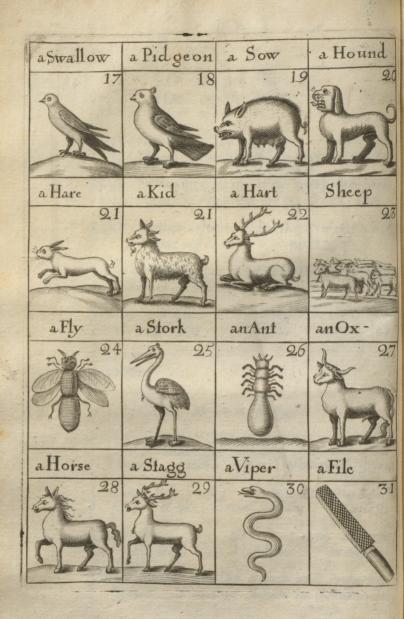
Sthe Godly, and oppole the Wicked. Being slighted pios, & adversantur impios. Neglecti

Sin Prosperity, they give no ear in Adversity. in felicitate, non exaudiunt in miseria.

Wherefore be mindful of them in Prosperity,
Quare sis memor eorum in secundis rebus,

that





Sthat being call'd on in Adversity, they may be ut vocati in adversis rebus fint

Sready at band.

præsēntes.

SOf the Swallow 17. and other Birds. Fab. 16. De Hirundine 17. & aliis Aviculis.

A S soon as Line was begun to be sown,

Sthe Swallow persuades the Birds to hinder the Hirundo suadet aviculis impedire

Sowing, suggesting that there was a Design fementem, dictitans fieri insidias

Sagainst them. They laugh at her, call the Swalsibi. Illæ irrident, vocant Hirundi-

Slow a filly Prophet. The Line growing up, and nem stulcum vatem. Lino surgente, &

S green, the advises them again to pull up the Crop. wirescente monet rursum evellere sata.

SAgain they laugh at her. The Line grows ripe, Iterum irrident. Linum mature/cit,

The exhorts them to destroy it as it stands. When hortatur populari segettem. Cum

they would not even then, hearken to ber advine tunc quidem, audirent confu-

Ssing them, the Swallow leaving the Company lentem, Hirundo relicto cætu

Sof the Birds, obtains to her self the Friendship avium, conciliat sibi amicitiam

Sof Man; enters into a League with him, they live hominis; init fædus cum eo, cohabi-

Stogether, she entertains him with singing. Out of taur, demulcet cantu.

Sthe Flax Nets and Snares are made for the other lino retia & laquei flunt cæteris

Birds. avibus.

MORAL.

Many neither know to counsel themselves, nor Multi nec norunt consulere sibi, nec

Sdo they hearken to one who advises them right.

audiunt consulentem recte.

Sed cum sunt in periculis & damnis, tunc

Sat last they begin to be wise, and to condemn their demum incipiunt sapere, & damnare suam

Sottishneß. Then there is enough and more than faccordiam. Tunc est satis superque

Senough of Counsel: They say this and that ought consilir: Inquiunt boc & illud oportuit

Sto bave been done. But it's better to be Promefactum. Sed præstat esse Prome-

Stheus, than Epimetheus. These were Brothers, theum, quam Epimetheum. Hi suere fratres,

their

Stheir Names are Greek. To the one there was nomina funt Græca. Alteri erat

{Counsel before, to the other after the thing concilium ante, alteri post rem:

[[was done]: which the Interpretation of their quod interpretatio no-

Names declares.

minum declarat.

Sof the Frogs 5. and their King. De Ranis 5. & earum Rege.

Fab. .17

THE Nation of Frogs, when it was free, Gens Ranarum, cum effet libera,

S Pray'd to Jupiter to have a King given them. Supplicabat Jovi regem dari sibi.

Supiter laught at the Petition of the Frogs; they, Jupiter ridere vota Randrum; illæ,

Snevertbeless, press him again and again, till tamen, instare iterum atque iterum, donec

Sthey drive him to it. He threw down a Log, perpellerent ipsum. Ille dejecit trabem,

with that great Maß he shakes the River with a ea mole quassat fluvium in-

mighty Noise. The Frogs, frighted, are silent; genti fragore. Ranæ, teritæ, silent;

Sthey shew Obeysance to their King, they draw near venerantur Regem, accedunt propius

Thy degrees: at length, their Fear being cast of, ? pedeientim: tandem, metu abjecto, Sthey leap upon and leap down from him. Their) insultant & desultant. Sslugish King is Sport and Scorn. Again Iners rex est lusui & contemptui. Rursum Sthey importune Jupiter, they beg a King to lacessunt Fovem, orant Regem The given them which might be active. Jupiter qui sic strenuus. Japiter Sgives them the Stork. He vigorously walking dat Ciconiam. Is perstrenue peram-Sthrough the Fen, devours whatever of the Frogs bulans paludem, vorat quicquid Ranarum Scomes in bis way. Therefore the Frogs in vain Itaque Ranæ frustra) obviam. Scomplain of his Cruelty, Jupiter hears them not, J questa bujus (avitiam. Jupiter non audit, for they complain yet to this day; for at Night, I nam quæruntur adhuc bodie; vesperi enim, Sthe Stork going to bed, they getting out of their Ciconia eunte cubitum, egiessæ 5 Holes, murmur with a hoarse croaking. But Cantris, murmurant rauco ululatu. Sed Sthey sing to one deaf; for Jupiter will, that canunt surdo; Jupiter enim vult, ut Sthey who petition'd against a gentle King, qui sint deprecati clementem Regem, should

Should now indure a rigid one.

jam ferant inclementem.

MORAL.

Solet even Ire plebi,

Sjust as to the Frogs, who, if they have a little perinde atq; Ranis, quæ, si habent paulo

milder King, find fault that he is dull mansuetiorem regem, causatur esse ignavum

Sand unactive, wish, that there might once fall to inertem, optat, aliquando contin-

Stheir share a Man. On the other side, if at any time gere sibi virum. Contra, si quando

Sthey have got a vigorous King, they condemn his nacta est. frenuum regem, damnat

{Cruelty, commend the Clemency of the former fævitiam, laudat clementiam prioris;

Seither because we always are weary of them five quod nos semper poenitet

{ present, or because it is a true Saying, That præsentium, sive quod est verum verbum,

new things are better than old.
nova esse potiora veteribus.

Fab. 18. Sof the Pidgeons 18. and the Kite. 16. De Columbis 18. & Milvo. 16.

THE Pidgeons heretofore waged War with Columba olim gessere bellum cum

Sthe Kite, whom that they might subdue they chose Milvo, quem ut expugnarent delegerunt

Sto themselves the Hawk for their King. He sibi Accipitrem Regem. Ille

Sheing made King, acts the Enemy, not the King. factus Rex, agit Hostem, non Regem.

She catches and tears them in pieces not slower than Rapit ac laniat non segnius ac

Sthe Kite. It repents the Pidgeons of what they Milvus. Pointet Columbus in-

Shad done; thinking it had been better to indure capti; puidntes fulse satins pati

Sthe Kites War, than the Hawks Tyranny.
Milvi bellum, quam Accipitris Tyrannidem.

MORAL.

SLet no body be displeas'd too much with his own Neminem pigeat nimium sua

S Lot. Nothing is (witness Horace) happy in Sortis. Nihil est (teste Flacco) beatum ab

Severy part. Truly I would not wish to change form parte. Equidem non optem mutate

Sta

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(a)

my Condition so it be tolerable. Many bameam fortem modo sit tolerabilis. Multi

Sving sought a new State wish'd again for their quasità nova sorte optarunt rursus

old one. We are, most of us, of so various veterem. Sumus, plerique omnes, ita vario

Sa Temper, that we our selves are weary of our selves. ingenio, ut nos met pæniteat nostri.

Of the Thief and the Dog. 6.
De Fure & Cane. 6.

Fab. 19.

THE Dog answer'd to the Thief offering Canis respondit Furi porrigenti

Shim Bread that he would hold his peace. I know panem ut fileat. Novi

thy Treachery, thou givest Bread that I may cease tuas insidias, das panem quo desinam

Sto bark. I bate thy Gift for if I should latiare. Odi tuum munus quipe si Ego tu-

Stake the Bread thou'lt carry out of this House lero panem tu exportabis ex his tectus

Sall things in it.

0

MORAL.

Beware that for the sake of a small Advantage, Cave Causa parvi commodi,

Sthou lose not a great one. Take heed that thou ami tas magnum. Cave fidem

Strustest every Man, for there are who do not habeas cuivis homini, sunt enim qui non and sonly speak fair but also do Courtesses tantum dicunt henigne sed & faciunt benigne sed & faciunt benigne sed & faciunt benigne sed & faciunt benigne sed faciun

Fab. 20.

50f the Wolf 2. and Sow. 19. De Lupo 2. & Suculâ. 19.

{ THE Sow was about to Pig. The Wolf pro-Sucula parturiebat. Lupus pol-

Smised that ke would be Keeper of her young. licetur se fore custodem sætus.

The Sow answer'd that she wanted not the Wolfs Sucula respondit se non egere Lupi

Thumble Service: If he would be thought affeobsequio: Si velet baberi pi

Schionate, if he desired to do what was acceptable, us, se cupiat facere gratum,

She should go farther off. For the Courtest of the abīret longius. Officium enim

S Wolf consisted not in his presence but absence. Lupi constare non præsentia sed absentia.

MORAL

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Sto th

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MORAL.

SAll things are not to be intrusted to all Men:
Omnia non sunt credenda cunctis:

Many offer their Service not for Love of thee, Multi pollicentur suam operam non amore tui,

Sbut of themselves seeking their own Profit not sed sai querentes suum commodum non

Sthine.

Sof the Mountains bringing forth.

De Montium partu.

Fab. 21.

HEretofore there was a Rumour that the Rumor

Mountains were bringing forth. Men run thither,
Montes parturire. Homines accurrent,

Stand round about expecting some thing of woncircumssistant expectantes quippiam mon-

Sderful not without Fear. At length the Mounstri non sine pavore. Tandem Mon-

tains bring forth. A Mouse comes out. Then Mus exit. Tum

{ all died almost with laughter.

MORAL.

MORAL.

Braggers when they profess and boast of Jactabundi cum prositentur & ostentant

Sgreat Matters, scarce perform little ones. Wheremagna, vix faciunt parva. Quapro-

Sfore those Thrase's are justly the Matter of Jests pter illi Thrasones sunt jure materia joci

Sand Scoffs. This Fable also forbids empty & scommatum. Hac fabula item vetat inanes

S Fears. For commonly, the Fear of Danger is timores. Plestumque enim, metes periculi est

Sheavier than the Danger it self: Nay, the thingit gravior periculo ipso: Imo, quod

Sfelf which we fear is often ridiculous.

metuimus est sape ridiculum.

Fab. 22. Sof the Hound 20. which was despised De Cane venatico 20. qui contemnebatur

Tab Hero.

HE Master lays on a Hound which Herus instigat canem venaticum qui

Snow was grown old; in vain he incourages him, Jam lennerat; frustra horiātur,

Shis Feet are flow, he makes no speed: He seiz'd pedes sunt tardi, non properat: Prehenderat

Sthe Beast, the Beast gets from him being toothless. feram, fera elabitur edentulo.

His Master rates him with Words and Blows.

Herus increpat verbis & verberibus.

The Dog answereth, That it ought of right to be Canis respondet, Debere jure

Sforgiven to him; that now he was grown old, but ignosei sibi; jam senuisse, at

Sthat he was active being young. But, quoth fuisse strenuum juvenem. Sed, in-

She, as I see nothing pleaseth without Prosit, and quit, ut video nil placet sine fructu,

Sthou lovedst me when I was young, being a masti

Skilling Cur, thou hatest me being sow and toothprædabundum, odisti tardum & eden-

Tless. But if thou wert grateful thou wouldst love tulum. Sed si esses grains deligeres

me being old, for the sake of my profitable fenem, gratia fructuosa,

Youth; whom heretofore thou lovedst, being juventutis; quem olim dilexisti, ju-

young, for the fake of Profit.

P venem, caush frugis.

MORAL.

There is no remembrance of past Advantage;

Est nulla memoria præteriti commodi;

C 2 but

S but of the Future the Value is not great; the autem futuri gratia non magna;

5 chief is of the present Profit. Jumma præsentis commedi.

Fab. 23.

Of the Hares 21. and the Frogs 5. De Leporibus 21. & Ranis 5.

THE Wood roaring with an unusual WhirlSilva mugiente insolito Tur-

Swind, the trembling Hares hastily begin to bine, trepidi Lepores rapide occipium

fugere. Cum palus obsisteret fu-

Sning away, they stood still anxious, being best gientibus, stetere anxii, comprebens

Son both sides with Dangers. And what was an utrimque pericula. Quodque effet

Incitement of Fear, they see the Frogs dive incitamentum timoris, vident Ranas

Sunder Water in the Fen. Then one of the mergi in palude. Tunc unus ex

Hares, prudenter and more eloquent than the rest, Leporibus, prudentior ac disertior cateris,

S saith, Why do we fear without Cause? There is inquit, Quid timemus inaniter? Opusest

Sneed of Courage. We have indeed agility of Body, animo. Nobis est quidem agilitas corporis,

but

Sbut Refolution is wanting. This Danger of the Jed animus deeft. Hoc periculum

Whirlwind is not to be fled from, but to be Turbinis non est fugiendum, sed

{ flighted. } contemnendum.

alli

W E

MORAL.

In every thing there is need of Courage; In omni re opus est animo;

Virtus jacet sine considence. For Pre-

Ssence of Mind is the Leader and Queen of Valour. considentia est dux & regina virtuis.

Of the Kid 21. and the Wolf. 2.
De Hædo 21. & Lupo. 2

Fab. 24.

THE Goat, when she was going to feed, Capra, cum esset uura pastum,

Shuts up the Kid at home, warning to open to concludit Hædum domi, monens aperīre

Ino body until she her self return'd. The Wolf nemine dum ipsa redeat. Lupus

Swho had heard that afar off, knocks at the Door qui audierat id procul, pulsat fores

Safter the Departure of the Dam, he imitates the post discossium Matris, Caprissat

C 3

Goat

Goat in his Voice, commanding the door to he voce, jubens

Sopen'd. The Kid perceiving the Cheat, saith, I recludi. Hoedus prasentiens dolum, inquit,

Sopen not; for although the Voice be like a Goat, Non aperio; nam etfi Vox Capriffat,

Snevertheless, truly I see a Wolf through the

Chinks. ?rimulas.

MORAL.

For Children to obey their Parents is advan-Filios obedire parentibus est uti-

Stagious to themselves, and it becomes a young. le ipsis, & decet juve

Man to hearken to an Old Man. nem aufcultare seni.

Mab. 2'8

SOf the Hart 22. and the Sheep. 23. De Cervo 22. & Ove. 23.

THE Stag sues the Sheep before the Wolf, Cervus ream agit Ovem coram Lupo,

Smaking a Clamour that she owed a Bushel of Wheat. clamitans debere modium tritici.

The Sheep, ignorant truly of the Debt, yet Ovis, inscia guidem debiti, tames

because

Sbecause of the Presence of the Wolf, promises that ob præsentiam Lupi, spondet

The Day for payment is named, le datūram. Dies solutioni dicitur,

Sit comes, the Stag minds the Sheep of it; She
adeft, Cervus monet Ovem; Illait

Sdenies it. For what she bad promised, she excuses inficias. Nam quod promiserat, excusar

Sas done by Fear, and by the Presence of the Wolf. factum metu, & præsentia Lupi.

MORAL.

The Sentence of Law is, It is lawful, to repel Sententia juris est, Licet repellere

Force with Force. Out of this Fable a new one vin vi. Ex bac fabella nova

Springs, It is lawful to refute Fraud with Fraud. nascitur, Licet resellere fraudem fraude.

Sof the Country-man and the Snake. 9.
De Rustico & Angue. 9.

Fab. 26.

A Certain Country-man had nourish'd a Snake:

Rusticus nutrierat Anguem:

Upon a time, being angry, be strikes the Beast Aliquando, iratus, petit bestiam

with an Ax; he escapes not without a Wound.

Securi; ille evadit non sine vulnere.

C 4

Afterwards

S Afterwards the Country-man coming to Po-Postea Rusticus devenient in par-J verty, thought that Misfortune happen'd to him 2 pertatem, ratus est id infortunii accidere sibi f for the wronging of the Snake. Therefore he Anguis. lgitur 2 propter injuriam Sintreats that he would return. He fays, that he ? supplicat ut redeat. Ille ait, le I forgave, but would not return, neither could be dignoscere, sed nolle redire, neque fore . S lecure with the Country-man who has at home Rustico cui sit domi Slo great an Ax. That the Pain of the Wound tanta securis. Dolorum vulneris Swas gone, but the Memory of it remain'd. desisse, tamen memoriam superesse.

MORAL.

SIt is scarce safe to have trust again in him Est vix tutum habere sidem iterum ei suho has once broke Faith. To forgive an Injury qui semel solvit Fidem. Condonare injuriam, sthat truly is Mercy; but to take heed to id sane misericordia; autem cavere sone's self both becometh and is Prudence. Sibi & decet & est prudentiæ.

50f the Fox 15. and the Stork. 2.4. Fab. 27. De Vulpecula 15. & Ciconia. 24.

in

'da

THE Fox invited the Stork to Supper.

Vulpecula vocavit Ciconiam ad canam.

Spoured out the Victuals upon the Table, which Effundit opsonium in mensam, quod

whenas it was liquid the Stork endeavouring in cum effet liquidum Ciconia tentante

{ vain with his Beak, the Fox lick'd. The cozen'd frustra rostro, Vulpecula lingit. Elūsa

Bird goes away and is asham'd and vex'd with

Sthe Injury. After some Days she returns, injuriæ. Post plusculum dierum redit,

Sand invites the Fox. A Glass Vessel was set & invitat Vulpeculam. Vitreum was erat situm

I full of provent; which vessel whenas it was plenum opsonii; quod vas cum

Sof a narrow Neck, the Fox might see it and arcti gutturis, Vulpeculæ licuit videre &

Sbe hungry, but could not taste it. The Stork esurire, non licuit gustare. Ciconia

Seafily suck it out with her Bill. Tfacile exhaust rostro.

MORAL.

Sa Trick a Trick, and a Cheat a Cheat.

dolus dolum, & fraus fraudem.

Fab. 20. SOf the Wolf 2. and the painted Head. De Lupo 2. & picto Capite.

HE Wolfturns about and admires a humane Lupus versat & miratur humanum

SHead found in the Shop of a Carver, perceieaput repertum in officina sculptoris sen-

Sving (as indeed it was) that it had no fense. Etiens (id quod erat) habere nibil sensus.

SQuoth he, O fair Head, there is in thee much Inquit, O pulchrum caput, est in te multum

fof Art, but nothing of sense. artis, sed nihil sensus.

MORAL.

SOutward Beauty if the inward be present, Externa pulchritudo si interna adsit,

Sis pleasing. But if one of them must be wanting, est grata. Sin alterntrâ carëndum est,

Sit is better to want the External than the Internal prestat carere Externa quam interna.

For that without this, sometimes incurs batred; Namilla sine hac, interdumincurit odium;

So that a Fool is by so much the more hateful, ut stolidus sit eo odiosior,

by how much the handsomer.
quo farmosior.

SOf the Fackdaw. 13. De Graculo. 13.

Fab. 14.

THE Jackdaw adorn'd himself with the Feathers
Graculus ornavit se plumis

fof the Peacock. Thereupon seeming to himself Pavonis. Deinde visus sibi

Every pretty, he betook himself to the Family of the pulchellus, contulit se ad genus

Speacocks, contemning his own Race. They at Pavonum, fastidito suo genere. Illi

{ length understanding the Cheat, strip'd the foolish tandem intellectà fraude, nudarunt stolidam

{Bird of his Colours, and belabour'd bim with avem coloribus, & affecerunt

Blows. plagis.

M .

H

Cap

MORAL.

This Fable denotes those who carry themselves Hee fabula notate cos qui gerunt se

Smore haughtily than is fit; who live with those sublimius aquo; qui vivunt cum his

Swho are both richer and more noble, wherefore qui funt & diriores & magis nobiles, quare

Sthey become often poor and are for a Laughing flock funt supe inopes & sunt ludibrio.

Fab. 3c.

SOf the Flie 25. and the Ant. 26. De Musca 25. & Formica. 26.

THE Flie rangled with the Ant: and Musica altercabatur cum Formica: &

S brag'd that she ber self was noble, but the An ziactabat se esse noblem, Formicam

Signoble; that she flew, the Ant crept; that she ignobilem; se wollidre, Formicam repere; se

Swas conversant in the Houses of Kings, the Am versari in testis Regum, Formicam

Slurk'd in holes, munch'd Corn, drank Water, latere in cavernis, rodere segetem, bibere aquam,

Shut she ber self feasted splendidly, and yet got fe epu'ari splendide, & tamen nancisci

Sthese things without Pains. On the other side, hac sine labore. Eregione,

Sthe Ant answer'd that she was not ignoble, but Formica respondet se non esse ignobilem, sed

S content with her Birth; that the Flie was contentam suis natalibus; Muscam esse

Sa Vagabond, but her felf setled; that Grain and vagam, se fixam; grana &

funning Water relisted to the Ant just what substitution fluenta sapere Formicæ quod

Pastilles and Wine no to the Flie; and that she pastilli & vina Musca; atque se

ancisci bac non segni otio, at

vigorous Labour; moreover, that the Ant was firenua opera; porro, Formicam este

merry and safe, beloved to all; last of all, a lætam, & tutam, charam omnibus; denique,

e Pattern of Labour. That the Flie was full of Cares, in exemplar laboris. Muscam esse anxiam,

in Danger, troublesome to all, hated to all; and cum periculo, infestam cunctis, invisam cunctus; de-

lastly, was a Pattern of Sloth. That the Ant being nique, exemplar signitie. Formicam

Minindful of Winter laid up Victuals, that the Flie memorem hyemis reponere alimenta, Muscam

liv'd from Hand to Mouth, in the Winter must either vivere in diem, hyeme aut

be hungry, or certainly dye. esurituram, aut certe morituram.

em

MORAL.

He that goes on to say what he list, will hear Qui pergit dicere quæ vult, audiet those

Sthose things which he is not willing. The Flie a guæ non vult. Musca

Sif she had given good Language, bad beard well for bene dixfilet, bene

Sof ber self. audivissit.

Fab. 31.

Of the Frog 5. and the Ox. 27. De Rana 5. & Bove. 27.

THE Frog desirous of equalling the Ox, Rana cupida æquandi Bovem,

Stretch'd ber self. Her Son advised his Modistendebat se. Filius bortabatur Ma

Sther to desist from the Undertaking, saying, trem desistere coepto, inquien,

Sthat the Frog was nothing to an Ox. She Ranam effe nihil ad Bovem. Illa

S swoll the second time. Her Son cries out, the intumuit secundum. Natus clamitat, lies

Syou burst, Mother, you will never exceed the Ox. crepes, Mater, nunquam vinces Boven.

But when she had swelld a third time she burst.

Autem cum intumuisset tertium crepuit.

MORAL.

Every one has his Gift. This Man excells in Cuique sua dos. Hic excellit

Beauty.

Beauty, that in Strength; this Dan is potent Forma, ille viribus; bic pollet

in Riches, that in Friends: It becomes every opibus, ille amīcis: Decet unumquem-

one to be content with his own. He is able que esse contentum suo. He valet

orpore, tu ingenio: Quorcica quisque

consult bimself, neither let him envy his consult semet, nec invideat

Superior which is a miserable thing, neither miserum, nec

Met him desire to contest, which is Folly.

opter certare, quod est fultitia.

SOf the Horse 28. and the Lion. 7.
De Equo 28. & Leone. 7.

Fab. 32.

THE Lion came to eat the Horse, but Leo venit ad comedendum Equum, sed

vanting Strength through Old Age, began to stucarens viribus præ senēcta, capit medi-

artem, proficerur se medicum,

he stays the Horse with a Circuit of Words. The noratur Equum ambage verborum.

Horse opposes Cheat to Cheat, and Trick to Trick.

Liquus opponit dolum dolo, & artem arti.

5 He feigns himself lately in a thorny place, he prays ? Fingit se nuper in spinoso loco, orat Sthat the Physician looking on it, would draw out inspiciens, Medicus Sthe Thorn. The Lion obeys. But the Horse Strikes Leo paret. At Equus implingit This Heel on the Lion with as much Force be could, quantâ Leoni ? calcem Sand forthwith betakes himself to his Heels. The ? continuò conjicit le SLion scarce at length coming to himself (for he was Leo vix tandem rediens ad se (fuerat enim kill'd with the Blow) faith, I am re-2 prope exanimatus inquit, fero preictu) Swarded for my Folly, and be hath escaped justly; effügit jure; I tium obstultitiam, & is (for be bas reveng'd deceit with deceit.

MORAL.

I nam ultus est dolum dolo.

Simulation is worthy of batred, and to be caught Simulatio est digna odio, & capienda

Swith Simulation. An Enemy is not to be feared, Simulatione. Hostis non est timendus,

who makes show of being an Enemy; but who, qui præse fert hostem; sed qui,

Swhen he is an Enemy, counterfeits Good will, he cum sit hostis, simulat bene-volentiam, is indeed

{ indeed is to be feared, and is most worthy of quidem est timendus & dignissimus

Shatred.

Of the Horse 28. and the Ass. 11.

Fab. 33.

THE Horse adorn'd with a Saddle and Equus ornatus Sella &

Trappings, ran along the way with huge Phaleris, currebat per viam cum ingenti

Sneighing. The Ass loaden by chance stands in the hinnitu. Asellus onustus forte obstat

way of him running. The Horse storming currenti. Equus fremebundus

with anger, and champing fiercely his frothy irâ, & mandens ferociter spumantia

{ Bit: Thou sluggish and dull Ass, sairb be, frana. Ignave & tarde inquit

why dost thou make a stop to the Horse? Make quid obsistis Equo? Cede

Sway, I say, or I kick thee with my feet. The Assinguam, aut proculcabo pedibus. Ascillus

not daring to bray to the contrary, filent gets non ausus rudere contra, tacitus

Sout of the way. The Horse flying on and fraining cedit. Equo provolanti, intendenti

D

Shis pace, burst his Groyn. Then being unuseful cursum, crepat inguen. Tum inutilis

Sfor Race and Show, is stript of his Ornaments, cursui & ostentui, spolitium ornamentis,

Sand then is fold to a Carman. Afterwards the Ali deinde venditur Carrario. Postea Aselm

Slees him coming with a Cart, and speaks to him; videt veniëntem Carro, & affatur:

Heark you, good Sir! what Ornament is that!
Heus, bone vir! quid ornamenti est istud

Where is the gilded Saddle, the studded Girths?
Ubi aurata Sella, bullata cingula?

Where is your fine Bridle? Thus, Friend, it was Ubi nitidum frænum? Sic Amīce erat

Snecessary to happen to your proud Worship.
necesse evenire superbienti.

MORAL.

Most Ment are pufft up in Prosperity, mind-Plerique sunt elati in secundis mem.

ful neither of themselves nor of Modesty; but res nec sui nec modestiæ; sed

S because they grow insolent by Prosperity, they run quia insolescunt prosperitate, incurrunt

Sinto Adversity. I should advise those to be cautious adversitätem. Monterem eos esse cautos

Swho seem happy, for if the Wheel of Fortune qui videntur selices, etenim si rota Fortunz

Mould

Should be turn'd about, they will feel it to be the fuerit circumacta, sentient esse

{ miserablest kind of missortune to have been bappy. miserimum genus infortunii susse felices.

That Evil also is added to the heap of their un-Id mali quoque accedit ad cumulum in

Shappiness, that they are contemn'd by those whom felicitatis, quod contemnuntur ab its quos

Sthey themselves contemn'd, and they laught at ipsi contempsere, & ii ridentur ab

by them, whom they themselves have laught at. iis quos ipsi risere.

Of the Birds and the four footed Beasts. Fab. 34.
De Avibus & Quadrupedibus.

Here was a Battle of the Birds with the Erat pugna Avibus cum

Beasts. There was on both sides hope, on both Quadrupedibus. Erat utrinque spes, utrinque

sides fear, on both sides danger. The Bat metus, utrinque periculam. Vespettilio

Sleaving his Companions, revolted to the Enemy; reliefus Sociis, deficit ad Hostes;

the Birds overcome, the Eagle being their Captain Aves vincunt, Aquila Duce

D 2

and

Sand Leader. But they condemn the run-away & Auspice. Damnat verò transfugam

Bat, that he should never return to the Vespertilionem, att ne unquam illi sit reditio ad

SBirds, that he should never fly in the Light. This Aves, use ne unquam six volatus luce. Here

S is the cause to the Bat, that he does not she lest causa Vespertilioni, ut non wild

Sbut at Night.

MORAL.

The that refuses to be partaker of adversity and remuit esse particeps adversitation

Sdanger with his Fellows, shall not have a share periculi cum Socie, expers erit

Sof their Prosperity and Safety.
Prosperitatis & Salutis.

Fab. 35.

Of the Wolf 2. and the Fox. 15. De Lupo 2. & Vulpe. 15.

FIF Wolf, when there was enough of Prey, Lupus chm effet faris prædz,

S lived in Idleness. The Fox comes to bim, demands degelbat in otio. Vulpecula accedit sciscifant

Sthe cause of his Idleness. The Wolf perceived cousan otii. Lupus sensit

that

Sthat Treachery was meant, he feigns a Disease Insidias fieri, simulat Morbum

Sto be the cause; be beseeches the Fox to go causam; orat Vulpeculam tre

Sto pray to the Gods for him. The Fox grieving deprecatum Deos. Vulpes dolens

Sthat his Plot did not succeed, goes to a Shepherdo dolum non succedere, adit Paftorem,

Sinforms him that the Den of the Wolf was open, monet latebras Lupi paiere,

and that bis Enemy being secured, might be dethe Hostem securum, posse op-

Sstroy'd at unawares. The Shepherd sets upon primi inopinato. Pastor adorstur

Sthe Wolf, and knocks him on the Head, The Lupum, & mactat.

Fox seizes on the Den and the Prey. He had Vulpes potstur antro & prada. Ad suit illi

Short joy of his Roguery, for not long after, the breve gaudium sceleris sui, nam non ita multo post

Ssame Shepherd catches her too.

MORAL

Envy is a filthy thing, and sometimes perni-Invidia est sæda res, & inserdum perni-

Scious also to the Author bimself.

Fab. 36.

SOf the Stag. 29. De Cervo. 29.

THE Stag beholding himself in a clear Cervus conspicatus se in perspicuo

Fountain, likes his long and branched Horns, but. Fonte, probat precera & ramosa Cornua,

Scondemns the smalness of bis Legs. By chance damnat exilitatem tibiarum. Fortè

Swhilft he looks, whilft he passes his Judgment, dum contemplatur, dum judicat,

Sthe Huntsman comes, away runs the Stag. The Dog Venator intervenit, sugit Cervus Canes

Sfollow him flying away; but when he had entred linkedantur fugiëntem; sed cum intrasset

Sa thick Wood, his Horns were intangled in the densam Sylvam, Cornua sunt implicita

Boughs. Then at last he praised his Legs, and Ramis. Tum demum laudabat tibias,

Scondemn'd bis Horns, which caused that he was damnabat Cornua, que fecere ut esset

Sa Prey to the Dogs. Præda Canibus.

MORAL.

We desire things to be shun'd, we shun things Petimus fugiënda, sugimus Sto

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Shega capi

Sthou in 6

(pra

to be desired. Those things that hurt please, petenda. Quæ officiunt placent,

things that are useful displease. We defire hapquæ conferunt displicent. Cupimus beati-

piness before we understand where it is. We seek tudinem prinsquam intelligamus ubi sit. Quærimus

the excellency of Riches, and the height of honour, chiexcellentiam Opum, & celsitudinem honorum,

on we imagine happiness to be placed in these, in ome opinamur beatitudinem sitam in his, in

diction hich yet there is much of labour and grief. Juibus tamen est multum laboris & doloris. Cane

entre

affet

of unada

50f the Viper 30. and the File. 31 Viperà 30. & Limà. 31 LDe

Fab. 37.

in t A Viper finding a File in the Smith's Shop, Vipera offendens linam in Fabri officina.

began to gnaw it. The File smil'd, saying, what capit rodere. Lima subrisit, inquiens, quid

effethou Fool, what dost thou do? Theu wilt wear out inepte quid agis? Tu contriveris

thy Teeth before thou wear out me, who am wont tuos dentes antequam atteras me, quæ soleo

to gnaw off the hardness of Brass. præmordere duritiem

D 4

MORAL.

MORAL.

Shook again and again with whom thou half Vide etiam atque etiam qui cum tibi res

Sto do. If thou whettest thy teeth against one Si acuas dentes

S stronger, thou wilt not do barm to him, but to forciorem, non nocuerus illi sed

Sthy felf.

Fab. 38.

Sof the Wolves 2. and the Lambs. 3. De Lupis 2. & Agnis. 3.

Pon a time there was a League between the Aliquando fuit Fædus inter

Wolves and the Lambs, who have a discord by Lupos & Agnos, quibus discordia est

Nature, Hostages being given on both sides: Natura, obsidibus datis utrinque:

The Wolves gave their Whelps, the Sheep their Lupi dedere suos Catulos, Oves

5 Troop of Dogs. The Sheep being at quiet, and ? Cohortem Canum. Ovibus quietis, ac

I feeding the little Wolves in want of their Dams, 2 pascentibus, Lupuli desiderio matrum,

Smake a howling. Then the Wolves rushing upon Sedunt ululacus. Tum Lupi irruentes

thema

Sthem, cry out, that their Faith and League clamitant, Fidens Fædulque

Swas broken, and tear in pieces the Sheep, destiruptum, laniantque Oves, desti-

Stute of their Guard of Dogs. Etitas prafidio Canum.

MORAL.

SIt is folly if in a League thou deliver thy Guards Inscitia est si in Foedere tradas tua præsidia

{to thy Enemy. For he who was an Enemy, Hosti. Name qui fuit Hostis,

forsan nondum destit esse Hostis, &

Sperbaps will take an occasion why be would set fortassis ceperit causam cur adoritur

Supon thee fript of thy Guards. te nudāsum Prasidio.

n

Sof the Wood and the Country-man.

De Sylva & Rustico.

Fab. 39.

A Twhat time the Trees also had a Lan-Quo tempore etiam arboribus suus erat Ser-

Sguage, a Country-man comes into the Wood, asks mo, Rusticus venit in Sylvam, regat

Sthat it might be lawful to take a helf to his tollere capulum ad suam Hatchet.

SHatchet. The Wood confents. The Country-man's Securim. Sylva annuit. Rusticus

Ax being sitted, began to cut down the Trees. Securi aptata, coepit succidere Arbores.

Then, and truly too late, it repented the Wood Tum, & quidem sero, panituit Sylvam

Sof its easiness, it grieved it to be it self the cause sure facilitatis, doluit esse serpsam causam

Sof its own destruction.

Sui exitii:

MORAL.

See of whom thou deservest well. There have Vide de quo meredris bene. Fuerunt

Sbeen many who have abused a courtesse receiv'd, multi qui abusi sunt beneficio accepto,

Sto the Destruction of the Author.
in Perniciem Authoris.

Fab. 40.

Of the Members and the Belly.
De Membris & Ventre.

THE Feet and the Hands beretofore accus'd Pedes & Manus olim incusarunt

Sthe Belly, that their gettings were devour'd by its Ventrem, quod ipsorum lucra vorantur ab eos

Sbeing idle. They give Order, either that be should otiolo. Jubent aut

labour,

S labour, or that he should not ask to be nourish'd. \{ laboret, aut n'e petat ali.

It intreats once and again. The Hands neverthe-Ille supplicat semel & iteram. Manus tamen

less deny nourishment. The Belly being wasted negant alimentum. Ventre exhausto

with want, when all their Limbs began to fail, inedia, omnes Artus coepere deficere,

then the Hands would at length be officious, but tum Manus voluit tandem esse officiosa, verum

sthat too late. Thus all the Limbs whilst they id fero. Ita cuncti Artus dum

envy the Belly, perish with the perishing Belly. invident Ventri, percunt cum percunte Ventre.

MORAL.

{ Just as it is in the Society of the Members, Perinde atq; est in Societate membrorum

Jo Humane Society is constituted. One Member ita Humana Societas se babet. Membrum

Ineeds another, a Friend needs a Friend. Whereleget membro, Amīcus eget Amīco. Qua-

fore we must use mutual good turns, mutual re utemdum est mutuis officies mutuis

Sassiffance, neither Riches nor Dignities sufficiloperibus, neque divitiæ neque dignitates sa-

Sently support any man. The only and chief tis tuentur hominem. Unicum & summum

S safeguard is Friendship of a great manj. Præsidium est Amicitia complurium.

Fab. 41.

50f the Ape 32. and the Fox. 15. De Simià 32. & Vulpeculà.15.

Simia orat Vulpeculam at donet

Sgive to him a piece of his Tail to cover his fibi partem Canda ad tegenda

S Buttocks, for that that was a burthen to him, Nates, name effe oneri illi,

Swhich would be of nse and honour to him. I quod fores usui & honori sibi,

The Fox answers, that it was nothing too much, Vulpecula responder, esse nihil nimis,

Sand that he had rather that the ground should be fee malle human

She swept with his Tail, than that the Buttocks of verri sua Canda, quam Nates

Sthe Ape should be covered.

Simia tegi.

MORAL.

There are who want, there are who have Sunt qui egent, funt quibus

Stoo much, that yet is a Custom to none of the rich, superest, id tamen moris nulli divitum

an

in Ape	aWeefell	a Catt	aTrumpeter
32 12.11 12.11	33	34	\$5
don Peacock	a Nightengale		a Dove
to fi	37	38	39
omaMagpie	aGoate	a Goose,	aVulture
nin 40	41 121	42	43
an Oak	Reeds	a Grashoper	a Bull
no la pub	45	SA AG	47
ligit			



Sthat he will help the needy with his superfluous tut beet egenoe superfluo

Spare.

10 Cervo 29. and the Oxen. 27. 27. Bobus. 27.

Fab. 42.

THE Stag flying from the Hunter, betook
Cervus fugiens Venatorem, confect

Shimself into the Beast-house, prays the Oxen that fe in Stabulum, oras Boves us

She may lie bid in the Manger. The Oxen deliceat latiture in Præsepi. Boves ne-

Say it to be lafe, for prefently both the Master and gant esse tutum, mox enim & dominum &c

Sthe Servant would be there. He fays, that he Famulum affurtires. He air, se

Swas secure if so they betray bim not. The Servant esse secure modò ipsi ne prodant. Famulus

Scomes in, sees him not, being bid with Hay, intrat, non videt, occultum Fæno,

She goes out. The Stag rejoye'd, and now feared exit. Cervus gestire, &t. jam timere

Snothing. Then one of the Oxen, grave both in nihil. Tum unus è Bobm, gravis &

Age and Counsel, saith, it was easte to deceive avo & Consilio, inquit, erat facile sallere

Sthis Fellow (who is a Mole) but this is Labour bunc (qui est Talpa) sed hic est Labor. Sthis is Pains, that thou mayst scape the fight of ? boc est Opus, ut lateas Master (who is an Argus.) Presently after the Herum (qui est Argus.) Mox deinde Master comes in, who, that he might mend the Herus introgreditur, qui, ut corrigat I negligence of the Servant, surveying all things) negligentiam Servi. lustrans cuncta Swith his Eyes, and feeling about the Manger Oculis, & tentans Præsepe Swith bis band, he found the Horns of the Stag manu, deprehendit Cornua Cervi Sunder the Hay; be calls upon the Servants, they ? sub Fœno; inclamat Famulos, frun to bim, they inclose the wild Beaft, they 2 accurrunt, concludunt fer am, Stake him. ¿ capiunt.

MORAL.

In adversity and dangers biding places are In adversis rebus & periculis latebræ sunt bard to be found, either because Fortune as she difficiles inventu, aut quia Fortuna ut began, persecutes the miserable, or because they oxpit, exagitat miseros, aut quia ipsi

them-

Schemselves bindred by fear, betray themselves impēditi metu, produnt semet Ali 2.

elf 5 by imprudence. 17 imprudentia.

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(Of the Lion 7. and the Fox. 15. Fab. 43. De Leone 7. & Vulpecula. 15.

HE Lion fick, the Beafts vifit bim, the all [Leo agrotabat, Animalia visebant, Vul-

Fox alone deferring his Duty. The Lion fends Mi 2 pecula uny differente Officium. Leo mittit

San Ambassador to bim with a Letter, which adthe? Legatum ad banc cum Epistola, quæ ad-

Smonish'd him to come, and that his presence venire, & ejus præsentiam nts, 2 moneat

Swould be a most acceptable thing to the Sick, neither At fore gratissimam rem ægroto, nec

would there be any thing of danger why the Fox fore quicquam periculi cur Vulpecula quicquam periculi cur Vulpecula

Should fear, for first of all, the Lion was most 2 metuat primum enim, Leonem effe

Seriendly to the Fox, and therefore very much amicissimum Vulpeculæ, ideoque

Mes Salefired to talk with him. Moreover that he was percupere ejus colloquium. Deînde esse

fick, and kept his Bed, that although he would agrotum,& decumbere, ut etiams velit

hart

Shurt him (which was not so) yet he could not nocere (id quod non erat) tamen non queat.

The Fox writes back, that he wishes that the Lion Vulpecula rescribit, se optare ut Leo

Smay recover, and that he would pray to the Gods

convalescat, oraturamque superos

for it; but he would by no means visit him, for id cæterum minime visuram,

The was terrified with the foot-steps, which footfe enim terreri vestigiis que ve-

Ssteps since they are all truly towards the Den Sstigia cum sint omnia quidem adversa antro

fof the Lion, and none fromwards, that that thing Leonis, & nulla aversa, eam rem

Sis a sign that many Beasts truly had gone in, esse indicium multa animalia quidem introssse,

Sout none had come out. fed nullum exisse.

MORAL

Seware how thou hast trust in words, unless Cave babeas sidem verbis, ni

Sthou beware of it, thou will often be cozen'd. caveris tibi sape dabuntur verba.

S You must conjecture both from words, and from Capienda est conjectura tum ex verbis, cum ex

Sdeeds, and by these those are to be judged of. factis, & ex bis illa sunt judicanda.

Sof the Fox 15. and the Weefel. 33.

De Vulpeculà 15. & Mustelà. 33.

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Fab. 44

THE Fox, slender by long want, by chance Vulpecula, tenuis longa inedia, forte

Scrept into a Corn basket through a narrow gap,

Sin which, when he was well feel, afterwards his qua cum fuit probe pasta, deinde

the spaunch being stuff'd, hinders him trying to go out the venter distentus, impedit tentantem egredi

Sagain. The Weefel at a distance looking on him hatt rursus. Mussela procul contemplata

Striving, at length admonishes him, if he desires somet, it cupies

Sto get out, be should return to the hole lean, at exire, redeat and fordmen macra,

Swhich he had come in lean.

MORAL

You may see very many to be merry and brisk Videas complitres latos & alacres

Sin a moderate state, empty of Cares, void of in mediocritate, vacuos curis, experces

Stroubles of Mind. But if these become rich, molestin Animi. Sin hi fasti suerint divites,

you'll

(you'll fee them walk fad, never fmooth, their videbis cos incedere mæstos, nunquam porrigere Sforeheads full of cares, overwhelm'd with troubles

frontem plenos curis, obrutos molestiis

Sof mind. animi.

Fab. 49. Of the Horse 28. and the Stag. 29. De Equo 28. & Cervo. 29.

> THE Horse waged War with the Stag. Equus gerebat bellum cum Cervo.

> SAt length, driven out of the Pastures, he bege'd 7 Tandem, pulsus è Pascuis, implorabat

> man's belp. He returns with a Man, be humanam opem. Redit cum homine,

Sdescends into the Field; he that was conquer'd descendit in Campum; victus

Sbefore, now becomes Conqueror. But nevertheless lantea, jam fit Victor. Sed tamen

Sthe Enemy being conquer'd, and brought under) Hofte devicto, & misso sub

Sthe Yoke, it is necessary that the Conqueror Jugum, est necesse ut Victor

Shimself should serve the Man. He carries a Rider ipse serviat Homini. Fert Equitem

Son his back, a Bridle in his mouth. dorio, Franum orc.

MORAL.

POT MORAL.

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RAI

Many fight against Poverty, which being Multi demicant contra paupertatem, qua

Sconquer'd by Fortune and Industry, the Liberty victa per fortunam & industriam, Libertas

fof the Conqueror oftentimes is loft. For they Victoris interit. Quippe (æpe

29. Sheing Masters and Conquerors of Poverty, they Domini & Victores paupertatis, inci-

Ca S begin to enflave themselves to Riches; they are ? piunt service Divitiu;

stormented with the Whips of Covetousness, they Avaritiæ, anguntur flagris

Man, Sare restrain'd with the Bridle of Parsimony, neither cobihentur Frænis Parsimoniæ, nec

I do they keep any measure of getting, neither dare tenent modum quærendi, nec audent

Sthey use the things got justly, indeed by a just puuti rebus partis juste, justo quidem sup-

Snishment of their Covetousness. 2 plicio Avaritia.

> 50f two Toung Men. De duobus Adolescentibus.

Fab. 460

TWO Young Men feign that they would L Duo Adolescentes simulant

E 2

buy

5 buy some Vieluals at a Cooks. The Cook busied Tempitiros opsonium apud Coquum. Coquo agente Sabout other things, one of them takes some flesh Calias res, alter arripit carnem Sout of the Basket, gives it to his Companion, de Canistro, dat Socio, Sthat he might hide under his Garment. The Cook, Tue occulat sub Veste. Coquus, Swhen he faw a piece of flesh stollen from him, ut videt partem carnis subreptam sibi, Thegan to accuse them both of Theft. He who Coepit insimulare utrumque Furti. Qui Shad taken it away, swears by Jupiter that he had obstulerat, pejerar per Jovem se habere Snothing; but he who had it, swears again and amibil; is vero que habuit, jurat identidem Sgain that he had taken away nothing. To whom To le abstulisse mub nil. Ad quos Sthe Cook fays, the Thief truly now is unknown ¿ Coquus inquit, Fur quidem nunc Sto me, but he by whom you fwore, look'd on, me, sed is per quem jurastis, insexit, The knows. & is fcit.

L. Duo Adeletteres firmitant /de

MORAL.

Si quid pecavimus, id bomines non sciunt

Spresently, but God sees all things, who sits upon statim, at Deus videt omnia; qui sedet super

Sthe Heavens, and looks into the Deep.

Cælos, & intuetur Abystos.

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10f the Dog 6. and the Butcher, De Cane 6. & Lanio.

Eak. 47.

{When the Dog had taken away a piece of Cum Canis abstulisset

flesh from the Butcher in the Shambles, he betook carnem Lanio in Macello, conjecit

Shimself to his feet presently as much as he could. fe in pedes continuo quantum potnit.

The Butcher, struck with the loss of the thing, Lanius perculsus jactūrā rei,

S at first beld bis peace; afterwards, taking courage, primum tacuit; deinde, animum recipiens,

Sthus he cried out to him afar off, Ob thou most procul, O fura-

Sthievish Cur, run safely, thou may'st do it scotcissime, curre tutus, tibi licet im-

free, for now thou art safe, by reason of thy pune, nunc enim es tutus, ob

E 3 Speed,

& speed; but hereafter thou shalt be watch'd more ? celerit atem; posthac autem observaberis

Swarily. all more reals hand award aug Cautius. Amond by commonder hap 12

MORAL,

This Fable fignifies, that most Men at Hæc Fabula fignificat, plero que omnes tum

I length become more wary, when they have received demum sieri cautiores, ubi acceperint

5 the loss. damnuni. Title the Doe but of gower a plate in

Fab. 48. 50f the Dog 6. and the Sheep. 23.
De Cane 6. S Ove. 23.

THE Dog sues the Sheep, claiming that Canis injus vocat Ovem, clamitans

I she owed him Bread upon loan. She denies it. debere Panem ex mutuo. Illa it inficias.

SThe Wolf, the Vulture, the Kite, are called; Lupus, Vultur, Milvus, accersuntur;

Sibey affirm the thing. The Sheep is condemn'd; dffirmant rem. Ovis damnatur;

Sthe Dog seizes on the condemn'd, and fleas her. Canis rapit damnatam, ac deglubit.

MORAL,

MORAL.

That very many are oppresid with false Testi-Plurimos opprimi falsis Testi.

(monies, no body is ignorant; and this little Fable nescit; & bæc Fabellula moniis, nemo

the Steaches very well. docet quam optime.

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50f the Lamb 3. and the Wolf. 2. Fab. 49. De Agno 3. & Lupo. 2.

THE Wolf meets the Lamb accompanying Lupus fit obviam Agno comitanti

Sthe Goat, he asks, why leaving his Mother, he ra-Caprum, rogitat, cur relictà Matre, po-

Sther follows the stinking Goat; perswades him ing Lius sequatur olidum Hircum; suadetque

Sthat he would return to his Dam's Teats strutenis ut redeat ad Matris Ubera di-

I ting with Milk; boping that it would so fall out, call denta Lacte; sperans ita

Sthat be might butcher him, being drawn afine. emi } ut laniet abductum.

But the Lamb Said, O Wolf, my Mother com-Agnus verò inquit, O Lupe, Mater com-

Smitted me to this Goat, to bim the whole care I misse me huic buic summa cura

E 4

for keeping tile was given, Obeisance is to be fervandi data est, Obsequendum

Spaid rather to her than to thee, who desirest potius illi quam tibi, qui postula,

Sto seduce me with those words, and presently u Seducere me ist is dictis, & mox

Stear me in pieces, being drawn away.

discerpere, subductum.

MORAL

Do not give belief to all Den, for many Noli fidem habere omnibus, multi enim

Swhilst they seem willing to be useful to others, do dum videntur velle prodesse alia,

Sin the mean time consult themselves, interdum consulunt sibi.

Fab. 50.

10 a Young-Man and a Cat. 34. 2De Adolescente & Cato. 34.

When a Young-Man bad bad a Cat in Chim Adolescens usurpasset Catum in

Sdelight and love, wearied Venus with his Praydeliciis amoribusq; fatigavit Venerem preci-

fers, that she would transfigure the Cat into a 2 bus, ut transfiguraret Catum in

Woman Venus bas pity, and hears him pray-Emminam. Venus commiserescit, & audit orance sing. The Metamorphosis is made, which very de tem. Metamorphofis fit, quæ much pleas'd the Young-man, that was miserably ui p ? perplacuit Adolescenti, milere oreh fin Love, for the was plump, delicately white, ma amanti, nempe tota succi plenula, tota candidula, Sall over pretty. But not long after, the Goddeß, Itota elegantula. Nec vero ita multo post, Sdefiring to try whether or no the Cat had chan-Catus mutal-2 cupiens experiri nunquid for Sged ber manners with ber Body, sends in a little mil 2 set mores cum Corpore, immîttit to oth S Mouse through the lower hole. There a thing hapd Lculum per impluvium. Ibi res Spen'd altogether worthy of langhter and sport-¿ cidit prosus digna risu atque ludo. The little Woman runs after the little Beaft, pre-Muliercula insequitur Bestiolam, t. 74 Ssently seen. Venus angry, changed the counto. 34 ¿ licò conspectam. Venus indignans, mutavit a a Stenance of the Woman into a Cat. Fæminæ in Catum. tus h his

MORAL,

Cat il

1771

himp

5 Although you thrust out Nature with a Fork, expellas Naturam ? Licet Sit will always return. recurret. 2 usque

Of

of the Husband-man and his Sons. Fab. SI. Agricola Filis. ox Husband-man bad many young Strip. Agricola babebat complures adolescen. Splings, and they were at variance amongst them-I tulos, isque fuere discordes inter flelves, whom the Father labouring to draw to Pater elaborans trahere ad I mutual love, laying before them a little Faggot, mutuum amorem, apposito Fascicule, T bids each of them to break it, being bound about Zjubet singulos effringere circumdatum Swith a short Cord. Their weak Youth endeabrevi Funiculo. Imbecilla ætatula cona. Svour in vain. The Father unbinds it, and gives Itur neguicquam. Pater solvit, reddique Sto every one a little stick, which when every one I singulis virgulam, cum quam quisque Sof them with his strength easily broke, O my pro suis viribus facile frangeret, O Children, said he, no body will be able to over-Filioli, inquit, nemo poterit Scome you thus holding together. But if you will dere vos sie concordes. Sed si volueritu 5 rage with mutual Wounds, and wage Civil

I fævire mutuis - Vulneribus, atque agitare bellum

War,

War, you will be at length a Prey to your intestinum, eritis tandem Præda

Enemies. Hoftibus.

mest mes

MORAL.

5 This Fable teaches that small things increase de Hic Apologus docet parvas res crescere

rahmby Concord, and that great ones come to decay ittle concordià, magnas

Flaty discord, a billeritib and and son blown & discordia, and manager as have

umdata.

N

only of the Country-man and the Horse. 28. Fab. 52. atula De Rustico & Equo. 28.

A Country-man brings out into the way a lere Rusticus producie ad viam vacuum

every Horse and an Ass, soundly loaden with Fardels. Faum Afinumque, egregie onustum Sarcinulis.

The Ass being weary, beseeches the Horse, that ret, Asellus defessus, orac Equum, ut

e in taking his Burthen, he would help him, if he would ! suscepto onere, adjuvet, si velit

In flave him. The Horse denies to do it. The Ass falvum. Equus negat facturum. Asellus

ge I at last, oppress'd with the weight of his Pack; are a tandem, gravarus pondere Sarcinæ,

falls

S falls down and dies. The Master lays of the procumbit & moritur. Herus reclinate Sthe Horse's back the whole Loading, and the Skin Onus, & coriu { Equi dorsum omne s also of the dead Ass. With which, when he cam il Lquoque mortui Aselli. Quibus Swas pressed down, wretch that I am, faid be deprimeretur, me milerum, inquit, Sam tormented thus now deservedly, who erewhile excrucior sic nunc merità, qui dudu Swould not belp the distressed Ass. I nolui opitulari laboranti Asino.

MORAL.

We are admonish'd by this Fable, that we bâc Fabulâ, ut Monemur Thould come with Affiltance to our oppress *lubveniamus* oppreiss Friends.

Amicis.

Fab. 53. Of the Collier and the Fuller. Fullone.

HE Collier invited the Fuller that he L Carbonarius invitabat Fullonem ut

Swould dwell in one House with him. Quoto habitaret in unis ædibus seçum. Inqui

the

the Fuller, Friend, that is not either to my bearts.
Fullo, mi bomo, istud non est vel mibi cordi

destre, or useful, for I fear very much lest what vel utile, vercor enim magnopere ne quæ

I wash slean, thou shouldst make as black as a cluam, tu reddas tam atra quam

Coal. carbo est.

qui

10.

1

him n.

MORAL.

We are admonish'd by this Fable to walk

Monemur hoc Apologo ambulare

with the unblameable; we are admonished to acum inculpatis; monemur devi-

ole, void the Company of wicked Men, as a cer-

tain Plague. Company draws a Man, quandam Pestem. Sodalitia trahunt hominem,

Conversation also sinks into a Man's man-Commercia etiam penetrant in mores,

ners, and every one becomes such as they are quisque evadit talis qualis ii sunt

y by the Enemy, the combled, and

guibuscum versatur.

Fab. 54. Sof the Fowler and the Ring Dove.

De Aucupe & Palumbo.

{ THE Fowler went a Birding, he sees afar of Auceps it vendtum, videt procul

Sa Ring-Dove perching in a Tree; be bastens the Palumbum nidulantem in Arbore; ad properat

Sther, finally endeavours to intrap her: He treads
denique molītur infidias: Calcibm

Supon a Snake. It bites him. He terrified with premit Anguem. Hie mordere. Ille examinatus

Sthe unforeseen mischief, Wretch that I am, said he, improviso malo, Me miserum, inqui,

Swhile I lie in wait for another, I my self perish.

dum insidior alteri, ipse dispereo.

MORAL.

Harm watch, Harm catch.

Fab. 55.

Sof the Trumpeter. 35. De Buccinatore. 35.

A Certain Trumpeter is taken, and carried Quidam Buccinator capitur, abducitur

Saway by the Enemy. He trembled, and besought ab Hostibus. Ille trepidare, supplicare

Sthat they would spare him, being harmless, that he, ut parcant innoxio, se,

fince he never bore any thing of Arms befees quando nunqum gestaverit aliquid Armorum præ-

let I sides one poor Trumpet, he could not truly be ter unam Buccinam, ne potuisse quidem oc-

kill a Man, much less would be. They on the con-

Strary, thunder at him both with cruel murmuring trà, intonant tum sævo murmure

and blows. Thou labour'st in vain, thou Varlet, tum verberibus. Nil agis, Scelus,

thou hurtest most of all, and now thou shalt noces maxime, atque nunc

bic trucidabere, quod cum iple (ut

sconfessest) art unskilful in Military Affairs, stirfaieris) sis imperstus Militaris rei, ex-

rest up and movest mens Courage with that citas evibrasque Animos isto

Sthy Horn.

MORAL

Who encourage others to evil, are not less education of the less and mala, non funt minus

guilty than those who do it.

5 Of the Wolf 2. and the Dog. 6.

Fab. 56.

De Lupo 2. & Cane. 6 Wolf before day meets by chance Lupus ante lucem fit obviam forte fortun Sa Dog in a Wood, salutes him, congratulates his ? Cani in Sylva falutat, gratulatur Scoming thither, be asks him, by what means adventum, rogat, quo pado The is so trim. To whom the Dog answers, m I sit tam nitidus. Cui Canis Master's care causes this, my Master stroaks me, Herilis cura efficit hoc, Herus demulcet m, I fawning upon bim; I am fed from my Masters I blandientem sibi; pascor de Herili Smost neat Table, I never sleep in the open Air Initidissimà Mensa, nunquam dormio sub dio; Smoreover it cannot be said how acceptable I am I tum non potest dici quam gratus Sim Sto the whole Family. Quoth the Wolf, verily thou universa Familia. Inquit Lupus, ne tu

> Sart exceedingly happy, O Dog, to whom to Les multo felicissimus, O Canis, cui tam benig-Skind and gentle a Master bath happen'd, with whom I nus & comis Herus contigit, quocum

> I would to God it might be permitted also to me 2 Outinam liceat & mili

to dwell, none of the living Creatures any where commorari, nullum Animalium uspiam

Swould be more fortunate than I. The Dog seeesset fortunatius me. Canis vi-

one Sing the Wolf very desirous of a new Condition, dens Lupum cupidissimum novi Status,

promises that he would effect it, that he should pollicetur se effecturum, ut hæreat

Seelong to his Master in some place or other, and apud Herum aliquo loco

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Scondition he would abate somewhat of bis former modo velit remittere aliquid de pristina

fierceness, and serve as a Slave. The business is ferocia, & servire servitutem. Stat

{ resolv'd, it likes the Wolf to walk to the sententia, libitum est Lupo deambulare ad

Gentleman's Seat, by the way they held very Villam, in itimere edunt prorjus

pleasant Discourses. But afterwards, when it was jucundissimos Sermones. Postea verò, cum

Sday-light, the Wolf seeing the Dog's Neck worn illuxit, Lupus videns Canis Collum con-

S bare, fays, What means that Neck of thine, tritum, inquit, Quid fibi vult ift bac cervix tua,

SO Dog, wholly void of bair? I was wont quoth O Canis, profus depilata? Solebam inquit

She, being a little fierce, to bark at, equally like, feroculus, allatrare, pariter known

Sknown and unknown, and sometimes to bite them; notis & ignotis, & nonnunquam obmordere;

Smy Master not suffering that, laid on me with Herus ægrè serens id, tundebat me

frequent blows, forbidding also that I should not crebris verberibus, probibens etiam ne quem

{ set upon any one besides a Thief and a Wols. 1 adorerer præter Furem Luptimque. Ego

Sthus by being beaten was master'd and made gentler, is vapulando sum victus & factus mitior,

Sand have kept this mark of my inbred churlismes.

Servavique hoc signum geniālis sævitia.

The Wolf bearing this, said, I will not buy Lupus audito hoc, inquit, ego non emo

Sthe Friendship of thy Master at that rate. There Amicitiam tui Heri tanti. Ita-

S fore farewel, Dog, with that thy Servitude, my que vale, O Canis, cum ist bâc tuâ Servitute, mea

Liberty is better to me. Libertas est potier mihi.

MORAL.

{ It is more desirable to be Master in a mean Est optabilius esse Dominum in bumili

Casa, & vorare atrum panem, quam scui

S dainty Table in a spacious Palace, and to live opiparis mensis in amplissima Regia, degere

depend-

Sdepending and in fear. For Liberty is banish'd obnoxium trepidiimque. Nam Libertas exulat

from lofty Houles, where an Injury when it comes, fublimi Aulà, ubi Injuria quando venit,

sis to be put up, and kept in silence.

quin accipienda, tacenda.

of the Husband-man and the Dogs. 6.

De Agricolà & Canibus. 6.

Fab. 57.

THE Husband-man, when he had winter'd in Agricola, cum byemasset

the Country pretty many days, he began at length Ruri plusculos dies, cæpit tandem

te. Sto suffer by want of things necessary; he killed necessariorum; interfecit

bis Sheep, soon after his Goats also, and last of all,
Oves, mox & Capellas, postremò,

S be also slays his Oxen, that he might have wherequoque mastat Boves, ut habeat quo

withal be might sustain bis Body, almost wasted sustain-

with hunger. The Dogs seeing that, resolve fum inedia. Canes videntes id, constituunt

to feek their sasety by flight, for that they should sugarere salutem fuga, sese enim non

not live any longer, when their Master did not victions diutius, quando Herus ne

devo

F 2

Bare

S spare even bis Oxen, whose Labour he made pepërcit quidem Bobus, quorum operà uti-

Suse of in doing his Country business. batur in faciendo Rustico opere.

MORAL.

Si vis esse salvus, cogita protinus tibi

S to withdraw from a Man whom thou feel decedendum esse ab eo quem vides

S brought to that strait, that he must waste the redactum ad east angustias, ut consumat

S necessary Tools of his Calling for the supply necessaria Instrumenta operis suis quô suppleaur

Sof his present want. præsenti inædiæ.

Fab. 58.

Sof the Fox 15. and the Lion. 7. De Vulpe 15. & Leone. 7.

FOX which was not used to the sierce-Vulpecula quæ insuetam babebat immania-

Sness of the Lion, viewing by chance once and tem Leonis, contemplata forte semelatque

Sagain that Beast, trembled and fled. When literum id Animal, trepidare & fugitare. Cum

Snow the Lion had come in his way a third time, jam Leo obviam sese obtulisset tertio,

Sthe Fox was so far from fearing, that he consi-Vulpes ab suit tantum ut metuerit, ut consi-

Sdently went to him, and saluted him. dentor adierit illum, salutaveritque.

MORAL.

SConversation makes us all bolder, even Consuetudo facit nos omnes audaciores, vel

Swith those whom before we scarce dared to look apud eos quos antea vix ausi suimus aspi-

Supon.

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Sof the Fox 15. and the Eagle. 12. De Vulpe 15. & Aquilâ. 12.

Fab. 59.

THE Fox's young one ran abroad, being Vulpeculæ proles excurrebat foras, com-

S caught by the Eagle, begs his Dam's help. prehensa ab Aquila, implorat Matris sidem.

She runs to him, asks the Eagle that he would let Illa occurrit rogat Aquilam ut dimittat

Sgo her Captive Cub. The Eagle having got her Captivam prolem. Aquila nacta

Prey, flies away to her Young ones. The Fox Prædam, subvolat ad Pullos. Vulpes

Snatching up a Fire-brand, follows, as if she would correpta Face, insequitur, quasi absump-

F 3 destroy

5 destroy his Fortress with Fire. When now she tura esset Munitiones incendio. Cum jam

Shad got upon the Tree, defend thy self now and afcendiffet Arborem, tuere te nunc

S thine, saith she, if thou canst. The Eagle trem. tuosque, inquit, si potes. Aquila trepi.

Sbling whilst she fears a Fire, sairb, spare me dans dum metuit incendium, inquit, parce mibi

Sand my young ones, I will restore whatsoever parvisque liberis, reddidero quicquid

SI bave of thine.

MORAL.

SUnderstand by the Eagle Potent and bold Intellige per Aquilam Potentes at que audaces

Men. By the Fox meaner People, which Rich homines. Per Vulpem pauperculos, quos divites

SDell take the liberty to oppress with force.

Sibi licere putant opprimere per vim.

S But the injur'd sometimes do soundly revenge Verum læsi interdum probe ulciscuntur

Sthe Injury they have received.
Injuriam acceptam.

SOf the Country-man and the Stork. 24. Fab. 60. De Agricolà & Ciconià. 24.

HE Cranes and the Geese eating up the Gruibus Anseribusque depascentibus lagké 1.

f no

ulcija

5 sown Corn, the Country-man sers Gins for ful sata, Rusticus prætendit laqueum

sthem. The Cranes are caught, the Geese are Gruibus capiuntur, Anseres what 2

quis caught, a Stork also is caught. She begs, she Ecapiuntur, Ciconia etiam capitur. Illa supplicat,

Scries out, that she is innocent, and is neither a Clamitat, sese innocentem, & esse nec

SCrane, nor a Goose, but the best of all Birds, Gruem, nec Anserem; sed optimam omnium avium,

quil Shecause she always was wont diligently to serve 2 quippe que semper consueverit sedulo inservire

Sher Parents, and to feed them decrepit with Parentibus, & alere eosdem confectos

Senio. I am ignorant of none of this, but Me fugit nil horum, verum

I fince we have caught thee with the Guilty, Spostquam cepimus te cum nocentibus,

Swith them also thou shalt die. 2 cum eis etiam morieris.

F 4 MORAL

MORAL.

SHe that commits a Crime, and be who joyns Qui committit flagitium, & is qui adjungt

Shimself a Companion to the wicked, are punished fe Socium sceleratis, plettuntur

{ with equal Punishment. pari Pana.

Fab. 61.

SOf the Cock 1. and the Cat. 34. De Gallo 1. & Cato. 34.

HE Cat comes to eat the Cock, but Catus venit ad comedendum Gallum,

Snot having cause enough to hurt him, non habens autem cause satis ad nocendum

S begins to accuse the Cock, alledging, that it was cocipit criminari Gallum, dictitans, esse

S a noisy Bird, to wit, that wakens with confireperam Avem, utpote, quæ expergefaciat

Shis shrill voice Men sleeping in the Night. He acusa voce homines dormientes Noctu. Ille

Saith, that he is innocent, since be so rouzes Morait, se innocentem, cum sic excitet Mor

Stals to their Work. The Cat in the mean while tales and Opera. Catus intereà

Sthunders out, 'tis to no purpose, thou Varlet, thou Vintenat nil agis, Sceleste, rem

ball

Shaft to do with thy Mother, nor dost thou forbear babes cum Matre, nec abstines

Sthy Sister. When the Cock endeavour'd to clear a Sorore. Cum Gallus niteretur expurgare

Shimfelf of that also, the Cat more stedily raid quoque, Catus perseverantius sa.

ging, saith, neither does this do any thing, thou viens, inquit, nec hoc quicquam faciet, tu

Shalt be torn in pieces to day by me.

discerpēris hodie mibi.

MORAL.

It is an old saying, it is easie to find a stick Est vetus dictum, est facile invenire baculum

Sthat thou may'st beat a Dog. An ill Man, if ut cædas Canem. Malus, si

the has a mind to't, right or wrong, will ruine libitum fuerit quo jure quave injurià, te præci-

thee.

Of the Shepherd and the Country-man. De Opilione & Agricolis.

Fab. 62.

A Boy fed bis Sheep in a high Ground, and Puer pascebat Oves editione pratulo, atque

crying out three or four times in jest, that the clamitans terque quaterque per jocum,

Wolf

Wolf was there, raised the Country-men round Lupum adesse, exciebat Agricolas undi-

Sabout. They being often cozen'd, whilst they que. Illi fæpius illis, dum non

Scome not to belp him, begging Aid in good earnest, subveniunt imploranti, auxilium serio,

5 bis Sheep become a Prey to the Wolf.
Oves funt Prada Lupo.

MORAL.

Si quispiam consueverit mentiri, sides

Swill not be given him easily, if at any time non habebitur huic facile, si quando

She speak truth. dixerit verum.

Fab. 63. Sof the Eagle 12. and the Crow. 14. De Aquilà 12. & Corvo. 14.

HE Eagle slies down from a high Rock
Aquila devolat editissimà Rupe

Supon the back of a Lamb. The Crow seeing that, in tergum Agni. Corvus videns id,

Sis pleased as an Ape to imitate the Eagle, lets himgestit velut Simia imitari Aquilam, demstitit

Shimself down upon the fleece of a Ram; being se in vellus Arietis;

pitch'd

pitch'd there, he is intangled; being intangled, demissus impeditur; impeditus,

is caught; being caught, is thrown to the comprehenditur; comprehensus, projectur

Boys.
Pueris

MORAL.

{Let every one judge of himself, not by others, Quisque astimet se, non aliorum,

but by his own ability. Set about that which fed sua virtute. Tentes id quod

and is in thy Power.
possis.

Sof the Envious Dog and the Ox. 27.

De Invido Cane & Bove. 27.

Fab. 64.

A Dog lay in the Rack full of Hay.

14 A Canis decumbe bat in Præsepi pleno Fæni.

Bos venit ut comedat. Canis origens fe-

[ein] [felf, forbids him. Quoth the Ox, the Gods devide [fe, probibet. Inquit Bos, Dii per-

Ales froy thee with that thy Envy, who neither feeddant te cum isthac tus invidia, qui nec vesce-

Sest on Hay the self, nor sufferest me to eat of it.

rus Fæno nec sinus me vesci eo.

MORAL.

MORAL.

Many are of that disposition, that they enny - Plerique sunt eo ingenio, ut invidean

Sthose things to others, which are of no use a lea aliis, quæ sunt nulli usui

Sthemselves.

Fab. 65. Of the Jackdaw. 13 and the Sheep. 23.

De Cornicula 13. & Ove. 23.

HE Jackdaw chatters upon the back of Cornicula frepitat in dorso

Sthe Sheep. Quoth the Sheep, if thou shouldest Oviculæ. Inquit Ovis, si

Sthus chatter to a Dog, thou wouldst suffer for it. In constreperes Cani, feres infortuniam.

SBut, Saith the Jackdaw, I know over whom At, inquit Cornicula, Scio quibus

Sinsult, being troublesom to the gentle, but friendly insultem, molesta placidis, amica

Sto the Surly.

MORAL.

SEvil Men insult over the innocent and the gentle Mili insultant innocenti & miti.

But the touchy and mischievous no body provokes. Sed feroculos & malignos nemo irritet.

50f the Peacock 36. and the Nightingal. 37. Fab. 66. De Pavone 36. & Luscinia. 37.

THE Peacock complains to Juno, the

Wife and Sifter of Jupiter, that the Nightinconjugem & Sororem Jovis, Luscini-

Shifgal sung sweetly, but that he was laught at Oul am cantillare suave, se autem irrideri

by all, because of his boarse squauling To whom ab omnibus, ob raucam ravim. Cui

Juno replies, Every one has his Gift from the

Gods; the Nightingal excels in singing, thou in Diis; Luscinia longe superat caretu, tu

Feathers: It becomes every one to be content Plumis: Decet unumquemque esse contentum

but with his Lot. fua Sorte.

lat the

MORAL.

SWhat God gives, let us receive with a grateful Quæ Deus largītur, sumāmus gran

animo, neque quærāmus majūra.

Fab. 67. SOf the old Weesel 33. and the Mice. 4. De senicula Mustela 33. & Muribus. 4.

THE Weefel, by reason of old Age, wanting
Mustela præ Senio, carens

Strength, was not now able, as he was wont, to viribus, non jam valebat, it a ut solebat,

S pursue the Mice; he began to bethink himself of insequi Mures; capit meditari

Sa Trick; be bides himself in a heap of Meal, dolum; abscondit se in colliculo farina,

Sthus boping that it would fall out that without fic sperans fore ut citra

Sany pains he should hunt. The Mice approach, laborem venecur. Mures accurrent,

Sand whilst they desire to eat the Meal, they are dum cupiant esitare Farinam,

Sdevour'd every one of them by the Weefel. Von ancur ad unum omnes à Mustela.

MORAL.

When any one shall be destitute of strength, Ubi quispiam suerit destitutes viribus,

Sthey have need of Wit. Lysander the Lacedemoopus oft Ingenio. Lysander Lacedamo-

Snian was wont ever now and then to say, Where nius solebat subinde dicere, Quo

Sthe Lion's Skin would not reach, the Fox's was Leonina pellis non parvenit, Vulpinam

Sto be sow'd on.

Of the Country-man and the Apple-tree.

Rustico & Malo.

Fab. 68,

A Certain Country-man gathered yearly Quidam Rusticus legebat quotannis

Svery well-relish'd Apples from an Apple-tree

Apples from an Apple-tree

Malo

which he had in a neighbouring Field; he pream quam habebat in proximo Agello; do-

sented them, when gathered, to his City Master,

who, tempted with the incredible sweetness of qui, illestus incredibili dulcedine

Sthe Apples, got at last the Apple-tree to bimself.
Pomorum, transtulit tandem Malum ad se.

Which being very old, presently withered, and Quæ veterrima, repenté exaruit, arque

there the Apples and the Tree likewise perish'd.

ibi Poma & Malus pariser perière.

SWbich, when it was told the Master of the Quod, cum nuntiaretur Patri-

Family,

Family, Alas! said he, it is difficult to trans familias, Heu! inquit, difficile trans.

S plant an aged Tree, there had been enough, plantare anno am Arborem, fuerat fais,

Sand more (if I bad known how to put a Bride fuperque (fi novissem imponere Franum

Supon my defire) to gather Fruit from the branches mex cupiditati) decerpere Fructus ramo.

MORAL.

They that are too wise, and pursue forbid. Qui nimium sapiunt, atque sequuntur incom-

Sden things, play the Fool; he who restrains his cessia, desipiunt; qui cohibet su

Sdefires, is wise. rota, sapit.

Fab. 69.

SOf the Lion 7. and the Frog. 5. De Leone 7. & Rana. 5.

HE Lion, when he heard a Frog speaking Leo, cum audstet Ranam magni

Sbig, thinking it to be some great Beaf. loquacem, putans esse aliquod magnum anima,

Sturn'd bimself back, and standing still a little, vertit se retro, stansque parum,

S sees the Frog coming out of the Pool, whom he widet Ranam excurreme Stagno, quam

presently

presently, inraged, trod under his feet; statim, indignabundus, conculcavit pedibus,

ben saying, thou shalt not cause any more with thy inquiens, non movebis amplius

outery any Beaft to look at thee. nere clamore ullum Animal ut perspiciat te.

MORAL

The Fable signifies that there is nothing found Fabula significat quod nihil reperitur

pull in noisy Den besides a Tongue.

apud verbosos præter Linguam.

n then

reft cold of the Pismire 38. and the Dove. 39. De Formica. 38. & Columba. 39. Fab. 70:

THE Pismire being thirsty, goes down into Formica litiens, descendit in

be Fountain, where whilft he would drink, fell Fontem, ubi dum vult bibere, cecidit

into the Water. A Dove sitting upon a Tree in Aquam. Columba supersidens Arborem nam I

banging over the Fountain, when she saw the real iminentem Fonti, cum conspiceret

numi Ant to be overwhelm'd in the Water, she ill a Formicam obrui Aquis,

presently breaks a little branch from the Tree , continuo frangit ramulum ex Arbore G

with

Swith her Bill, and without delay threw it down morâ dejicit fine Roftro. Sinto the Fountain, to which the Ant applying Fontem, ad quem Formica applican 2 in Sher self, recovered her self out of the Water Aquis recepit se ex) (e, Sinto Safety. By chance a Fowler came thither, and in tutum. Obiter Auceps advenit, & I that be might catch the Dove, erects his Arrow, Lut venetur Columbam, erigit Calama, The Ant perceiving it; bit one of the ? Formica percipiens id, momordit alterum Fowler's feet; the Fowler, mov'd with the pain, Aucupis pedem; Auceps, concitus eo dolore, S lets fall his Arrows, with the noise whereof the I dimittit Calamos, quorum strepitu Dove being frighted, flying from the Tree, territa, aufugiens ex ? lumba Sescapes the danger of ber Life. ¿wasit periculum Vita.

MORAL.

The Fable signifies, when the Brutes are grateful Pabula significat, cum Bruta grata luni

Sto their Benefactors, those who are endued with in Reneficos, qui particeps sunt

Reason, by somuch the more ought to be so. Randus, co magis debent esse.

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ejicit

Ant 2

10f the Peacock 36. and the Magpie. 40. Fab. 71.

De Pavone 36. & Pica. 40.

THE Nation of Birds when they wandered Gens Avium cum vagantur

Sat liberty, desired to have a King given them.
libere, optabat Regem dari sibi.

The Peacock thought himself the most worthy
Pavo putabat se imprimis dignum

Sto be chosen, because he was the most beautiful'
qui elegeretur quia esset formosissimus.

He being receiv'd for their King, saith the Mag-Hoc accepto in Regem, inquit Pi-

Spie, O King, if the Eagle shall begin to pursue ca, O Rex, si Aquila coeperit insequi

Sus very strenuously, as he is wont, during thy nos perstrenue, ut solet, te Im-

Reign, bow wilt thou drive him away?

perante quomodo illam abiges?

SBy what means wilt thou save us? Quo pacto servabis nos?

MORAL.

The Fable signifies, that Princes should be Fabula significat, Principes oportere

Schosen not only for their comlines, but for their elegi non modo propter pulchritudinem, sed ob

Courage and Prudence Fortitudinem & Prudentiam.

Fab. 72. Of the Sick Man and the Physician.

De Ægroto & Medico.

THE Physician had a Sick Man in Cure, he
Medicus Ægrötum curābat, ille

Sat last died. Then saith the Physician to his tandem moritur. Tum inquit Medicus ad

{Friends, This Man died through Intemperance, Cognatos, Hic perint Intemperantia.

MORAL.

SUnless a Man leaves Tippling and Lust Nist quis reliquerit bibacitatem & libidmem

Searly, either will never come to full Age, or mature, aut nunquam perveniet ad Ætatem, aut

\[\frac{\pinill bave a very short old Age. \}{\phiabit \tilde{u} rus est \text{ per brevem senect \tilde{u} tem.} \]

Fab. 73. SOf the Lion and some others. De Leone & quibusdam aliis.

THE Lion, the Fox, and the Ass go a Hunt-Leo, Vulpes, & Asinus eunt Vena-

Sing: A large Prey is taken; what is taken, tum: Ampla Venatio capitur; capta,

sis commanded to be divided. The Ass allotting partīri. Asmo ponente

Sto every one equal shares: The Lion roared; he fingulis singulas partes: Leo irrugitt;

Geizes on the Ass, and tears bim in pieces. Afterrapit Asinum, ac laniat.

(wards he gives that employment to the Fox: who Vulpeculæ: quæ id negotii dat ian L

being more cunning, when having offer'd the assurior, cum proposita

far better part to the Lion, referv'd scarce a llonge optime particula Leoni, reservasset vix

Svery small one. The Lion asks, by whom be was ? minimam. Leo rogat, à quo sic

of a well taught? To whom be answer'd, the

Calamity of this As has taught me. Calamitas Asmi docuit me.

S.

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MORAL.

(Happy whom other mens dangers make cautious. Fælix quem aliena pericula faciunt cautum,

50f the Kid 21. and the Wolf. 2. LDe Hoedo 21. & Lupo. 2.

Fab. 74:

HE Kid looking out at the Window, Hædus prospectans è

all a dared to fall upon the Wolf, passing by, with laudebat incessere Lupum, præter euntem,

G 2

reviling.

freviling. To whom the Wolf said, 'tis not thou, convitis. Cui Lupus ait, non tu,

Swretch, that revilest me, but the Place. Sceleste, convitiaris mihi, sed Locus.

MORAL.

Time and Place always add boldness
Tempus & Locus semper addunt audaciam

{ to Men. Homini.

Fab. 75.

Of the Ass II. and Jupiter. De Asino II. & Jove.

A N As serving a certain Gardiner, when Asinus serviens cuidam Olitori, cum

S be eat little, and wrought much, obtained comederet parum, & laboraret multum, exo-

Sby prayer of Jupiter, that he would send him Tavit Jovem, ut mitteret sibi

Sanother Master. Therefore Jupiter commands,

Sthat he should be fold to a Potter. With whom ut weniat Figulo. Apud quem

Swhen the Ass wrought in carrying of Clay, Brick, cuns Asinus laboraret in deportando Lutum, Lateren

Tyles, and the like; he prays Jupiter a second Tegulas, & hujusmodi; precatur Jovem secundo

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stime, that he might serve another Master. Jupiter ut deserviat alteri Domino. Jupiter

Scommands again that he should be sold to a Tanner.

mandat iterum ut venundetur Coriario.

Whom the Ass serving with much Labour, and Cui Asinus serviens multo Latore, &

Slittle Food, with a figh said, woe is me, who pauco Cibo, cum gemitu ait, heu me miserum, qui

Sleaving the better Masters, am come to a worse; omittens meliores Dominos, perveni ad deteriorem;

Swith whom, as I see, my Hide, even after apud quem, ut video, Corium meum, etiam post

Death, shall be tormented.
Mortem, cruciabitur.

MORAL.

We always condemn those things that are Semper damnamus quæ sunt

present, and we desire new ones, which (as it præsentia, & appetimus nova, quæ (ut

Su wont to be said) are not better than the old solet dici) non sunt potiora vete-

Sones. Tibus.

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Fab. 76. SOf the Old Woman and her Maids.
De Anu & Ancillis.

A Certain Old Woman had at home a great Quædam Anus habebat domi com

Smany Maids, whom she rouzed up before plures Ancillas, quas excitabat aniequam

Sbreak of day to work, every day at the crowing ucesceret ad opus, quotidie ad cantum

Sof the Cock, which she had in her House. The Galli, quem habebat Domi.

Maids at-length mov'd with tireformels of their Ancillæ tandem commo: æ tædio guoti-

{ daily business, beheaded the Cock, hoping, hebediani negotii, obtruncant Gallum, sperantes, illo

Sing now kill'd, that they should sleep till the midjam necato, se dormituras in me-

{ dies dies. But these hopes deceiv'd the

S poor Ditis. For their Mistress, when she knew Hera enim, ut rescivit

Sthat the Cock was kill'd, commands them Gallum interemptum, jubet

Sthence forwards to rise at Midnight. deinceps surgere intempe sta notte.

MORAL.

Not a few whilst they endeavour to avoid Non pauci dum student evitare

an evil, fall into a greater, malum, incidunt in gravius.

laids.

illis.

nome :

at an

of the Ass 11. and the Horse. 28.
De Asino 11. & Equo. 28.

Fab. 77.

Hou HE Aß thought the Horse happy, because Asinus putabat Equum beatum, quod

She was fat, and lived in Idleneß; but he call'd effet pinguis, & degeret in Otio; verò dicebat

Shimself unhappy, because he was lean, and see infelicem, quod esset macilentus, &

fraw-boned, was daily employ'd by his unmerciful frigosus, & quotidie exerceretur ab immīti

Master in carrying of Burdens. Not long after,
Hero ferendis Oneribus. Haud multo post,

Sthey cry'd, to Arms. Then the Morse kept not clamatum, est Arma. Tum Equus non repulit

Sthe Bridle from his Mouth, a Rider from his Back,
Frænum Ore, Equitem Dorso,

Snor a Weapon from his Body. The Ass seeing nec Telum Corpore. Asinus viso

Sthis, gave the Gods great thanks that they had hoc, agebat Diis magnas gratias quod fecissent made

made bim an As, not a Horse.

fe Asinum, non Equum.

MORAL.

They are miserable whom the Rabble judge is Miseri sunt quos Vulgus judicat

She happy; not a few are happy, which think beatis; non pauci beati, qui putant

Sthemselves miserable. The Cobler calls the Ring

fe miserimos. Sutor Crepidarias dicit Regen

Shappy, whom he sees to have all things in his selscem, quem videt rerum omnium compoten

Power, not confidering with how many things non confiderans in quantas res

Sand cares be is distracted, whilst he himself & solicitudines distrabatur, dum ipse

S sings with his bappy Poverty. Cantillat cum optima Paupertate.

Fab. 78. Sof the Lion 7. and the She-Goat. 41. De Leone 7. & Caprâ. 41.

A Lion feeing by chance a Goat walking Leo conspicatus forte Capram ambulanem

Son a high Rock, advises her that she should 12edita Rupe, monet ut potius

Sther descend into the green Meadow. Quoth descendat in wiride Pratum. Inquit

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Sthe Goat, I should do so, perhaps, if thou Capra, facerem forcassis, si tu

Swert away, who perswadest me not to that that abesses, qui suades mihi non istud ut

I might take any Pleasure from thence, but Ego capiam ullam voluptatem inde,

Sthat thou, being hungry, may'st have what thou Il ut tu, famelicus, babeas quod

call smay's devour. dicit vores.

thim

turn co

MORAL.

Give not Credit to all. For some do not Ne habeas Fidem omnibus. Quidam enim non

he s consider thee, but themselves. Consulunt tibi, sed sibi.

{Of the Vultur 42. and other Birds. Fab. 79.

Al. THE Vultur feigns that he would celebrate
Vulture adfimulat se celebrate

Shis Anniversary Birth day. He invites the Birds
Annuum Natalem. Invitat Aviculas

food Sto Supper, They come most of them. The post ad Canam. Veniunt pleræque omnes.

Vultur receives them at their coming with great veniences magno applause Sapplause and favour: Being receiv'd, he tears plausu favoribusque: Acceptas,

Sthem in pieces.

MORAL.

They are not all Friends who speak fair,
Non sunt omnes Amici qui blande dicunt,

Sor feign that they would do kindly. Hence aut simulant se velle facere benigne. Hinc

{Ovid, Ovidius,

> Soften under Hyblean Honey Poison lies hid. Soepe sub Hybleo Melle Venena latent.

Fab. 80. Sof the Geese 43. and the Cranes. 8. De Anseribus 43. & Gruibus. 8.

THE Geese and the Cranes sed together
Anseres & Grues pascebantur simul

Sin the same Field. The Fowlers being seen, in eodem Agro. Venatoribus autem visis,

Sthe Cranes, because they were light, presently flew Grues, quod essent leves, statim evo-

Saway; but the Geese, hindred with the load laverunt; Anseres vero, impediti onere

Sof their Bodies, could not get upon the Wing, Corporis, Subvolute non poterant,

and

Sand so they were caught.

itaque capti sunt.

MORAL

The Fable fignifies, that in the taking of Fabula fignificat, quod in expugnatione

Towns, the Poor easily get away; but the Rich Urbium, Inopes facile sugiunt; Divites autem

Sbeing taken, are made Slaves. Capti, Serviunt.

SOf Jupiter and the Ape. 32. De Jove & Simia. 32.

/ Fab. 81.

Supiter desiring very much to know which of Jupiter percupiens scirc quisnam

Sthe Mortals produced the prettiest Children, Com-Mortalium ederet scitissimos Liberos, Ju-

Smands to be called together whatsoever there is bet convocari quicquid est

Sany where of Animals. They flock to Jupiter uspiam Animantium. Concurrent ad Jovem

from all Parts. There was now present the Race undique. Aderat jam Genus

Sof Birds and Beasts; amongst which, when the Alitum Pecudumque; inter quas, cum &

Simia advenisset, gestans des ormes catulos

Sin her Arms. No body could refrain from laugh Brachius. Nemo potuit temperare Sing, even Jupiter himself laugh'd very mo. [Ju, quinetiam Jupiter ipse rist admodum pro-I fusely. Then presently quoth the Ape her self. I fuse. Ibi continuo inquit Simia S Yes, even Jupiter our Judge knows that m 2 Imo, & Jupiter noster Juden novit men Slittle ones do very much excel all, as many 2 catulos magnopere præcellere omnes, quotquoi Sas are present. ad funt.

MORAL:

sHis own is bandsom to every one, as is the ? Suum pulchrum cuique, ut est

S Proverb. ? Adagium.

5 Of the Oak 44. and the Reed. 45. Fab. 82. De Quercu 44. & Arundine. 45.

HE Oak beretofore full of Pride and Info-Quercus olim plena Fastus atque Info-

I lence, set upon the Reed, saying, come now, Lentia, aggressa est Arundinem, inquiens, agedum,

Sif thou hast a valiant heart, march out now to

Battle

Battle, that the event may shew whether of us Pugnam, ut eventus offendat utra nostrum

two excels in strength. The Reed not at all duarum prastet viribus. Arundo nihil

Swondring at the so great swaggering of the Oak, mirāta tantum exultationem Quercus,

Sand the vain bragging of his Courage, thus

Sanswer'd: I now refuse the Combat, nor am I respondit: Nanc abnuo Certamen, nec me

Sdiscontent with my Condition. For though I am piget meæ Sortis. Nam etsi

Smoveable on every iside, nevertheless I overcome mobilis in omnem partem, tamen pervinco

Sthe roaring Tempest; thou, if once Æolus fonoras Tempestates; tu, si semel Æolus

{ shall let loose the Winds, that struggle in his huge emiserit Ventos, luciantes vasto

{Cave, thou wilt fall, and then thou shalt be laught Antro, concides, & tum rideberia

at by me. mihi.

MORAL.

This Fable declares, that they are not always
Hæc Fabula declarat, eos non esse semper

Smost valiant, who insult over others (even not fortissimos, cui insultant aliis (etiam non

being

Sbeing provok'd by any Injury. lacessii ulla Injuria.

Fab. 83. SOf the Fisher and the little Fish. De Piscatore & Pisciculo.

A Little Fish drawn up with a Hook, intreats
Pisciculus subdistus Hamo, orat

Sthe Fisher, that he would let him go. He says, Piscatorem, üt se dimīttat. Ait,

Sthat be was lately spawned by his Mother, and that le modo fusum à Matre, atque

She should not much belp his Table, since he was non multum juvare Mensam, cum sit

Syet but very small. If he would let him go, afadhuc minutus. Si dimittat po-

Sterwards being big, he would return to bis Hook thea grandem, redictivum ad Hamumejus

fof his own accord. The Fisher denies that he ultro. Piscator negat se

would let go a certain Booty, though little. I know dimissurum certam Prædam, licet exiguam. Scio

Swhat I have, what I shall have I know not: quid habeo, quod sim habiturus nescio:

Ego non emam spem pretio.

MORAL

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MORAL.

Something sure, is better than whats uncertain;
Certum, præstat incerto;
the present, than the future; although some-

præsens, futuro; although some-

times a small advantage neglected, has produced nunquam exile commodum omissum, attulis

a great one. magnum.

er, an

Of the Ant 26. and the Grashopper. 46. Fab. 84.

De Formscå 26. & Cicada. 46.

Twas the middle of Winter when the Ants
Erat medium Hyemis cum Formicae

o his were airing their Wheat here and there. Which apricabant Triticum sparsim. Quod

the Grashopper beholding, when she was wasted Cicada aspiciens, cum consideretur

with Hunger, came to them, and begg'd that Inedia, accessive ad eas, ordivit ut

they would afford her a grain of Wheat for her granum Tritici pro

Sustenance. But when the Ants ask'd her, almonia. At cum Formicæ rogarent eam,

What she did in the Summer, whether she stood Quidnam fecerit Æstate, num steterit

Ail

H

fill and Idle at that time? To that the Gro! ¿ segnis & otiosa co tempore? Illi Shopper says, I neither stood still or Idle, but ¿ cada ait, Neque steti segnis aut otiosa, fel I fung, wherewith I eased the pains i Cantu cecini, quo levarem laborem Sthe way to the Travellers. Which thing being all Viatoribus. Quà re que Theard, the Ants Smiling, fay, If thou hall on dītā, Formicæ subridentes, inquiunt, Si ceci. Jung in the Summer, that thou might'st delight delectares Affate, ut 2 nisti 7 Passengers, now dance, that thou be'ft not de un Transeuntes, nunc salta, ne confi-Stroy'd with Cold. ? ciaris Frigore.

MORAL.

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This Fable fignifies, that be who does not do Fabula significat, quod qui non facit In their proper time those things that are to be done, funt facienda, tempore quæ

The falls into streights when he thinks not of it. lincidit in angustias quando non putat.

of set the common of all the effort

of the Lion 7. and the Bull. 47. De Leone 7. & Tauro. 47.

Fab. 85.

THE Bull sled from the Lion, he light upon Taurus sugiebat Leonem, incidit

the Goat, he threaten'd with his Horns and in Hircum, is minitabatur Cornu

his bended Brows. To whom, says the Bull, sull caperata Fronte. Ad quem, inquit Taurus, plenus

of Anger, thy Forehead contracted into wrinkles, Ira, tua Frons contracta in rugas,

does not fright me : But I fear the cruel Lion, non me territat : Sed metuo immanem Leonem,

who unless follow'd me at the heels, thou should'st

forces non esse parvam rem pugnare

with a Bull.

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MORAL.

{ Calamity is not to be added to the calamitous. Calamitas non est addenda calamitos.

He is miserable enough, who is once miserable.

Est miser sat, qui est semel miser.

Of

Fab. 86. Sof the Tortoise 48. and the Eagle. 12. De Testudine 48. S Aquilâ. 12.

{ W Eariness of creeping seized on the To. {]

Tædium reptandi ceperat Tests

Stoise. If any one would lift her up into Heaven, dinem. Si quis tolleret eam in Colum,

She promises Pearls of the Red Sea. The Eagle pollicetur Margaritas Rubri Maris. Aquila

S took her up. He asks the Reward. He with his Sustulit eam. Poscit præmium. Unngui-

STallons pierces ber, not having it. Thus the Torbus todit eam, non habentem. Ita Testu.

Stoise, who desired to see the Stars, lest ber List do, que concupiit videre Astra, reliquit vitam

amongst the Stars.
in Aftris.

MORAL.

Sis content with thy Lot. There have been Sis contentus tuâ Sorte. Fuere

S some, who, if they had remain'd low, they nonnulli, qui, si mansissent bumiles, po-

Smight bave been safe, being made high, they fell terant ese tuti, facti sublimes, inciderunt

Sinto Dangers. in Pericula. De

Of the young Crab 49. and his Mother. Fab. 87. Cancro 49. & ejus Matre. De

THE Mother advises the Crab, going back-Mater monet Cancrum retrogra-

ward, that he should go forwards. The Son andum, ut iret antiorfum.

swers, Mother, go you before, I will follow. spondet, Mater, I præ, sequar.

MORAL.

The { It does not become one to reprehend any one reprehendere aliquem

of a Vice, of which thou thy felf may'st be

reprehended. reprehendi.

Ha

50f the Sun and the North Wind. De Sole & Aquilone.

Fab. 88.

THE Sun and the North Wind contend which
Sol & Aquilo certant uter

Swas the ftronger. Tis agreed to try ftrength it fortior. Conventum est experiri vires

Supon a Traveller, that he should have the Victory, in Viatorem, ut Palmam terat,

H 2

who

Swho should force off bis Cloak. Boreas set upon Pallium. Boreas aggredi. excusterit (bim with a rattling Storm, but be defifts not I tur horrisono Nimbo, at ille non desistir to double his Cloak about him, and so goes on. duplicare Amidum gradiendo. The Sun tries bis strength, and the Storm being Sol experitur (uas vires, Nimboque Sby degrees overcome, fends forth bis Beams. The paulacim evitto, emittit Radios. Traveller begins to grow hot, to sweat, to pant Viator incipit affuare, sudare, anhelare 5 At length, not being able to go on, he feeks a Tandem, nequiens progredi, Captat Sa cool shade, laying aside his Cloak, sits down I frigus opacum, abjecto Pallio, resedit Sunder a shady Grove. Thus the Victory fell ? Sub frondoso Nemore. Ita Victoria contigui Sto the Sun. Soli.

MORAL.

That often is obtain'd with gentleness and good Id sæpe obtenetur mansuetudine & off-

Sturns, which by violence and roughness cannot he ¿ CIIS, quod 6 impetu non potest Vi

extorted. ¿ extorqueri. 50f the Ass. 11. De Afino. II.

DOI THE As comes into the Wood, finds the Asinus venit in Sylvam, offendit

S Lion's Skin, which baving put on, he returns Leonis Exuvias, quibus inductus, redit

to the Pasture, he terrifies and scares away the m Pascua, territat & fugat

5 Flocks and the Herds. He who bad loft, comes Greges Armentaque. Qui perdiderat, venit

Sand seeks his Ass. The Ass seeing bis Master, quæritat suum Asinum. Asinus viso Hero,

goes to meet him, yea, and runs upon him braying.

occurrit, Imo, incurrit our rugitu suo.

SBut his Master laying hold of his Ears, which At Herus prehensis auriculis, quæ

Shung out, although, says be, thou may'st deceive L'extabant, licet, inquit, fallas

Sothers, I know thee well, my Als. lalias, novi te probe, mi Aselle.

MORAL.

Do not counterfeit thy felf to be what thou art Ne te simules esse quod non es:

(not : Learned, when thou art unlearned, Boaff not Doctum, cum sis indoctus. Ne jactes

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Sthy self to be Rich and Noble, when thou are te Divitem & Nobilem, cum sis

Pauper & Ignobiles. Vero enim comperto,

Sthou wilt be laugh'd at, rideberis.

F.b. 90. Sof the Frog 5. and the Fox. 15. De Rana 5. & Vulpe. 15.

{ HE Frog going out of the Fen, prosesses egressa Paludem, prosesses

S Physick amongst the wild Beasts in the Wood, Medicinam apud Feras in Sylvis.

The faith, that he gives place neither to Hippo-Ait, se cedere nec Hippo-

Scrates nor Galen. The Fox laugh'd at the rest, crati nec Galeno. Vulpes illust cateris,

Swho believed him. Shall this [Frog] be thought habentibus fidem. An bæc habebiur

Sskill'd in Physick, whose Face is so pale? Let ber ? perīta Medicīnæ, cui Os sic pallet? Quin

{ Cure her felf. Thus the Fox jeered, for the Curet selpsam. Sic Vulpes illust, est enim

Frog's Face is of a wan colour. Ranz Os caruleo colore.

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Sit is foolish and ridiculous to make Profession Est stultum & ridiculum prositeri

fof what you are ignorant.

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Sof the curst Curr. De Cane mordāci.

Fab. 91

THE Master tyed a little Bell to his Dog, Dominus alligavit tintinabulum Cani,

Sthat ever now and then bit folks, that every one subinde mordenti homines, ut quisque

{ should look to himself. The Dog thinking it an caveret sibi. Canis ratus

Sornament bestow'd on bis good Qualities, despises Decus tributum suæ Virtuti, despicit

Shis Neighbours. One grave with Age and Aufuos Populares. Aliquis gravis Ætate & Au-

{ thority, approaches to this Dog, advising him thoritae, accedit ad hunc Canem, monens eum

Snot to mistake, for that Bell is given thee ne erret, nam ista Campanula est data tibi

for thy disgrace, not for a grace. in dedecus, non in decus.

MORAL.

The vain-glorious sometimes take that for a Gloriosus interdum ducit

SCredit to him, which is a discredit to him.
Laudi sibi, quod est vituperio ipsi.

Fab. 92.

50f the Camel. 50. De Camelo. 50.

HE Camel, displeas'd with himself, com-Camelus, poenitens sui, quere-

Splain'd, that the Bulls went brave, with two batur, Tauros ire insignes, geminis

Horns, that he being without Arms, was exposed Cornibus, se inermem, objectum

Sto the other Beasts. He prays Jupiter to give him cateris Animalibus. Orat Jovem donare sibi

Horns. Jupiter laught at the foolishness of the Cornua. Jupiter ridet stultitiam Ca-

SCamel, not only denies his Request, but also meli, nec modo negat Votum, verum &

{ crops his Ears. } decurtat Auriculas.

MORAL.

Sit quisque content with his own Fortune.

Sit quisque contentus sua Fortund.

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For many bunting after a better Fortune, Etenim multi sequiiti meliorem Fortunam,

Shave run into a worse.
incurrere pejorem.

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of the two Friends and the Bear. 51.
De duobus Amicis & Orso. 51.

Fab. 93.

A Bear meets two Friends Travelling
Ursus sit obviam du Obus Amīcis una iter

{ together, whereof one being frighted, climbing facientibus, quorum unus perteritus, scandens

sup into a Tree, lay bid, but the other, when he in Arborem, latuit, led altero, quum

Sknew himself to be not a match for the Bear, and intelligeret se fore imparem Urso,

Sthat he should be overcome if he would fight, superatum iri si vellet pugnare,

Sfalling down, feign'd himself dead. But the Bear procidens, simulation for mortuum. Ursus autem

Scoming to him, smelt to his Ears and Poll; adveniens, olfaciebat Aures & occipitium;

She who lay stretcht out, holding his breath on lilo qui jacebat stratus, continente respirationem

Severy side, thus the Bear believing him to be luquequaque, ita Ursus credens esse

dead, went his way. For they say, that the mortuum, abiit. Ajunt emim,

Bear

S Bear does not do violence upon dead Bodies.
Ursum non sævire in Cadavera.

By and by the other, who had lain hid amongst Mox alter, qui latuerat inter

Sthe leaves of the Tree, coming down, asks his frondes Arboris, descendens, interogat

SFriend, what the Bear had talked with him in Amicum, quidnam Ursus esset locutus cum eo ad

Shis Ear? To whom says his Friend, he ad-Aurem? Cui inquit Amīcus, ad-

Smonist'd me that I should not hereaster Travel monuit me ne posthac iter faciam

Swith such kind of Friends. cum hujusmodi Amīcis.

MORAL

This Fable shews, those Friends are to be Hec Fabula innuit, eos Amīcos devi-

Savoided, who in time of Danger withdraw tandos, qui in tempore Periculoso revocant pedem

{ from giving help. ab præstāndo auxilio.

Fab. 94.

50f the bald Horse man. De calvo Equite.

A Bald Horse-man had fasten'd to a Cap Calvus Eques illigarat pileo

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false Hair. He comes into the Field, where fictitian comam. Venit in Campum, ubi

Boreas blowing, whilst be minds little his Peruke, Borea spirante, dum male observat capillatum

alerum, Calvities appears. The Company

fround about set up a great Laughter, he also laughs rona tollit cachinnum, nec non & ipse

Shimself. What news is it, quoth he, that another's ridet. Quid novi est, inquit, aliënos

Hair should fly away, when beretofore those are Capillos evolare, cum olim fluxe-

{dropt off which were my own? rint qui fuerant mei?

MORAL.

The Horse-man did well, who did not take
Eques fecit belle, qui non est

{ it amis, but laught with those that laught. So. indignatus, sed rist cum ridentibus. So.

Scrates, when he had receiv'd a box on the Ear crates, cum accepîsset alapam

sin the Market-place, answer'd after this manner: in Foro, respondit boc modo:

Twas inconvenient that Men did not know when Esse molestum Homines nescire quando

Sthey should go abroad with a Head-piece. debeant prodice cum Galea.

Fab. 95.

Of the two Pots. De duabus Ollis.

WO Pots stood on the Bank: One was of Dux Ola sterere in Ripa: Alteraerat

S Clay, the other of Braß: The force of the Lutea, altera Ærea: Vis

S River took them both away. The Brass one Fluvii tulit utrangue. Ærea

Sanswers to the Earthen one, that feared their respondet Lutex metuenti

Sknocking together, fear nothing, for that he collifonem, ne quid timeat, fese enim

\{ \text{would take sufficient care that they should not } \text{fatis curaturam ne}

{ knock. Then the other saith, whether the collidantur. altera inquit, seu

S River knock thee against me, or me against thee, Flumen colliserie te mecum, seu me tecum,

South will be with danger to me. Wherefore un umque fiet cum periculo meo. Quare

I am resolv'd to be at a distance from thee. certum est separari à te.

MORAL.

SIt is better to live with an Associate thy Equal,

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Sthan with one mere powerful. For there may be quam cum potentiori. Potest enim esse

S danger to thee from one more powerful, but periculum tibi à potentiore,

Snone to him from thee.

non illi à te.

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Of the Country man and Fortune.
De Rustico & Fortuna.

Fab. 96

A Country-man, when he plow'd, found a Rusticus, cum araret, offendebat

Treasure in the Furrows: He thank'd the Earth
Thesaurum in Sulcis: Gratias agit Telluri

Swhich had produced this. Fortune seeing no qua edidisset bunc. Fortuna videns nihil

Honoris haberi sibi, locuta ita secum.

Stolidus non est gratus mihi Thesaure,

Sbeing found, but that very Treasure being herereperto, at eo ipso Thesauro postea

Safter lost, he will importune me first of all amisso, solicitabit me primum omnium

with his Prayers and Cries.

votis & clamoribus.

MORAL.

SHaving receiv'd a Benefit, let us be grateful Accepto Beneficio, fimus grati

Sto him that deserves well of us. For Ingratitude bene merënti de nobis. Ingratitudo enim

S deserves to be depriv'd even of the Benefit which digna est privari etiam Beneficio quod

Sit has already receiv'd.

jam acceperit.

Fab. 97. Sof the Peacock 36. and the Cranes. 8. De Pavone 36. G Grue. 8.

THE Peacock and the Crane supped together.
Pavo & Grus coenant una.

The Peacock boasts her self, shews her Tail, con-Pavo jastat se, ostentat caudam, con-

{ temns the Crane. The Crane acknowledges temnit Gruem. Grus fatetur

Sthe Peacock to be of beautiful Feathers: But that he Pawonem esse formosis Pennis: Se tamen

Sby a bold flight penetrated the Clouds, whilst animolo volatu penetrare Nubes, dum

Sthe Peacock scarce flies over the Houses.

Pavo vix supervolat tectis.

MORAL.

Swas is a mender that the Oak MORAL.

Let no body contemn another. Every one has Nemo contemplent alterum. Sua cuique

his gift, every one has bis vertues. He that wants dos, sua cuique virtus.

Tthy excellency, perhaps bas that which thou lua virtute, forsan babet quâ tu

[wantest. careas.

50f the Oak and the Reed. Fab. 98. De Quercu & Arundine.

THE Oak broken with a very strong South-

wind, is thrown into the River: He swims along, to, pracipitatur in Flumen: Fluitat,

by chance he hangs by his boughs in a Reed.

Wonders that the Reed stood safe in so great Miratur Arundinem stare incolumem in tanto

Sa Whirlwind. The Reed answers, that she was Turbine. Arundo respondet, se esse

Safe by her flexibility, that she yielded to the tutam sua flexibilitate, se cedere

(North and South, and every Wind. Neither Borez & Auftro, & cuilibet Flatui. Nec

was it a wonder that the Oak fell, which would esse mirum quod Querous ceciderit, que non

onot yield, but desired to resiste.

Voluit cedere, sed concupivit resistere.

MORAL

S Do not resist one stronger. But overcome him Ne resistas Potentiori. Sed vincas hunc

S by bearing and yielding. ferendo & cedendo.

Fab. 99.

Of the Tigre 52. and the Fox 15. De Tigrede 52. & Vulpe 15.

{THE Hunter pursued wild Beasts with Daris Venator agitabat Feras Jaculu.

The Tigre bids all the Beast's stand off, he says.
Tigris juber omnes Feras absistere, air,

Sthat he alone would make an end of the War fese unam confecturam Bellum.

The Hunter goes on to shoot. The Tigre is Venator pergit jaculari. Tigru

Svery much wounded. The Fox asks him, fly oppido Sauciātur. Vulpes percentātur, lugi

Sing from the Fight, and pulling out a weapon

Sout of a wound, who had so sorely wounded e vulneraffet

fo strong a Beast? He answers, that he knew not tam valentem belluam? Responder, se baud nosse

Sthe Author of bis wound: But he gues'd Authorem vulneris: Verum se capere conjective

fram ex magnitudine vulneris, aliquem fuisse

fome Man.
Virum.

MORAI.

SThe Valiant are, for the most part, rash: But Fortes sunt, plerumque, temerarii: Sed

Art overcomes Force, and Wit Courage.
Ars superat Vim, & Ingenium Foreitudinem.

Of the Lion 7. and the Bulls 47.

De Leone 7. & Tauris 47.

THere were four Bulls, who agreed that they Fuere quatuor Tauri, quibus placuit ipsorum

would all partake in the same safety, and the esse communem salutem, com-

fame danger. The Lion saw them a feeding mune periculum. Leo vidit pascentes

together, and tho' he was bungry, yet he fear'd fimul, etsi esuriret, tainen timuit

Sto set upon them being joyn'd. At first he endea-aggredi conjunctos. Primum dat ope-

Twours to separate them with deceitful words; then ram segregare fallacibus verbis; tum

She tears them in pieces being separated.

laniat segregatos.

MORAL.

Nothing is firmer than Concord: Discord ren-Nihil est firmius Concordia: Discordia red-

I ders even the strong weak.

Fab. 101. Sof the Firr-tree and the Bramble. De Abiete & Dumis.

{ IT is reported heretosore the Firr-tree contemned
Fertur olim Abies despicere

Sthe Brambles. She brags that she was tall, that Dumos. Jacat se esse procesum,

Sine was placed in Houses, that she stood in locari in Edibus, stare in

Ships with the Sails: But the Brambles were Navibus cum Velo: Dumos antem esse

S low and vile, fit for no use. Whose and bumiles viles, idoness nulli usui. Quorum respon

S swer was thus: Truly, Firr-tree, thou boastest sum suit tale: Sane, Abies, tu gloridre

Sin thy good things, and thou infultest over our tuis bonu, insultas nostris

Sill ones. But thou neither mentionest what is ill malis Sed nec refers mala

Sin thee, and passest by what is good in m. When tua, & præteris bona nostra. Cum

Sthou art cut down with a founding Ax, how detruncare fonanti Securi, quam

willing art thou then to be like us, who welles turn to esse similem nobis, qui

blai

MORAL.

Both the highest Fortune has its Evil, and a Et summa Fortune habet sua Mala, &

low condition its Conveniences. That I may bumilis fortuna fua Commoda. Ut

{ fay nothing of the rest, this is safe and secure taciam alia, hac est tuta & secure

Sthat is neither out of fear, nor free from danger. Fab.102.

Of the Bird and her Toung ones.
De Alite & Pullis ejus.

THE Bird advises her Young ones, lodg'd Ales monet Pullos, position

{in the standing Corn, that they should diligently in segete, ut diligently

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Shearken whilst she was absent, if there was any attendant dum ipsa abest, si siat
Sdiscourse of Reaping. The Young ones report to sermo de Messe. Pulli narrant
Stheir Dam, returning from feeding, that the Lord Matri, redefinti à pastu, Dominum
Sof the Field bad committed that work to his Agri mandasse illam operam
{ Neighbours. She answers, that there was no Vicinis. Responder, esse minil
Sdanger. Also another day they say, frighted, periculi. Item alio die aiunt, trepidi,
Sthat Friends were call'd to reap. A third Amicos esse rogatos ad metendum. Tertio
Stime, when she heard that the Lord himself, with audivit Dominam ipsum, cam
Shis Son, had resolv'd the next Morning that he Filio, statuisse postero Mane
would with a Sickle enter upon the Harvest. Now, cum Falce intrare Messem Jam
{ Says she, 'cis time for us to fly. Neighbours and inquit, tempus est, ut fugiamus. Vicinos &
SFriends I fear'd not, because I knew they would Amicos non timui, quia scivi non
{not come. I fear'd the Master, for he is hearty venturos. Timeo Dominum, illi enim res cordi
Sat it. eft.
MORAL

one swe are most of us backward in other People's Plerique sumus socordes alienis

State Spuliness; but if you would have any thing rightly rebus; quod si velis quid recte

slook'd after, do not commit it to another, but open curatum, ne mandes alteri,

Stake care of it thy felf. cures iple.

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50f the Covetous and Envious. lDe Avaro

Fab. 102.

Two Men, the Covetous and Envious, pray'd 1 Duo Homines, Cupidus & Invidus, or abang

from Sto Jupiter. Apollo is sent by Jupiter, that by Jovem. Apollo mittitur à Jove, ut per

Hord {bim satisfaction might be given to their desires;

Apollo gives to both of them free liberty of liberam facultatem

wishing, on this condition, that whatsoever one optional, hac conditione, ut quodeunque alter

Shad defired, that very thing the Other should receive alter acciperet ¿ petriffet, id ip um

double. The Covetons is a great while at a duplicatum. Cupidus

I 4

stand,

S fand, whilst be thinks nothing to be enough, bæret, cum putat nihil fore satis.

At length he asks not a few things, and his Com-Tandem petit non pauca, & So-

Spanion receives the double. Moreover the Envious cius accipic duplum. Porro Invidus

Sasks this, that he should be deprived of one of petit, ut ipse privetur uno

\{ bis Eyes, being glad that his Companion should occulorum, lætus Socium esse

\{ be punish'd with the loss of both. \ multiandum utroque.

MORAL.

What can satisfie Covetousnels? But nothing Quid potest satiare Avaritiam? Nibilvero

s is more senseless than Envy; which whilst it est dementius Invidia; que dummodo

{may burt another, imprecates mischief to it self. noceat alteri, imprecatur malum si bimet.

Fab. 10 t. SOf the Lion 7. and the She-Goat. De Leone 7. & Capella.

A Lion sees the Goat bang upon a bushy
Leo videt Capellam pendere de dumosa

Rock.

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Walty and

(Rock. He persuades her to come down, that in Rupe. Suadet descendere, ut in

(the Fields she might brouse Thyme and Willows. & Campo carpat Thymum Salicesque.

The Goat refused to come down, crying out, Capella recusat descendere, reclamans,

I sthat his words truly were not ill, but his mind verba quidam baud sanè mala, sed mentem

Swas full of deceit. Iesse plenam doli.

MORAL.

[Consider what any one advises thee. Many 2 Cogita quid quis suadet. Multi

by Sadvise things profitable not to thee, but to Me Suadent utilia non tibi,

Sthemselves. mma 2 fibi.

to it ?

50f the Crow 14. and the Pitcher. Fab.105. De Cornice 14. & Urnâ.

A. {THE thirsty Crow found a Pitcher of Water, Sitibunda Cornix reperit Urnam Aqua,

Sbut the Pitcher was deeper than that could be led Urna erat profundior quam ut posset

I Stouch'd by the Crow. He endeavours to pour out Contingi à Cornice. Conatur effundere

the

Sthe Pitcher, but cannot. Then he throws in Urnam, nec valet. Tum injectat

Slittle stones pick'd out of the Sand; by this means
Scrupulos lectos ex Arena; bec mode

Sthe Water is raised, and the Crow drinks.

Aqua levatur, & Cornix bibit.

MORAL.

Sometimes that which thou canst not do by Interdum id quod non potes efficere

Force, thou may'st effect by Prudence and Counsel. Vi, efficies Prudentia & Consilio.

Fab.106.

50f the Lion and the Hunter. De Leone & Venatore.

THE Lion contends with the Hunter. He litigat cum Venarore.

S prefers his prowess, to the prowess of a Man. Præsert sortitudinem, fortitudini Hominis.

S After a long wrangling, the Hunter leads the Lion Post longa jurgia, Venator ducit Leonem

Sto a Tomb, in which there was engraven and Mausolæum, in quo erat sculptus

Sa Lion laying his bead in a Man's lap. The Leo deponens caput in Viri gremium.

Beast denies that that was proof enough. For Fera negat id esse indicii satu. Nempe

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Men; saith he, engrave what they please, but Homines, ait, sculpere quod vellent, quod by the sif Lions were Artificers, then a Man would be fi Leones forent Artifices, jam Virum sculptuminks.

Sengraven under a Lion's seet.

in sub Leonis pedibus.

MORAL.

Every one, as much as be can, both does and Quisque, quoad potest, & facit &

flays, that which be thinks to be advantageous by dicit, quod putat prodesse

Sto bis Cause and Party.

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Sof the Boy and the Thief.
De Puero & Fure.

Fab. 107.

A Boy sat crying by a Well. The Thief
Puer sedebat stens apud Puteum. Fur

Saiks the cause of his weeping. The Boy says, rogat causam flendi. Puer dieit,

Sthat a Pot of Gold, the Rope being broke, had Urnam Auri, Fune rupto, inci-

Stallen into the Water. The Man strips himself, disse in Aquam. Homo exuit se,

{ leaps into the Well, seeks its The Vessel not insilit in Puteum, quærit. Vase non

being

Sbeing found, be comes up, and there finds neither invento, conscendit, atque ibi invenit nec

Sthe Boy, nor his own Coat. For the Boy taking Puerum, nec suam Tunicam. Quipe Fuer sublata

Sthe Coat, had run away. Tunica, fugerat.

MORAL.

They are cozen'd sometimes, who are wont Falluntur interdum, qui solent

Sto deceive. fallere.

Fab. 108. Of the Country-man and the Steer. De Rustico & Juvenco.

A Country-man bad a Steer, impatient of the Rustico erat Juvencus, impatiens

SYoak, and all forts of Bonds. The cunning Fellow Jugi, omnisque Vinculi- Astutulus Homo

Scuts off his Horns (for he strook with his Horns) Presecat Cornua (nam petebat Cornibus)

Sthen be tied bim to the Plow, not to the Cart, tum jungit aratro non Currui,

Sthat be might not, as he was wont, kick his ne ut solet, pulsaret calcibus

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Master. He bimself holds the Plow, rejoycing Herum. Ipse tenet Stivam, gaudens

Sthat he had effected by his Industry that he was effectsse Industria ut foret

Snow safe, both from his Horns and his Hoofsjam tutus, & & Cornibus & Ungulis-

{But what bappen'd? The Bullock ever now and Sed quid evenit? Taurus subinde

Sthen resisting, scattering the Sand with his Feet, resistens, spargendo Arenam Pedibus,

fills with it the Face and Head of the Countryopplet ea Os Caputque Ru-

- {man. ftici.

ey.

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MORAL.

Sunt nonnulli sic intractable, that they cannot sunt nonnulli sic intractabiles, ut non queant

Sbe manag'd with any Art or Contrivance. tractari ulla Arte aut Confilio.

Sof the Satyr and Country-man.
De Satyro & Rustico.

Fab. 109.

A Certain Satyr, when be was very cold, the Quidam Satyrus, cum vehementer algeret,

S Winter Frost raging exceedingly, is led Hyberno Gelu saviente supra modum, industrus est

home

home by a certain Country-man. Wondring why I domum à quodam Rustico. Admiratus cur Tthe Man blew into his hands put to his mouth, Homo inflaret in manus admotas ori. Sask'd bim why be did so? He answer'd, that be ? rogavit cur faceret ita? Is respondit, ut ca-Smight warm his hands with the warmth of his tepore halefaceret manus Sbreath. And a little after, when bot Victuals being 2 litus. Paulo post, cum calidiori Edulio ob. Sbrought, he blew on his scalding Pottage. Tato, inflaret in fervidam Pultem. Sa-Satyr wondring then much more, ask'd, what is Etyrus admiratus etiam magis, sciscitatus est, quid 5the meaning of this? That I might cool (faith boc? Uti refrigerem (inquit) fibi vult (he) with my breath my over-hot Pottage. Then balitu nimium ferventem Pultem. Tum Sthe Satyr tiling from Table: What do I bear, ? Satyrus surgens à Mensa: Quid ego audio, Slaith he? Dost thou out of the same mouth blow inquit? Tune ex eodem ore Sequally both heat and cold? Fare you well, pariter & calidum & frigidum? Vale, I will have nothing to do with such a Man. Inihit mihi erical cum ejusmodi Homine. Electing Galu / a criente lupra miodum, induliris of

MORAL.

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MORAL, non shi

His Friendship is to be avoided, who is of a Ejus Amicitia vitanda est, qui bilin-

Sdouble tongue, and who is a Proteus in his guis est, & qui Proteus est in

Sermine rouse ad more become to the some Sermines

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Of the Boar and the Country-man.
De Apro & Rustico.

Fab. 110.

THE Country-man cut off the Ear of a Boar Rusticus pracidit auriculam Apri

Sthat spoiled bis Corn. Taking him there again, vassantis Segetes. Deprehensi iterum,

She cut off the other. He catches him even then præcidit alteram. Capit & tunc

{returning; being taken, he carries him to Town, redefintem; captum, portat in Urbem,

aesign'd for the good Chear of bis Patron. The destinatum lautitiæ Patroni. Bel-

Beast being now cut up at the meal, a Heart aplua jam secta in convivio, Cor ap-

Speared no where. The Master growing bot, and paret nusquam. Hero excandescente, &

asking the Cooks, the Country-man answers his flagitante Coquos, Villicus respondet

Patron,

SPatron, 'tis no wonder that a Heart does not ap. Patrone, non est mirum Cor

S pear: I believe the foolish Boar never bad a Parere: Credo staltum Aprum nunquam babuisse

Heart. For if he had had a Heart, he had never ? Cor. Nam fi babuisset Cor.

freturn'd fo often to my Corn, to his own damage. dredisset toties ad meas segetes, in suam panam.

Thus faid the Country-man. But all the Guest ? Sic Rusticus. At omnes Conviva

S died with laughing at the folly of the Country. rifu de stultitia HE Country-man ou of the Ear

& fici.

MORAL

in Corn. Takure him there seam,

The life of many Men is so senseles, that Vita multorum Hominem est adeo excors, ut

Syou may doubt whether they have any Heart. possis ambigere an babeant

Fab. 111. Sof the Bull 47. and the Mouse 4. De Tauro 47. & Mure 4.

Mouse had hit the Foot of a Bull running Mus momorderat Pedem Tauri fugiens

Sinto bie bole. The Bull toffes his Horns, I in antrum suum. Taurus vibrat Cornua,

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She seeks his Enemy, sees him no where. The Mouse my quarit hostem, widet nusquam Mus

Claughs at him; because, Saith he thou art strong inilet eum; quin, inquit, es robustus

(and big, do not therefore contemn any one 18 vastus, non idureo contempseris quemvis

(Now indeed a little Mouse has hurt thee gratis. Munc quidem exiguus Mus loesit te & gratis.

MORAL.

S'Tis an old saying let no man despise his Tricum est nemo flocci pendat suum

SEnemy. Hoftem.

Can

10f the Country-man and Hercules. 1 De Rustico & Hercule.

Fab. 1126

Country-man's waggon sticks in a deep Rustici currus hæret in profundo

Smire. Thereupon lying on bis back he prays Supinus _ luto: Mox implorat

Sto the God Hercules. A. Voice from heaven Deum Herculem. Vos

Sthunders: thou fool whip thy korfes, and thou "Inionat: inepre flagella equos, &

Sthy self try at the wheels and then call upon in the inferior inferior rotis atque tum vocato

(Hercules. For then Hercules being call'd will Herculem. Nam tum Hercules vocatus

Scome. aderit.

MORAL

Ille Wishes profit not, which truly God does not Otiosa Veta nil prosunt, quæ sane Deus non

Shear. They say, help thy self, then God bimself audit. Inquiunt, juva temet, tum Deus ipse

Swill help thee. iuvabic te.

Fab. 113. Of the Woman and the Hen. De Muliere & Galînâ.

Certain Woman had a Hen, which every A Quædam Mulier habebat Gallinam,quæ quo-

Sday laid golden Eggs. Thinking therefore that Ltidie ponebat aurea Ova. Putans igitur

The was all Gold within, the kill'd her. But when 2 effe totam Auream intus, occidit illam. Sed cum

The found her to be like other Hens, when he reperit esse similem aliis Gallinis, ubi

Sthought to be rich, she lost that Gain which she ¿ putabat fore divitem, amisit eum Quæstum quem

I had at first, with the desire of baving more. I habebat primo, cupiditate habendi plus.

MORAL.

This Fable signifies, that we often loofe that Fabula significat, quod sepe perdimus id

{Profit which we have in our hands, by the defire Lucrum quod habemus in manibus, cupidicate

Da fof having more. babendi plus.

Den -

Sof the Grashopper 46. and the Pismire 38. Fab. 114.
De Cicada 46. & Formica 38.

{WHen in the Summer the Grashopper sings, Cicada cantar,

Sthe Pismire works at his Harvest, draws Grain Formica exercet suam Messem, trahit Grana

into bis bole, laying it up against Winter. The in antrum, reponens in Hyemem.

Winter raging, the famish'd Grashopper comes to Bruma seviente, famelica Cicada venit ad

Sthe Ant, begs Victuals. The Ant refuses, Formicam, mendicat victum. Formica renuit,

S saying that she ber self work'd whilst the other dictitans sese laborasse dum illa

{ fung.

K2 MORAL.

Who is lazy in his Youth, shall want in his Qui est segnior in Juventa, egëbit in

Sold age; and be that spares not shall bereafter

5 beg. mendicābit.

SOf the Ape 11. and her two Young ones.

Fab. 115 De Simia 11. & ejus duobus Natis.

HE Ape, as they say, when she has brought _ Simia, ut ferunt, cum peperit

Sforth Twins, loves the one, and slights the other.

Gemellos, deligit alterum, negligit alterum.

Sam Ape had two at a Litter, and when a Fright Simia pepererat Gemellos, atque cum Terro

Shappened, she shunning the Danger, took the incidisset, vitatura periculum, prebëndit

5 beloved in her Arms, whom (whilf she slyes a dilectum Ulnis, quem (dum sugitat

Sheadlong) she hit against a Rock and kill'd him perceps) collidit petræ arque enecat.

But the neglected, who had clung on the hairy in Neglectus autem, qui hæserat in hirstito

S Back of her, running away, remain'd unhurt.

Tergo fugientis, mansit incolumis

MORAL

SIt is wont to happen that the Parents themselves ? Solet evenire ut Parentes ipsi Gare often by too much Indulgence the occasion of S funt sepe præ nimia Indulgentia (Evil and Danger to the Child which they fondly Mali & Periculi Filio quem temere Slove, he which they less love making himself lamant, eo quem minus amant præstante Sworthy and brave. ? probum & strenuum. 30f the Ox 27. and the Steer. De Bove 27. & Juvenco. Fab. 115. THE Ox now aged, every day drew, the
Bos jam grandisævo, quotidie trabebat, The Steer free from Labour capers Twoencus expers Laboris exsultat Sthe neighbouring Pastures, and at length insults vicino Pascuio, ac tandem institut Sover the Fortune of the older. Brags that he was Fortunæ senioris. Factat Signorant of the Yoak and Bonds, that he was free, Inscium Jugi ac Vinculi, se liberum, Sthat be was idle: that the other had his Neck le otiosum: illi esse

K 3

Collum

galled

Salled with Labour. Lastly, that he was slick, actisium Labore. Denique, se glabrum,

Sand shining; that the other was ruff and shabby. The ac nitidum; illum esse birsutum ac squalidum.

Senior tum quidem nibil con-

Strary; But a short time after be saw this Insuler tra; Sed brevi tempore post videt hunc Insuliorem

S led to the Altar, and then spoke to him in thele duci ad Aras, ac tum affatur hisce

\[\text{Words.} \] To what is thy fost Life come? That \[\text{Verbis.} \] Quo tua mollis Vita pervenit? Iftud

Secure Idleness comes to the Ax. Now at least as lecurum otium rediit ad Securim. Jam saltem ut

I think thou recommended A Labour to me which opinor persuades Laborem mihi qui

Spreserves me, rather than Idleness which now has tuetur me, poticis quam otium quod nunc

Sbrought thee to Death. traxit te ad Necem.

MORAL.

To passing ones Life well, there is need of La-Ad gerendam Vitam recte, opus est La-

Sbour and Industry. But the sluggish and given up bore & Industria. Socors autem & deditus

Sto Pleasure, gets an end of his Affairs which he Voluptāti, sortītur exitum suārum Rerum quam

Swould not.

Sof the Dog 6. and the Lion 7. De Cane 6. & Leone 7.

Fab. 117.

A Dog meets a Lion, jests with him; Why Canis occurrit Lconi, jocatur; Quid

tu Miser exhaustus Ineda percuris

about the Woods and by Places? Behold me fat
Sylvas & Devia? Mespecta pinguem

and flick; and these I get not by Labour, but ac nitidum; atq; hac consequor non Labore, sed

with Idleness. Then quoth the Lion, thou hast otio. Tum Leo, habes

Sindeed thy good Cheer, but Fool thou hast also quidem tuas Epulas, sed Stolide habes etiam

Chains. Be thou a Slave, who canst live in Vincula. Esto tu Servus, qui potes

Servitude; I truly am free, nor will be a Slave. Servi e; Ego quidem sum liber, nèc volo Servire.

K4 MORAL

The Lion answer'd handsomly, for Liberty is Leo respondit pulchre, Libertas enimest

5 better than any thing. 2 potior quibuslibet rebus.

Fab. 118.

Of the Fishes 54.

River Fish was carried into the Sea by the Fluviatilis Piscis correptus est in Mare

Force of the Stream, where extolling his Novi Fluminis, ubi efferens suam No-

S bility he contemn'd all the Sea Kind. The bilitatem vili pendebat omne Mar Inum Genus.

Seal bore not this, but says, then would be the Phoca boe non tulit, sed ait, tunc fore

Discovery of their Nobility is taken with the Seal Indicium Nobilitatis si captus cum Phoca

The should be carried to the Market. He himself portetur ad Forum. Se

Should be bought by the Nobility, but he by the emptum iri à Nobilibus, illum autem à

Scommon People.
Plebe.

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Many are so taken with the desire of Glory, Multi sic capti sunt cupidine Gloria,

Sthat they extol and vaunt themselves. But ut ipsi prædicent & jactent sese. Sed

Sthe Praise of his own Mouth is not allow'd

Laus sui Oris non datur

Sa Man for bis Credit, but is received with Homini landi, at excipitur cum

Sthe Laughter of the Hearers.

rifu Auditorum.

Of the Fox 15. and the Leopard 53. Fab. 119.

THE Fox and the Leopard wrangled concerning Vulpes & Pardus altercabantur de

Stheir Beauty; the Leopard extolling her spot-Puchritudine; Pardo extollente suam versi-

sted Skin, when the Fox could not prefer colorem Pellem, cum Vulpes non posset præponere

Shers, she says. But how much handsomer am I, sluam, inquit. At quanto formosior ego,

Swho have not got a beautiful Body but a beautiful que non sortitus sum speciosum Corpus sed speciosam

Mind.
Mentem.

MORAL.

This Fable shows that the Beauty of the Mind Hase Fabula indicat quod Decor Mentas

Sis betrer than any Ornament of the Body. est porior omne Ornain Corporis.

Fab. 120. SOf the Fox 15. and the Cat 34. De Vulpe 15. & Fele 34.

Hen upon a time the Fox in a Dialogue Cum aliquando Vulpes in Colloquio

Swbich he had with the Cat, brag'd, that he quad illi erat cum Fele, jastaret, sibi

Shad various Tricks, so that he had even a Budget Lesse varias Technas, adeout haberet vel Peram

5 full of Chears; the Cat answer'd, that she had refertam Dolis; Felis respondit, sibi esse

f only one Art to which she would trust, duntaxat unicam Artem cui sideret,

Sif there were any Danger. Whilft they were

Stalking, on a sudden the Noise of Hounds Confabulandum repente tumultus Canum

Stowards them is beard. Then the Cat leap'd up accurentium auditur. Ibi Felis subsiliit

Sinto a very high Tree, whilst the Fox in the in altissimam Arborem, cum Vulpes

mean

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mean time surrounded by a Pack of Hounds, is interim cineta agmine Canum,

{ taken. capitur.

a Di

MORAL.

{The Fable intimates that some times one De-Fabula innuit nonnunquamunicum Con-

Sugn alone so it be right and effectual, is better silium modo id sit rectum & efficax præstabilius esse

Sthan many Tricks and frivolous Projects. quam plures Dolos & frivola Confilia.

Of the King and the Apes 32. De Rege & Simiis. 32.

Fab. 121.

A Certain Egyptian King taught some Apes, Quidam Ægyptius Rexinstituit aliquot Simias,

that they learn'd the Action of Dancing. For ut perdiferent Actionem Saliandi. Nam

Sas no Animal comes nearer to the Figure ut nullum Animal accedit propries ad Figuram

Sof a Man; so neither does any other either better, Hominis; ità nec aliud aut melius,

or more willingly, imitate bumane Actions.
aut libentius, imitatur bumanos Actus.

Therefore being taught the Art of Dancing they
Itaque edoca Artem Saltandi
forthwith

Sforthwith began to dance being clad in purple protinus coeperunt saltare indutæ Garments, and in Vizards: This Spectacle won Vestimentis, ac Personatæ: Spectaculum mirum I derfully pleased now for a good while; until In modum placebat jam multo tempore; donec f a Wag amongst the Spectators threw Quispiam Facetus è Spectatoribus abiscit Samongst them some Nuts which he privately 7 in medium Nuces quas clanculum S carried in his Pockets. Then presently the Apes, Tgestabat in Loculis. Ibi statim Simia, Sas soon as they saw the Nuts, forgetting their Isimul at que vidissent Nuces, Dance, began to be what before they were, and Chorea, coperunt effe id quod fuerant, Son a sudden from Dancers return'd to Apes: repente è Saltatricibus redierunt in Simias: Sand tearing their Vizards, and rending their T contritique Personis, dilaceratisque s Cloaths, faught amongst themselves for the Vestibus, pugnabant inter le pro Nuts; not without the very great Laughter Nucibus, non sine maximo Sof the Spectators. 2 Spectatorum.

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Las

This Fable admonishes, that the Ornaments Hac Fabula admonet, Ornamenta

fortune do not change the Dispositions of men. Fortunæ non mutare Ingenium hominis.

Of the Ass 11. and the Travellers. De Asino 11. & Viatoribus.

Fab.122.

TWO Men when by chance they had lit upon Duo quidam cum forte fortuna nacti sunt

San Ass in a solitary Place, they began to strive Assnum in desertes Locis, caperunt contendere

Sbetween themselves, which of the two should lead it inter se, uter eorum abduceret

Home as his own. For it seem'd to be equally Domum uti saum. Nam videbatur pariter

Soffer'd to them both by Fortune. They wranglobjectus utrique à Fortuna. Illis alter-

S ling one with another concerning this Matter, cantibus invicem de Re,

Sthe As in the mean time withdrew himself, and Asinus interim subduxit sese, ac

I neither of them got it. neuter eo portus est.

MORAL.

Some lose the present Advantage which Quidam excidunt a præsentibus Commodis quibus

Sthrough Ignorance they know not how to use.

ob Inscitiam nesciunt uti.

Fab. 123.

Of the Fishermen. De Piscatoribus.

Some Fishermen, casting their Nets, drew Aliquot Piscatores, jacto Reti, eduxe.

Sout Tortoises. When they had divided them runt Testadines. Cum essent partii eas

Samongst themselves, nor were able to eat them inter se, neque sufficerent comedendis

all up, they invited Mercury by chance commibus, invitarunt Mercurium fortè

Scoming that way to their Feast. But be unaccedentem ad Convivium. At is in-

Sderstanding that be was invited not at all telligens se vocāri neutiquam

Sout of Kindness, but that he might ease them Humanicatis gratia, sed ut sublevaret

Sof an Overcharge of Meat refused; and be bid them Fastidio Cibi recusavit; jussique

Seat themselves the Tortoises which they had caught. Ut ederent issi suas Testudines quas cepsisent.

MORAL.

Some when they have set upon a thing Nonnulli posteaquam adorti sunt quippiam

Sinconsiderately beg the belp of others whom inconsulte implorant auxilium aliorum quos

they may ingage in their Business.

admisceant suo Negotio.

SOf the Ass II. De Asino. II.

Fab. 124.

A Certain As amongst the Cumans weary

Quid Asinus apud Cumanos pertæsus

of bis Servitude breaking bis Collar run away
Servitutem abrupto Loro aufugerat

Sinto the Woods; there by chance finding the in Sylvam; illic forte repertas

Skin of a Lion he fitted it to his Body, and so Exuvias Leonis applicabat suo Corpori, atque ita

Scarried himself as a Lion, terrifying both Men fe ger bat pro Leone, territans pariter Homines

ac Feras Voce Candague. Nam Cumans

{ did not know a Lion. After this manner thereignorant Leonem. Ad hunc modum igi-

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Sfore this disguised Ass reign'd for some time tatur hic personatus Asinus regnabat aliquamdiu haken

sken for and fear'd as a mighty Lion, till a ac formidatus pro immani Leone, donec) bitus Scertain Stranger going to Cuma who had often quispiam Hospes profectus Cumas quisapenumero I seen a Lion and an Ass, and therefore 'twas not Widerat & Leonem & Asinum, atque obid non erat 5 bard for him to distinguish them, found it to be dignoscere, deprehendit este difficile ei San Ass by the Evidence of his long Ears that hung ? Afinum indicio prominentium Aurium Sout and some other Signs, and so having atque quibusdam aliis Conjecturis, ac probe Soundly cudgell'd him, brought him home, and fustigatum reduxit red-Trestored him to his Master that owned him. But ? diditque Domino agno centi. Sin the mean time the Als now known, movd Interim autem Asinus jam agnitus concitabit 5 no small Laughter in all the Cumans whom he I non mediocrem Risum omnibus Cumanis, quos Thad a good while almost frighted to death with propemodum examimaverat medudum Sfear, being believed to be a Lion. ¿ tu, creditus

MORAL

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We do not easily cover those faults which Haud facile tegimus vitia quæ

Shave grown up with us from Children. adoleverunt nobiscum d pueris.

the among one the

reher

50f the Beetle 54 and the Eagle 12. Fab. 125 De Scaraboeo & Aquilâ.

THE Beetle upon a time being slighted by
Scarabœus aliquando spretus ab

the Eagle began to think of taking re-Aquila cœpit cogitare de summenda vin-

venge by some means or other. She searches out ditta quoquo pacto Pervestigavit

where the Eagle placed her nest. The Beetle ubstaam Aquila collocasset nidum. Scarabœus

seffcrept to it and threw down her Eggs. The Eagle adrepsit & dejecie Ova. Aquila

when she bad often changed ber dwelling; cum sapius commutasset domicilium,

and profitted nothing by it, she went to Jupiter neque profitiens quicquam, adit Jovem

Sher Patron, lays open her calamity, He bids Patronum, exponit suam calamitatem, Is ju-

Ther that she should lay ber Eggs in bis lap, bet ut ponat ova in suo gremio. Sthat there they would be safe. Hither also the Velistic futura incuto. Et buc per-Spertinacious Beetle crept through the lapets tinax Scarabæus procepsit per Cacinias Sand folds of his garments Fove not at all finulque veltis Fove haud quaquam 2 sinusque Sperceiving ber. Afterwards Jupiter when be faw I sentiente. Deinde Jupiter ubi videt Sthe Eggs move and did not mindl ova commoveri neque animadverteres Sufficiently frighted with the strangeness of the) satis novitate territus matter, shaking out bis lap threw them on rei, excusso gremio dejecit ? rei. Sthe ground.) in terram.

MORAL

SThis Fable teaches, that no body how little Hac Fabella monet, neminem quantumis

Sloever, is to be contemn'd.

Spusillum, esse contemnendum.

50f the Owl 55. and the Birds. De Noctua & Avibus.

Ethe I

Fab. 126.

Formerly almost all the Birds went to

If the Owl and asked her that she would not Noctuam & rogarunt eam ne nidificaret

We Shuild hereafter in the infide of Houses, but raposthac in cavis ædium sed po-

"Sther in the boughs of Trees, and among the tius in ramis Arborum, atq; inter

[Leaves; therefore they shew'd sher] an Oak Ifrondes; quin oftendebant quercum

If just sprung up, small, and as yet tender, Imodo enatam, pusillam, & adhuc tenellam,

Sin which the Owl, as [they] Said, might Im qua Noctua, ut aiebant, posset

Sit at ease, and build ber own Nest sedere molliter, & construere suum nidum

for ber self; but she denied [that] she would l sibi; at illa negavit se

{ do [it]: moreover gave counsel to them, in facturam: quin dedit consilium eis

S ber turn, [that] after a space 'twould bring forth 2 invicem, quandoq; laturum esse

SBird-lime, to wit, the bane of Birds. They 2 viscum, videlicer, pestem Avium. Illæ con-

(contemn'd the counsel of one wife Owl 2 contempsere confilium unius sapientis Noctue, 5 being of a light and fickle fort; the Tut funt leve & volatile genus; S Oak [was] now grown up, [was] large, ¿quercus jam adoleverat, patula, Sand full of boughs, presently all the Birds 2 & frondo (a, illico omnes Aves I fly upon it, by flocks, [they] play wantonly involitant, gregatim, lasciviviunt [upon the] boughs, [they] play together, and ramis, colludum, & Cleap about and fing. In the mean while I subsultant & cantillant. Interea Sthat Oak brought forth Bird lime, and ? ea quercus pertulerat viscum 6 Men took notice of it, therefore on a sudden ? homines animadverterent id, ergo repente [sall sthese miserable [little Birds] were 2 omnes misellæ aviculæ Sentangled alike, and a late repentance in Implicitæ pariter, ac sera pænitentia S vain put them [in mind] that they had 2 frustra subit eas quod I despised that wholsome Advice, and Iprevissent illud salubre consilium, atq; I this they say is [the cause] why all the ¿ boc ajunt effe cur omnes Birds

Birds, when they see the Owl, throng [about Aves, uhi viderint No Euam, frequentes

her] and do as it were salute [her], bring [ber]
quasi salutant, dedicunt,

Sdown, they attend, fly about her, for refectantur, circumvolitant eam, nam me-

membring ber counsel, now [they] admire admirantur

{ ber as wise, and [they] guard her [with] eam ut sapientem, & stipant cam

{ a thick troup, namely, that they may learn densa caterva, videlicet, ut discant

from ber to be wise, but I think in vain. Those ab ea sapere, sed opinor frustra. Illæ

ancient Owls were wise indeed, but now veteres Noctuæ erant sapientes revera, sed nunc

[there] are many Owls, which indeed funt mulia Noctua, qua quidem

Shave the feathers, and the eyes, and the beak habent plumas, & oculos, & rostrum

of Owls, but they have not the wisdom.
Noctuarum, sed non habent sapientiam.

MORAL.

This Fable teaches us not to despise the coun-Hec Fabula docet ne spernus con-

fcels [of one] advising well.
filia monentis bene.

b protereds

Fab. 127. SOf the Gourd and the Pine. De Cucurbita & Pinu.

2 intumuit

Ormerly a Gourd was planted near a Pine, Olim Cucurbita sata erat justa Pinum, Swhich sprung up somewhat large, with broad quæ exiabat admodum grandu, cum patulu Sboughs, but the Gourd when [it had] grown 2 ramis, sed Cucurbita cum crevisset (by many showers, and the moderation of the multis pluviis, atq; temperamento Sweather, it began to grow wanton, and to fretch ? cæli, incepit lascivire, & porri-Sout [it:] little boughs more boldly, so that it ramulos audacius, adeo ut 2 gere S crept upon the Pine, and it ventur'd to rile I serpebat in Pinum, & audebant surgere Sand to twine [its] boughs and [its] leaves, 2 & involvere ramos & frondes. 5 boafting [of] [its] larger leaves, white flowers, ? oftentans ampliora folia, candentes flores, S[its] large and flourishing Apples; therefore prægrandia & virescentia Poma; itag; Sit swell'd [with] so much pride and haughtines,

tanto fastu & arrogantia,

faid

Sthat it durst set upon the Pine; and, you see, ut ausa sit aggredi Pinum; &, vides,

Said she, bow I excel thee (with) my large leaves, inquit, ut supero te amplis folis,

{and in greenness, and I rise up already to [thy] & in virore, & prosurgo jamjam ad

top. Then the Pine answered, which excelled cacumen. Tum Pinus respondit, que pollebat

Sin Age, Prudence and (in) Strength, nothing senile, Prudentia & robore, nibil

wondring at the boldness of the Gourd, I have miratus andacium cucurbitæ, ego per-

Sovercome many Winters, beats of Summer, and vici multas Hyemes, calores 在ffatis, 6

{various calamities, and as yet I remain whole, varias calamitates, & adhuc consisto integra,

Sbut you will have less of boldness at the first fed tu habebis minus audaciæ ad primos

Frosts, when both leaves shall fall, and all rigores, cum & folia concident, & omnis

greenness shall be gone, abiverit.

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MORAL.

We must not be proud in prosperous times, Non est superbiendum secundis rebus. Fab. 128. Sof the Crow 14. and the Wolves 2. De Corvo & Lupis.

A Crow accompanieth the Wolves over the Corvus comitatur Lupos per

Shigh tops of the mountains, and requires a part of ardua juga montium, & postulat partem

Sof the prey for himfelf, because he followed them, prada sibi, quia secutus est ess,

Snor bad forsaken (them) at any time. Asterward nec destituisset ullo tempore. Desinde

She was deny'd by the Wolves, as if he had not repulsus est à Lupis, tanquam non

S follow'd them, but the Prey and the Meat, Securius est eos, sed prædam & cibum,

Sneither [would she] less devour the bowels of nec minus voraturus suisset exta

S Wolves, if they were killed, than the bowels of other Luporum, si occiderentur, quam exta cæterorum

{ Creatures. animalium.

MORAL.

What we do is not always [to be] looked on, Quid agamus est non semper inspiciendum,

S but with what mind we are, when we do that. fed quo animo simus, cum agamus id.

50f the Birth of the Mountain. Fab. 129. De Partu Montis.

OWE

qua que

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ile

(TOrmerly a Mountain was made big and Olim Mons factus est turgidus &

Swell'd after a wonderful manner, it seem'd Stumidus in mirum modum, videbatur

Sabout to be delivered of something great, the of the aliquod magnum, 2 pariturus then had and thember live

(Neighbours run together, the Country-men are accurrent, Agricola ? Finitimi

Samazed, they expect the birth of the Mountain, Istupent, expectant partum Montis.

Sbetween hope and fear. Some expected that I inter Spem & metum. Alii putabant illum

Typhaus with an hundred hands, others that the Typhaa centimanum, alii

Mountains would break out, the Mountain erupt uros, ? Montes

Sbringeth forth, Mouse, [it] creeps out, and prodiit, & Mus, 2 parit,

Sthat which was thought to be a Miracle by all, 2 quod putabaçur fore Miraculo omnibus,

Sthey turned into laughter and a jest. converterunt in risum & jocum.

I do avail | DY | Concord. MORAL

We must not always believe great non semper credendum magnificis

Promifis.

Fab. 130. Of the Members and the Belly. De Membris & ventre.

Hen Humane Members saw the Belly Cum Humani artus viderent ventrem

sidle they disagreed with it, and denied totiosum discordarunt ab eo, & negaverunt

[it] their Service, when by this means fuum Ministerium, cum eo pacto

Sthey fainted, they knew that the Belly diips desicerent, intellexerunt ventrem di-

Swided the Meat [it had] received throughout widere cibos acceptos per

all the Members; then they returned into omnia Membra; tum redierunt in

Friendship with it.

gratiam cum eo.

MORAL

Screat things perish [by] Discord and Magna res persunt Discordia & Sdo avail [by] Concord. Valent Concordia.

30f Arion and the Dolphin. M De Arione & Delphino 56.

Fab. 121.

Money,

Rion was an ancient and famous Player Arion fuit vetus & nobilis Cantator Son the Harp; be was a Methymnæan by Place fidibus; is suit Methymnæus loco (and Town, and a Lesbian [by] Country. Pede oppido, & Lesbius terrà, riander King of Corinth esteemed this Arion friander Rex Corinthi babuit eum Arionem [as] a Friend, and loved [him] upon the account Amicum, & amatum sofhis Art. He travelled thence from the Artis. Is proficiscitur inde à Sking to see the famous Countries [of] Sicily Rege visurus inclytas terras Siciliam Sand Italy; when be came thicher, he pleased & Italiam; ubi venisset eo, Sboth the Ears and the Minds of all [Men] 2 & Aures & Mentes omnium Sin the Cities of both Countries, there he was 2in urbibus utriusq; terrx, istic fuit Sin the esteem and [in] the love of all [Men.] lin questibus & Amoribus omnium. SAfterward [having] gain'd a great [Sum] of 2 Postea copio (us grandi

Belly

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5 Money and a good and plentiful Estate, [be] re-Pecunia & bona & multa re, Slolv'd to return to Corinth, wherefore be took tuit redire Corinthum, igitur con cendit Ship and hired Corinthian Mariners, as I navem & conduxit Corinthios Nautas, ut S being more known and more bis Friends; but Notiores & amicitiores; Sthe Corinthians [being] greedy of Money, took ? Corintbii Cupidi Pecuniæ, ceperunt S Counsel to kill Arion, the Ship being [now] Consilium necando Arione, nave provectà (in the main (Ocean) then be, when he per-In also tum ille, ubi Sceiving the Villany, gave [them] Money, and I tellecta pernicie, dedit Pecuniam, o s his other [things], begging [them] only to spare Ylua cætera, orans modo parcere S[bis]life. The Mariners [did] fo far pity Nautas illatenus comiserti erant ? vitam. S his Prayers, that [they] forbore to kill I ejus Precum, ut temperarent inferre necem Shim by force [with] their own hands; but dei per vim suis manibus; sed Sthey commanded, that he would leap beadlong I imperabant, ut desiliret præceps Sinto the Sea in their presence. The Man being d in Mare coram Homo affrighted,

[affrighted, and all bope of Life [being] territus, & omni spe Vitæ

[lost, he begged this one [thing] that id unum ut

[before be went to Death, they would permit prius [quam oppeteret Mortem, permitterent

[him] to put on [his] Cloaths, and to take [his] induere indumenta, & capere

[Harp, and to Sing a Song Condoleing his induere Carmen Consolabile illius

[Mishap. Then a desire of hearing seized Casus. Tum prolubium Audiendi subit

the wild and cruel Mariners, he obtains that feros & immanes Nautas, impetravit quod

which he had begg'd; and then girt after [his]
oraverat; atq; ibi cinctus de

{manner, cloathed and standing on the Hatches.
more, am Istus & stans in foro

Sof the top of the Stern, be sung a Song [with summa Puppis, cantavit Carmen

{a Voice very loud, towards [the] end Voice subaltissima, ad postremum

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[of his] Song he cast himself a good way
Cantus jecit sele procul

{into the deep, with [his] Harp and all in profundum, cum fidibus & omni { [his] Dressing, as he stood and he Sung, the Ornatu, ficut stabas & Cantabat, Mariners

Mariners not at all doubting but be bad peri-Nautæ hand quaquam dubitantes quin peri-Thed, they kept the Course, which [they had] be. Tiffet, tenuerunt Cursum, quem Sgun. But a new and a wonderful, and just Trant. Sed novum & mirum, & pium s deed bappened, the Dolphin swam among facinus contigit, Delphinus adnatabat inter Sthe waves, and lifted [bim] above the waters, undas, & vectabat fuper fluctus, Sputting up [bu] back, and carried him to Tadorso, & devebebat eum Ta-Snarus in the Lacademonian Country, [bis] Body narum in Laconicam Terram, Corpore [being] safe and [his] Apparel then Arion incolumi & Ornātu tum Arion Swent to Corinth from that [place] and showed I petebat Corinthiam ex eo & offerebat Shimself to Periander the King just as he was carried I seje Periandro Regi talem qualis vectus erat Sby the Dolphin, and told to him the thing Delphino, & narrabat ei rem s as it fell out, the King did little believe I seut acciderat, Rex parum credebat Sthese [things] be commanded Arion to be kept, jubebat Arionem custodiri, S(as tho' be bad deceived) and be Diffemblingly (quali fallerer) & Dissimulanter did

did ask the Mariners [being] found, while Arion interrogabat Nautas requisitos, dum Arione

[was] kept up, what they had heard of Arion obligato, ecquid audissent super Arionem

Sin those places from whence they came. They in locis unde venissent. Illi

S faid that Man was in the Country of Italy dicebant quod Homo fuit in Terra Italia

when [they] went thence, and that he was cum irent inde, & ille agitabat

well there, and flourished [with] the loves and bene illic, & florebat studies &

delights of the Cities, and [that] he was fordelectationibus Urbium, atq; fortunaus

tunate both in Favour and Money; then among erat & in Gratia & Pecunia; tum inter

Sthele words of them Arion came forth with the hac verba eorum Arion extabat cum

Harp, and the Cloaths with which be cast Fidibus, & indumentis cum quibus ejaculaverat

[bimself] into the Sea, the Mariners [being]
[le in Salum, Nautas

fupefied and convicted could not deny [:t]

hupefactos & convictos non potuisse ire inficias.

orgo con

1

MORAL.

This Fable teaches, sometimes more of pity
Hæc Fabula docet, aliquando plus clementiae

[is] to be found in brute Beasts than in these inventri in brntis Animalibus quam in his

Men, who have nothing of worth beHominibus, qui habent nihit pensi pra
Ssides Riches, and nothing of humanity except ter Opes, on nihil humanitatis præter

Ssiguram.

Fab. 132. SOf the Spider 57. and the Gout. De Aranea & Podagra.

THE Spider [being] a little more quiet from Paululiim quietion ab

[her] work of weaving, walked out seasonably, opere texendi, deambulabat commedum,

Supon the account of refreshing [of her] Mind; gratia relaxand: Animi;

Sthe Gout offereth ber self to meet ber, although Podagra præbet se obviam ire buic, tamets

[[she could] scarce keep pace [with her] with uneven vix assequerecur ambiguis

Strides. Howsoever the Journey of that Day passibus. Utcung, itinere ejus Diëi

[being] passed they were not far from a Town, emenso aberant non longe ab Oppidulo,

Sto which the Inhabitants of the Country gave cui incolæ Regionis indidecunt

a Name,

(877)

a {a name [to wit] Fortune, both take [this] nomen Tyche, uterq; init

{counsel to seek out an Host of her condition, consilium pervestigare hospitem sux conditionis,

Sthe Spider by chance repairs to the House aranea non opera data divertit ædes

Sof a certain rich Citizen, and there [she] cujusdam opulenti Civis, & ibi

S bangs up her Webs on every side and præpendebat suas Telas quaquaversum &

Stretches out [her] Nets, presently I know not prætendebat Revia, illico nescio

what bideous People came in, who demolished qui Trygodæmones aderant, qui demoliebantur

[her] Weavers Shop, therefore her Building Textrinam, itaq; ejus Ædificium

was momentary wherefoe're she turned, for erat momentaneum quocung; se verteret, nam

[[she] could no where escape the Besomes of possit nusquam essegers Scopas

the quick-sighted Sweepers; [she was] mise-

Stable indeed, who alone was vexed and ra plane, quæ sola angebatur &

troubled in so great plenty of all things, perturbatur in tanta affluentia omnium rerum,

Sbut the Gout, like a Begger, scarce got fed Podagra, instar mendicabuli, vix imleave

Sleave [to enter] the Cottage of a certain Spetrabat Tuguriolum cujuspiam
S Poor Man, when she had sat down in that place, Egeni, cum decubuisset id loci,
{ fhe was not fensible of nothing of miseries. non experiebatur nibil miseriarum.
Scourse Bread was set before [her] for Supper, Cibariss Panis apponebatur Canaturienti,
Sand a Pot of Water [when she could] scarce gape & Hydropoterium vix hianti
[[her] chaps were fo dry; a wooden Bed faucibus aridis; lignem Torus
Swas made with no leaves, [with] no grass, insternebatur nullus frondibus, nullo gramine,
Sbut with small chaff [for her when] weary led prætenuibus paleu labascēnii
[with the] days Journey. And 'tis not my differe ltinere. Atq; non est bujus
Spurpose to tell how they agreed [with her] instituti dicere quam conveniebant
S soft Limbs, and how the hard Bedding mollibus Membris, & quam dura Stragula
Sand course Ruggs with her Skin [as Imay [a]] & barbari Villi Cuticulæ [ut Dixerim]
of Silk, that stately Planet, which beholds Holosericæ, illo augusto Sydere, quod intuêtur sall [things] scarce rising, again the Spider
Zomnia vix oriente, rursum Aranea

Sand the Gout met; and the Spider siest & Aranea prior

{ tells the troubles of the passed Night, sometimes denarrat molestias præteritæ Noctis, nunc

Sblaming the neatness of the Master, and exprobrans munditiem Heri,

fometimes the too great observance of the nunc nimium observantiam fa-

Servants, the Gout relates many [things] mulorum, Podagra comminiscitur complira

of the Poverty of her Host; neither has [she] de Egestate sui Hospitis; nec habet

Sleisure to show the blue marks, which the totium admonstrare lividas vibices, quas

{ bard Bedsted bad imprinted [in her] tender adamantina Fulcra impresserant tenellæ

Skin. They make an agreement, hereafter confilium, desneeps

Sthe Spider ought to enter the Cottages of Araneum debere subingredi Tuguria

SPoor [Men] but the Gout to enter the Courts
pauperum sed Podagram intrare Aulas

[Sof Rich [Men] the Spider embraces this Opinion, Divitum Aranea vadit hanc Opinionem,

the Gout the same. Now Night coming on, Podagra itidem. Jam Tenebris increscentibus,

Sthey approach to a certain City; the Gout not approximant cuipiam Urbi; Podagra non M 2 unmind-

Sunmindsul of the agreement, stole immemor instituti, illatebravit	
Softly into the House of a certain Richt pedetentim in Domum cujusdam Opulen	iti
[Man] who was espy'd by luck by the Maste quâ conspectà commodum ab Hero.	r,
SGood Gods! with what kindness, with wh Dii Boni! quâ benevolentià, quibus	at
Scomplements is she received? Swan-down Beds nominibus excipitur? Olorinæ culcitra	е
Sand Bolsters stuffed with under-wing Feather & Toralia referta subalaribus Plum	er!
Sof Partridges are put under [her] I omit the swe Perdîcum supponuntur Tacêo dulce	eet
Wine, the black, the Leshian, the Tarentin Vinum, nīgrum, Leshium, Tarentum	ne
[Wines.] I am filent of the Fig. peckers the Phe Taceo Fice-dulas Ph	a.
Ssants. In short, [there was] nothing of delight stands. In summâ, nihil deliciarun	nt
{which [she did] not enjoy. The Spider page quod non exhauriebat. Aranea	ut.
{in order [her] Webs, hangs up [her] Nets when orditur Telas, suspendit Retia quag	re
Ssoe're the Walls lie open, [she] labours wi	th
[Manibus & Feet, [in her] orbicular Work Manibus & Pedibus, orbiculari Opere	,

[she] mends the broken, finishes what's begun, reficit abrupta, perficit incepta,

[& [as I may fay] governs in an empty House, & [ut dicam] dominatur in vacua Domo,

[[she] fears no treacheries, no open Onsets; formīdat nullas insidias, nullas insūltus;

snay, indeed, now [she is] above every Besome; limo, etiam, jam superior omni Scopa;

not long after the Gout meets the Spider, and non multo post Podagra convenit Aaraneam, &

{ largely praises her delights and happiness, ampliter extollit suas delicias & selicitatem.

The Spider sets out her Empire with wonderful Aranea exornat suum Imperium miris

Praises and [her] liberty of weaving. Lastly, Laudibus believed libertatem texendi. Deniq;

Sthis resolution pleased both, and whithersoever bac sententia placuit utriq; & quorsumcunq;

they travelled, the Gout ought to repair to proficiscerentur, Podagram debere divertere in

Sthe Houses of Rich Men, but the Spider in the Domos Divitum, sed Araneam in

Cottages of Poor [Men.]
Tuguria Pauperum.

Although this Fable can be applied to Tame in bec Fabula queat accommodariad

Svarious uses, yet it declareth this, especially various usus, tamen declarat id, imprimis

Sone [Man] to be more fortunate [in] a place [then] adium esse fortunatiorem loco,

Sanother, besides the Courts to be receptacles of also, præterea Aulas esse domicilia

Diseases. Lastly, there is no where greater Morborum. Adultimum, esse nusquam majorem

S liberty, than where [there is] less of Riches. libertasem, quam uhi minus divinarum.

Fab. 133. Of a Monse 4. born in a Chest. De Mure 4. nato in Cistà.

A Mouse born in a Chest, bad led almost - Mus natus in Cistà, duxerat fere

{ all [her] Life there [being] fed [with] Nuts, omnem Vitam illic pastus Nucibus,

Swhich were wont to be kept in it; but whilst quæ solebant servari in ea; sed dum

[she was] sporting about the sides of the Chest [she]

ludens circa oras Cistæ

fell down, and songht an ascending, she found decidisset, & quæreret ascensum, reperit dainties

{dainties prepared very curiously, which when epulas paratas lautissimme, quas cum

[[she had] begun to taste, says she, bow foolish cepsset gustāre, inquit, quam stultus

Shave I been hitherto, who thought nothing in the fui hactenus, qui purabat nihil in

whole Globe of the Earth better [than] my Chest, toto Othe Terrarum melius meacistula,

{loe [with] how much sweeter Food am I fed here. ecce quam suavioribus Cibis vescor hic,

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth [our] Countrey is not so Hac Fabula indicat Patriam non ita

Sto be loved, if it is mean, as not to go to other diligendam, si sit ignobili, ut non adeamus alia

SPlaces, when there we can be more happy. Loca, cum alibi possimus esse beatiores.

Of the Country-man that had obtain'd Rustico impetrato Fab. 134

Sthat Wheat might grow without Beards. ut Triticum nasceretur absq; aristis.

A Country-man had obtained of Ceres that Rusticus impetraverat a Cerere ut

Wheat might grow without Beards, lest it Triticum nasceretur absque Aristis, ne M 4 might Smight hurt the hands of the Reapers and Threshers, taderet manus Metentium & Triturantium,

Swhich when it ripened it was devoured by the quod whe inarnit depastumest a

S. little Birds. Then the Farmer faid, how mintitis Avibus. Tum Rusticus inquit, quam

Swortbily do I suffer, who on the account of a digna patior, qui causa

{ fmall commodity, I have lost very great parvæ commoditatis, Perdidi quam maxima

Profits. LA TO 14

MORAL

This Fable shows, [that] small inconveniencies Hee Fabula indicat, parva incommoda

Smust be compensated [with] a greater Prosit.

pensanda majori Utilitate.

Fab. 135. En the Hawk 58. pursuing a Pidgeon 18. De Accipitre 58. insequente Columbam 18.

While the Hawk [was] pursuing a Pid-Cum Accipiter insequeretur Co-

Sgeon [with] a speedy flight, he entred a Farmlumbam præcipiti volatu, ingressus est Vil-

House and was caught by the Farmer, whom he lam & captus oft a Rustico, quem intreated

Sintreated kindly that be [would let] him go, for obsectabat blande ut dimiteret se, nam

S[he] said El have] not burted you. dixit non læsi te.

MORAL.

This Fable (hows, [those] to be] deservedly Hæc Fabula indicat, merito

spunished, who strive to hurt [the] innocent.

puniri, qui conantur lædere innocentes.

Of the Spider 57. and the Swallow 17. [Pab. 136. 4] De Aranea 57. & Hirundine 17. Fab. 136.

A Spider being vexed against a Swallow
Aranea excandescens in Hirundinem

[who caught Flies ber Food, [she] hung quæ capiebat Muscas suam Cibum, Suspenderat

- {[her] Nets over the Doors through which [she] Retia in Foribus per quas

[was] wont to fly, that [she might] catch her, I solebat volitare, ut caperet eam,

That the Swallow flying carried the Nets with Sed Hirfindo advolans portabat Retia cum

[the] Weaver through the Air. Then the Spider Textrice per Aera. Tum Aranea

Shanging in the Air, and knowing [that] she pendens in Aere, & intelligens se 2245

[was] now about to die, said, how justly do paristira, dicebat, quam juste

SI suffer these [things] who scarce catching the least pation has que vix capiens minima

Sflying [Insects] [by the] greatest labour, thought volatilia maximo labore, credidi

iii

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to entangle so great Birds.

deprehendere tam magnas Aves.

MORAL.

{ [We are] advised [by] this Fable, [we should] monemur bâc Fabulâ,

[not undertake [things] too great [for our] ne aggrediamur majora

Strength. viribus.

Fab. 137. Of the Country-man about to pass a Rustico transituro

River. Amnem.

A Country-man would pass over a River,
Rusticus transiturus Torrentem,

which by chance had grown big [with] showers qui fore excreverat imbribus;

The lought a Ford, and when [he had] first quærebat vadum, & cum primum tried

(187) tried that part of the River, which seemed tentasset eam partem fluminis, quæ videbatur

S[more] quiet and fill, he found that deepquietior & placidior, reperit eam altio-

fer than he thought [in his] mind. Again, rem quam opinatus erat animo. Rursus,

Swhere he found [it] Shallower and Safer, there ubi inventic breviorem & tutiorem, ibi

{the River ran [with] a greater noise. Fluvius decurrebat majori strepitu.

SThen said he with himself, how [much] safer Tum inquit secum, quam

s can we trust [our] life to murmuring possumus credere vitam clamosis

SWaters, than to the quiet and filent. Aquis, quam quietis & silentibus.

MORAL.

[We are] advised [by] this Fable, that [we

Should] less fear [Men] full of words and minus extimescamus verbosos &

Stbreatning, than still [Men.] minaces, quam quietos.

the state of the part of

į.

Fab. 138. {Of the Pidgeon \$8. and the Mag-Pie 46 } De Columba \$8. & Pica 46

A Pidgeon [being] ask'd by a Pie, Columba interrogata a Pica,

Swhat did induce her build her Nest always in quid induceret eam ut nidiscaret semper in

Sthe same place, when her young ones always eodem loco, cum egus pulli semper

were taken thence; she answered, an unsuspisurriperentur inde; respondit, simpli-

Scious temper.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth[that] good Men oftentimes Hac Fabula indicat bonos viros sape

Sto be easily deceived.

facile decipi.

Fab. 139. SOf the Cuckow 58. and the Hawk. De Cuculo 58. & Accipitre.

A Cuckow [was] jeer'd by the Hawk, Cuculus irrisus ab Accipitre,

Secause fince she was equal [in] Body, and not quod cum esset par Corpore, & non

unlike

funlike [in] colour, for narrowness of Spirit, absimilis colore, præ angustia animi,

[she would] rather feed on Earth Worms, potius vesceretur Terrenis Vermibus,

{than [on] sweet Flesh of other Birdsquam suavibus Carnibus aliarum Avium.

She saw, after a sew days, the Hawk catched Vidit, post paucis diebus, Accipitrem captum

Sby a Country-man, whose Pidgeons he pursued Rustico, cujus Columbas insectabatur

{ to hang from an high Turret for the terrour pendere ex alta Turre ad metum

fof the rest. To whom the Cuckow said, Friend, exterorym. Cui Cucculus inquit, Amice,

{ bow [much] better bad it been for you to Hunt quam melius fuisset tibi venari

Worms, than to make after other [Mens]

Vermes, quam impetere alienas

SBirds. Aves.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth the Life of them to be Hac Fabula indicat Vitam eorum esse

{ safer and more liked of, who are content tutiorem & magis probandam, qui sunt cententi

[[with] their own things without danger, than fuis rebus fine periclo, quam theirs,

S theirs, who coveting other [Mens] under.

Sgo great dangers of life.

Fab. 140. Sof the Ass 11. and the Calf 60. De Asino 11. 5 Vitulo 60.

An Ass and a Calf feeding in the same Assinus & Vitulus pascentes in eodem

SPasture, perceived the Enemies Army Prato, præsenserant Hostilem Exercitum

Sto approach by the found of a Bell. Then the Calf adventure fonitu Campane. Tum Vitulus

S said, O Companion, let us fly hence, lest that the linquit, O Sodalis, fugiamus hinc, ne

Enemies lead away us (as) Captives. Says (the Hostes abducant nos Captivos. Inquit

Als) do thou fly, whom the Enemies are accustomtu fuge, quem Hostes consueve-

Sed to kill and eat [it.] Nothing profits an As, runt occidere & esse. Nihil interest Asini,

Sto whom the same Article of carrying a Burden cui eadem Conditio serendi Onerii

{ is offered every where. est proposita ubique.

MORAL.

This Fable advises Servants not to fear Hæc Fabula admonet Servos ne formident greatly

(191)

greatly to change Masters, if [those which] Imagnopere mutare Dominos, & futuri

Sare to come are not worse [than the] fornonsunt deteriores

S mer. Zribus.

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Of a Fox 15. and Women eating Fab. 141.
De Vulpe 15. & Mulieribus edentibus

5 Hens. en Gallinas.

A Fox passing by a certain Farm-House, Villam,

flaw a company of Women eating Conspexit catervam Mulierum comedentium

a great many Hens very daintily Roafted, plurimas Gallinas opipare Assatas,

[with] a deep filence; to mbom turning, alto filentio; ad quas converta, alto silentio; ad quas conversa,

Slays she, what outcries and barking of Dogs inquit, qui clamores & latratus Canum

{would [there] be against me, if I should do essent contra me, si ego facerem

Sthat which ye do. To whom a certain old I quod vos facitis. Cui quædam A-[Woman answering, [thou] worst of Creatures,

l nus respondens, pessima Animalium,

lays

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Trays she, that which we eat are our own, inquit, qua nos comedianus sunt nostra,

Sbut you flealest other [Mens.] ? sed tu furaris aliena.

MORAL.

(This Fable advises us, not to think 'tis fit Hac Fabula admonet nos, ne putemus licere

Sfor us (to do that) with others (things) which in aliena quod nobis

> S'tis fit for the right Masters. Elicet propriis Dominis.

Of the fat Capons and a lean one. Fab. 142. De pinguibus Caponibus & macro.

> Certain Man brought up a great many Quidam Vir nutricaverat complures

> 5 Capons thut up in the fame Coop, who Capones inclusos in eodem Ornithobosco, qui

> Swere made fat all except one, whom Teffecti sunt pingues omnes præter unum, quem

> Sthey mocked as lean. The Master [being] ? irridebant ut macilentum. Dominus

> S to receive Guests with a neat and Sumptuous Laccepturus Hospites lauto & sumpruoso

Banquet, commands the Cook, that he should kill Convivo, imperat Coquo, ut interimat

and

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and dress those which he found fatter: The coquat ques invenerit pinguiores:

{fat ones bearing this, troubled themselves, Corpulenti audientes hoc, afflictabant sese,

{ faying, by how much bad it been better for us dicentes, quanto praftitisset nos

{to be lean? effe macilentos?

MORAL.

This Fable was invented for the comfort of Hac Fabula conficta est in solamen

SPoor [Men] whose Life is safer than pauperum quorum Vita est tutior quam

Rich [Mens.]

Divitum.

SOf the Swan 61. Singing at [her] Death, De Cygno 61. Canente in Morte,

{and was blam'd by the Stork. & reprehense a Ciconia.

Fab. 143.

A Swan dying, was asked by the Stork Cygnus moriens, interrogabatur a Ciconia

wby she sent forth far more sweet Notes at eur emitteret multo suaviores Sonos in

[her]

N

[her] Death (which other Creatures [do] fo Morte (quam cætera Animalia adeo [[much] dread) than in all [her] Life, (exborrent quam in omni Vità, sleeing that [she] ought rather to be sad. deberet potius esse mæstus.) cum To whom the Swan said, because [I shall] not ? Cui Cygnus inquit, quia neg; The vexed any more [with the] care of seeking deruciabor amplins curâ quærendi SFood. olds I wat yes Cibi.

MORAL

This Fable adviseth, not to dread Death, Hac Fabula admonet, ne formidemus Mortem,

S by which all the Miseries of this Life are cut off qua omnes Miserie hujus Vite præciduntur

Fab. 144. Of the Beam and the Oxen 27. drawing Bobus 27. trahentibus

{ it. } eam.

A Elm Beam complained of the Oxen,
Almea Trabs conquerebasur de Bobus,

Sfaying, O ungrateful [Oxen] I [have] fed dicens, Ingrāti ego alui

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ye [with] my boughs a long time; but was men frondibus longo tempore; fed

{ ye draw me your nourisher through mire vos trabitis me vestram nutricem per luta

and Stones. To whom the Oxen answered,

Saxa. Cui Boves respondebant,

{ our sighs and groans, and the Goad [with] nostra suspiria & gemitus, & Stimulus

which [we are] goaded, can teach thee that quo pungimur, possiunt docere te quod

[we] unwillingly draw thee: The Timber invîti trabimus to: Trabs

{pardons [them.] ignoficit.

MORAL

This Fable teaches us, not to be angry with Hac Fabula docet nos, ne excandescamus in

sthose who hurt us unwillingly.

eos qui lædunt nos non sua sponte.

Of the beautiful Trees and the ugly [one.]
De pulchris Arboribus & deformi.

Fab. 1450

A Great many Trees grew in the same Compluses Arbores creverant in eodem

[place, [being] tall, streight, and without knots, loco, procera, retta, & enodes,

N 2

except

Sexcept one [that was] low, little, and knothumilem, parvum, & nodo. præter unam Sty, which the rest were accustomed to have [in] I sam, quam cætera soli æ erant habere 1220 [derision as [being] deformed and dwarfish, -? ludibrio ut deformem & pusillam, Sscheir] Master was to build an House, commands Dominus adificaturus Domum, jubet Sall to be cut down, except that which seemed Comnes excîti, præter illam quæ videbatur Swould make the Building unbandsome [by] its redditura Ædificium indecorum suâ [hortness and deformity. The rest [being] cut I brevitate & deformitate. Cateris excisis N Sthe ugly one said these [things] with her self; deformis dicebat hæc (ecum; 50 Nature, I will complain no more of you, Natura, querar non amplius de te, Sbecause thou hast bred me deformed, since that 2 quod genueris me turpem, cum

I see great dangers threaten the beautiful. Wideam magna discrimina imminere formosis.

MORAL.

(This Fable advises us, not to grieve [that] Hæs Fabula admonet nos, ne doleamus

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we are born ugly, seeing that beauty oftnos esse natos deformes, cum formositas sæ-

Stimes bath burt many.

pe nocuerit multis.

Of the Fly 25. which, sitting on a Chariot 62. De Musca, 25. quæ, insidens quadrigis 62. Fab. 146.

{ faid, [that] she raised a dust. { dicebat, se excitasse pulverem.

{CHariots ran in a Race, [upon] Quadriga percuriebant in Stadio,

Swhich a Fly sat, but a great dust [bequibus Musca insidebat, sed maximo pulvere

singl risen, as well by the trampling [of the]
exorto, tum pulsu

feet of the Horses, as by the rowling pedum Equorum, tum volutatione

of the Wheels, the Fly said, What a great Rosarum, Musca dicebat, Quam magnam

{deal of dust have I raised. excitavi.

MORAL.

{This Fable belongs to them, who, although Hac Fabula spectat ad eos, qui, cum

they are Cowards, nevertheless endeavour funt Ignavi, tamen conantur

N 3

I to place upon themselves anothers Glory with transferre in se alienam Gloriam

Stheir bragging words. Uis magnificis verbi.

(Of the Four-footed [Beasts] entring Fab. 147. De Quadrupedibus ineuntibus di

> S a League with the Fish against the 2 Societatem cum Piscibus adversus

SBirds. Aves.

HE Four-footed [Beafts] made a League 1 Quadrupedes ineunt Fædus

Swith the Fish when War was proclaim'd Piscibus cum Bellum esset indictum

[[against] them by the Birds, that [by] their ab Avibus, ut ever and sever about the sever abo

SAffistance they might defend themselves from Auxilio tuerentur fe

Sthe fury of the Birds: But when they expected furore Avium: Sed cum expectarent

Sthe desired Succours, the Fish deny [that] they optata Auxilia, Pisces negant Se

Scould come by Land. posse accedere per Terram. Fab

Fab

MORAL.

This Fable adviseth us, not to make them Hec Fabula admonet nos, ne faciamus eos

Socios nobis, qui non possunt adesse nobis cum

{[there] is need.

Of a Man, who came to a Cardinal De Viro, qui accessit ad Cardinalem

{[that was] lately Created, [upon the] Fab.148.

nuper Creatum,

{account of Congratulating [him.] gratia Gratulandi.

A Certain pleasant and merry Man hearing Quidam facetus & urbanus Vir audiens

{ bis Friend [was] preferred to the dignity fuum Amicum adsumptum ad dignitatem

fof a Cardinalship, be went to bim [on the]
Cardinalais, accessit ad eum

{account of Congratulating [him,] who gratia Gratulandi qui

Spuffed up with the Honour, dissembling [that he]
tumidus Honore, dissimulans

{ knew [his] old Friend, be asked who he agnoscere veterem Amicum, interogabat quisnam N 4 was?

{was? To whom be (who was ready at [his] esset? Cui ille (ut erat promptus ad

SJests) said, I pitv you and others, who Jocos) inquit, Miseresco tibi & cateris, qui

Scome to Honours of this fort, for as soon as perveniant ad Honores bujus modi, nam quampri-

Smum ye are arrived at Honours, [ye] so iffis affecuti Dignitates, ita

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No.

Slose [your] Sight and Hearing, and other Senses amittitis Visum & Auditum, & catteros Sensus,

Sthat [ye can] no longer discern [your] old ut non amplius dignoscatis prissinos

S Friends.

Amīcos.

MORAL.

This Fable marketh [out] them, who [being] Hac Fabula notat eos, qui

Selevated high] despise [their] former substitution of the selection of th

of the state of the state of the same of

Acquaintance.
Amicitias.

Of a Youth mocking at the crookedness Fab. 149

De Juvene irridente curvitatem Fab. 149

f of an Old Man.
Senis.

A Certain Youth baving espied an Old Man Quidam Juvenis conspication Senem

{ crooked like a bent Bow, asked [him] } curvum similitudinem tensi Arcûs, interrogavit

Sif he would sell a Bow to him? To whom to vellet vendere Arcum sihi? Cui

S be said, What need have you to lose [your] like inquit, Ecquid opus est tibi amittere

Money? For if you come to my Age, Pecuniam? Nam si perveneris ad'meam Aratem,

Nature will give you a Bow without Money. Natura concedet tibi Arcum absque Pecunia.

MORAL.

This Fable shows [that] the infirmities of Old Hac Fabula indicat vitia Senīlis

Age [are] not at all [to be] langhed at, which extatis minime irridenda, quæ

no body can awoid when he is Old.
nemo potest effugere cum est Senex.

SOf the Eagle 12. and the Mag-Pie 40. De Aquila 12. & Pica 40. Fab. 149. THE Mag-Pie intreated the Eagle, that he Pica rogabat Aguilam ut rogabat Aquilam, ut [would] receive her among his familiar[Friends] acciperet se inter suos familiares Sand Domesticks, fince [she] deserved that, & Domesticos, quando merita eft, id. Shoth by the Beauty [of her] Body, and) cum Pulchritudine Corporis, & Sthe nimbleness of her Tongue [fit] to execute 2 volubilitate Linguæ ad peragenda [This] Commands. To whom the Eagle replied, Mandata. Cui Aquila respondit, I should do this if I was not afraid facerem hoc --- ni vererer [that thou wouldst] blab all [things] which [ne] efferres cuncta quæ S[are] done under [my] Roof by thy talkafiant infra Tegulam tuâ loqua-Stiveness. ditate.

MORAL.

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MORAL.

This Fable advises, [that] Tell-tales and Hac Fabula monet, Linquaces &

SPratlers are not to be kept in ones
Garrulos non kabiendos

Domi. House.

Of the Country-man and the Mouse 4. Fab. 150.

De Rustico & Mure. 4.

A Certain Country-man was very Poor,
Quidam Rustieus eras admodum Pauper,

Sout so witty, that he did not forget [his] fed adeo sacetus, ut ne oblivisceretur

Snatural merriment in the time of natīvi leporis tempore

Poverty: He, when he saw [his] Farm House Calamitatis: Is, cum videret Villam

{ fo burning by Fire, cast [on it] by ita ardentem Igne, injecto

Schance that be despair'd [of being] able to put it casu ut diffideret posse ex-

fout by any means. Being fad [he] beheld tinguere aliquo modo. Mæstus spectat the Fire; in the mean time he sees a Mouse, who Incendium; interim cernit Murem, qui

coming

Scoming out of the Farm-House avoided the danegressus Villa fugiebat pericu-

Sger; The Farmer forgetting [his] missortune, lum; Rusticus oblitus damnorum,

{ ran, and catching the Mouse, cast him concurrit, & corripiens Murem, jecit illum

Sinto the middle [of the] Fire, saying, ungratein medium Incendium, dicens, ingra-

Sful Creature, thou dwellest with me in the tum Animal, habitasti mecum

Stime of Prosperity, now because Fortune is tempore Felicitatis, nunc quia Fortuna est

Schanged, thou hast lest [my] House.
mutata, deserussti Villam.

MORAL.

This Fable shows them to be not true Hac Fabula indicat eos esse non veros

SFriends, who [when] Fortune smiles [do] not Amīcos, qui Fortuna arridente non

S depart from thy side; but frowning, go away discedunt a tuo latere; sed turbata, abeunt

with a swift course.

præcipite cursu.

Of the City Dogs pursuing the Lab. 1516

De Urbanis Canibus insequentibus Fab. 1516

{Country [Dog.] Villaticum.

MAny City Dogs pursued Complures Urbane Canes insequebantur

{a Country [Dog] full speed, whom Villaticum præcipiti cursu, quos

She fled a good while neither durst he lile fugit diu nec aussus est

fight; but when he turned to the pursuers, repugnare; at ubi conversus ad insequences,

{ stood still, and began also to show [his] Teeth, substitut, & capit quoq; ostendere Dentes,

Sall stood still in like manner, neither any lomnes substiterunt pariter, nec aliquis

fof the City [Dogs] durst come near [him.]
Urbanorum audebat appropinquare.

Then a General of an Army turning to his Tum Imperator Exercitus conversus ad suos

Soldiers, who by chance was present there, Milites, qui forte aderant ibi,

{ said, (Fellow-Soldiers) this fight advises inquit, (Commilitones) boc spectaculum admonet

S us not to fly, when we see greater dangers nos ne sugiamus, cum videamus presentiora pericula

Sthreaten run-aways than [those] that stand to it immin ere sugientibus quam repugnantibus

Fab. 152. SOf the Tortoise 48. and the Frogs 5. De Testudine 48. & Ranis 5.

{A Tortoise [having] seen the Frogs, who conspicate Ranas qua

fed in the same Pool, [to be] so light pascebanturin eo dem Stagno, adeo leves

Sand nimble, that they leapt any where easily, and of agiles, ut præsilirens equolibet facile, of

S jump'd very fair, she accused Nature, because saltarent longissime, accusabat Naturam, quod

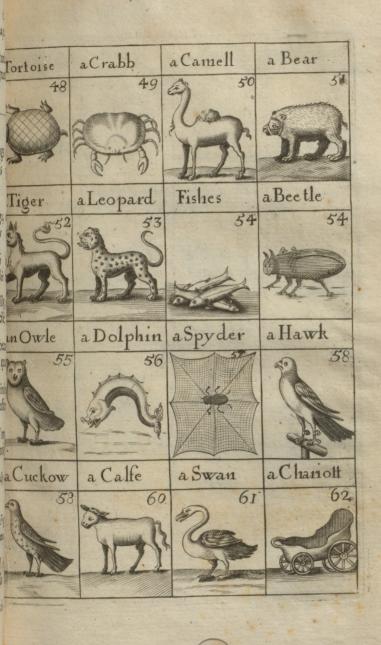
S she had made her a slow Creature, and hindred procredsset se tardum Animal, & impeditum

Sby a great burthen, so that neither she could move maximo onere, ut neque posset movere

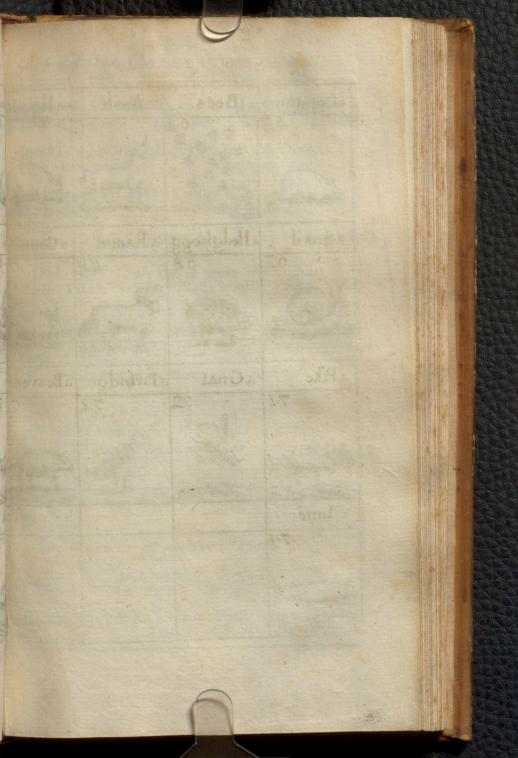
Sher self easily, and was pressed continually by se facile, & premereur assidue

Sa great weight: But when she saw the Frogs magna mole: At uhi vidit Ranas

for become the Food of Eeles, and crush'd by fieri Escam Anguillarum & oppressas







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aDormouse	Bees	aMule	aHogg
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Sthe smallest blow, [she being a] little comforted, levissimo icu, aliquantum recredta,

{ laid, by how much is a burthen better, [by] dicebat, quanto est onus melius,

\{ which I am fortified [and able] to bear all blows, \{ quo firm munita ferre omnes ictus,

Sthan to undergo so many dangers of Death? Squam subsite tot discrimina Mortis?

MORAL.

This Fable directs not to repine at the Gifts Hac Fabula monet ne feramus ægre Dona

Sof Nature, which are oft-times a greater advan-Nature, que sunt sepe majori com-

Stage to us than we are able to perceive. amodo nobis quam nos valea nus intelligere.

Of the Dormise 63. that would grub up
De Gliribus 63. violentibus eruere Fab. 153.

Sthe Oak. Quercum.

THE Dormise resolved to overturn the Glires destinaverunt erwere

Oak an Acron-bearing Tree, by which Quercum Glandifera Arberem, quo

[means][they might] have Food the readier, haberent Cibum paratiorem,

that they might not be forced to ascend and to dene cogerentur ascendere & descendere & descendere for the sake of Food. But one dere toties gratia Vietus. Sed quidam of these, who [did] far excel the rest in Age ex his, qui longe anteibat cateris Atate and Experience of Affairs, and in Prudence,

Sand Experience of Affairs, and in Prudence, of Usa Rerum, & Prudentia,

Sdeterred [them] faying, If we destroy our absterruit dicens, Si intersicimus nostram

Nourisher, who will give us Food [in] Nutricem, quis præbebit nobis Alimenta

Stime to come. tempore futuro.

MORAL.

This Fable advises a prudent Man ought Hac Fabula monet prudentem Virum debere

Snot only to behold [things] present, but also non modo intueri præsentia, verum etiam

Sto foresee afar off [things] to come. prospicere longe futura.

Fab. 154. {Of the Dog 6. and [his] Master. De Cane 6. & Hero.

{ONE having a Dog fed bim [with] his Quidam habens Canem pascebat eum suis

in

Sown bands, and always loosed [when] tied, manibus, & semper solvebat ligatum,

Sthat [he might be] loved more by him. But [quod deligeretur magis ab illo. Sed

[he] commanded [his] Servant to tie [him] and jubebat Servo ligare

to beat [him,] that the kindnesses [should] seem verberare, ut beneficia viderentur

Sto be conferred from bimself, and bad turns from effe collata a se, & malesicia a

[his] Man: But the Dog not enduring to be tied Servo. Sed Canis ferens ægre ligari

Sup always, and to be beaten, ran away; and affidue, & verberari, aufugit;

swhen [he was] chid by [his] Master as ungrateful, cum increparëtur a Domino ut ingratus,

and forgetful of so great kindnesses, who fled & immemor tantorum beneficiorum, qui fug iss.

from bim, by whom [he had] been always fed
a se, a quo fullet semper pastus

and loved, but never tied and beaten, & dileaus, sed nunquam ligatus & verberatus,

the answered, That which [thy] Servant doth respondit, Quod Servus facis

{[by] thy command, I think done by thee. two jussu, puto factum a te.

O MORAL

MORAL.

SThis Fable shows them to be accounted Ma-Hac Fabula indicat eos esse habendos Ma-

Slefactors, who were the cause of [our] missortunes. Les actores, qui suere causa malesiciorum.

Fab. 155. {Of the Birds fearing the Beetles. De Avibus timentibus Scarabeos.

A Great fear seized the Birds, lest Magnus timor incosserat Aves, ne

Sthe Beetles should kill them with a Cross-Bow by Scarabei occiderent eas Balistà à

Swhom they heard a great quantity of Bullets quibus audierant magnam vim pilarum

Smade in a Dunghil with great laboure Stabricaram in Sterquilinio summo labore

Then a Sparrow said, Do not fear, for Tum Passer inquit, Nolite expavescere, nam

Sow can they cast Bullets against us stying quomodo poterunt jacere Pilas in nos voluntes

Sthrough the Air, since [they can] scarce drag
per Aera, cum vin trāhant

Sthem by great labour on the ground. eas magno molimine per terram.

MORAL

MORAL.

This Fable adviseth us not to fear the Hac Fabula admonet nos ne extimescamus

Wealth of Enemies, to whom we see Wit [to Opes Hostium, quibus videmus Ingenium

{be] wanting. deësse.

Of the Bear and Bees. 64
De Urso & Apibus. 64

Fab. 156.

{A Bear [being] stung by a Bee was stirred ictus ab Ape erat percitus

[with] so great anger, that he tore all the

Hives [with his] claws in which the Bees
Alvearia unguibus in quibus Apes

[Mellificaverunt. Tunc Apes, cum viderent

Stheir Houses pulled down, [their] maintenance sur dirui, cibaria

{taken away, and [their] young killed with a auferri, & filios necari

[they] almost impading the Bear, [they] almost impetu invadentes Ursum, pend 5 kill'd [him] [with their] stings, who scarcely necavere aculeis, qui vix

O 2 getting

(212)

Sgetting from them, said [thus] with bimself, by lesapsus ab iis, dicebat secum,

Show much was it better to endure the sting quanto erat melius tolerare aculeum

Sof one Bee, than to stir up so many Enemies unius Apis, quam concitare tot Hostes

Sagainst me [by] my fury.

MORAL.

This Fable shows [it] to be far better the Hac Fabula indicat esse long melius

Sto sustain the injury of one, than whilst we will sustain unsus, quam dum volumus

Spunish one to get many enemies. punise unum comparare multos inimicos.

Fab. 157. {Of the Soldier and the two Horses. De Milite & duobus Equis.

A Soldier having a very good Horse, babens optimum Equum,

Sbought another not at all equal to him in goodness, emit alium nequaquan parem illi bonitate,

Swhom be fed more diligently than the former. quem nutriebat diligentius quam priorem.

SThen he faid to the former thus, Why [doth] [my]
Tum ait priori sic, Cur

Master

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(213)

Master take care of me more than of you, Dominus curat me impensiùs quam te,

Ssince [I am] not comparable to you, neither cum non comparandus tibi, neque

{ in beauty, nor in strength, nor in swiftness? pulchritudine neque robore, neq; velocitate?

To whom be said, it is the Nature of Men Cui ille inquit, ita est Natura Hominum

that [they] are always more kind to new ut sint semper benigniores in novos

Guests. Hospites.

MORAL

This Fable shows the madness of Men, who Hac Fabula indicat amentiam Hominum, qui

are wont to prefer new [things] to old, lolent anteponere nova veteribus,

Salthough they be worse. etiamsi sint deteriora.

SOf the Linnet and the Boy. De Carduele & Puero.

Fab. 158.

A Linnet being asked by a Boy, by whom Carduelis interrogata d Puero, a quo

The was esteemed among [his] delights, and had fuerat habita in delicis, &

03

been

Sbeen fed, with dainty and store of Meat, why she, nutrita suavibus & largis Cibis, cur

Sheing out of the Cage, would not return, That egressa Cavea, nollet regredi, Ut

SI may feed at my pleasure, not at thine, said she, possim pascere meo arbitratu, non tuo, inquit.

MORAL.

This Fable shows, that the liberty of life Hac Fabula indicat, libertatem with 5 is to be preferred to all delights.

anteponendam cunctis deliciis.

Fab. 159. Of the Jester and the Bishop. De Scurra & Episcopo.

A Jester coming to a certain Bishop, Scurra accedens ad quendam Episcopum,

frich indeed, but covetous, on the Calends divitem quidem, sed avarum, Calendis

Sof January, ask'd a small piece of Gold for a Januarii, petiit numīsma aureum

Strenæ Nomine: Antistes dixit bominem

was mad, who expected so much Money insanire, qui crederet tantam Pecuniam

Sto be given to him for a New-years Gift. Then dari ei in Strenam. Tum

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Sthe Fester began to beg a piece of Silver, Scurra capit efflagitare Argenteum nummum,

Sbut when be said this seemed to him too much, sed cum ille diceret boc videri sibi nimium,

She begged that he would give him a brass Farorabat ut traderet sibi æreum Quadran-

Sthing. But when he could not force this from tem. Sed cum non posset extorquere bunc ab

Sthe Bishop, he said, Reverend Father, give me Episcopo, inquit, Reverende Pater, imperti me

Syour Bleffing for a New-Years-Gift. Then Benedictione tuâ pro Strena. Tunc

Sthe Bishop said, kneel down [my] Son, that Episcopus inquit, flecte genua Fili, ut

SI may bless you. But I, saith the Jester, will not benedicam te. At ego, inquit Scurra, nolo

[bave] your so cheap blessing, for if tuam tam vilem benedictionem, etenim si

Sit was worth a brass Farthing, certainly you valeret ereum Nummum, profecto

would never give it to me. nunquam concederes eam mihi.

MORAL.

SThis Fable was made against those Bishops Hac Fabula confecta est contra eos Episcopos

Sand Priests who esteem Riches and Wealth Opes

Sacerdotes qui faciunt Divitias & Opes

O A more

Smore than all the Rites and Mysteries of pluris quam cuncta Sacra & Mysteria

Sthe Church.

Ecclesia.

Fab. 160. Of the Lewett undeservedly honoured. Ed. 160. Upupa indigne honorata.

A Lmost all the Birds being invited to the

Wedding of the Eagle, took it ill that the Lewett Nuprias Aquilæ, ind Ignè ferebant Upupam

Swas preferred before the rest, because she was præseri cætere, quia esset

fine with a Crown, and adorned with changeable insignis Corona, & ornata versicoloribus

Scoloured Feathers, whereas she was always Pennis, cum esset semper

Saccustomed to nestle amongst the Dung and silth. Solita volutare inter Stercora & sordes.

MORAL

This Fable reproveth the Folly of them, who Hac Fabula arguit Stultitiam corum, qui

in bonouring Men, are wont to mind rather in bonorandis Viris, soleant attendere potim

The fineness of scheir Clothes, and Excellency nitorem vestium & præstantiam

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(217)

Sof [their] Beauty, than [their] Virtue and [their] forme, quam Virtutem &

S Manners.
Mores.

SOf the Priest and the Pears.
De Sacerdote & Pyris.

Fab. 161.

A Certain greedy Priest travelling out Quidam gulosus Sacerdos prosiciscens extra

{[ef his] Country, to a Wedding, to which he was Patriam, ad Nuptias, ad quas fuerat

{ invited, in [his] Fourney he found an heap invitatus, in Itinere reperit acervum

fof Pears, of which he touch'd not one, altho' Pyrorum, quorum ne attigit unum, quamvis

affectus magnà fame, quin potius habens ludibrio,

the made water on 'em; for he was vex'd conspersit lotio; nam indignabatur

Sthat Meat of this fort should be offerred to him Cibos hujusmodi offerri sibi

Son the way, who was going to dainty chear; in itinere, qui accedebat ad lautus equias;

Sout when he had found a Brook on the way, so fed cum offendisset torrentem in itinere ita

Sencreased with showers, that be could not pass auctum imbribus, ut non posset transire

f it without the danger of Life, he resolved leam sine periculo Vitæ, constiuit

Sto return home, but returning fasting, he was redire domum, autem revertens jejunus, oppressus

fo bungry, that except he had eaten those est tanta same, ut nist comedisset illa

SPears, which he had sprinkled with Urine, seeing Pyra, quæ consperserat Urina, cum

Sthat he found not any thing else, he had been famish'd, non inveniret aliud, extinctus fuisse fame.

MORAL.

This Fable adviseth, that nothing is to be Hac Fabula monet, nibil esse

despised, since that nothing is so vile and contemnendum cum nihil sit tam vile &

S base, which may not be useful sometimes. Sabjectum, quod non posset usui esse aliquando.

Fab. 162. Sof the Mule and Horse. De Mulo 656 Equo.

{ A Mule seeing an Horse [with] a Gold Mulus conspiciens Equum Aureo

{Bridle, and remarkable for's Saddle, and covered Frano, & insignem Ephippio, & opertum

Swith purple Trappings, was [ready] to burst purpure w Phaleris, rumpebatur

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with Envy, thinking him bappy who always invidia, reputans illum beatum qui continuo

{ vesceretur optimis Cibis, & amiceretur

Sbandsom Ornaments; but [that] himself decoro Ornatu; autem se

was unhappy in comparison of him, who being infelicem præ illo, qui

Soppress'd with Pack-Saddles ill smoothed, was comcoppressus Clivellis male dolaris, cogere-

sled daily to bear great burthens. But when tur quotidie ferre maxima onera. At ubi

She saw the Horse returning from a Battel to have vidit Equum redeuntem à Pugna affectum

Smany wounds, he called himself happy, in multis vulneribus, appellabat se felicem,

Scomparison of his calamity, saying, that it was præ illius calamitate, dicens, esse

I far better, to get an hard living with daily longe melius, queritare durum victum quotidiano

Slabour, and to be cloathed basely, than, after labore, & vestiri turpiter, quam, post

{ the best and delicatest Meat, and so great optimos & delicates Cibos, & tantos

Sornaments, to undergo the perils of Death. Ornatus, adire discrimina Mortis.

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MORAL.

MORAL.

This Fable advises we must not envy Kings Hec Fabula monet minime invidendum Regibus

Sand Princes, because they abound with Riches & Principibus, quià abundant divitis

Sand Wealth, when we may see their life to be Opes, quum videamus eorum vita esse

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fubject to more dangers by far, than fubjectam pluribus periculis longe, quam

Spoor mens. pauperum.

Fab. 163. Of the Hog and the Horse. De Porco 68 Equo.

AN Hog seeing a Warrior's Horse, who Porcus conspiciens Bellatoris Equum, qui

Sheing armed, went to the Battel, said, Thou foel, cataphratus, prodibat ad Pugnam, inquit, Stulte,

whither dost baste? for perhaps thou wilt die quo properas? nam fortasse morieris

Sin the battel. To whom the Horse said, A Knife in pugnà. Cui Equus dixit, Cultëllus

Shall deprive thee of life, being fatten'd amongst adimet tibi vitam, impinguato inter

Sairt and filth, when you have done nothing lutum & fordes, qu'um gesserie nihil worthy

(221)

Swortby of Praise, but Glory shall accompany dignum Laude, sed Gloria comitabitur

meam Mortem.

MORAL.

This Fable implies it is better to die,
Hec Fabula innuit esse honestiùs occumbere,

Shaving done brave exploits, than to live gestis præclāris rebus, quam protrabere

Sa lise spent basely. vitam actam turpiter.

50f a Tanner buying the Skin of a Bear De Coriario emente Pellem Ursi Fab. 164.

Snot yet taken. 2 nondum capti.

A Tanner coming to an Huntsman, bought Coriarius accedens ad Venatorem, emit

Sthe Hide of a Bear, and laid down Money Pellem Ursi, & deposuic Pecuniam

for it. He said, That he had not a Skin pro ea. Ille dixit, non esse sibi Pellem

Sfor the present, but the day following he was to go in prasentia, caterum postridie prosecturam

Sto Hunt; and the Bear [being] killed, he promised Venatum; & Urso interfecto, profitetur that

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Schat he would give the Skin to him. The Tanner le daturum pellem ei. Coriarin s going into the Wood for his pleasure, climbed I profectus in Sylvam animi gratia, ascendit Sa very high Tree, that thence he might fee altissimam Arborem, ut inde prospiceret S the Combat of the Hunter and the Bear. The 2 Certamen Venatoris & Urfi. [Hunter going unaffrighted to the Den where Wenator profectus intrepidus ad Antrum Sthe Bear lurked, bis Dogs being fent in, be forc'd 7 Ursus latebat, Canibus immissis compulit I him to go out, who, the blow of the Hunter qui, Venatoris dillum exire, ictu Sheing shunn'd, laid him on the ground. Then ? evitato, prostravit Tunc bumi. Sthe Hunter, knowing that this Beast did not prey Wenator, sciens banc Feram non sevire Supon dead-carkasses, stopping bis breath, he pre-? in cadavera, retento anbelitu, simulastended bimself dead. The Bear smelling Ursus olfaciens 7 bat se Mortuum. Swith his Nose put to him, when he could neither naribus admīssis, cum nec s perceive him breathing at the Nose, Ideprehenderet illum spirantem Naso, Snor at the Heart, went from him. When the Inec Corde, abscessit. Tanner

† Tanner saw that the Beast was gone, Coriarius perspiceret Feram abesse,

Ineither any thing of danger was there, going nec nibilum pericli adesse, deditions se

from the Tree to the Hunter, who not yet durst ex Arbore ad Venatorem, qui nondum audebat

f rise, advised him to rise. Afterwards furgere, monebat illum ut surgeret. Deinde

She ask'd bim what the Bear had spake interrogavit eum quid Ursus locutus esset

Sto bim in his Ear? To whom the Hunter said, ei Adaurem? Cui Ven ator inquit,

He advised me that I should not bereafter sell
Monuit me ne vellem deinceps vendere

{ a Bear-skin, unless I took him before. unsi pellem, nisi ceperim eum prius.

MORAL.

This Fable shows, that uncertain things Hac Fabula indicat, incerta

are not to be accounted for certain.

habenda pro certis.

SOf the Hermit and the Soldier. De Eremità & Milite.

Fab. 165.

A Certain Hermit, a Man of a most Holy Quidam Eremita, Vir Sanctissimæ

(224)

SLife, perswaded a Soldier, that fearing Secular Vitæ, bortabatur Militem, ut relicta Seculari

Warfare, which few used without the offen-Militia, quam pauci excercent absq; offensa

Sding of God, and the danger of [their] Soul,
Dei, & discrimine Anima,

Sat last be would give himself up to the ease tandem traderet se quieti

Sof [his] Body, and consult the Safety of [his] Corporis, & consuleret Saluti

Soul. To whom the Soldier Said, O Father, Anima. Cui Miles inquit, Pater,

SI will do that which you Advise; for it is true, faciam quod Mones; nam effe verum;

{ that at this time Soldiers can neither quod hoc tempore Milites possint neg;

Srequire [their] Pay, altho' it be small, neither exigere Stipendia, licet sint exigua, neq;

Scan they Plunder.

Possunt Prædari.

MORAL.

SThis Fable shews, many do renounce [their] Hec Fabula indicat, multos renunciare

{Vices, because they cannot exercise then Vitils, quia non possunt exercere illa

Sany longer. amplius.

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Of the Man and the Wife that had been be Viro & Uxore

(twice married. bigamis.

Certain Man [whose] Wife was dead, A Quidam Vir Uxore defuncta,

Swhom he had greatly loved, married another, quam valde dilexerat, duxit alteram,

Sand she a Widow, who daily told him 1 2 & ipsam Viduam, quæ affidue objiciebat ei

the Virtues of [her] former Husband, to whom, Virtues prioris Marki, cui,

Sthat he might give the like, he also told ut referret par, ipse quog; reserrebat

Sthe most bonest Behaviour and the Chastity of [his]

I dead Wife: Now on a certain day [she] bedefuncta Uxoris: Nunc quodam die

sing angry with [her] Husband, gave a piece Viro, dedit partent

Sof a Capon, which she had dressed for the Supper Caponis, quem coxerat in Canain

Sof both, to a Begger asking Alms, saying, luttisq; Pauperi petenti Eleemosynam, dicens,

Igive

SI give this to you for the Soul of [my] former de do hoc tibi pro Anima prioris

(Husband; which the Husband hearing, baving Viri; quod Maritus audiens,

Sent for the Begger, gave him what was left if l'accersito Mendico, dedit ei reliquum

Sof the Capon, and I also give this to you ? Caponis, & ego quoq; do hoc tibi

Sfor the Soul of my dead Wife: Thus they I pro Anima mex def uncta Uxoris: Sic illi

Sat length had not any thing that they might I tandem non habuerunt quod

Seat for Supper, while one desires to hurt the other. 2 coenarent, dum alter cupit nocere alteri.

MORAL.

This Fable adviseth that we must not fight non esse pugnandum Hæc Fabula monet

Sagainst them who can revenge themselves ¿ contra eos qui possunt vindicare se

Svery well. I facillime.

Sof the Lion 7. and the Mouse 4. De Leone 7. & Mure 4.

1 A Leo captus laqueo in Sylvà, cum cum

sufe

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She saw himself to be so insnar'd, that he wideret se ita irretstum, ut

Sthought be could free bimself thence by no consideret posse explicare se indè nullis

Smanner of strength, intreated the Mouse that viribus, rogavit Murem at

She would free him the snare, being gnawn abroso

Sasunder, promising that he would not be promittens se non suturum

Sunmindful of so great a kindness, which when simmemorem tanti beneficii; quod cum

the Mouse bad done readily, be ask'd the Lion,
Mus fecisset prompte, rogavit Leonem,

sthat he would give him[his]Daughter for a Wife; ut traderet ei Filiam in Uxorem

neither did the Lion refuse, that he might do nec Leo abnuit, ut faceret

an acceptable thing to his Benefactor. But gratam rerum juo Benefactori. Sed

the new married [Bride] coming to her Husnova nupta veniens ad Vi-

Sband, when she did not see him, by chance she ro, cum non videret eum, casu

{ trod on him with [her] foot, and crush'd him pressit eum pede, & contrivit

Sto pieces.

MORAL.

This Fable hows, that Matrimony, and other Hac Fable iedicat, Matrimonia, & catera

(fellowships, are to be blam'd, which are contracted at I consortia, improbanda, quæ contrabuntur

Sby unequals. ab imparibus.

Fab. 168. SOf the Elm and the Ofier. De Ulmo & Silere.

AN Elm that grew on the Bank of a River, a Ulmus nata in ripa Fluminis,

Smocked an Osier next to him, as weak and irridebat Siler proximum sibi ut debile o

feeble, because it was bent at every even Zinfirmum, quod flecteretur ad omnem vel

5 the least force of water; but she extolled levissimum impetum undarum; sed extollebat

[[her] own steadiness and strength with great, ? fuam firmitatem & robur magnificis

Swords, because the unshaken bad born many years Everbis, quod incussa pertulerat multos annos

Sthe daily force of [the] River. But the Elm Lassiduos impetus amnis. Sed Ulmus Sbeing once broke by a great violence of the 2 semel perfracta maxima violentia un-

waters,

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(229)

{waters, was burried along by the waters; to whom {darum, trabebatur ab aquis; cui

Siler ridens, lays, Neighbour, why

{ do you leave me ? where is now your Valour? } deferis me ? uhi est nunc tua Fortivido ?

MORAL.

This Fable fignifies, that they are wifer, Hac Fabula fignificat, effe sapientioes,

Swho yield to the more powerful, than who willing qui cedunt potentioribus, quam qui volentes

storesist are o'recome basely. resistere superantur turpiter.

SOf the Wax desiring bardness. De Cerà petente duritiem.

Fab. 169.

THE Wax grieved that she was soft and Cera ingeniscebat se mollem &

made penetrable to every the lightest blow, procreatam penetrabilem cuicung; levissimo istui,

Sand seeing the Bricks made of clay softer & videns lateres factos ex luto molliori

Sby much than it self to come to so great haidmulto se pervenisse in tantam du-

{ness by [the] heat of the Fire that [they] last ritiem catore Ignis ut perdurent

P 3

many

(230)

Smany Ages, cast it self into the fire, that ignem, ut will multa Sacula, jecit fe. 272

Sit might get hardness; but presently being melted the Lonsequeretur duritiem; sed statim liquesacha

Sby the fire, it was confumed. ¿ igne, consumpta est.

MORAL

This Fable adviseth [us] not to desire that ne appetamus quod in Hac Fabula admonet

Swhich is denied to us by Nature. eft denegatum nobis Natura.

W but Of the Husbandman defiring Warfare and in Agricola affectante Militiam & Fab. 170. 7De

> Merchandize. Mercaturam.

N Husbandman took it ill, that he stirred A Agricola ægrè ferebat, se volvere

Sthe ground daily, neither arrived at Riches assidue, nec pervenire ad Divitias d terram

he faw constant labour; when by [his] perpetuis laboribus; cum videret

who fo encreas'd [their] some Soldiers, qui ita auxerant 2 nonnullos Milites,

SEstate by the War, that they went bravely clad, and Rem Bello, us incederent splendide induti,&

[were]

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eziore.

[were] fed with dainty Banquets and led nutriti lautis Epulis & agerent

San bappy life. Therefore [his] Sheep being sold beatam vitam. Ergo Ovibus vendits

with [his] Goats and Oxen, be bought Arms cum Capris & Bobus, emit Arma

Sand Horses, and went to the War; there, & Equos, & prosecus est ad Militiam; ibi,

when it was unsuccessfully fought by his cum effet male pugnatum ab suo

Commander, be lost not only that which Imperatore, perdidit non solum quæ

She bad, but he received many wounds. Wherebabebat, sed affetus est multis vulneribus. Qua-

fore the War being condemn'd, he resolved to re Militia damnaca, statuit

sexercise Merchandize, as that wherein he exercere Mercaturam, ut in qua

Sthought there was greater Gain and less existimabat esse majus Lucrum & minorem

{Labour: Therefore [his] Farms being fold, when Laborem: Ergo prædiis venditis, cum

She had filled a Ship [with] Wares, he began implevisset Navim Mercibus, capit

{to sail; but when he was in the Main Sea, navigare; sed cum esset in Alto,

{a sudden Tempest being raised, the Ship subità Tempestate coorta, Navus P 4

was funk, and he with the rest who were submērsa est, & ipse cum cateris qui suerant

Sin it, all perished. in ea, omnes perière.

MORAL.

This Fable adviseth every one that he ought Hac Fabula admonet quemlibet debere

Sto be contented [with] his own Lot, seeing that esse contentum sua Sorte, cum

Smisfortune is ready e'rywhere.
miseria parāta ubig;

Fab. 171. SOf the Ass 11. and the Jester.
De Assno 11. & Scurra.

An Ass taking it ill that a certain fester Assinus indigne ferens quendam Scurram

Should be bonour'd, and should be cloathed with bonor ari, & amiciri

Sfine cloathing, because he made the great sounds pulchris vestibus, quia edebat magnos sonos

of his belly, he went to the Magistrates, desiring veneris, accessit ad Magistratus, petens

Sthat they would not honour himself less than ne wellent honorari se minis quam

Sthe Fester; and when the Magistrates wondring Scurrum; & cum Magistracus admirante,

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asked bim, why be thought himself so interrogarent eum, cur duceret se ita

Sworthy of bonour, because, says be, I send forth dignam bonore, quia, inquit, emitto

Sgreater sounds of the Belly than the Fester, and majores crepitus ventris quam Scurra, &

Sthem without stink. Leos absq; fætore.

MORAL.

This Fable blames them, who fend Hac Fabula arguit eos, qui profundunt

Stheir Money upon the most trisling things. Suas Pecunias in levissimis rebus.

Of the River provoking his Spring De Amne lacessente suum Fontem Fab. 172.

{ with revilings. convities.

A Certain River, tired its own Head Quidam Amnis, lacessebat suum Fontem

with reproaches, as sluggish, because it stood convitiis, ut in ertem, quod staret

Simmoveable and without Fish. But she comimmobilis & sine Psscibus. Sed com-

mended ber self very much because it bred the best mendabat se plurimum quod crearet optimos Fish, Fish, and crept along the Vallies with a pleasing Pisces & serperet per Valles blando

noise, the spring being angry against the River, murmure, fons indignatus in Amnem,

Sas ungrateful, kept back its waters: Then the ficut ingraum, repressit undas: Tune

River being deprived of its Fish, and of its sweet Amnis privatus Piscibus, & dulci

Snoise, vanish'd away.

MORAL.

This Fable marketh them, who arrogate to Hee Fabula notat eos, qui arrogant

Sthemselves the good things which they do, and sibi bona quæ agant,

Sdo not attribute to God from whom our non attribuunt Deo à quo nostra

Sgood things proceed as from a large Fountain. bona procedunt ceu à largo Fonte.

Fab. 173. Of the wicked Man and the Devil.
De maligno Viro & Dæmone.

A Wicked Man, when be bad done very many Malignus Vir, cum perpetrasset plurima

Swickednesses, and being caught very oft, and shut feelera, & captus spius, & con-

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Sin a Prison, was kept very strictly cluss Carcere, teneretur arctissime

Sby a watchful Guard, besought the help of the pervigili Custodia, implorabat anxilium

Devil, who very often had been with him Damonis, qui sapenumero affuit illi

Sand freed him from many dangers. At length & liberavit eum è multis periclis. Tandem

Sbeing caught again, the Devil appear'd to him, deprehenso iterum, Damon apparuit illi,

Sbegging for his accustomed Aid, having a great foranti solitum Auxilium, habens magnum

Sbundle of Shooes worn quite out on his shoulder, fascem Calcedrum pertus orum super humerum,

Saying, Friend, I cannot be to you any more dicens, Amice, non possum esse tibi amplius

Sfor an belp, for I bave travell'd to so many places auxilio, nam peragravi tot loca

for freeing you, that I have worn out all these proliberando te, ut contriverim omnes hos

Shooes; also no Money remains to me, with Calceos; etiam nulla Pecunia restat mihi,

Swhich I may get other, wherefore you must qua valeam comparare alios, quare peretindum

Sdie. Sest tibi,

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This Fable advises, not to think our Hac Fabula admonet, ne existememus nostra

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fins will be always unpunished. peccata fore semper impunita.

Fab. 174. Of the Birds that would chuse more Kings.

Fab. 174. De Avibus volentibus eligere plures Reges.

THE Birds consulted of chusing more Aves consultabant de eligendis pluribus

Kings, seeing that the Eagle alone could not rule Regibus, cum Aquila sola non possit regere

Sso great flocks of Birds; and they had done actantos greges volucrum; & fecissent satis

Scording to their defire, except they had forborn voto, nist destissent

Sfrom such counsel by the Advice of the Crow, à tali consilio Monitu Cornici,

Swho, when the Cause was ask'd, Why she thought que, cum Causa rogaretur, Cur duceret

Smore Kings not to be Elected? Because, says she, plures Reges non Eligendos? Quia, inquit,

S'tis harder for many Bags to be filled than one. I difficilitis plures Sacci implentur quam unus.

MORAL

MORAL.

This Fable teacheth, that 'tis better by far Hac Fabula docet, melius longe

Sto be govern'd by one, than by many Princes.

Squberndri ab uno, quam a multis Principibus.

Of the Woman who said she would die De Muliebre quæ dicebat se velle mori Fab. 175.

for her Husband. pro Marito.

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A Certain Matron, very chafte, and Quædam Matrona, admodum pudica, &

Smost loving to her Husband, was troubled, that amantissima Viro, agrè ferebat,

Sher Husband should be held by Sickness,
Maritum detinëri adversa valetudine,

She lamented and fighed, and that she lamentabatur & ingemiscebat, & ut

Smight testifie her love for her Husband, she testaretur suum amorem in Virum,

{besought Death, that if he would take her rogabat Mortem, ut st effet ereptura

{Husband, he would rather kill her self than Maritum, vellet potius occidere se quam

{ him; among these words, she sees Death coillum; inter bec verba, cernit Mortem veming Sming with an horrible look, she being affrighted nientem horribili aspēctu, perterrita

Swiththe fear of him, and now repenting of her timore ejus, & jam pænitens sui

Swish, I am not ber, says she, whom you seek, woti, ego non sum, inquit, quem petis,

She layes in the Bed whom you came to kill.

I jaset in Lecto quem venisti occisira.

MORAL.

This Fable shows, no one to be such a lover Hac Fabula indicat, neminem esse adeo amantem

Sof a Friend, who wisheth not well to himself than Amīci, qui non malit bene sibi quam

Sto another.

alteri.

Fab. 176. De adolescente canënte in Funeral of his

{Mother. Matris.

A Certain Man wept and wailed Quidam Vir flebat & lacrymis

his dead Wife, which prosequebatur desunctam Uxorem, qua

Swas carried to ber Grave, but his Son sang; efferebatur ad Sepulchrum, sed ejus Filius canebat;

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who, when he was blamed by his Father as mad qui, cum increparetur à Patre ut amens

Sand distracted, who sang at the Funeral of his of insanus, qui contaret in Funere

Mother, whereas he ought to weep with him. He said,
Matris, cum deberet flere secum. Inquit,

Smy Father, if you hir'd the Priests that mi Pater, & conduxIsti Sacerdotes ut

Sthey might sing, why are you angry at me singing canerent, cur irasceris mihi canenti

for nought? To whom the Father faid, thy gratis? Cui Pater inquit, tuum

Office and the Priests is not the same.

Officium & Sacerdotum non est idem.

MORAL

This Fable shows, all things not to be decent Hac Fabula innuit, omnia non esse decora

for all men. omnibus.

Of the Jealous Husband, that had put Fab. 177.
De Zelotypo Viro, qui dederat

{(his) Wife to be looked to.
Uxorem custodiendam.

A Jealous Husband had put his Wife, Zelotypus Vir dederat Uxorem, whom

Swhom he had found to live not very chaftly if I quam compererat vivere parum pudice, il Sto a Friend, that he trusted very much, having Amico, eui fidebat plurimum, pol-Spromised [him] a great Sum of Money, if he ingentem Pecuniam, si Elicitus She would watch ber so narrowly, that by no the observaret eam ità diligenter, ut nullo qui means the might violate Wedlock; but he, Imodo violaret Conjugium, at ille, Safter he had tried some few days [that] bis ? post qu'àm expertus esset aliquot dies Scharge was too great, and found Custodiam esse nimis difficilem, & comperisset it Shis Wit to be outwied by the Woman, co-Yourn Ingenium vinci Muliere, ve-Sming to [ber] Huband, said, that be would not he Quiens ad Maritum, dixit, se nolle Sany longer undergo this so bard a task, amplius gerere hanc tam duram provinciam, Sfeeing that not Argus himself, who was all Zquandoquidem non Argus ipse, qui fuit totus SEyes, could keep an unchaste Woman, 2 Oculatus posset custodire impudicam Mulierem, Sand added also, If need were, that he & addidit etiam, Si necesse esset, se Shad rather for a whole Year carry a Sack male integro Anno deferre Saccum

full

Sfull of Fleas every day into a Meadow, and plenum Pulicibus quotidie in Pratum,

Sopening the Sack, to feed them amongst the Grass, solution Sacco, pascere eas inter Herbas,

{and in the evening, to bring them back all wesperi, reducere omnes

Shome, than to keep an unchaste Woman domum, quam servare impudicam Mulierem

Sone day.

MORAL

This Fable sheweth, [that] no Watchinen [Hec Fabula indicat, nullos Custodes

Sare so diligent, that can keep an unchaste esse ità diligentes, qui valeant cust odire impudicam

Woman.
Mulierem.

rini

{Of a Man refusing Clysters. De Viro recusante Clysteres.

Fab. 174.

A Man, a German by Nation, very Vir, Germanus Natione, admodum

{rich, was sick, and very many Physicians dives, ægrorābat, & plures Medici

{ came to cure bim, (for to Honey venerunt ad curandum illum, (nam ad Mel

S Flies come by swarms) one of whom Muscae convolant catervatim) unus quorum samongst other things, said, That there was need

amongst other things, said, That there was need inter cætera, dicebat, Opus esse

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Sof Clysters, if be would recover: Which when Clysteribus, si vellet convalescere: Quod cum

Sthe Man heard, being not accustomed to a Me-Vir audiret, insuetus Me-

Sdicine of this sort, moved with anger, commands dicinæ hujuscemodi, percitus furore, jubet

Sthe Physicians to be put out of doors, saying, Medicos ejici domo, dicens,

Sthey were mad, who, when his Head aked, Zeos esse insanos, qui, cum sibi Caput doleret,

Zwould cure [his] Breech.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, [that] all things, though Hac Fabula indicat, omnia, quamvis

Shealthful, seem unpleasant, and hurtful to the la salutaria, videri aspera, & obsutura

of the second se

Sunaccustomed, and unexperienced.
2 insuetis, & inexpertis.

Of the Ass 11. being Sick, and the Wolves 2. De Asino 11. agrotante, & Lupis 2. Fab. 175:

zvisiting him.

de.

{ A N Ass was fick, and Fame had gone forth, Asinus ægrotabat, & Fama exierat,

Sthat he was ready to die; therefore, when eum cito moriturum; ideired, cum

Wolves and Dogs came to see [him,] and Lupi & Canes venerunt ad visendum,

would ask of [his] Son, how the Father peterent a Filio, quomodo Pater

s did; he answered, better than ye would have valebat; ille respondit, melius quam velletis

[[him.]

OUE

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that many feign them-Hac Fabula indicat, quod multi fingunt se

Sselves to trouble at the death of others, whom moleste ferre Mortem aliorum, quos

Snotwithstanding they desire to perish quickly. tamen cupium interire celeriter.

stable are not for 1 Q 2 is stall at the

Fab. 176. Of the Nut-tree, the Ass, and the Woman. De Nace, Asino, & Muliere.

A Woman asked a Nut-tree, that grew Mulier interrogabat Nucem, natam

Sby the way-side, which was beaten with Stones lec's viam, que impetebatur Saxis

Sby People passing by, why it was so mad, Populo prætereunte, quarè esset ità amens,

1

Sthat by how much with more, and greater and greater pluribus, & majoribus

Solows it was beaten, it would yield by so much verberibus cæderētur, procrearet eò

Sthe more and better Fruit. To whom the plures & meliores Fructus. Cui

Wallnut-tree said, Are you forgetful of the Juglans inquit, Esne tu immemor

SProverbi that saith, A Nut, an Ass, and Proverbii dicentis, Nux, Asinus,

Sa Woman, are bound in the same Law? These & Mulier, sant ligati in simili Lege? Hac

Sthree do nothing rightly, if blows cease tria faciunt nil recte, si verbera cessant.

MORAL.

This Fable implies, That Men are oftentime of Hec Fabula innuit, Homines sept wont

(245)

Swont to wound themselves with their own soldiere confodere se propries

{weapons. jaculis.

{Of the Ass 11. not finding[any]end of [his] Fab 177. De Asino 11. non inveniente sinem

{Laborum.

{A N Ass was very much gritted in the plurimum angebatur

Winter time, because be was too cold, and Hyberno tempore, quià afficeretur nimo frigore, &

{ bad hard meat of chaffe; wherefore he haberet durum victum palearum; quare

Swished for the Spring Season, and the young coptabat Vernam Temperiem, & teneras

{Grass; but when the Spring was come on, Herbas; sed cum Ver advenisset,

{ he was forced by [his] Master, who was a Potter, cogeretur a Domino, qui erat Figulus,

Sto carry Clay into the Yard, and Wood to defferre Argillam in Aream, & Lignum ad

{ the Oven, and from thence Bricks, and Gutter-Fornacem, & inde Lateres, & Imbritiles, and Covering-tiles, to several places, ces, & Tegulas, ad diversa loca, Q 3 being

be wished

7 pertælus

So much pains,

Veris, in quo tolerabat

for Summer, that

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optabat d tot labores. Æstatem. This Mafter being bindred by [his] Harvest. 2 Dominus Melle, impeditus Smight suffer bim to rest; but then also when ? patei Eiur eum quiescere; sed tunc quoq; cum The was compelled to carry the Corn into the Barn-2 compelleretur ferre Messes in Aream, Sfloor, and the Wheat from thence home, neither & Triticum inde domum, nec Shad he any time for rest; be boped at least desset sibi locus quieti ; sperabst faltem Sthe Autumn would be the end of [his | Labours, 2 Autumnum fore finem Laborum That when be saw [that] then also there was no Hed cum cernebat tung quog; non adelle 5 end of [his] Labours, for as much as Wine, and quatenus Vinum, & ? finem Laborum, Sapples, and Wood, were to be carried every day, ? Poma, & Ligna, essent portanda quotidie, The earnestly desired the Winters Snows and Frosts 2 efflagitabat Hybernas Nives & Glaciem Sagain, that then, at least, some rest might be Prursus, ut tunc, saliem, aliqua requies concede-Sgranted bim, from so great Labours. drecur illi, à tantis Laboribus. MORAL

MORAL

This Fable sheweth, [that] there are no Hec Fabula indicat, esse nulla

Stimes of [this] present Life, which are not tempora præsentis Vitæ, quæ non sunt

Slubject to perpetual Labours.

Of the Mouse 4. that would make a League Fab. 178.

De Mure 4. qui volebat contrahere Foodus

of Amity with the Cat.

Amicitiæ cum Fele.

A Many Mice dwelling in the hollow

A Complures Mures commorantes in cavo

Sof a Wall beheld a Cat, which sat Parietis contemplabantur Felem, qua recumbebat

Son a boarded floor, with her Head banging down, in tabulato, Capite demisso,

and a forrowful look; then one of them & tristi vultu; tunc unus ex eis

{ faid, this living Creature seems to be very inquit, boc Animal videtur esse admodum

{ kind, and mild, for he makes a shew of benignum, & mite, nam præsert

Some Holiness by [bw] very look: I will aliquam Sanctimoniam ipso vultu: volo speak

sspeak to bim, and make a perpetual League Lalloqui ipsum, & nettere indissolubile Fædus

Sof Amity with him, which as soon as be had Amicitiæ cum eo, quæ cum dix-

Sspoken, and was come nearer, be was caught listet, & accessisset propriès, captus est

Sby the Cat, and torn in pieces; then the rest

Sseeing this, said with themselves, Truly we will videntes boc, dicebant secum, Protecto

Smust not over bastily trust to the looks of lany one.] it

MORAL.

SThis Fable implieth, [that] Men are not the Hac Fabula innuit, Homines non

Sto be judged of by the look, but by their works, essemble judicandos ex vultu, sed ex operibus,

Sforasmuch as ravenous Wolves often lurk quatenus atroces Lupi sæpè desiréscant

to want a case of a fallon and faith of

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Sunder a Sheeps skin.

Sub ovina pelle.

Sof the Ass 11. that served an ungrateful Fab. 179. De Asino 11. qui serviebat ingrato

Master.
Hero.

{A N Ass which did serve an ungrateful qui serviebat ingrato

Master many Years, without stumbling; once, Viro multos Annos, inosfenso pede; semel,

Sas it happened, as he was pressed with an heavy fut fit, dim pressus esset gravi

Pack, and going in a strong way, fell Sarcina, & incedens in salebiosa via, reciderat

Sunder [his] Burden, then his Master being im-Jub Onere, tunc Dominus implaca-

Splacable, forced bim with many blows bilis, compellebateum multis verberibm

Storise, calling [bim] an idle and dull Anisurgere, nuncupans ignavum & pigrum Ani-

{mal, but he, poor [As,] amidst [chese] blows, mal, at ille, miser, inter verbera,

Sfaid with himfelf, what an ungrateful Mafter dicebat fecum, quam ingracum Herum

Shave I got, for although I have served him fortitus sum, nam quamvis servierim ei Sa long time without offence, yet doth he not multo tempore sine offensa, tamèn non weigh

(250)

Sweigh this one slip with so many my my compensat hoc unum delicum tot meis

Sformer good turns. Spristinis benisicius.

MORAL.

This Fable was feigned against them who has Hace Fabula conficta est in eos qui mini

S being forgetful of the good turns done to them, immemores beneficiocum collatorum sibi,

Sproseguuntur minimam offence of their Bene in Bene

Sfactor with cruel punishment.

Fab. 180. Sof the Wolf 2. perswading the Porcupine De Lupo 2. suadente Histrici

Sto lay aside [his] Weapons.

deponere tela.

A Wolf being hungry, bad a mind Lupus esariens, intenderat animum

Sto set upon a Porcupine, which yet, because - invadere Histricem, quam tamen, quià

She was fenced on all sides with prickles, municus esset undique sagittis

She durst not set upon, but having invented a Trick Anon audebat invadere sed excogitata Assutia

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Sto destroy him, began to perswade him, that perdendi eum, capit suadere illi,

She would not bear such loads of Darts
ne portaret tantum onus Telorum

{upon [bis] back in time of peace, forasmuch as tergo tempore pacis, quandoquidem

{ Archers carried nothing, except at the time Sagittarii portarent nil, nisi tempore

Sof Battle; To whom the Porcupine Said, Prælii; Cui Histrix dicebat,

Swe must think it to be always time to fight credendum est esse semper tempus præsiandi

Sagainst the Wolf.

MORAL.

[This Fable shewerb, [that] it behoveth oportere

{ a Wise man to be always armed against Sapientem esse semper armatum adversus

Sthe wiles of his Enemies and Foes.

fraudes Inimicorum & Hostium.

Of the Mouse 4. setting at liberty a Kite 16. Fab. 181.

De Mure 4. liberante Milvum 16.

A Mouse having espied a Kite entangled Mus conspicatus Milvum implicitum

Sin the snare of the Fowler, took pity on the Bird, laqueo Aucupis, misertus est Avis,

Sthough an enemy to her, and having gnawed in quamvis inimicæ sibi, & abrosis

Ssunder the bands with ber teeth, made way for vinculis dentibus, fecit viam sibi

Sher to fly out; The Kite being unmindful of such evolundi, Milvus immemor tan-

Sa great courtesse, when she saw her self loosed, ti beneficii, ubi vidit se solutum,

Isnatching up the Mouse suspecting no such thing, corripiens Murem suspicantem nil tale,

lu Gi

Maria

{pulled [ber] in pieces with her claws and bill. laceravit unguibus & rostro.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, [that] wicked Men Hac Fabula indicat, malignos Viros

Sare wont to repay such thanks to their Befolere rependere hujusmodi gratias suis Be-

Must be fried a Kire entarried

Snefactors. Inefacteribus. 50f the Snail 67. begging of Jupiter that Fab. 182.

She might carry her House along with her.
posset ferre suam Domum secum.

{WHen Jupiter, from the beginning of the Cum Jupiter, ab exordio

World, bestowed upon every Creature Mundi, elargiretur singulis Animalibus

Sthe Gifts which they had desired, the Snail begged Munera qua petrissent, Cochlea petrist

of bim, that she might carry about her House; ab eo, ut posset circumferre suam Domum;

Sand being asked of Jupiter, why she craved of interrogata a Jove, quare exposeeret

Ssuch a Gift, which would be heavy, and tale Munus, quod futurum erat grave, &

stroublesome to her, she said, I had rather continumolestum illi, inquit, malo perpe-

Sally carry such a heavy burden, than not to be tud ferre tam grave onus, quam non

Sable to avoid an ill neighbour when 1 list. posse evitare malum vicinum cum mihi libuerit.

MORAL.

MORAL

This Fable shewerh, [that] the neighbourhood Hæc Fabula indicat, vicinitatem

> Sof bad People is to be avoided, tho' with all in-Malorum fugiendam, omni in-

Sconveniency. ? commodo.

Fab. 183. Of the Hedge-hog 68. thrusting out of doors
De Herinaceo 68. ejiciente

Tthe Viper her Hoft. Wiperam Hospitem.

THE Hedge-bog foreseeing Winter coming præsentiens Hyemem adven-

Jon, fairly intreated the Viper, that she would Itare, blande rogavit Viperam, ut concede-

Sgrant him room in ber hole against the extre-Fret fibi locum in sua caverna adversus vim

Smity of the cold, which when she bad done, the frigoris, quod cum illa fecisset,

SHedge-hog tumbling himself bither and thither, Herinaceus pervolvens se buc atg; illuc,

Spricked the Viper with the sharpness of his pricks, Ipungebat Viperam Binarum, acumine

Sand made ber smart grievously; she seeing ber self 28c torquebat vehementer; illa videns se

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Sill dealt withal, when she entertained the Hedgemale tractatam, quando suscepit Herina-

shog on Guest-wise, intreated him by fair means, ceum Hospitio, orabat eum blandis verbis,

Sthat he would go out, seeing the place was too ut exiret, cum locus esset nimis

Snarrow for them both: To whom the Hedg-hog angustus duobus: Cui Herinaceus

Ssaid, let him go out, who cannot abide here; inquit, exear, qui nequit manëre bic;

Swherefore the Viper perceiving there was not quare Vipera sentiens non esse

from for her there, departed thence out of her locus sibi ibi, cessit illine ex

Lodging.
Hospitio.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, [that] they are not Hac Fabula indicat, eos non

Sto be admitted into Lour] Fellowship, who esse admittendos in Consortium, qui

Sare able to thrust us out.

{Of the Husbandman and the Poet. De Agricola & Poeta.

Fab. 184.

A N Husbandman coming to a Poet, whose Agricola accedens ad Poetam, cujus Land

SLand be Plowed, and when he found him alone Agros Calebat, & cum offendiffer eum folum inter Libros, he asked him, how inter Libros, interrogavit eum, quomodo inter She could live so alone: To whom he said,

SI have but begun to be alone, since thou camest in tantilm copi esse solus, postquam adventis

Shither.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, [chat] Learned Men, who had Hec Fabula indicat, Eruditos Viros, qui

Sare continually thronged with a company of continue stipautur turba

Fab. 174. {Learned Men, are then alone, when the Fab. 174. {Doctiffim Grum Virorum, tunc esse folos, quum

Sthey are among illiterate fellows. fuerint inter illiteratos homines.

Of the Wolf 2. cloathed with a Sheeps skin De Lupo 2. induto ovina pelle

{ which devoured the flock. qui devorābat gregem.

A Wolf being cloathed in a Sheeps skin,
Lupus inducus ovis pelle,

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est,

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{ put himself among st a Flock of Sheep, and immescuit se gregi Ovium,

{ killed every day one of them, which when cocidebat quotidie aliquamex eis quod cum

Sthe Shepherd bad taken notice of, he hanged Pastor animadvertisset, suspendit

[him] on a very high Tree, and the other Shepin altissima arbore, & cateris Pasto-

{herds asking [him], why he had hanged a Sheep, ribus interrogantibus, quare suspendisser Ovem,

She said, the Skin indeed is of a Sheep, as you see, aiebat, Pellis quidem est Ovu, ut videtu,

but the Works were of a Wolf. fed Opera erant Lupi.

MORAL.

{ This Fable sheweth, [that] Men are not homines non

{to be judged by their babit, but by their Works; judicandos ex babitu, sed ex operibus;

Sbecause many do Wolves Works, under the Cloaths quoniam musci faciunt Lupina opera sub vestiments.

of Sheep.
Ovium.

Fab. 186. Of the Father in vain persuading [his]

Fab. 186. De Patre frustrà hortante

Son to Vertue.
Filium ad Virtutem.

A Father persuaded [bis] Son with many had Paier hortabatur Filium multis

SWords, as one given to Vice, that leaving the Verbis, ut deditum Vitiis, ut derelicta

Scourse of Vice be would aitend upon Vertue, Win Vitio um invigitaret Virtutibus,

{ which would bring [him] Commendation, and quæ parituræ erant ei, laudem,

SPraise, to whom the Son said, Father, you perdedus, cui Filius inquit, Pater, bor-

Ssuade me in vain to do these things, for I have to saris me frustra facere hac, nam au in

Sheard many Preachers who persuaded the way to la divi mulcos prædicatores qui bortabantur viam ad in

Wertue better than you, and yet never have I wie vir utem melius te, & tamen nunquam ob-

Sobeyed [their] Admonitions. fecutus sum Admonitionibus.

MORAL.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that Men of a wicked Hac Fabula indicat, Homines malignæ

Disposition will depart from Vice by the Perswa-Natura velle discedere a Vitiis hor.

{ fion of no one. tain nullius.

Of the Dog 6 worrying the Sheep of his own De Cane 16 occidente Oves sui

Master. Domini.

A Shepherd had committed his Sheep to Pastor dederat suas Oves Fab. 187.

[bis] Dog to keep, feeding him with very good Cani custodiendas, pascens illum optimis

Meat, but he oftentimes killed one Sheep or other, Cibis, at ille sepè occidebat aliquam ovem,

Swhich when the Shepherd had minded, taking quod cum Pastor animadvertistet, capiens

Sthe Dog, he would needs kill him, to whom Canem, volebat occidere eum, cui

{ the Dog said, why do you desire to kill me? Cania inquit, quid cupis perdere me,

I am one of your Houshold, rather slay the Wolf, sum unus ex tuis Domesticis, poriùs interfice Lupum,

Swhich continually lays wait about your Sheepfold, qui continuo insidiatur tuo Ovili,

Snay saith the Shepherd, I think thou art more imo inquit Pastor, puto te magu

Sworthy of Death than the Wolf, for he doth Indignum morte quam Lupum, nam ille

Sopenly profess himself my Enemy: But thou the palam prositetur se meum hostem: Sed tu

{ under the Shew of Friendship dost daily lessen in sub-

meum Gregem.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, that they are far more to Hac Fabula innuit, eos longe magis

Sto be punished, who do us hurt under a shew of more puniendos, qui nos lædunt sub specie

S Friendship, than they that openly profess themselves of Amicitiae, quam qui aperte prositentur se

Sour Enemies.

Of the Ram 69 fighting with the Bull. 47 Eab. 188.

There was a Ram amongst the Sheep, that Erat Aries inter Oves, qui

{ had such a strong Head and Horns, that he haberet tam firmum Caput & Cornua, ut

{ quickly and easily overcame the other Rams, statim & facile superaret cateros Arietes,

wherefore when he found no Ram more, quare cum invenires nullum Arietem amplius,

Sthat durst withstand him running against him. qui auderet obsistere sibi occursanti.

Being puss'd up with often Victories he durst elārus crobris Victoriis ausus est

Schallenge the Bull to Battle: but at the first provocare Taurum ad pugnam: sed primo

{ push, when be had butted against the Forebead congress, quum arietasset in Frontem

Sof the Bull, be was beaten back with such a cruel Tauri, repercussus est tam atroci

Blow, that being almost dead, he said these words, idu, ut serme moriens, diceret bæc,

{ Fool [that] I am, what bave I done? Why Stultus ego, quid ego? Cur

durst

S durst I provoke such a potent Adversary to whom ausus sum lacessere tam potentem Adversarium cui

SNature hath made me unequal.
Natura fecit me imparem.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, [that] we must not Hec Fabula indicat, non esse

firive with those that are more powerful pugnandum cum potentioribus.

{(than our felves.)

Fab. 189. SOf the Widow and the green Ass. De Vidua & viridi Asino.

Widow loathing a single Life, had a mind Vidua exosa Calibatum, cupiebat

Sto marry, but she durst not, being afraid of the nubere, sed non audebat, verita

Sjeering of the common fort, who use to rail upon irrisiones vulgi, qui solent incessere

Sthem, that marry twice, but her Gossip shewed her, eas, qua nubunt bis, sed ejus commater monstra-

{ bow [that] the Peoples words were to be vit, quam populi voces effent con-

S slighted, by this Trick; for she commanded [that] cemnende, hâc Arte; nam justit

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Sthe white Ass which the Widow had, should be album Assnum quem Vidua habebat, de-

Spainted green, and be led about through all pingi viridi (colore) & circumduci per omnes

Sihe Streets of the City: Which whilst it was done, Vicos Uibis: Quod dum fieret,

S all did so much admire [it] at the first, that comnes tantûm admirabantur ab initio, ut

not only Children, but old People also being non solum Pueri, sed Senes etiam

moti bâc infolita rê, comitarêntur

Sthe Ass for the Satisfaction of their Mind, after Assum animi gratia, de-

Swards when this fort of Beast was led through inde cum hujusmodi Animal ducerecur per

Sthe City overy day, they gave over wondring of Urbem quotidie, different admirari

Sin like manner, saith the Gossip to the Widow, itidem, inquit Commater ad Viduam,

Sit will befal you, for if you take a Husband, you eveniet tibi, nam si acceperis Virum,

{will be the Talk of the People, afterwards this eris Fabula vulgi, deinde bie

Sermo conticesset.

MORAL.

SThis Fable shewerb, [that] there is nothing Hac Fabula indicat, nullam esse rem

Swortby so great Admiration, which in continulignum tanta Admiratione, que in diutur-

Sance of time, doth not cease to be a Miracle. tate temporu, non desinit esse Miraculum.

Fab. 190. Sof the Eagle 12 snatching away the young De Aquila 12 rapiënte filios

Sones of the Conie. 70 Cuniculi. 70

AN Eagle having made her Nest in a very Aquila nidulata in al-

Shigh Tree, had snatcht away the young ones tissima Arbore, rapuerat filios

Sof a Conie, which fed not far from thence, for Cuniculi, qui pascebacur non longe illine, in

S a prey for her young ones, whom the Conie prædam suorum pullorum, quam Cuniculus

{ intreated with fair Words, that she would orabat blands Verbis, ut digna-

Svouchsafe to restore her young ones again, but retur restituere sibi silios sed

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I she supposing her to be a feeble, and terrestrial tilla arbitrans eum esse pusillum, & terrestre

{Creature, and unable to hurt ber, made no Animal, & impotens ad nocendum sibi, non

feruple to pull them in pieces with her Talons, dubitavit dilacerare eos fuis Unguibus,

{ in the fight of (their) Dam, and to lay them in conspectu Matris, & opponere eos

Sefore her young to be eaten; then the Conie suis pullis epulandos; tune Cuniculus

Sheing wea'd at the Death of her young, did not commotus Morte filiorum, hand

Suffer this Wrong to go unpunished, for she permissi hanc Injuriam ablive impunitam, nam

{ digg'd up the Tree that bare the Nest by the effodit Arborem que sustinebat Nidum ra-

Roots, which falling down with a small Blast dicitus, que procidens levi Impulsu

of Wind, threw down upon the Ground the Ventorum, dejecit in Humum

{ young ones, of the Eagle, yet unfledg'd, which pullos, Aquilæ, adhuc implumes, qui

{being eaten up, by the wild Beasts, afforded depasti a Feris, præbebant

Sthe Conic great Ease of [her] Sorrow. Cuniculuo magnum Solatium Doloris.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, [that] no one trusting Hac Fabula idicat, neminem fretum

Sto his own Greatness, ought to despise those that sua Potentia, debere despicere imbe-

Sare weaker, seeing the weaker sometimes revenge cilliores, chm infirmiores aliquando ullcif-

[cantur Injurias potentiorum.

Fab. 191. Of the Pyke 71 a River Fish, that desired De Lupo 71 Fluvii Pisce, qui affectabat

Sthe Command of the Sea.
Regnum Maris,

Here was a Pyke in a River, that excelled Erat Lupus in Amne, qui excedebat

Sall the other Fish of the River, in Fairness, exteros Pisces Fluminis, Pulchritudine,

S Greatness, and Strength; whereupon they all Magnitudine, & Robore; unde cuuchi

admir'd bim, and gave [him] the greatest admirabantur illum, & afficiebant præcipuo

S Honour (that could be) as if [he were] King; Honore tanquam Regem;

wherefore

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(wherefore being puft up with Pride, be began 3 quarè elatus Superbia,

of to desire greater Command, therefore having appetere majorem Principatum, ergo re-

(left the River, in which he had reigned many licto Amne, in quo regnaverat multos

Years, he went into the Sea, to challenge the Annos, ingressus est in Mare, vindicate

Scommand thereof to himself: But meeting with Regnum ejus sibi: Sed offendens

Sa Dolphin of wonderful Greatness, that did Delphinum mira Magnitudinis, qui

bear rule in it, he was so pursued by him, regnabat in illo, ita insectacus est ab illo,

Sthat fleeing be could scarce get into the Mouth of ut aufugiens vix ingrederetur Osium

Sthe River, from whence he durst go out no Amnis, unde ausus est extre non

S more. amplius.

pa

MORAL.

This Fable admonisheth us, that being con-Hec Fabula admonet nos, ut con-

tent with our own things, we should not defire I tenti nostris rebus, non appetamus

Sthose things that are far greater than [our] Strength.

Lea qua sunt longe majora Viribus.

Fab. 192. Sof the Sheep 23 railing on the Shepherd. De Ove 23 convitiante Pastori.

A Sheep railed on a Shepherd, because [he] Ovis convitiabatur Pastori, quia

Sbeing not content with the Milk, which he milkt non contentus Lacte, quod mulgebat

Sfrom her, for his own use, and [bis] Childrens ab ea, in suum usum, & Filiorum

Suse, did moreover bare ber of [her] Fleece; usum, insuper denudaret illam Vellere;

{ then the Shepherd being angry, dragg'd her tunc Paster iratus, trakebat ejus

Syoung one unto Death: Canst thou, saith the filium ad Mortem: Potes, inquit

Sheep do any thing worse unto me? I will kill Ovis facere quid pejus mihi? occidam

Sthee, saith the Shepherd, and cast thee out te, inquit Pastor, & projiciam te

Sto be eaten by Wolves and Dogs; then the Sheep devorandum Lupis & Cambus; tunc Ovis

Sheld her peace, fearing yet greater Mischiefs. filuit, formidans adhuc majora Mala.

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MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that Men ought not Hec Fabula indicat, Homines non debere

{ to be angry against God, if he suffer [their] excandescere in Deum, si permittat

{ Wealth, and [their] Children to be taken Filios auferri

from them, seeing he is able to bring greater ipsis, cum possit inferre majora

{Punishments upon them, both whilst they are living Supplicia & viventihus

and when they are dead.

Sof a Waggoner, and the Wheel of the Fab. 193.

Waggon that creek'd.

THE Waggoner asked the Waggon why the Auriga interrogabat Currum quare

\{\begin{aligned} \{Wbeel\, \text{ that was the worse creek'd, when the } \{Rota\, \text{ qux erat deterior stridebat, cum } \end{aligned} \}

Sothers did not do so, to whom the Waggon said, catera non facerent idem, cui Currus dicebat,

Ssick Folks are always wont to be peevish, and Agroti Jemper consuerunt esse morosi, &

full of Complaints.
Queruli.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that Mileries are always Hee Fabula indicat, Mala semper so-

wont to make Men complain.
Tere impellere Homines ad querimoniam.

Fab. 194. Sof the Man that would try [his] Friends. De Viro experiente Amicos.

A Man very rich and liberal had a Vir admodum dives & liberalis habebat

S great Abundance of Friends, whom he often magnam Copiam Amicorum, quos sepissime

J invited to Supper, unto which they came very linvitabat ad Coenam, ad quam accedebans li-

willingly, but being desirous to try, whether bentissime, sed volens experiri, an

Sthey would be faithful to him in Toyl and Danessent sideles sibi in Laboribus & Pe-

a gers, he call'd them all tegether, siying, that riculus, convocavit omnes, dicene,

Enemies were risen up against him, whom he Inimīcos esse obortos sibi, quos sta-

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was resolv'd to kill, wherefore taking up Arms, tuerat occidere, quare correptis Armis

Sthey should go with him that they might revenge irent secum ut ulscilcerentur

Sthe Injuries offered him. Then they all faving Injuries illates sibi. Tunc omnes præter

two, began to excuse themselves, therefore cast duos, caperunt excusare sefe, ergo re-

{ ing off all the rest, he reckoned those two only pudiatis catteris, habuit illos duos tantum

{ in the number of Friends, whom afterwards in numero Amicorum, quos desnde

She loved entirely.

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MORAL.

SThu Fable sheweth, [that] adverse For-Hec Fabula indicat, adversam For-

tune is the best Trial of Friendship.

tunam esse optimum Experimentum Amicitia.

Fab. 196. Sof the Fox 15 commending Hares Flesh to De Vulpe 15 laudante Leporis Carnem

Dogs. 6 Cani. 6

When a Fox was put to flight by a Dog, Cum Vulpes fugaretur a Cane,

Sand was just ready to be catch'd, knew be & esset jamjam capienda, cognosceret se

{ could find no other way to escape, be said, posse invenire nullam aliam viam evadendi, inquit,

O Dog, why dost thou desire to kill me whose O Canis, quid cupis perdere me cujus

Flesh cannot be for Service to thee, catch that Caro nequit esse Usui tibi, cape illum

Hare rather, (for there was a Hare not far off)
Leporem potius, (nam erat Lepus non procui)

Swhose Flesh Men say is very sweet; the cujuus Carnem Mortales dicunt esse suavissimam;

Son therefore being moved by the Counsel Canis igitur motus Consilio

Sof the Fox, letting the Fox alone, pursued the Vulpis, omissa Vulpe insecurus est

{ Hare, which nevertheless he could not Leporem, quem tamen nequivit

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{ capère ob equi incredible Swiftness;

fa sew Days after, the Hare meeting the Fox paucis soft Diebus, Lepus conveniens Vulpem

S blam'd bim very much, (for she heard bis accusabat cam vehementer, (nam audierat ejni

Words, beeause he had discovered ber to the Dog, Verba, quod demonstrasset se Cani,

to whom the Fox made answer, why dost thou vulpes respondebat, quid ac-

Solame me, Hare, seeing I commended thee so

{very much ? What wouldest thou say, if I had tontopere? Quid diceres, si vitu-

discomended thee?

MORAL

This Fable sheweth, under the shew of Com-

mendation, Men do plot Destruction mendationis, Homines machinari Perniciens

Sto others.

Fab. 197. { Of the Hare 21 begging Craftiness, and De Lepore 21 petente Calliditatem, &

Sthe Fox 15 Speed of Jupiter.
Vulpe 15 Celeritatem a Jove.

THE Hare and the Fox begged of Jupiter,
Lepus & Vulpes peterbant à Jove,

Sthe one that he would add Speed to his Crastibac ut adjungeret Celeritatem suc Callidi-

s ness, the other that he would add Crastitati, ille ut adjungeret Callidita-

Sness to her Swisiness, to whom Jupiter thus retem sua Celeritati, quibus Jupiter ità re-

S plied, we have freely bestowed Gifts upon all spondit, clargiti sumus Munera singulis

Sliving Creatures from the beginning of the World, animantibus ab origine Mundi,

Sfrom our most bountiful Brest, but to bave given e nostro liberalissimo Sinu, sed dedisse le

mand

walt

want

S all to one had been a Wrong to others. omnia uni fuisset Injuria aliorum.

MORAL.

[This Fable sheweth, [that] God hath bestowed Hee Fabula indicat, Deum esse largitum

S his Gifts upon all with such an even Balance, in Sua Munera singulis tam aquali lance,

(275)

Sthat every one ought to be content with his own in quilque debeat esse contentus cum sua

Share. I forte.

Of the Horse 28 [that was] unhandsome, Fab. 198.

Sout swift, and of the others mocking sed veloci, & cæteris irridentibus

Shim.

{When many Horses were brought to the Cum plures Equi adducerentur ad

Scircensian Games, adorned with very fine Trap-Circenses Ludos, ornati pulcherrimis Pha-

{pings, except one, which the others mocked [as] leris, pæter unum, quem cæteri irridebant

Sunbandsome and unsit for such a Race, and they incultum & ineptum ad tale Certamen, & opi-

Sthought [that he] would never become Conquenabantur nunquam futurum Victo-

S ror, but when the time to run came, and they rem, sed ubi tempus currendi advenit, &

S set out all from the starting Posts, at the Sound exiluere cuncti Carceribus, dato Signo

Sof a Trumpet, then at last it appeared, by bow Tube, tunc demim innotuit, Smuch he that was jeered a little before exceeded to ille irrisus paulo antè superaret Sthe rest in Swiftness: For all the others being

I ceteros Velocitate: Nam omnibus aliis 5 lest bebind him a great distance, he won

Mictis post se longo intervallo, assecutus est Tthe Prize.

Palmam.

MORAL.

This Fable signifieth, [that] Men are not to Homines non esse Hac Fabula significat,

I be judged by [their] Habit, but by [their] Sjudicandes ex Habitu, sed ex

& Vertue. 7 Virtute.

Fab. 199. SOf the Country-man getting Admission to Rustico admissio ad

{ a Lawyer by the bleating of a Kid. 21 Juris consultum ex voce Hædi. 21

A Country-man being interessed in a great implicitus gravi

Suit came to a Lawyer, that be being [his] Lite accedis ad furisconsultum, ut eo

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Counsellour, be might lay open his Case, but he Patrono, explicaret sele, at ille

Sheing bindred with other Business, commanded impeditus aliis Negotus, subebat

[[one] to tell [bim] [that] he could not be at renunciari le non posse ya-

Slessure for him now, wherefore be should go away, care illi nunc, quaie abīres,

[and] come again some other time, the Countryrediturus alias, Rusti-

Iman who relied very much upon him as an old cus qui sidebat plurimum huic ut veteri

{ and trufty Friend, often returning was never of fido Amico, sepids reduns nunquam

let in, at the last carrying a sincking and fat admission et al. tandem deferent lactantem & pinguem

S Kid with him, stood before the Lawyers door, Hadum secum, stabat ante Inrisconsulii ædes

and pinching the Kid forced it to bleat, the vellicans Hadum cogebat illum balatrare,

Porter, who according to the command of fanitor, qui ex præcepto

[bis] Master, was wont to let in those that Hari, solebat admittere por-

Strought Presents, hearing the bleating of the Kid, tantes Dona, audita voce Hædi,

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Sopeuing the Gate presently bids the Man come in, aperiens Januam illico jubet Hominem introîre,

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Sthen the Country man turning to the Kid, said trunc Rusticus conversus ad Hædum, inquit

SI give thee Thanks, my good Kid, that bast made ago tibi Gratias, mi Hædule, qui effecisti

me such easie Entrance.

mihi tam faciles Fores.

MORAL.

SThis Fable heweth, [that] no things are Hæc Fabula indicat. nullas res esse

S so hard and difficult, which Presents cannot tram duras & difficiles, quas Munera nequeunt

open.
aperire.

Fab. 200. {Of an Old Man, stoning down a Young Fab. 200. {De Sene saxis dejiciente Juve-

Man stealing [his] Apples from him. nem diripientem Poma sibi.

A N Old Man intreated a young Fellow that
Senex orabat Juvonem di-

fole [bis] Apples from him with fair Words, ripientem Poma sibi blandis Verbis,

Sthat he would come down from the Tree, and Lut descenderet ex Arbore, o would

Swould not carry away his Goods, but when he nollet auferre suas Res, sed cum ver-

talked to no purpose, the young Fellow deba sunderet incassium, Juvene con-

S spising [his] Age and Words, he said, I hear temnence Acatem & Verba, inquit, audio

{[that] there is some Vertue not only in Words
esse aliquam Virtutem non tantum in Verbis

Shut in Herbs, be began therefore to pull Grass seed in Herbis, capit igitur vellere Herbas

Sand to throw [it] at him, which the young Man

of jacere in illum, quod Juvenis

Shaving beheld, he laughed exceedingly, and conspication, effusus est in risum vehementem, &

Sthought the Old Man doted, who thought he arbitrabatur Senem delirare, qui crederet se

Scould beat him out of the Tree with Grass, then posse depellere eum ex Arbore Herbis, tunc

Sthe Old Man desiring to try all ways, when Senex cupiens experiri omnia, quando

Sthe power of Words and Herbs said be, can do vires Verborum & Herbarum inquit, nullæ

Ino good, against the Stealer of my Goods sunt, adversus Raptorem medrum Rerum

[I will stone [bim], in which also they say there is lapidibus agam, in quibus quoq; dicunt esse

Vertue, and throwing the Stones at the young Virtutem, & jaciens Lapides in Juve-

Fellow, with which he had fill'd [his] Lap nem, quibus impleverat Gremium

Sforced bim to come down, and go away. 2 coegit illum descendere, & abire.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, [chat] all things are to Hac Fabula indicat, omnia ten-

The tried by a wise Man, before he sieeth unto de l'ands Sapienti, prinsquam consugiat ad

Sthe Help of Arms. Auxilium Armorum.

Fab. 201. SOf the Nightingale 37 promising the Hawk 58
De Luscinia 37 pollicențe Accipitri 58

Sa Song for [her] Life. Canitum pro Vità.

A Nightingale being caught by a hungry

Hawk when she perceived [chat] she should be Accipitre cum intelligeret se devo-

I devoured, intreated him fairly, that be would randum esse, rogabat eum blande, ut dimit-

[let [ber] go, having promised [that] she would policita fese re-

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Inficio

Aquita!

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· Accipite

Belly,

entrem

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lare to d

smake [him] a huge Requital for so great laturam ingentem Mercedem pro tanto

Sa Courtesie, and when the Hawk asked her, what Beneficio, & ciem Accipiter interrogaret eam, quid

Requital she could make him? she said, I will Gratiæ posset referre sibi? inquit, demul-

Splease thy Ears with sweet Songs, but I quoth cebo tuas Aures mellissuis Cantibus, sed ego inqui

Sthe Hawk, had rather thou shouldst please my Accipiter, malo demulceas mihi

Selly, for I can live without thy Songs, without Ventrem, nam possum vivere sine tuis Cantibus, fine

Meat I cannot. Cibo nequeo.

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Wil.

MORAL.

[This Fable implieth, [that] profitable things Hec Fabula innuit, utilia

Sare to be preferr'd before things pleasant.
anteponenda jucundis.

50f the Lion 7 chusing the Hog 66 for his is Fat Fab. 202. De Leone 7 eligente Porcum 66 sibi

> S Companion. 7 Socium.

over doing and well danie. HE Lion when be was minded to get bim cum vellet adsciscere sbi Leo

Companions, and many living Creatures wished Animalia oprarent 160 & multa

5 to joyn themselves to bim, and begged for it illi, ladjungere sele 82 exposcerent id

Swith Prayers and Wishes, scorning all the rest, ? Precibus & Votts, cæteris spretis,

The would only make an Affociation with the Hog, Voluit solim inire Societatem cum Porco,

Sand being asked the Realon, answered, because 7 8 rogatus Caufam, respondit, quia

Sthis living Creature is so faithful, that he will Animal est adeo sidum, 2 boc

Snever leave his Friends, and Allies in never so ¿ quam deseret sues Amicos, & Socios in nullo tam

Sgreat a Danger. 2 magno Discrimine.

MORAL.

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MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, [that] their Friendship Hac Fabula indicat, corum Amicutiam

sis to be desired, that do not shrink back from appetendam, qui non referunt pedem a

Saffording Relief in time of Trouble. prasiando Auxilio tempore Adversitacis.

Of a Gnat 72 begging Meat and Lodging Fab.203.
De Culice 72 petente Cibum & Hospitium

fof a Bee. 64 ab Ape. 64

A Gnat in Winter time, when she thought Culen Hyberno tempore, cum conjecerit

She should be like to die, with Hunger, and Cold, fe periturum, Fame, & Frigore,

went to the Hives of Bees, begging Meat and accessive and Alvearia Apum, petens Cibum &

Lodging of them, which if she could but get of Hospitium ab eis, quæ si consecutus suisset ab

Sthem, she promised that she would teach their eis, promittebat se edocuram edrum

{Children the Art of Singing, then a Bee said, Filias Artem Musicam, tunc Apis inquit

Swhich can shield them from the Danger of Hun-here quæ poterit eximere eos a Periculo Fa.

Sger and Cold. mis & Frigoris.

of.

MORAL.

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SThis Fable admonisheth us, that we instruct
Hee Fabula admonet nos, ut erudiamus

Sour Children in those Arts, which can shield Inostros Liberos his Artibus, quæ valent vidicare

Sthem from Poverty.

Fab. 204. Sofan Assitthe Trumpeter, 35 and a Hare 21 Marie Fab. 204. De Asino II Tubicine, 35 & Lepore 21 Marie 1

5the Letter-Post.
Tabellario.

A Lion the King of four footed Beafts, being the Aquadrupedum pug.

Sabout to fight against the Birds, set in array him naturus advērsus Volucres, instruēbat

his Forces, and being asked by the Bear, what his luorom Copias, & interrogatus ab Urso, quid

Sthe Asses Idleness, or the Hares Fearfulness could Asini Inertia, aut Leporis Timiditas possent

Leonferre ei ad Victoriam, ques cernebat

Sto be there amongst the other Souldiers, he anesse ibi inter cæteros Milites, re-

Swered, the Ass will stir up my Souldiers to spondit, Asinus concleabit meos Milites ad

fight, the Hare shall be instead of a Letter-Post pugnam, Lepus erit loco Tabellarii

Sbecause of the Swistness of [ber] Feet, ob Celericatem Pedum.

MORAL.

This Fable signifieth, [that] no body is so Hec Fabula significat, neminem esse adeo

{ contemptible, that cannot profit us in some contemptibilem, qui nequit prodesse nobis in aliqua

thing or other.

Of the Hawks 58 being at odds amongst EDe Accipitribus 58 inimicis inter Fab. 205.

Sthemselves, which the Pigeons 18 made fe, quos Columbæ 18 com-

{ Friends. posuēre.

THE Hawks being at odds one with another Accipitres inimici invicem

fought every day, and being busied with decertabant quotidie, & occupati

Stheir own Enmities, they did not trouble other will luis Odiis, non infestabant alias SBirds, the Pigeons being forry for their bap, differ Aves, Columbæ dolentes illorum vicem, Smade them Friends by sending Ambassadours, ? compoluere missis Legaris, Sbut they as soon as they were made Friends Pra 7 sed illi effecti sunt Amici ubi Samongst themselves they did not forbear to vex) inter non desinebant vexare 1 h Sand kill the other weaker Birds, and especially in De occidere cateras imbecilliores Aves, & maxime pull Sthe Doves, then the Doves said how much with Columbas, tiem Columba dicebat quanto ban S better was the falling out of the Hawks, than had Tutilior erat discordia Accipitrum, quam [their] Agreement to us. Concordia nobis. MORAL. This Fable teacheth us, [that] the Hatreds Hac Fabula admonet nos, Odia s of bad Citizens amongst themselves are rather malorum Civium inter /e potius

Sto be cherished, than extinguished, that whilf alenda, quam extinguenda, ut

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Sthey fall to Swords amongst themselves, they digladiantur inter se,

{ may suffer honest men to live quietly. } permittant bonos vivere quiete.

Sof the Prætor condemned of unjust Gain. De Prætore damnato repetundarum. Fab.205.

A Prætor that had robbed the Treasury, that
Prætor qui expilaverat Pecuniam, cui

the had charge of, was condemned of Extortion, præfuerat, damnātus fuerat Repetundārum,

Sand when with much ado he restored what was cum ægrè restitueret ab-

Staken away, one of the Province said, this our lata, quidam ex Provincialibus, dicebat, hic noster

Pretor imitates Women, who when they conceive Prætor imitatur Mulieres, quæ concipientes

Schildren, are very well pleased, but when

Sthey bring them forth, they are pained.

emittunt eos, torquentur.

MORAL.

SThis Fable implierh, [that] other Men's Goods Hee Fabula innuit, aliena

Sare not to be stolen, lest being forced to part with non esse surripienda, ne coasti deponere

Sthem, we be much grieved. illa, conficiamur dolore.

Feb. 206. {Of a Woman bringing Fire into [her] De Muliere ferente Ignem in

Husband's House.
Mariti Domum.

A Prudens Vir ducebat Uxorem, & interrogatus

Sof [his] Friends, what meaned that Torch
Amīcis, quid sibi veller illa Facula

Swhich the new married Bride brought forth quam nova Nupta efferret

S lighted from [her] Fathers House, and enuccensam a Paterna Domo, & in-

String again into [her] Husbands House, she Igrestura rursus in Mariti Domum,

Sset it on flame, and brings it within, he saith, accendit, & introfert, inquit,

Sit signifies, that I do bring to day a Fire taken significat, me inferre hodie Ignem ablatum

Sfrom the House of my Father-in-Law into my Domo mei Soceri in meam

S House. Domum

MORAL.

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MORAL.

S This Fable signifies, [that] a woman Hec Fabula significat, Mulierem

Sisa Fire, that burneth up [her] Husbands goods desse ignem, qui comburit

Of the old Man that would put off death, Fab. 199. Sene volente deferre Mortem.

A Nold Manintreated death which came to take
Senex rogabat Mortem que adventit raptura

I Shim away, that he would forbear a little Re Zeum . ut deferret

Suntil he had made [bis] will, and bad provided dum conderet testamentum, & præpararet

all other things necessary for such a journey;

cætera necessaria ad tantum iter;

to whom death said, why hast thou not hitherto, cui mors inquit, cur non hactenis

Præparāti, toties monitus à me?

Sbut when he said he never saw bim before sied cum dicebat se nunquam vidisse eam antea,

be said, when I took away not only thy inquit, cm rapiebam non solum tuos inquit, cm rapiebam non solum tuos

in the

equals

(290) S equals every day, whereof almost none remain Zeguales quotidie, gubrum ferre nulli restant 5 but also young Folks, Children, and Infants, Tverum etiam juvenes, pueros, & infantes, did not I put you in mind of your mornonne te monebam tuæ mortality? when thou perceivedst thy eyes I talitatis? cum Sentiebas tuos oculos Sto grow dim, [thy] bearing to be lessened, and 7 trebescere, audītum minui, o

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[thy] other senses day by day to fail, and cæteros sensus indies dificere &

[[thy] body to wax heavy, did not I tell thee corpus ingravescere, nonne dicebamtibi

schat I was near, and dost thou deny me esse propinquam, & negas

that thou [wast] warned? wherefore admonitum? quare

must not be put off any longer. non differendum est ulterius.

MORAL ...

This Fable sheweth, that we must live so Hac Fabula indicat, Ità vivendum esse,

as though we faw death always present. quasi cernamus mortem semper adesse. of the Man that spoke to [his] bag De viro alloquente Sacculum

{ of money nummorum.

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{A covetoss Man was ready to die, who was like to Vir Avarus moriebatur qui relicuurs

S leave a great beap of gold pieces ill gotten ingentem acervum aureorum male partum

{ asked [his] bag of money, which be had bid interrogabat Sacculum nummorum, quem jusserat

{ to be brought to bim that was a dying, afferri fibi morienti

{ to whom it should create mirth, quibus allaturus est voluptatem,

{ to whom the bag faid to [thine] heirs. cui Sacculus inquit haredibus,

{ who shall spend the money qui profundent nummos quæ

{ gotten by thee with so much toile, upon whores sites à te tanto pudore, in Scortis

and feaftings, and to the devils, that & convivis, & dæmonibus, qui

{ hall keep prisoner thy Soul in eternal mancipabunt tuum animum in æternis

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MORAL.

This Fable sheweth that it is a very fooling thing Hec Fabula indicat, esse Stultissimum

to bestow pains about such things,
Laborare in eis

which shall be like to afford others joy que allatura sunt alliis gaudium

Sour selves torment.
nobis tormenta.

LIBER. II.

Fab.204. Sof the Fox 15, and the He Goat 41.

De Vulpe & Capro.

{ A Fox and an he goat being thirsty, went down Vulpes & caper Sitibundi, descendebant

Sinto a well, in which after they had drunk, the Fox in puteum, in quæ cum perhibissent, Vulpes

Sfaith unto the he goat looking about [bim]
ait capro circumspicients

{ to get forth, be of good chear, goat, for reditum, Estobono animo, caper, nam-

{ I have devised away how we may bothget forth excogitavi modum quo simus uterque reduces for

(293) for thou shalt rear thy self streight up, nam tu eriges te S bolding thy fore feet against the wall, L'admotis prioribus pedibus ad parietem. { and lean forward thy borns, [thy] chin & reclinabis tua cornua, mento { being bended down unto [thy] breaft, and I adducto ad nestru & are ad pectus, & ego [Skipping over [thy] back, and thy borns. Etranliens per terga, & tua cornua, { and getting out of the well, I will pull out thee & evadens extra puteum, edicam to { thence afterwards, whose advice the goat istinc posteà, cujus consilio capro { relying upon, and obeying, as he bad him fidem habente, & obtemperante, ut ille jubebat { the Fox lept out of the well, and danced vulpes prosilist à puteo, & gestiebat I for joy upon the brink of the well, and { præ gaudio in margine putei, & frisk'd about taking no care for the goat, but L'exultabat, babens nihil cure de hirco catetum { when he was blamed by the goat, as a covenant cum incusareiur ab birco, ut fadi-{ breaker, he answered, in good truth, goat fraga, respondit, enim viro, hirce { if thou hadft as much understanding in fi tibi esset tantum sensus in

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{ [thy] Mind, as thou hast bairs on [thy] chin Mente, quantum est set arum in mento

thou wouldst not have gone down into the well non descendisses in puteum

S before thou hadst found out a way to get forth, prinsquam habuisses exploratum reditum.

MORAL.

{ This Fable implieth, [that] a wise man ought Hac Fabula innuit prudentem virum debere

{ to consider the end, before be come to do explorare finem, antequam veniat ad paragendam

the business. rem.

Fab. 200.

S Of the Fox 15, and the Lion 7. De vulpe & Leone.

A Fox having never seen a Lion besore, Vulpes nunquam conspicata leonemantea,

when on a certain time he met bim at unawares cum aliquando obvidifet illi ex improviso he was almost ready to die, which when it happane extinctus erat, quod cum acci-

Spened again asterwards, he was affrighted indeed disset iterum posted, exterrita est quidem

at the fight of the Lion, but not so as before; ad conspectum leonis, sed non ita ut prius;

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f but when a third time, he saw the same fed cum tertid intuita esset undem

Lion in the City, [he was] not only not affrigh-Leonem in civitate non modo non exter-

{ ted, but boldly going unto bim, he talked rita, sed considenter adiens, collocuita est

Sand discoursed with him.

MORAL.

{ This Fable implieth, that custom and Hec Fabula innuit quod consuetudo &

{ acquaintance causeth, that those things conversatio facit, ut ea

Seem neither terrible, nor dreadful, which widentur neque borrida, neq; formidolosa, quæ

are most borrible and to be dreaded funt maxime borribilia, & formidanda.

{ Of the Cocks, and the Partridge 72. Fab. 202. De Gallis & Perdice.

NE when he had Cocks at home, bought Quidam cum haberet Gallos domi, mercatus est

S a Partridge, and put her amongst a company Perdicem, & dedit eam in Societatem

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of Cocks to be fed, and falled together with Gallorum alendam, & saginandam una cum (them, and the Cocks every one for his own illis, & Galli quisque pro se Sparticular peckt her? and beat [her] away mordebant eam, & abigebant. I Therefore the Partridge was grieved with ber felf Ideo Perdix afflictabatur apud se [thinking, [that] such things were done to her) existimans, talia inferri I by the Cocks, because ber kind was different Sà Gallis, quòd suum genus esset alienu from their kind, but when not long after ab illorum genere, sed cum non multo post the beheld them fighting amongst themselves, aspexit illos pugnantes inter s and Striking one another, being eased of [her] 2 & percutienies mutud, recredta S grief and forrow, faid, verily I will not be troumærore & tristitià, inquit equidem non afflic-Sbled any more bereafter, seeing them fight amongst Trabor amplius posteà, videns eos dimicantes inter Sthemselves. le.

MORAL

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MORAL.

[This Fable implyeth [that] a prudent Man Hac Fabula innuit, prudentem virum

Sought to bear the affronts effered by men debere ferre contumelias illatas ab ali-

of another country with a patient mind, enigenis patienti animo,

{ whom he feeth not to forbear from wronging quos videt ne abstinere injuria

{ even those of their own home. etiam domesticorum.

Sof the Fox 15 and the Head that he found. De Vulpe & Capite reperto. Fab.201.

A Fox going into a Musicians house ingressa in citharadi domum

{ whilst be gazed upon all the instruments dum scrutaretur omnia instrumenta

of musick, and all the Furniture of the House musica, & omnem Supellectilem,

he found a Wolf's head Skilfully and reperit Lupinum caput Scienter &

Sworkman like made, which when he had taken affabre factum, qued cum Sumpsisset into

Sinto [his] paw, he faid, O head that wast made in manum, inquit O caput factum

with a great deal of wit, [yet] hast no wit at all! cum magno sensu, obtines nullum sensum!

MORAL.

This Fable belongeth to them, that Hac Fabula spectat ad eos, qui

S have Gallantry of Body, but no activity of mind. babentdignitatem corporis, sed non industriam animi.

Fab. 198. { Of the Collier, and the Fuller. De Carbonario, & Fullone.

A Collier dwelling in an hired House Carbonarius habitants in conducta domo

invited a Fuller, that was come thither invitavit Fullonem, qui venisset edloci

S bard by, that be would dwell with bim proxime, ut babuaret cum eo

in the same house, to whom the Fuller in iisdem ædibus, cui Fullo

{ answered, O friend, that will not be respondit, O amice, istud non crit

{ convenient for me to do, for I am afraid conducibile mihi factium, nam vereor

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Sleft what soever I should whiten thou shouldest smut ne quicquid ego candesecerim, tu sustantes

Sit all with thy coal dust idomne cum tua carbonaria alpergine.

MORAL.

{ This Fable impliest, that we must not Hec Fabula innuit, non

habendum consortium cum Flagitiosis.

Of the bragging Fellow.

De jastabündo Viro.

Fab.203.

A Man having travelled abroad a while perigrinatus aliquamdiu

when he was returned home again cum reversus fuisset domum iterum

in a bragging manner told both many jactabundus prædicābattum multa

Sother things manfully atcheiv'd by him, but alia viriliter gesta a se, sed

Sthat most of all, that he had overcome them all id maxime, quod Superasset omnes

Sat Rhodes in leaping, and said, the Rhodians, Rhodi Saliendo, & inquit, Rhodios,

that

(.300)

Sthat had been by were witnesses of the same mode 2 qui affuerant esse testes ejusdem

Sthing, to whom one of them that stood by answering, port rei, ad quem unus assistentium respondens.

Slaid. O Man if that be true which you say Tinquit, O bomo, si istud est verum quod loqueris

Twhat need have you of witnesses, lo a Rhodian I quid opus est tibi testibus, ecce Rhodicus,

I lo bere's a leap for you. 7 ecce bic certamen saliendi.

MORAL

5 This Fable sheweth, that where there are Hæc Fabula indicat, quod ubi adjunt

Sreal testimonies, there is no need of words. Lvera testimonia, non est Opus verbis.

Fab.206. Sof a Man tempting Apollo.

De viro tentante Apollinem.

Wicked fellow went to Delphos, A Facinorosus vir profectus est Delphos, tehe

5 to tempt Apollo, baving a Sparrow under [his] I tentaturus Apollinem, babens passerculum sub

s cloak, which he held in [his] fift, and coming 2 pallio, quem tenebat in pugno, & accedens

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Sto the trevet, be asked him saying, is that alive, ad tripodas, interrogabat cum dicens, vivit ne

for dead, which I have in my right hand? aut mortuum, quod habeo in mea dextra?

{being ready to pull out the sparrow alive, if prolaturus passerculum vivum, si

She had answered that it was dead. Again being ready respondisset mortuum sursus prola-

Sto pull it out dead, if he had answered alive, for turus mortuum si respondisse vivum, nam

She would have killed it presently under [his]

occidisset Statim sub

Scloak in a private manner before he pulled it out, pallio elain priusquam proferret,

but the God understanding the Knavish crastiness sed Deus intelligens Sabdolam callidicatem

of the fellow, said, O thou that comest to consult, hominis, dixit, O consultor,

do whether thou hadst rather (for it is in thy power) facito utrum mavis, (nam penes te est)

and bring out that which thou hast in (thy) hand & proferto quod habes in manibus

whether it be alive or dead.

five vivum five mortuum.

MORAL.

MORAL

Thu Fable implieth, [that] nothing can be bid Hec Fabula innuit, nihil latere

for deceive the Knowledge of God. aut fallere mentem divinam.

Fab. 197. Sof the Fisherman, and the Sprat. De piscatore & Smaride.

A Fisherman having cast [bis] nets into Piscator demissis retibus in

Sthe Sea, drew out a Sprat, a small one, which thus mare extulit Smarldem exiguam, qua sic

Sintreated the Fisherman, do not take me at obsecrabat piscatorem, noli capere me in

{ the present sosmall, and little, suffer me to go, præsentidrum pusillam & minutam, sine me abse,

Sand grow, that afterwards thou may'st enjoy me & crescere, ut posteà potidris me

Sheing thus grown to the full, to [thy] greater profit fic adulta majore commodo,

{ to whom the Fisherman said, I should be mad cui piscator inquit, ego essem amen,

Sindeed if I (hould onsit the gain which I have were si prætermitterem luerum quod habeo

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qui pr

[inter manus, licet exiguam, spe

of a future good thing, although very great. futuri, boni, quantumlibet magni.

MORAL.

This Fable implieth, that he is a fool Hac Fabula innuit, eum esse Stolidum

who for the hope of a greater matter, doth not qui propter spem majors rei non

lay hold on a thing both present and certain, amplectitur rem & præsentem & certam,

though it be small. licet parwam.

111.

S Of the Horse 28, and the Ass 11.

Fab.205.

A Man had a Horse and an Ass, as they

Vir habebat Equum & Assum, dum iter

travelled, the Ass said to the Horse, faciëbant, asinus inquit equo,

Sif thou wilt have me well, ease me of part of my vis me Salvum, leva me parte mei sburden, the Horse not giving heed to his words, oneris, Equo non obsequente illius verbis,

(304)

Sthe Ass falling under [his] burden dies. Then a finus cadens sub onere moritur. Tunc

the owner of the beafts, lays upon the Horse dominus jumentorum, imponit equo

Sall the fardles which the Ass carried, and also omnes Sarcinas quæ Asinus portabat, & quoq;

Sthe bide, which he had flead of from the dead corium, quod exuerat a mortuo

SAss, with which burden the Horse being over-born asino, quo onere equus de pressus,

Sand groaning said with a loud voice, wo is me gemens inquit cum clamore, væ mihi

Sthe unhappiest of [all] beasts in the world, infælicissimo jumentorum,

Swhat a missortune hath befallen me poor Horse quid mali vênit mibi misero

for refusing a part, I now carry all the load, and nam reculans partem, nunc porto totum onus, &

moreover his Skin.
insuper illas corium.

MORAL.

{ This Fable implieth, that the greater ought Hac Fabula innuit, majores debère

S to partake in [their] labours with the less, participare in laboribus minoribus, sthat both may be safe.

2 ut utrīg; fine incolumes.

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of the Man and the Satyre.

De viro & Satyro.

Fab. 206

A Man had contracted amity with a Satyre inierat amicitiam cum Satyro,

who as they sat at meat, there arising a great qui inter edendum, exortar magna

form, and cold, the Man putting [his] hands tempestate, & frigore vir admovens manus

to [his] mouth warmed them with his breath, and os refocilionat anhelitu

which the Satyre seeing, asked [him] why quod Saiyrm intuens, interrogabat, quamobrem

She did so? he saith, I warm my cold hands faceret ita inquit resocullo algentes manus

Sby the warmth of [my] mouth, and a little after oris, & paulo post

[some] warm broth being brought when the Man calidiori edulio alla o cum Vir

Sagain, putting [his] band, with the pottage to iterum, admovens manum, cum edulio ad

[his] mouth, cooled the heat of the meat os, refrigeraret calorem cibi

{with blowing upon, the Satyre asks [him] respirations Satyrus interrogat,

V

why be did so, the Man answering, that quamobrem facerit id, Viro respondente ut

I may cool my meat; but I, saith the Satyre, restrigerem edulium atquiego inquit Satyrus,

will not use familiarity with thee hereaster, who non exercebo amicitiam tecum posshac, qui

sold draw both hot and cold out of one mouth promis & calidum & fridigum ex uno ore.

Starewell.

vale.

MORAL.

This Fable implieth, [what] bis friendship
Hæc Fabula innuit, ejus amicitiam

sis to be avoided, whose life is double, and Speech esse devitandam, cujus vita anceps, & Serme

§ not Single.

Fab.207. Sof the Fox 15 and the Libard.

De vulpe & pardo

THE Fox and the Libard wrangled about Vulpes & pardus altercabantur de street fairness, and the Libard commending pulchritudine, & pardo extollente ship own changeable coloured skin, when sum versicolorem pellem cum

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{ the Fox could not prefer her own, she said Vulpes nequibat præponere suam, inquis

Sout how much more gay am I; which have at quanto speciosior ego quæ sortitasum

S not a Body, but a Mind of changeable non corpus sed animum versi-

{ colours! colorem!

MORAL.

{ This Fable implieth, [that] the beauty of the mind Hac Fabula innuit, pulchritudinem animi

{ exceeds the beauty of the Body. antecellere pulchritudinem corporis.

Sof the Cat 34 turned into a woman. De Fele mutata in fæminam.

Fab.208.

A Cat was the delight of a certain handsome Felis erat delicium cujusdam formosi

S young Man, he besought Venus, that she adolescentis, deprecatus est Venerem, ut

{ would turn ber into a Woman, the Goddesse mutaret bane in faminam, Dea

spitying the young Mans desire, turned the beast missere adolescentuli cupiditatem, convertit bestiam

Sinto a pretty girle, with whose beauty the young in speciosam puellam, cujus forma adolescens V 2

{man being inflam'd, brings her bome with him inardescens adductillam domum secum

S who as they sat in the chamber, Venus quibus considentibus in cubiculo, Venus

Shaving a mind to try, whether she bad changed volens experiri, nunquid mutasset

[her] manner with [her] body, sent a Mouse mores cum corpore immisit murem

Sinto the middle of the room. But the forgetting at illa immemor

Sboth those that were present, and the bride cham-& eorum qui aderant, & nuptialis cubi-

Sber rising out of the chamber, pursued the Mouse culi surgens ex cubiculo, insequebatur murem

Sdesirous to eat her. Then the Goddesse being ancupiens comedere illum. Tunc Dea indig-

{gry, restored ber again into her own nature. nata, restituit eam iterum in suam naturam.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, [that] wicked men, though Hac Fabula indicat, seletos homines, essi

they may alter [their] condition, and estate conditionem, & statum

{ yet they do not alter [their] manners. } tamen nequaquam mutare mores.

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{Of the Husbandman and [his] Dogs. Pab.209.

Agricola deprehensus in agro

{ with winter weather, victuals failing; first, haberno sydere, cibariis, deficientibus; primum

all [his] Sheep being killed, he fed upon their singulis ovibus interfectis, vescebatur illarum

{ Flesh, and afterwards [his] goats, last of all carnibus, & deinde capiarum, postremo

the was maintained by bis labouring: Oxen being alebaur, operariis: Bobus inter-

Skilled, which when the Dogs had observed, emptis, quod cum Canes animadvertissens

{ they spake amongst themselves, saying, but let es collocuti sunt inter se dicentes, at nos

{ fugiamus bine nam si noster dominus non

Spared [his] draught Oxen, surely neither pepercit operariis Bobus, certe neo

{ will he spare us. parcet nobis.

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Contents

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SThis Fable sheweth [that they are to be shuned Hee Fabula indicat eos esse sugar fugiendos

Sand avoided, who do not hold of [their] hands & cavendos, qui non abstinent manus

from [their] near acquaintance.

a familiaribus.

Fab. 210.

S Of the Husbandman teaching [his] Sons. De Agricola docente Filios.

A Husbandman seeing his sons every day Agricola videns suos silios quotidie

Sbrangling, neither could be brought into friendship, litigantes, nec potuisse reduci in gratiam,

commanded [that] a bundle of rods justice falciculum virgārum

Should be brought to him. [His] sons were present afferi sibi. filii aderant

Ssitting, which when they were brought, be tied fedentis, quæ cam allatæ essent, colligavit

Sthem all into one bundle, and bad every one of omnes in unum fasciculum, & justic singulos

[bis] sons to take the bundle, and break it, but filiorum capere fasciculum, atq; confringere, sed they

{ they being not able to break them, loofing illis non valentibus confringere, folvens

{ the bundle afterwards, he gives to every fasciculum postea tradit singulis

fingulas frangëndas, & intulit illis

{ breaking [them] quickly, and easily, so shall frangentibus station, & facile, ita

ye my sons, shew your selves, impregnable to vos mei silii, præbebitis vos inexpugnabile

[your] enemies, and invincible if ye shall hostibus, & invictos si perssi-

Scontinue all of one mind if not, your own very teritis omnes, unanimes, si minus, vestra ipsa

Scontention, and falling out will make you an easie amulatio, & seditio faciet vos oppurtunam

for [your] enemies.

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MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, [that] mens affairs, do indif-Hac Fabula indicat, bumanas res æ-

ferently increase by concord, and decrease què crescere concordia, & delabi by discord.

discordia.

Fab.211. Sof the Woman and the Hen. De muliere & Gallina.

Moman a Widow bad a Hen, that
Mulier Vidua babebat gallinam parturi-

lay'd her every day an egg, but the Woman Entem quotidie singula ova, sed mulier

Shopeing that she would lay two eggs for one, spericuram bina ova pro singulis

{ if she should give [her] more meat, plus escarum,

{ brought [ber] up plentifully. But the Hen educabat opipare. Sed gallina

{ being made fatter, could not lay one egg
effeta pinguior, nequibat partuite unum ovum

S truly. Zguidem.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, [that] men growing lither Hac Fabula indicat, homines marcescentes

through riot, and abundance, are hindred proprer luxum, & copiam, retardantur

Sfrom [their] purposes.

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Of the Man & whom the Dog bad bitten. De Homine quem Ganis momorderat.

Fab. 213

A Man being bit by a Dog, went about the Homo admorsus cane, circulbat

{ to every body, and be met with one who fingulos, & nactus est quendam, qui

when he knew the quality of the disease, said if cognitâ qualitate morbi inquit, si

Sthou indeed, friend, wilt recover, take a crust tu quidem, homo, vis convalescere, sume crustulum

Sof bread, steept in the blood of the wound, and panis, mades actum in sanguine vulneris,

Sgive it to the Dog that bit thee to eat, to whom porrige cani qui momordit te comedendum cui

She said again, truly if I should do that I should inquit iterum, meherculest fecero issue, dignus

deserve to be bit by all the Dogs of this sim, præmorderi omnibus canibus hujus

Scity. urbis.

MORAL

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, [that] wicked Men Hee Fabula indicat, improbos homines

Sare then most heartened to mischief, when tunc maxime animari ad malesacta, quum

they have received the greatest courtesses.

acceperint maxima beneficia.

of the two Friends, and the Bear. 51 De duobus Amīcis, & Urso.

A Bear met two friends travelling Ursus site obviam duo bus amicis iter facientibus

Stogether, one of whom being affrighted, climbing up una, unus quorum perterritus scandens

Sinto a tree lay bid, but the other when he perceived in arborem latuit, sed alter quum intelligeret

Sthat he was an unfit match for the Bear, and if le esse imparem Urso & 6

She should fight, he should be overcome falling vellet pugnāre, superātum iri proce-

Sdown made as though be was dead. The Bear cidens fimulabat fe mortuum. Ursus

Simelt at bis ears, and the binder part of [his] head, olfacieba aures, & occipitium

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Fab. 198.

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Sbut be, who lay all along, bolding in his breath at ille, qui jacebat stratus, continens respirationem

severy way. So the Bear thinking that he was lusquequag; ita Ursus credens esse

Sdead went his way, for they say a Bear does not mortuum abitt nam ainnt ursum nen

Sexercise his savageness upon dead bodies. By and by savire in cadavera. Mox

the other Man who had lain hid amongst the alter qui latuerat inter

[frondes arboris, descendens interrogat

friend what the Bear had faid to him in [his] Fab. 214. amīcum quidnam Ursus locutus esset illi ad

{ ear to whom [his] friend said he advised me aurem cui amīcus inquit admonuit me

that I should not travel bereafter with such ne iter faciam possbac cum bujusmedi

friends.

MORAL.

This Fable implieth that those friends
Hac Fabula innuit eos amīcos

Sare to be avoided, who shrink back from helping devitandos, qui revocant pedem ab auxilio

one in time of danger. præstando in tempore periculoso.

Fab. 215. Sof the young Men, and the Cook. De Adolescentibus, & Coquô.

{Two young Men bad bought meat of Duo adolescentes mercati erant opsonium a

Sa Cook between them, but when the Cook minded coquo communiter, cæterum cum coquus intenderet

fome business in the house and was busie about quibusdam negotiis domesticis & vacaret ijs

Sit, the one of the young Men, put a piece alter adolescentum, immissit partem

Sof meat into the others hand, the Cook turning opsonii in alterius manum, coquo conventente

Shimself and asking for the piece of slesh that fe & requirente partem carnes que

\{\text{was wanting, he that bad taken away the Flesh, }\} \\
\text{aberat, qui Sustulerat carnem,} \}

S swore that he bad it not but be that had it, sind bat se non babere sed qui halebat,

Sswore that he took it not away, to whom the Cook sjurabat se non abstulisse, cui coquus

{ faid having perceived the Knavery of the young inquit intellectà aftutia adolescen-

Men although the theif be unknown to me later me

R I

(317)

yet he shall not be unknown unto that God, tamen non latebit eum deum,

Sby whom ye have sworn.

quem jurastis.

MORAL.

This Fable impliest, that if we conceal any thing Hac Fabula innuit, quod si celamus quid

Sto Men, by no means can we conceal it from God, homines, nequagam poter smus celare Deum,

who alone beholdeth all things, and feeth qui folus prospicit omnia, & videt

{ all things. omnia.

{ Of the Reed, and the Olive-tree. De Arundine, & Oleâ.

Fab.209.

The Reed and the Olive-tree dispured about Arundo & Olea disceptabant de

[their] constancy, strength and siemness. constantia, fortitudine, & siemicate.

The Olive-tree indeed taunted the Reed Olea quidem probra ingerebat arundini

Sas being weak, and bending with every wind, but fragili, & vacillanti ad omnem ventum,

but

Sbut the reed beld its peace, wairing not very

Slong, for when a great wind came, the reed tempus nam cum vebemens ventus ingruisse artindo

Swas toffed, and bent backward, but the Olive-tree, agitabatur & reflectebatur fed Olea,

Swhen it would strive against it, was broken ift quum wellet reluctari confratta est in

Sby the violence of winds. violentia ventorum.

MORAL.

This Fable implieth, that they that give way the Hac Fabula innuit, eos qui cedunt

Sto them that are stronger for a time are better than fortioribus ad tempusesse potiores is

Sthey that do not give way.

Fab. 197. Sof the Trumpeter. Tubicine.

There was a Trumpeter that gave the alarm fine erat Tubicin qui fignum canetet in the time of battle he being taken by the enemies, in militia winterceptus ab hostibus

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Scried out to them that stood round about do not, poclamabat ad eos qui circumsist chant nolite

{ kill me, Men, that am harmless and innocent occidere me, viri, innocuum & insontem

Sfor I never killed any man, for I have nothing nam nunquam occidi quenquam, quippe habeo nibil

Selse but this trumpet, to whom they answered aliud quam hanc tuham, cui responderunt

Sagain with an out-cry, thou shalt be killed vicissim cum clamore, tu tracidaberis

the rather for this, because when thou canst not magis hoc ipso, quod cum nequeux

Efight thy self, thou canst stir up others to demicare ipse, potes impellere cateros ad

{ fight. certamen.

MORAL

SThis Fable implieth, that they offend more Hec Fabula innuit, quod peccant præter

than others, who persuade evil and wicked cæteros, qui persuadent malis & improbis

princes to act unjustly. principibus ad agendum inique.

Fab. 218. { Of The Fowler and the Viper. 30 | De Aucupe & Vipera.

A Fowler having taken [his] birding nets
Auceps sumptis aucupatorius retibus

Swent a fowling, and seeing a stock dove sitting processit adventandum, viso palumbo sedente

Son the top of a tree, he moved [his] reeds in cacumine arboris, admovebat arundines

fet artificially with his nets, closely towards composites artificiose cum retibus, clanculum

Sthe bird, hoping he might catch her which when avem, sperans se posse capere eam quod cum

She did looking up on high, he trod upon a viper egit intuens in altum, pedibus pressit viperam

Sthat lay there, which being vexed with the smart jacentem, que exasperata dolore

bit the Man, but he being ready to faint, laith momo die hominem at ille jam deficiens, inquie

{O wretch that I am! who whilft I would catch me miserum! qui dum volo venāri

Sanother, being my self caught by another alterum, ipse captus ab altero

S do perish. L pereo.

MORAL.

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MORAL.

5This Fable implyeth, that deceitful Men [Hac Fabula innuit, fraudulencos bomines

s hide their treacherous tricks yet often do suffer loccultare suas insidias tamen supe sustinere

Sthe same from others. dem ab aliis.

{ Of the Beaver that geldeth himself. Fab.222.

HE Beaver is said to continue in the water 1 Caftor dicitur durare in

more than other fourfooted beafts, and that his præter cetæros quadrupedes, & genita-

Sstones are very good in physick when he seeth lia esse utilia adartem medicam cum videt

Sthat he is like to be caught by men that hunt [him,]
le captum iri hominibus indagantibus,

(for he knows why he is hunted) he himself (nam scit quare indagëtur) ipse

Shites of [his] cods, and throwing them towards prajetindit genitalia, & projiciens in

Sthem that pursue [him] by this means chapes boc mode evadit sequentes :

fafe. ¿incolumis.

X MORAL

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that wise men ought by his Hac Fabula indicat, prudentes debere hujus

Sexample, to have no regard of [their] means, for exemple, habere nullum rationem fortundrum, pro

Sobtaining of safety. Ladipiscenda salūte.

Fab. 220. {Of the Tunix 74 and the Dolphine 56. Delphino 56.

A Tunie when he fled from a Dolphin
Thynnus quum fugeret Delphinum

Spursuing bim with full speed, and was just ready insequentem pracipiti cursu, & esset jam jam

Sto be taken. Threw bimself in a narrow turning capiendus. Intorsit se in anfractum.

The Dolphin also with his very force was dash'd be Delphinus quoq; ipso impetu allisus est in

Supon another like it. At which the Tunie in ad alterum similem. Ad quem Thynnus

{ looking back, and seeing him gasping, said, now the respiciens, & videns eum expirantem, inquit, nuno la

mihi mors non est molesta, videnti eum qui

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Sistbe cause of my death, dying with me. est causa mihi mortis, morientem mecum.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that men bear [their] Hac Fabula indicat, homines ferre

miseries with a patient mind whence they see calamitates æquo animo quando aspiciunt

Sthem miserable, by whose cause they are in less calimitosos, propter quos sunt in

Ecalamitate.

Sof the Dog 6 and the Butcher.
De Cane & Lanio.

Fab. 221.

A Dog leaping into a Butchers Shambles infiliens in Lanii macellum

Sthe Butcher being busie about something
Lanio occupato in realique

Shaving taken a beafts heart fled away, to which arrepto pecoris corde fugicibat, ad quem

Sthe Butcher turning bimself, and looking after Lanius conversus, & aspiciens

him as he fled away, said. O Dog I will watch fugientem, inquit. O Canin observabo

X 2

Syou wherever you shall be, for thou bast not stoln te, urbi cunq; fueris, nam non sustulisting

Saway my heart, but hast put beart into me.
mibi cor, sed dedisti cor.

MORAL.

SThis Fable teacheth, that loss is always Hac Fabula indicat, jacturam esse semper

CAL YS DIE STORE NOW A BE

S a lesson to men. S doctrinam hominibus.

Fab.219. Of the Fortune-teller. Fab.219.

A Fortune teller sitting in the market, to Vaticinator sedens in foro,

adiscoursed, to whom one brings news that bis sermocinabatur, cui quidam denunciat ejus

Shouse doors were broken open and all things taken domus fores esse effe effractas & omnia disepta,

Sthat were in [bis] house, at which tidings,
que wissent in domo, ad quem nuncium,

Sthe Fortune-teller sighing, and hasting with speed, Vaticinator gemens, & properans cursu,

Se domumrecipie bat, quem quidem intuens currentem

Said

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(325)

S said, O thou that promisest that thou wouldest inquit, O tu qui promittis te divina-

Sforetell other mens business, surely thou thy self

{didst not foretell thy own. non divinasti tua.

MORAL.

SThis Fable pertaineth to those, who not well Hac Fabula spectat ad eos, qui non recte

{ ordering their own affairs endeavour to feresee administrantes suas res conantur providere

{ and consult for other mens, which nothing belong & consulere alienis que nihil pertinent

Sto them.

Of the Sick-Man and the Doctor. De Ægroto & Medico.

Fab. 223.

A Sick-Man being asked by the Doctor

S how he did, answered that he was fallen quonam modo se habuisset, respondit se fuisse resolütum

Sinto a sweat above measure, to whom the Doctor in sudorem præter modum cui Medicus

Staid, that is good. Being asked again another day inquit, iftud est bonum. Interrogatus iterum altero die

S bow he did, answered, I have been quomodo se haberet, respondit,

Sa long time troubled, being taken with a Chilness diu vexatus sum, correptus algoribus

and that also is good said the Doctor. & istud quoq; est bonum inquit Medicus.

A third time being asked by the same Dottor, tertio interrogaus ab eodum Medico,

Sanswered, I am much weakened by a scouring respondit, debilitatius sum profluvio

of [my] body that also is good said the Doctor. corporis id etiam est bonum inquit Medicus.

Safterwards being asken by an acquaintance, how posteà interrogatus a familiari, quomodo

Sdo you, O friend, he answered, I am well, but se babet, O amīce, respondit, bene babes, sed

\$1 am dying. morior.

MORAL.

{ This Fable shew's that flatterers are to be Hac Fabula indicat allentatores argu-

Sblamed.

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sof the Ass 11 and the Wolf 2. De Asino & Lupo.

Fab 224.

AN As having trod upon a Splinter of wood s balted, and baving seen the Wolf, said O Wolf Claudicabat, & conspecto Lupo, ait O Lupe Slam ready to die for pain, being like to be either præ cruciātu futurus morior (thy prey, or the vultures, or the ravense

tua præda, aut vulturum, aut corvorum,

Slearnestly request one kindness of you, pull out

[this] prick out of [my] foot, that I may die

Sat the last without torment, then the Wolf, taking ? saltem sine cruciatu, tunc Lupus, depren-

Shold of the prick with [bis] foreteeth, pulled it out, dens aculum summis dentibus, eduxit,

Sout the As having forgot the pain, hit [his] led Asinus oblius doloris, impegit

Siron shod heels against the Wolfs face, and having Iferratos calces in Lupi faciem, & frac-

S broken [his] forehead, [bis] nose, and [his] teeth, naribus, & dentibus, fronte,

Sran away. The Wolf blaming himself, and saying aus aufugit. Lupo accusante seipsum, & dicente

[chat] that bappened unto him deservedly, because id evenisse sibi merito, quod

She that had learned to be a butcher of beafts, qui dedicerat esse lanius jumentorum

Swould now become their Chirurgion. volebat nune esse illorum Chirurgus.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, that they who forsake Hec Fabula indicat, buod qui deserunt

Stheir own trades, betaking themselves to fua artisicia, transerentes se ad

Sother things not fitting for them, fall into scorn alia non apra hipsis, veniunt in derisum

Sand danger.

Fab.225. De Aucupe & Merulâ.

A Fowler had spread nets for birds, which Auceps tetenderat retia volucibus, quod

Sa Black-bird seeing a good way off, asked the Man Merula intuente eminus, percontabatur hominem

Swhat he did, be answered that he was building quid ageret, respondit se condere

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Sa city, and went away further of, and hid urbem, & abiit longius, & abscondidit

Shimself. The Black-bird crediting his words, lese. Merula sidem habens illius verbis,

and coming to the bait laid by [his] nets, was or accedens ad escam appositam juxta retia, capta

Scaught, the Fowler running to her, she faid, O est, aucupe accurrente inquit, O

Sfriend, if you build such a city as this you will not homo, situ condistalem urbem haud

Sfind many inhabitants in it.

invenies multos incolas.

MORAL.

This Fable implieth, that the private, and Hec Fabula innuit, privatam,

Spublick real is most of all destroyed on that publicam rem maxime destruit es

Sfashion, when the rulers use cruelty. modo, cum præsides exercent sævitatem.

Sof the Traveller and the Bag that was found. De Viatore & perà inventa. Fab. 226.

A Traveller having entred upon a long journey long ingressus longum iter

{vowed [that] if be found any thing, he would vovit si invenisset quid, se ob-

Soffer half of it to Jupiter, but having found a Bag laturum demidium ejus Jovi autem in venta pera

full of dates and almonds be ate all the plena palmularum & amygdalarum come dit omnes

S dates and almonds, but be offered the date kernels, palmas, & amygdalas, sed obtulit palmarum renuleos,

Sand the Almond shells, and husks at an alter, & amygdalarum putamina, & cortices ad aram,

Slaying thou hast Jupiter what I vowed to thee, linquiens habes Jupiter quod voveram tibi,

for I offer unto thee the infides, and outsides of that nam offero tibi interiora, & exteriora ejus

{ which I have found. quod inveni.

MORAL.

{That Fable implieth, [that] a covetous person {Hæc Fabula innuit, avarum

for greediness of money, even will endeavour to propter cupiditatem pecunia, etiam molīri sal.

countries of prediction of countries of

Scousin the Gods themselves.

lacias Diis ipsis.

Fabrand.

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SOf the Boy and [his] Mother.
De Puero & Matre.

Fab. 227.

A Boy in the School having stolen [his]

School-fellows horn-book brought it to his condiscipuli tabellam alphabetariam, attulit suz

Mother, by whom he being not punished, stole Matri, a qua non castigatus, surabatur

Smore and more every day and in process of time magis magisq; quotidie & procedente tempore

Sbeganto steal greater things, at the last he was caught capit surari majora tandem deprehënsus est

Sby the Magistrate, and led to execution. Bur a Magistratu, & ducebatur ad supplicium. At

{ bis Mother following him, and crying out, he Matre sequente, & vociserante, ille

Sintreated the Officers, that they would suffer him togavit satellites, ut permitterent

{to speak with her in [her] ear a little, who loqui cum ea ad aurem paulisper, quibus

Sgiving [bim] leave, and [his] Mother hastening permittentibus, & Matre festinabunda

Sto lay [her] ear to [her] Sons mouth, he admovere aurem ad filii es, ille

Shit off a piece out of [his] Mothers ear when dentibus avulsit

Matris auriculam cum

[his] Mother and the rest rated at him not only
Mater & cateri increparent eum non modo,

Sas being a thief, but also wicked towards his ut furem, sed etiam impium in suam

Mother, he said she was the cause, of my undoing, parëntem, inquit hæc extitit causa, mei exicis

Ifor if she had whiped me for the Horn-book namsi castigasset me ob tabellam alphabetariam

Swhich I stole, I had never gone on to further matters, furatam, nunquam progressis essem ad ulteriora,

Inow I am brought to the Gallows.

Inunc ducor ad Supplicium.

MORAL.

SThis Fable sheweth, that they that are not restrain.
Hac Fabula indicat, quod qui non coercen

Sed at [their] beginning to fin come to greater tur inter initia peccandi evadunt ad graviora

[king Lean, and [hid] Mother haftening

lay (not to [not] sons ments; he

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Sof a Shepherd turning Sea-Man.
De Pastore artem nauticam exercente.

Fab. 228.

A Shepherd fed [his] flock upon the sea coast Pastor pascebat gregem in maritimo loco

Swho when he saw the sea calm, he had a great qui cum videret mare tranquillum, incessit

{ mind of failing to a mart, therefore cupido navigationem faciendi ad mercatum itaq;

Shaving fold [his] sheep and bought [some] bags venundatis ovibus, & emptis sarcinulis

Sof dates, be went to sea, but a great storm palmārum, navigābat, at vebemēnti tempestate

Sarising, and the ship being in danger aborta, & nave periclitante

She threw all the burden of the ship into the sea, dejecit omne onus navus in mare,

{and scarce escaped, having unladed the Ship-& vix evasit, exonerata Nave.

A few days after, one coming, and admiring Paucis diebus post, quodam veniente, & admirante

S the calmness of the sea (for it was truly tranquillitatem maris (nam erat sane

{ very calm) he answering, said, it would have tranquillum) respondens, inquit, vellet

[smo]

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Scherefore sheweth it self still.

ideo oftendit se immotum.

MORAL.

This Fable sheweth, that men are made Hac Fabula indicat, homines effici

{ wiser by loss and danger. erudiciones danno, & periculo.

Fab. 229. {Of an Old-mans Son, and a Lion 7. De Senis Filio, & Leone.

A N elderly Man had an only Son, of a generous Senior habebat unicum filium generosi

Spirit, and a lover of bounds, he had seen spiritus, & amatorem canum venaticorum viderat

Sthu Son in bu] dream to be killed by a Lion. bunc per quietêm trucidari a Leone.

Seing afraid, lest by chance the event at one time Territus, ne forte eventus aliquan-

for other should follow this dream, he built do sequeserer hoe somnium, extruxit

{ a very fine bouse, and very pleasant with fretpolicissimam domum, & amanissimam laque-

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Sted roofs and windows and bringing [his] Son aribus & fenestris inducens filium

Sthither a daily tender looked to him, for he bad illuc assiduus custos inhærebat illi, nam depinx-

Spainted in the house all sorts of living creatures, erat in domo omne genus animalium

for [his] Sons delight, amongst which he had filii delectationem, in quibus

Spainted a Lion, the young Man looking upon Leonem, adolescens inspiciens

Sthese things, was troubled so much the more. bæc, molestiam contrahent co amplius.

And standing nearer the Lion one time, said, O stans propius Leoni quadam vice, inquit, O

Sthou most cruel beast, I am kept in this house truculentissima fera, asservor, in bæc domo

Sas in a prison, because of a vain dream of my velut in carcere, propter inane somnium mei

Fathers, what shall I do unto thee? and as be faid patris, quid faciam tibi? & dicens

Sthis, be fmote [his] hand upon the wall, having hac, incussit manum parieti, volens

Sa mind to pull out the Lions eye and bit it upon eruere Leonis oculum & offendebat in

Sa nail, that lay bid there, upon which blow [his] clavo, qui latebat illic, in qua percussione,

Shand, rankled, and the matter sessered underneath mans, emarcuit, & santes successit

Sand a fever came upon it, and in a hort time 7 & febris (ubsecuta est, & in brevi tempore

Sthe young Man died. Thus the Lion killed l'adolescens mortuus est. Ita Leo occidit

Sthe young Man. [His] Fathers device not being able adolescentem. Patris arte nihil

Sto prevent it.) juvante.

MORAL.

SThis Fable implieth, that no one can avoid Hac Fabula innuit, neminem posse devitare

Sthose things which are to come. funt ventura. quæ

Fab. 230. Sof a Bald Man that wore others Hair De Calvo gerente alienos. Crines instead of [his] own. pro suis.

> A Bald-Man that wore a periwig, as he rode Calvus gerens mentitos crines, durn equo

> S along beheld a frong wind blew it from off his de capi-

> Shead. And laughter was stirred up presently by risus excitabater

> > thems

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them that stood by, and be laughing as well as they; circumstantibus & ille rifu mutuo

aid unto them, what wonder is it if the bairs inquit ad illos, quid mirum est si crines

which were not my own be gone from me? those qui non erant mei recesserunt a me? illi

also are gone, which were born with me. quoq; recess crunt qui sucrant nati mecum.

MORAL

The Fable heweth, that we ought not to be Hec Fabula indicat, nos non deb ere mere-

forry for lost goods, for what we do not receive re ob amissas opes, nam quod non accipimus

of nature when we are born, cannot continues natura nascentes nequit manère

always with us.

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FINIS.

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