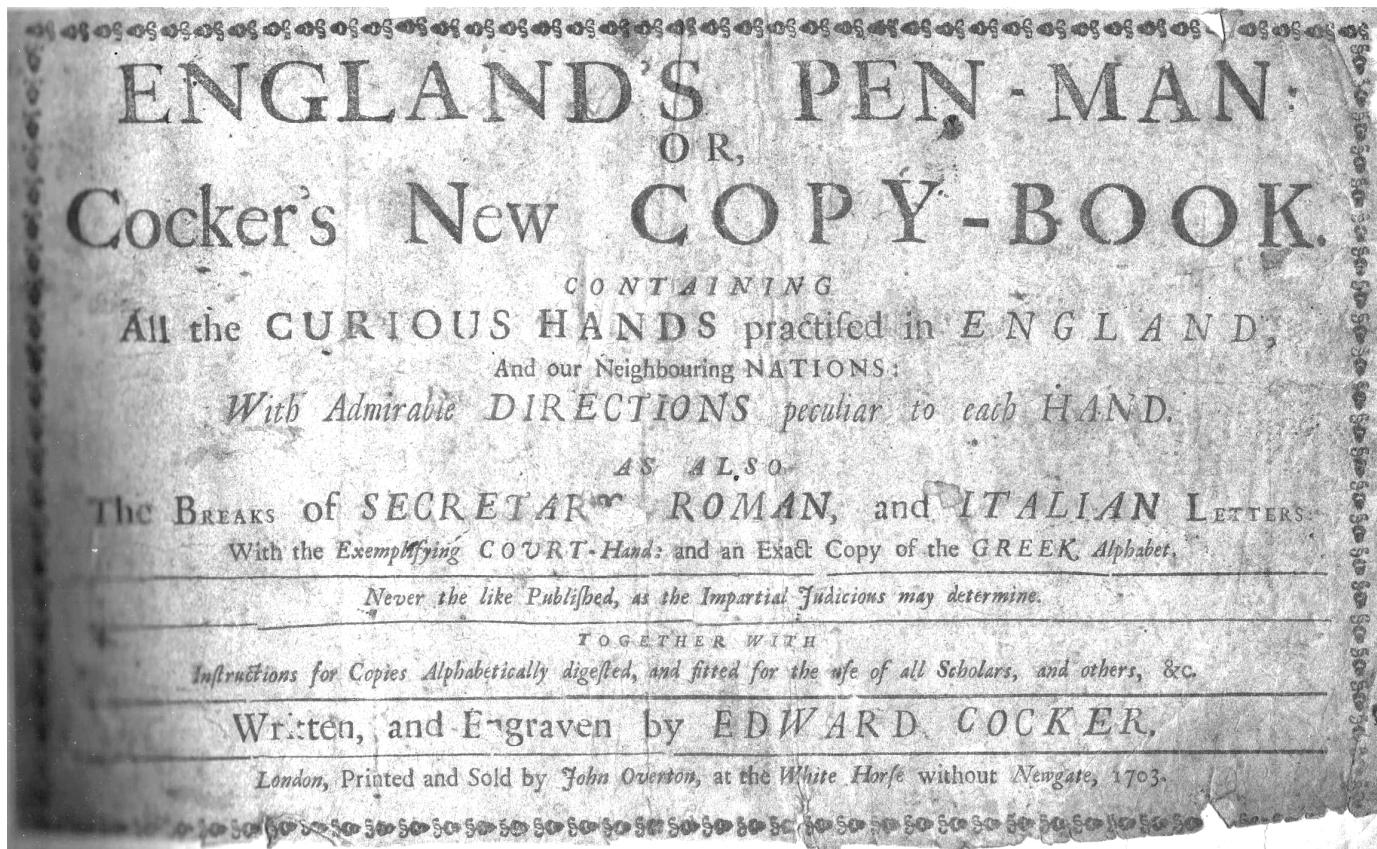


# Edward Cocker's New Copybook (1703)

## 'England's Pen-Man'

*Scans and Permission provided by David Saunders.*



Compiled by Dr. Joseph M. Vitolo, *Penman and IAMPETH Historian* (2013)



EDWARD COCKER

Prefixed to *The Guide to Penmanship*. 1664

*The above engraved image of Edward Cocker was taken from Sir Ambrose Heal's book,  
English Writing Masters.*

# ENGLAND'S PEN-MAN: OR, Cocker's New COPY-BOOK.

CONTAINING

All the CURIOUS HANDS practised in ENGLAND,  
And our Neighbouring NATIONS:

*With Admirable DIRECTIONS* peculiar to each HAND.

AS ALSO

The BREAKS of SECRETARY ROMAN, and ITALIAN LETTERS.

*With the Exemplifying COURT-Hand: and an Exact Copy of the GREEK Alphabet.*

*Never the like Published, as the Impartial Judicions may determine.*

TOGETHER WITH

*Instructions for Copies Alphabetically digested, and fitted for the use of all Scholars, and others, &c.*

Written, and Engraven by EDWARD COCKER.

London, Printed and Sold by John Overton, at the White Horse without Newgate, 1703.

your Fancy and Judgment can but at the best be portray'd by the *Pointer* on the Slate with faint unshadowed Lines; and the Sublimity of your attainments here, will be to acquire a swift career of Hand in expressing or delineating of Compass-strokes, or Circles, or Ovals, &c. But the Pen infinitely transcends, (notwithstanding the other may be accepted as an expedient preparative,) I say the Pen in its judicious application, even to the utmost confines of Imagination, surmounts in admirable Effects all the pre-mentioned, and all other Instruments. If you desire to produce with the swift motion of your Hand and Pen, Letters, Knots, and Flourishes, the *English* way, then must be provided a well cut Pen, with a long Slit, and a strong Nib, and hold your Pen in your Hand according to the preceding Rules; next have that well fixt in your Imagination, which you would express upon the Paper; then with a whirling motion of your Hand boldly produce it: Thus by a little exercise, you may become a great Proficient in this way of Command, wherein all the Strokes, Letters, Knots, or Flourishes, that you produce, shall be adorned with double Shadows and Lights, according to the natural effects of the Pen. But there is another way with the best Pen-Men much in use, and esteemed abundantly more excellent than the former, and that is,

The *French* mode of Command of Hand.

This requires that the Pen be made of a choice dry Quill with a long Slit, and that your Ink be very free or thin. The manner of holding the Pen in this way, is thus, (*viz.*) Invert the Pen, *i. e.* turn the Nib towards you, place your Thumb on the Back, and rest the hollow thereof on the inside of your middle Finger, above which lay your Fore-Finger, almost close to your Thumb; then with a bold motion sweep the Paper, representing the Picture of your thoughts thereon, in which you shall find all the Lights and Shadows not only contrary to the former way, but one to set off the other to your inexpressible pleasure. Something of this way is to be seen in the Copy which begins with *K* in this Book, all whose Capitals are expressed *Ala volée*, as the *French* term it, which may happily prove encouragement to your Practice of so great a Curiosity in Art. That you are always to move your Hand with the Pen in it, but move the Pen in your Hand; that is, turn it not to one side or the other, but always keep it stedfast in your Hand.

The most excent way for Command of Hand.

Prick out those Knots and Flourishes, and the out-Lines of those Birds and Birds that you would perform by Command of Hand; then take a piece of Charcoal on a Tile, and being provided of a piece of Bad-Cloth-Lift, wound up close and even, dip it in the Charcoal-dust, antherewith what you have pricked pounce through upon a clean Paper; then with good Pen, and free Ink, compleat it by command, either by the *English* or the *French* way; and when your Piece is finished, wiphe remaining Dust off with a Feather.

Directions for the Leaf beginning with Antisthenes, and for th. which begins with Justinian, and for that which begins wi. N. That of A being written in the round English Text. That of I in the German Text; and that of N in the church Text.

For the Writing of these Hands, prepare a Pen of an able Quill, made after this manner, (*viz.*) Proportion the breadth of the Nib to the breth of the *Minnum* Strokes. The Left corner of the Nib must be a little shorter than the Right; for in holding your Pen to Write these Hands, the hollow thereof must be turned somewhat towards your right End, so that the Pen is not layed to a Flat, or directly fore-right, in the Writing of any down-right Stroke, but turned side-ways with the hollow, as before. Neither is any Letter or Stroke, notwithstanding the breadth, performed by Compression, or a forced carriage of the Pen but with a moderate and easie poize, or pulse.

All the Bodies of the Letters of these Hands depend upon a Perpendicular or down-right Line, and that, according to Rule, must be full; the beauty and curiosit of these Hands consisting in the direct and smooth carriage of that Stroke: Therefore at the beginning of your Practice, rule double Lines agreeable to the depth of the Letters. For these, and all deep Hands, it were necessary you had a small pair of Dividers, by which exactly to estimate the depth of Letters and

Pick down the distances of Lines, which rule with Black-Lead, and rub them out when your Paper is dry, according to Rule. A small Square would not be less necessary to be applied to the upper Line, and to draw down Perpendiculars by the side thereof with Black-Lead, by which to attain the certain down-right motion of your Pen, especially for *Church-Text*, wherein after you have with your Dividers proportioned the distances of the Letters Body-Stroaks, you may, by the side of the Square, draw them all down immediately, and exactly. Some there are who pass for Masters, that first design all Text-Letters with Black-Lead, then smoothly and curiously draw their out-Lines with the Pen, and fill them up with Ink, but I approve not of such Artifice, though it verifies the Adage, that *there is cunning in Daubing*.

It will be helpful in the Writing of *Church-Text*, that you rule two Head-Lines, and two Ground-Lines, to confine the Cantons the Letters to their due bounds, and permit not the Body-Stroaks of the *Minims*, and the straight Feet of the Stems to extend farther than from one inward Line to the other. In expressing every upper Canton draw with the left Corner of the Nib, a Hair-Stroak for the first Flap; then apply the Edge of the Pen to that Stroak, and with the full mouth hereof, draw down the Cantons sloping from the first head Line to the second; also with the left Corner of the Nib, finish the Feet of the lower Cantons.

From these, if Learners would proceed gradually, which would prove their greatest advantage; I should recommend to their ingenious practice, the use of the ensuing Method, (*viz.*) When by the prevalency of their practice, they have gain'd the Mastery of any *Text-Hand*, or Hands, which are the best Introductions to Writing, and the greatest Confirmation of the Learner's Hand that possibly can be. I say, when the Learner hath conquered *Text-hand*, let him address himself to the Grand Engrossing Hand on that Leaf which begins with *F*. And observe, that as this Hand descends from the round *English Text*, so by contraction to proportion the Pens Nib, which may for this Hand be cut even at the end, or the right Corner left insensibly the longest. This requires an able Pen, and steady Hand. In the beginning of your imitation, the same Method would be observed, as in the round *Text*, (*viz.*) To take those Letters together in the course of your Practice, by their affinity, help one to the making of another; and first, the

round ones, as *e, o, z, d, a, q*, next those with stems, as *b, B, f, F, l, p*. Lastly, the *Minims*, with the rest of the short died Letters, as *g, i, t, n, m, u, v, p, v, c, z*. Or if you please, you may reserve the Letters with Stems for the last, as carrying something more of difficulty along with them. I shall here need to re-inform you of the business of Ruling, Pouncing, &c. I would desire you to express all perpendicular Stroaks with the full Mouth, boldly and cleverly; and that you would remember to all uniting Hair-Stroaks either with the edge of the Pen's Nib, or its Corner, very lightly applied, and carryed with a free motion.

As for Capitals for this Hand, those delivered in the Copy of Breaks of *Secretary Letters* will serve indifferently well, being every dissected into parts according to his artificial beginning, proceeding, ending. And underneath, the entire Alphabet is delivered, for the confirmation of the premisses. *P. 911*

*Directions for the three other leaves of Sharp Secretary; first beginning with Bias, the second with Eleazer, and third with Demosthenes; being every one less than others according to that Order as they are named.*

**T**HAT of *B* was designed for an Engrossing Hand, that might be more facile and dexterous, than the absolutely Set-Secretary. It requires a less able Pen, free Ink, and that the right Hand be in Writing thereof turned outward, or from you, as is necessary in Writing of these and all sloping Hands, for the better compliance with their position, that posture of the Hand conduced very much to the clear drawing down of all their Body-Stroaks, and to the cutting of their uniting Hair-Stroaks. But here I must give you Caution, (*viz.*) that you imitate no Joined Copy in the Book, till practising after the Breaks and small Letters peculiar to that Hand, have acquired a clever motion of your Hand in the true shaping of Letters. After which, having ruled, pounced, and fitted your

for those two Leaves, whereof one begins with Menedemus, the other with Thales.

*M* is a right Roman Hand, for which the Breaks of the small Letters are delivered in order from *a* to *c*, which is the best can be for the Writing of this Hand. Under which the Alphabets are plainly performed. Yet here you may Note; 1. That with Stems are all to be kept to one and the same heighth. Circumferential Letters, or those with Whites, as *a, b, d, g*, like compass conformable to the [o] and that must be a Oval. No Hand more offends the Eye than this, and that on, if all their Letters do not tend and bend one way. You these the Capital Letters disposed in order as they help one of another. And under them, that nothing might be the Alphabet intire; belonging to which, the most consideration, is, that all their stroaks be drawn boldly, well and clear; and that by insensible degrees, they swell to a by the like pleasant degrees, decline to a smaller. delivered for the Copy *M*, will sufficiently serve for that observing, that in their making the heads of the Letters bring of the stroak, that is, by running up the Pen, and it down; whereas the Bell or Head of the Roman-Stem, is 3 applications of the Pen, as may be seen in the beginning directing how to make the small [b].

#### Directions for Italian-Hands.

Leaves beginning with *V, L, S, and O*. You have also for Hand, the Breaks of the Letters both great and small, as to the making of another, faithfully delivered, which may both Rule and Example. And those of a large Size, that with facility apprehend the true carriage of every Stroak. Hand requires so excellent a Pen, and so curious carriage of

the Hand in Writing, as this. Let your Pen have a long Nib, draw most accurately down to an exquisite Point, and that most clearly cut according to Rule, and evenly and exactly divided by a Slit clear and long. A Pen for this Hand especially, must not be hard and stiff, but yielding and compliant. Scape the Nib round on the Back to make the Corners thereof more curiously exact and sharp. You may hold the Pen in Writing of this Hand, according to former Directions. But Italians hold the Pen betwixt the fore-Finger and Thumb, both rising little in their Joints, drawing all the other three Fingers one over another into the Hand, and resting only on the little Finger. This is an incomparable way for freeness and dexterity, and I have as incomparably Writing produced by this way. But I shall without imposing either leave every Practitioner to his free choice. It follows now, that we speak something as to the Hand it self. This Hand, in its most curious way of Penning, depends upon the form of a long or narrow Oval; which Figure sweetly and perfectly struck, is infinitely pleasing to the Eye and the more in a flanting Posture, which the Nature of this Hand requires. Not only the compass-Letters, as the small *a, b, c, d, e, g, o, f* & *g*, do conform to the form of the prementioned Oval; but every Letter, and every part of every Letter, both great and small, is framed and built up with the Oval. A Copy of Chancery also, or the plain set form of Italian is delivered on the Leaf beginning with *Velcurio*, in which, taking the former Directions along with you in the *Chancery* of the Alphabet, there can remain no difficulty that may retard your Practice. Next that beginning with *Lancius*, which is only a diminutive of that of *V*, being posited more slanting, and expressed with something more of freeness. The Copy beginning with *Simonides*, we call a Cloudy Italian, for that the Heads of the Letters whirl about flying like Clouds before the Winds. You may see in the Breaks after what manner those Strokes are carried off, the Bodies are the same with others, and need no further Directions. That beginning with *O*, is called the large *Chancery* or Running Italian, and is, in my Opinion, in its Perfection, the most graceful Hand that ever took flight from the Pen; and but that it consists of Extremities, would be as useful too. In silence let the Hand speak for it self; and may the happiness of your Practice produce better things.

[ 10 ]

After all these, you are invited to a Dish of Italian Capitals, being a Page containing 2 Alphabets; one larger in 3 Lines, the other lesser in 2 Lines; wherein to please your Palate, is presented as much variety, as the Dish would hold. Fall too, and much good d'you.

#### Directions for the Court-Hand Copies.

SEE the Breaks of Exemplifying Letters, which are indeed the Foundation of Great and Small *Court-hands*, wherein there is not the least Tittle, but what is expressed according to Art; every Letter beginning, proceeding, and ending as it ought to do. A Pen for this Hand must have the left Corner of the Nib much shorter than the right, being made of an able Quill, and the Nib fitted to the breadth of the strokes. Cut the Nib even down-right, and that will cut a Hair-stroke like the edge of a Knife. If the strokes of these Letters be not firmly drawn down, and cut like a Diamond for exactness, *Court-hand* will be but a clownish business. This is an excellent Hand for Duration, and being well written, not unpleasant to a judicious Eye. It is proper for the Letter of these Hands in their position, to incline toward the Left Hand, differing from all other Hands; and here the contrary would be ridiculous. The chief Art consists in the true joining of these Letters. The Copies will best inform you by Ocular demonstration how all compass-Letters are drawn into others, and others into them. Every Letter in a Word that can, being as it were, linked one to another. And that all the Words stand together as near as conveniently they can, not to touch one another. And that a round [r] must follow an [o,] and after any other Letter a long [r]. That all the Letters of one Name, must be of like dimensions. That the small Letters have punctually the same shapes with the Larger, and are alike proportionable in all their parts. What else concerns, must be referred to the Learner's ingenious diligence.

#### Directions for the Greek Copy.

I Have done my endeavour to pleasure young Scholars with the Characters, on the true performance of which, they may considerably depend. The Capitals, whereof some are the same with the or common Print, are written with a fuller Pen than the small . The Effects of the Pen, that is, the full and small of all strokes lesser, lie contrary to those of all other Hands; and all these Characters are best written by Inverting the Pen, as is directed in the French of Command of Hand. Their Denominations are set over the characters, and over them the Letters they signify, that nothing wanting for your plenary Information.

#### To make Ink.

Take 6 Ounces of Gauls, broken very small, put them into an Earthen Pitcher, and pour into them 3 Pints of broken Rain Water, and half a Pint of Vinegar, then let it stand 2 or 3 Days, strain it from the Gauls, and put 4 Ounces of Copers thereto, and 2 Ounces of clear Gum-Arabick, broken small. You may in a Haste, set it on, or near a gentle Fire, yet not to boil; but Turning it about, and stirring it, will bring it to a better perfection, both in respect of Color and duration. Your often stirring of it is requisite, not only to embody the Ingredients, but to keep a white scum from appearing upon the top, which will eat out the heart of your Ink. A small Loaf-Sugar will make it lustrous.

Mind the Coherence of all Stroaks and Letters,  
This Observation soon the Judgment betters.

No Flatness, Roughnes, Blots or Blurs must flie  
From your smooth Pen that may offend the Eye.

Serve the [i], the small [o], and the Stem,  
For all your Letters are compos'd of them.

Proportion the Pens Nib to every Hand,  
And by unwearied use command Command.

Quills soft, in Embers harden; hard Quills soak.  
Proportion the Pens Nib to the [i's] stroak.

Remove your hand even underneath the Line,  
To Write straight without Lines you design.

Such Letters in a Piece as bear one Name,  
In their Positions must agree and frame.

Turn not your Pen in Hand in your Command,  
Your Elbow raise; from Paper keep your Hand.

Life brings Celerity, confirms, and tries  
Our Heads and hands: Art sole Soul's Exercise.

Writing's transcendent Beauty shines most clear,  
When all the Stroaks to live and move appear.

12]

Ten  
X Things we Pen-Men use; Pens, Paper, Ink,  
Desk, Knife, Hone, Gum, Slate, Sand, and Art gains Chink.

Your Eye must wait on your Pens Nib; your Hand  
Must never wildly move, nor dully stand.

Zealously for so rare an Art contend  
As Writing; bright Renown may Crown

The End.

dyng

Four Disticks on every Letter of the Alphabet, fitted for  
Copies to be Written in any of the Hands in this Book.  
Composed for the Profit and Delight of all Learners.

By their Friend EDWARD COCKER.

A

**A** mendment, that great Work of Works concerns  
The greatest Teacher, and the least that learns.  
All these rare Virtues which from others shine;  
May, by Ingenious Diligence prove thine.-  
Afflictions spur us on, in Virtues Race,  
To a blest Prospe&t of the Throne of Grace.  
Alas! what's Man when all his Money's gone;  
But like an empty Cask, or Skeleton?

Brave

B

Brave Times! when worth her self's not worth a Straw,  
Unless from Guiney she her self can draw.  
By too too soon assuming of the Bays,  
Thousands have lost even their deserved Praise.  
Beauty's Dame Natures Pride, a skin-deep Grace,  
But Vertue makes the Soul out-shine the Face.  
Blind Mammonists whose only God is Gold,  
Would Heaven enjoy, yet still their Baggs would hold.

C

Conscience abused is the worst of Furies,  
And will condemn more than ten Thousand Juries.  
Coin above Conscience who preferr, will know,  
When 'tis too late, it is below, below.  
Commend not Day till Night, nor censure Man,  
Till Death hath with his Dart, done what he can.  
Conscience be silent, says the Impious Droll,  
Tell me no more of Heav'n, Hell, or my Soul.

D

Despise not Learning meanest Introduction,  
Embrace her Rules, and hate to hate Instruction.  
Death's Motto's, *Have at all*; his Sythe mows down  
The Rich, the Poor, the Emperour and Clown.  
Dangers foreseen endeavour to prevent  
With winged Speed, Delays teach to repent.  
Doctor of wise Frugality commence;  
Wasting breeds Want, Expence concludes with Pence.

E

Exemplar Lives are Vertues living Law:  
Precepts may lead us; but Examples draw.  
Excess produces Sickneses from those things  
From which our Health with Moderation springs.  
Even th'under Graduates of *Gotham-Colledge*;  
The emptiest Brains would be thought full of Knowl.  
Examine when you count your Cash at night,  
Whether your Weights, or Conscience were too light.

F

From Envies Influence and Emulation,  
The Noblest Vertues gain their Augmentation.  
For him was made the Chariot of Renown  
Who Chance outbraves, and fears not Fortunes frow.  
Friendships nurst by Opinion soon grow fair  
And promising, but vanish into Air.  
Few can resist the tempting shine of Gold:  
From Pole to Pole, all are by that control'd.

G

Good to advance, and evil to suppress,  
Are the Grand Arts which Vertues Sons profess.  
Great Honours are great Burthens; and Fames Blas.  
Which here we hear will not hereafter last.  
'Gainst the sweet Parasites bewitching Snare  
There's but one Antidote, that is, *Beware*.  
Gain, by th'attractive virtue of her Call,  
To wait upon her Influences all.

## H

who always thinks what's best to do,  
Actions doth his Thoughts pursue.  
Thousands know what's Fit and Just,  
right, not when they may, but must;  
not ingenious Man alive  
Opportunities retrieve.  
not seen a Bee without a Sting?  
Wiles is such another thing.

## I

Employment imitate the Sun,  
Nights, Years a constant Course doth run:  
twice, on the same Rocks and Shelves,  
blame none, but rather thank themselves.  
Gifts shine forth in every part;  
and Virtue Crown her curious Art.  
Favours Nature doth deny,  
and Virtue those defects supply.

## K

pany with none, but to whom Heav'n  
ude of Worth, and Wisdom given.  
to keep, as well as gain your Chink :  
yet true, for want of Weight men sink.  
and Learning are meer empty Toys,  
with White or Yellow-headed Boys.  
Money, Money kept will keep its Master.  
himself who is of that a Waster.

## L

Let Works, not Words, speak what you understand:  
Knowledge and Practice should go Hand in Hand.  
Labour's Mans common Lot, he must not rest,  
Till Death presents him his *Quietus est*.  
Labour refines our Bodies and our Brains;  
But those who take no pains, are took with Pains.  
Love spurs on Labour, Labour gains by use  
Experience, and those three rare Works produce.

## M

Many their Livings by the Pen procure;  
And no Man's Living but for that were sure.  
Man's Reason, Will, and Power then most transcend,  
When most they answer his Creations END.  
Meet Complements with Complements, and Smiles.  
With Smiles; be not enslav'd by others Wiles.  
Men shun him as a Pestilential Air,  
Who in *Pecunia*'s favour has no share.

## N

Nothing so small brings so great Good to Men,  
As that admired Instrument, the *Pen*.  
None are so far beneath true Wisdom's Sphere,  
As those who think themselves already there.  
Not Verbal Sounds, but Reason and sound Sense,  
As Heralds blazon the Souls Excellence.  
Next under God, think Money your best Friend,  
For that performs what others but pretend.

Of

## O

the curious Instruments that are  
excelling Pen none may compare.  
proves of small Consequence;  
foresee shews Wisdoms Excellence.  
Concerns who minds not, he shall find  
opportunities his own to mind.  
and Coin if rightly understood,  
appear less precious than our Blood.

## P

those finest Momentary Things,  
upon us, and then take their Wings.  
and Treasures, big swol'n Eminence,  
Trash, Smoak, the mockery of Sense.  
for God's sake to do such a thing;  
for Money's sake their heels take wing.  
in contemptible array,  
seeking after bright *Pecunia*.

## Q

the death of those bad Customs be,  
grown to Habits, vow the death of thee.  
desires; disband thy thronging Cares,  
and Practice shun the Tempters Snares.  
Time endeavour to retrieve;  
Grace, Man's Noblest Riches strive.  
not, nor contend in high flown Brags,  
that has more Mettle in his Bags.

## R

Rather be term'd by Silence, Melancholy,  
Than let Verbosity proclaim thy Folly.  
Run Vertue, run, the Race thou hast begun,  
'Tis death to Envy to be once out-run.  
Riches, when their strong Forces interpose,  
O how the Man dares and out-braves his Foes.  
Remember, whatsoever is worth having,  
Will soon take wing, without the art of saving.

## S

So live, as if you were to day to die :  
So learn, as if you could Death's Power defie.  
Seven Soul-condemning Sins Mans Life infest,  
Who sees their Death before he dies, is blest.  
Search for Pearls, Gold, and Gems most Excellent  
Pearls, Gold, and Gems are Trash to true Content.  
Such are unworthy of *Pecunia*'s favour,  
Who will not wisely keep her when they have her

## T

The World Magnifick Globe most fally measure  
By Lines of Profit, Honour, or vain Pleasure.  
The Sons of Vice address to Vertue make,  
With the same pleasure as Bears court the Stake.  
Too many laugh, and quaff, and roar and rant,  
Till want of Sense brings them to sense of want.  
That Man's Arithmetick is of rare use,  
Who suddenly can Pence to Pounds Reduce.

## Y

Your Veneration of JEHOVAH's NAME,  
By Observation of His Laws Proclaim.  
Your Memories with choicest Treasures Store,  
And never Vertues Heavenly Course give o'er.  
Youths would to Learning run, which slowly go,  
If her Worths thousandth part they did but know.  
Your Time improve, and prove a gallant Man;  
He may do much, who will do all he can.

## Z

Zealously serve thy Maker; keep thy Station,  
Truth, Diligence, and Coin gild Reputation.  
*Zeno* exhorts all those in Vertues Race,  
To strive still for the Prize, and mend their pace.  
*Zoilus* and *Momus* lie you down and Die,  
For these Inventions your whole force defie.  
Zeal and true Faith are by good Works prest,  
Let's quit all Creature Comforts to be blest.

## W

What signifies the sayings of *Apollo*?  
To those who scorn his Sacred Rules to follow?  
Would you buy Arts and Parts which Men most Prize?  
Their Price is Industry and Exercise.  
Who sow to others Profit and Delight,  
Reap commonly Indignity and Spight.  
While Money's plenty every one's your Page,  
When Money's gone they'll hiss you off the Stage.

## X

*Xenocrates* invented this choice Sentence,  
That a short Pleasure brings a long Repentance.  
X Living Champions God's Commands oppose  
To the Seven deadly Sins, your Mortal Foes.  
X Thousand thousand times strive to excel,  
In Thinking, Speaking, and in Doing well.  
X Groats, th' Attorney's Fee, like Ten Granadoes  
May quell thy Enemy with his Bravadoes.

F I N I S.

# Abbreviations with their Significations.

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~~R~~ Adm<sup>ll</sup>. Admirall. Adm<sup>ds</sup>. Administrators. B<sup>r</sup>. Bishop. Col<sup>ll</sup>. Colonell. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Captain.  
Comiss<sup>es</sup>. Commissioners. C<sup>r</sup>. Creditor. Dr<sup>r</sup>. Doctor or Debtor. d<sup>eliv</sup>. delivered. 10. Decemb<sup>r</sup>.  
Excell<sup>ie</sup>. Excellencie. Esq<sup>s</sup>. Esquire. Fra. France, or Francis. Feb<sup>r</sup>. February.  
Gen<sup>ll</sup>. Generall. Govor. Governour. Govrn<sup>m</sup>. Government. Hon. Honourable.  
I<sup>x</sup> Illustrious. K<sup>n</sup>. Knight. L<sup>o</sup>. Lordship. L<sup>a</sup>. Ladyship. Lieu. Lieutenant. L<sup>o</sup>. Letters.  
Majestie. M<sup>rs</sup>. Master. M<sup>istris</sup>. M<sup>ch</sup>. Merchant. M<sup>o</sup>. Memorandum. Novemb<sup>r</sup>.  
Ob<sup>d</sup>. Obedient. Octob<sup>r</sup>. October. our. Peticon. Petitioner. pd. paid. f<sup>or</sup>. for. pro. for. pre. q<sup>ty</sup>. quantity.  
q<sup>rtz</sup>. quarters. R<sup>o</sup>. Roquest. rem<sup>d</sup>. remainder. rec<sup>r</sup>. received. S<sup>t</sup>. Saint. S<sup>r</sup>. Sir. Septembor. Trier. Tria-  
uer. Vic<sup>r</sup>. Vicar. viz. that is to say. Wor<sup>r</sup>. Worship. Wor<sup>ll</sup>. Worshipfull. w<sup>ch</sup>. w<sup>th</sup>. which. w<sup>th</sup>. with.  
Xpian Christian. x. ten. Yo<sup>r</sup>. yours. yo<sup>w</sup>. you. y<sup>th</sup>. the. y<sup>th</sup>. that. y<sup>n</sup>. then. sy<sup>n</sup>. them. &c. and so forth. E. Cecir.

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Blazing vain-glorie with extremitie motions  
Obliquely glidēd from virtuous pueritie motions.

iās said, as o. Omnipotent Creatō.  
Surmounteth all created Beings,  
So y<sup>e</sup> knowledge of him surmounteth  
all other Learning & imagination.

1.2.3.  
4.5.6.  
7.8.9.0.  
I.V.X.  
L.C.D.M.

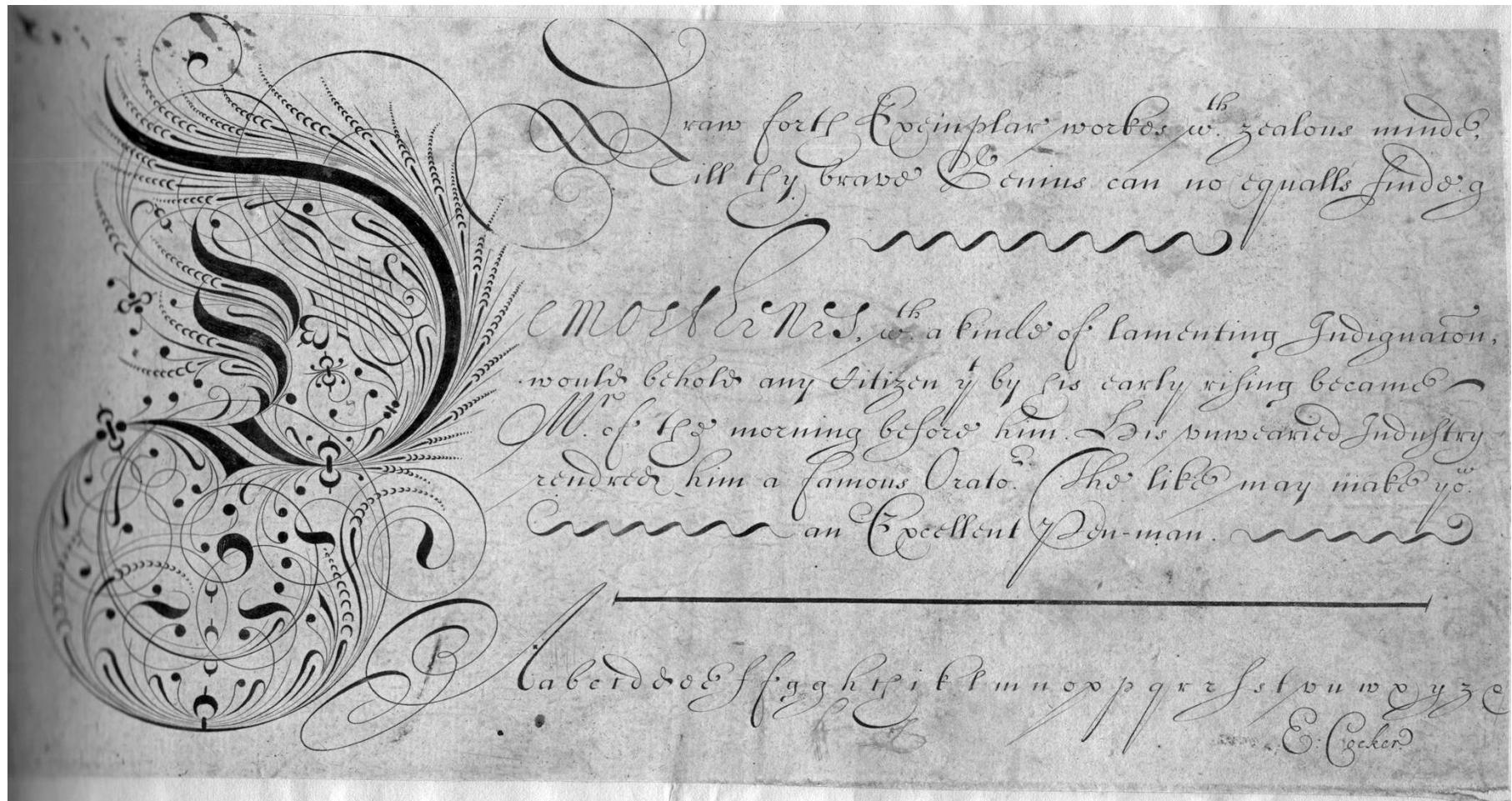
Cocker

A b c d e f g h i l m n o p q r s t v u w y z

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

ato the Senate being asked a question concerning  
Death, said, should God grant me such a Boone, as  
to become young againe. I should seriously refuse it.  
Neither yet doth it trouble me to have liv'd  
because I have liv'd well; nor doo I feare to die  
going to leav' not my Hous<sup>e</sup> by it, but my Inne.

A b c d d e g f f g h h i k l l l m n o p p q r r s t v u w x y z &



A b i d o s o f f g h b i y, k u l p l l m  
n n o x w q q r o r S s S s t v u w c y y z z

# leazer the Sonne of Vircanus

being demanded when y<sup>e</sup> best time woulde be to repente &  
amende? answered one day before death; the other re-  
phyyed that no man was certaine of y<sup>e</sup> day of his death  
he said Repente then evn to day for feare of failing

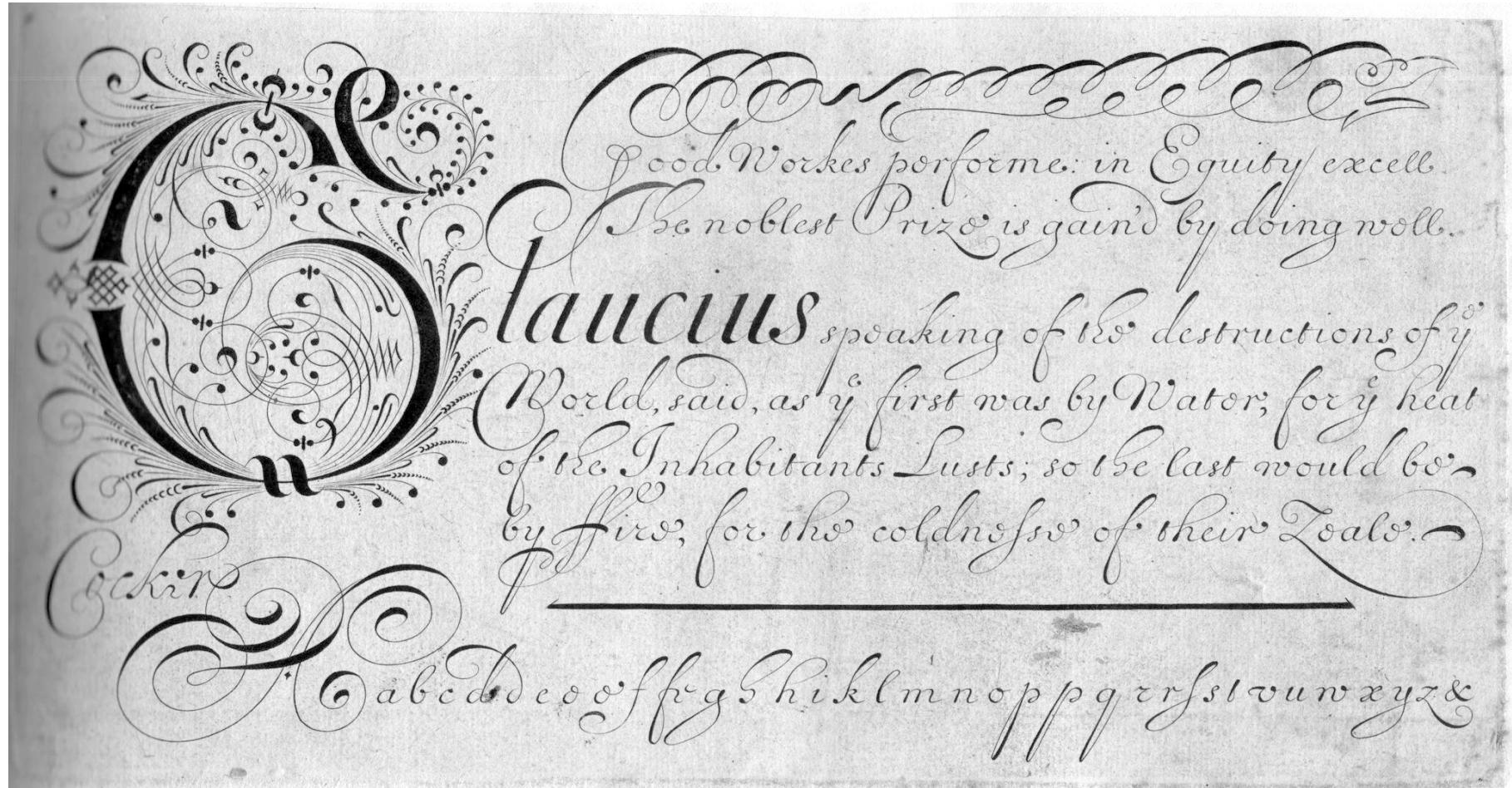
Edward Cocker

prop Repentant & quitly doth ensue. God.  
Sinner's lazie offering will giv birth-time kno.

For publique good with zeale yo. liue & ypeyn,  
Sint Virtues sonnes make thal their ame & end.

---

**S**AVORINUS said that the Contemplation  
of publique Good is, to Virtues Sonnes, an ever-  
flowing fountaine of desiracion; and the pro-  
ductyng of that Contemplation to Action is their  
most noble Employment. A b d d c f h  
Cm. Ckcr g h i l m n o p q r s t v u w v y z r





Hazard not pretious times expence, but make  
A quick dispatch of things you undertake.

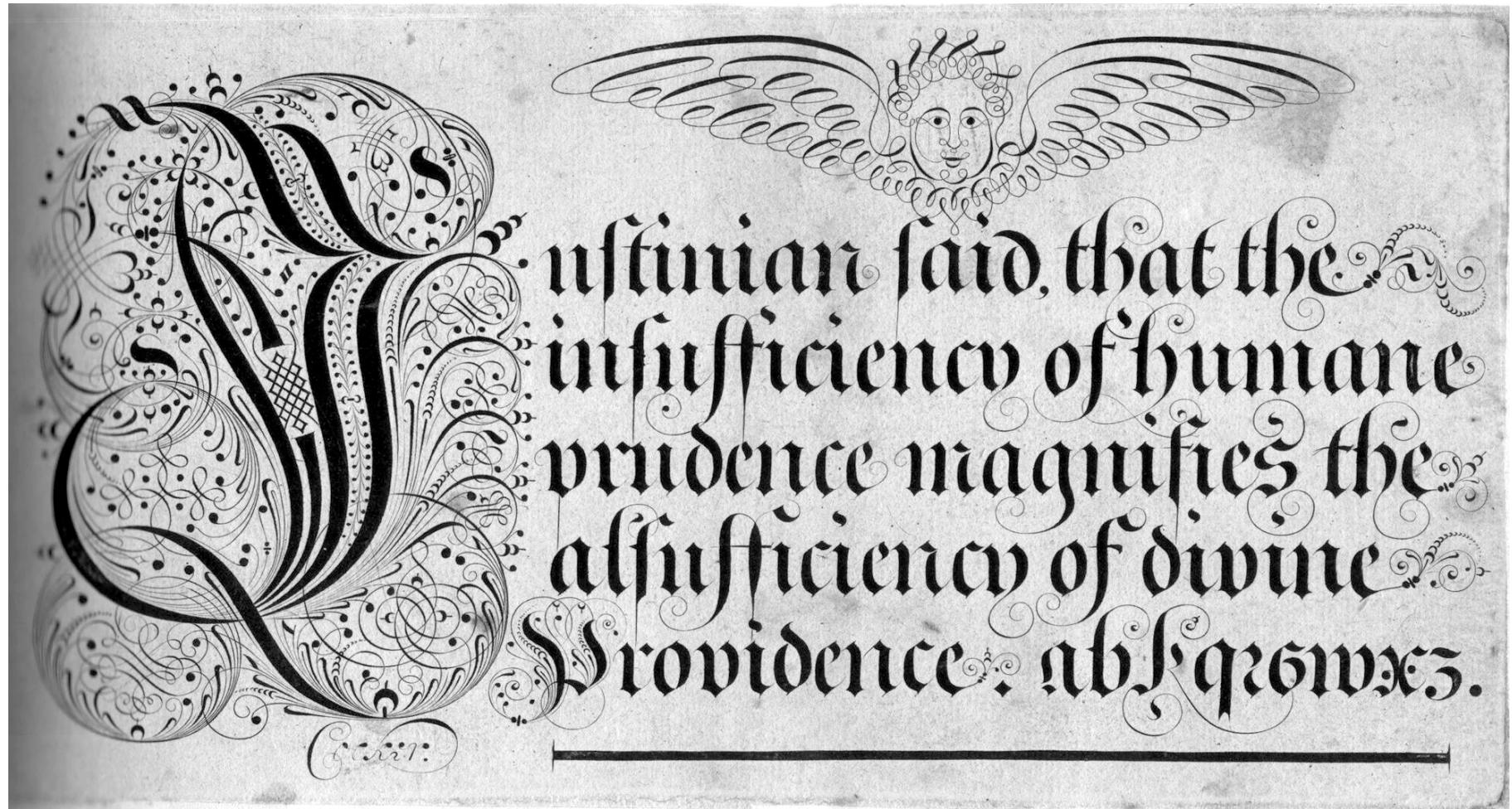
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SMILL said what more becomes Wisdom,  
than to discerne what is worthy o. affection?  
what more consonant to Goodnesse than to love  
it so discerned? and what to magnanimitie of  
Minde than to be constant in it once loved?

Cocker

---

A b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z &



nowing that Abrahamournelementay.  
Edmund Farmer, George Hunt John Kemp  
Lawrence Manly Merchants; Josas Osborne.  
Philemon Quintin Rowland <sup>th</sup> Sommerton w.  
Thomas Ventris William Benophon Yeoman ouc.  
Cocker. 1600

cri nevin'r Knowledge; Learning: choice fruits prize:  
And brav' Examples strive to equalize.

ULLUS said Fortune is an Influence which proceeds from the  
Revolution of the Heavens, and see as they continually turns  
about; for Riches beget Pride, Pride, Impatience, Impatience  
Revenge, Revenge, War, War, poverty, poverty, humility,  
Humility, Patience, patience, peace, and Peace Riches &c.

---

A b c d e f g h i k l m n o p p q r s t v u w x y z &c.

Make peace with Heaven; quiet's exil'd from Earth.  
Let holy zeale bring forth Faiths second Birth.

Benedemus exhorted Antigonus the Sonne of King  
Demetrius, to remember that he was a Kings Sonne:  
thinking that would be a sufficient motive to keepe him from  
vnsworthy Company, and vnseemly Behaviour. Let vs ever  
remember that we are Sonnes of a greater King. ceoagd.

---

A A b b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t t v u w x y z &

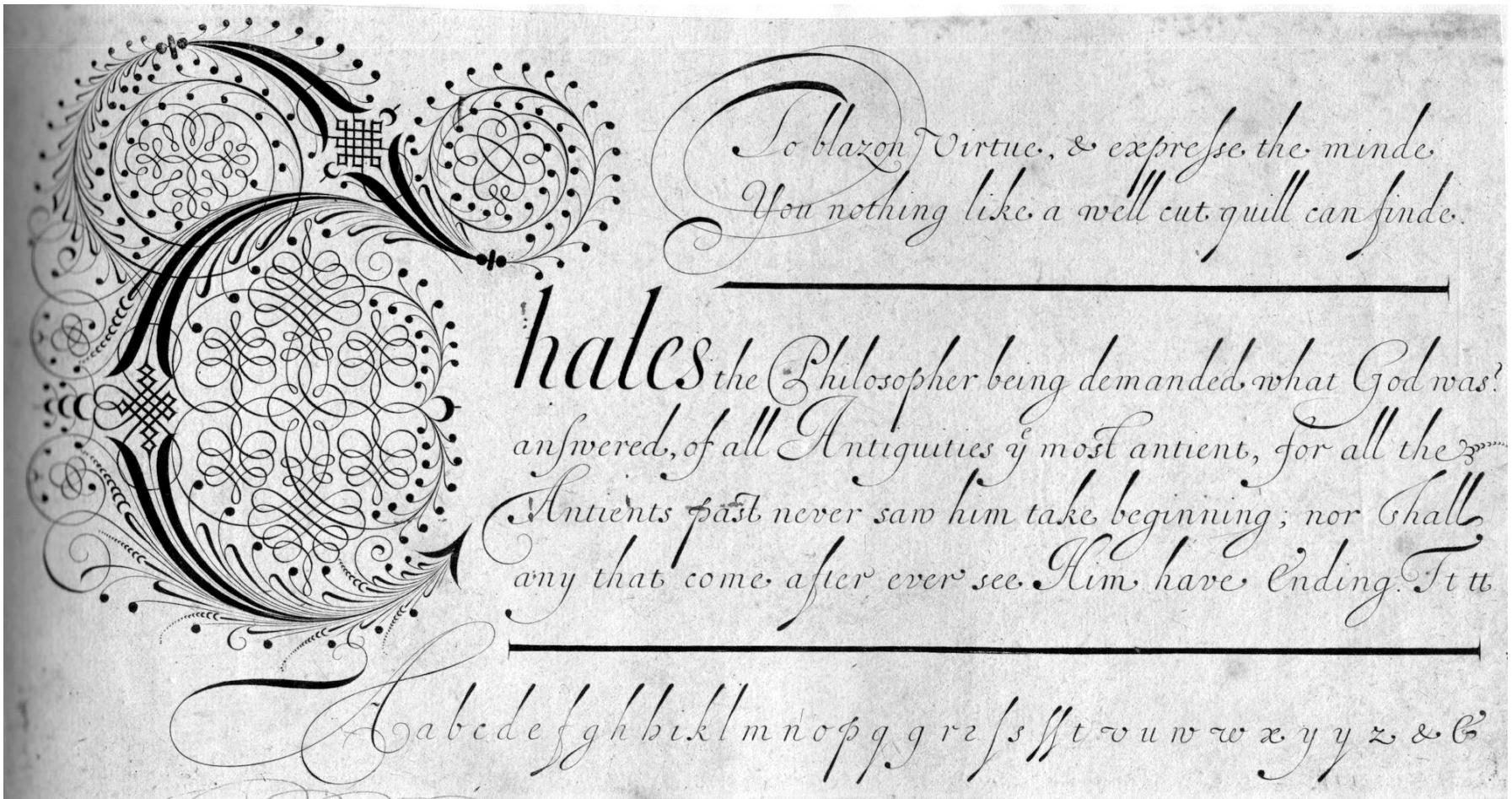












To blazon Virtue, & expresse the minde  
You nothing like a well cut quill can finde.

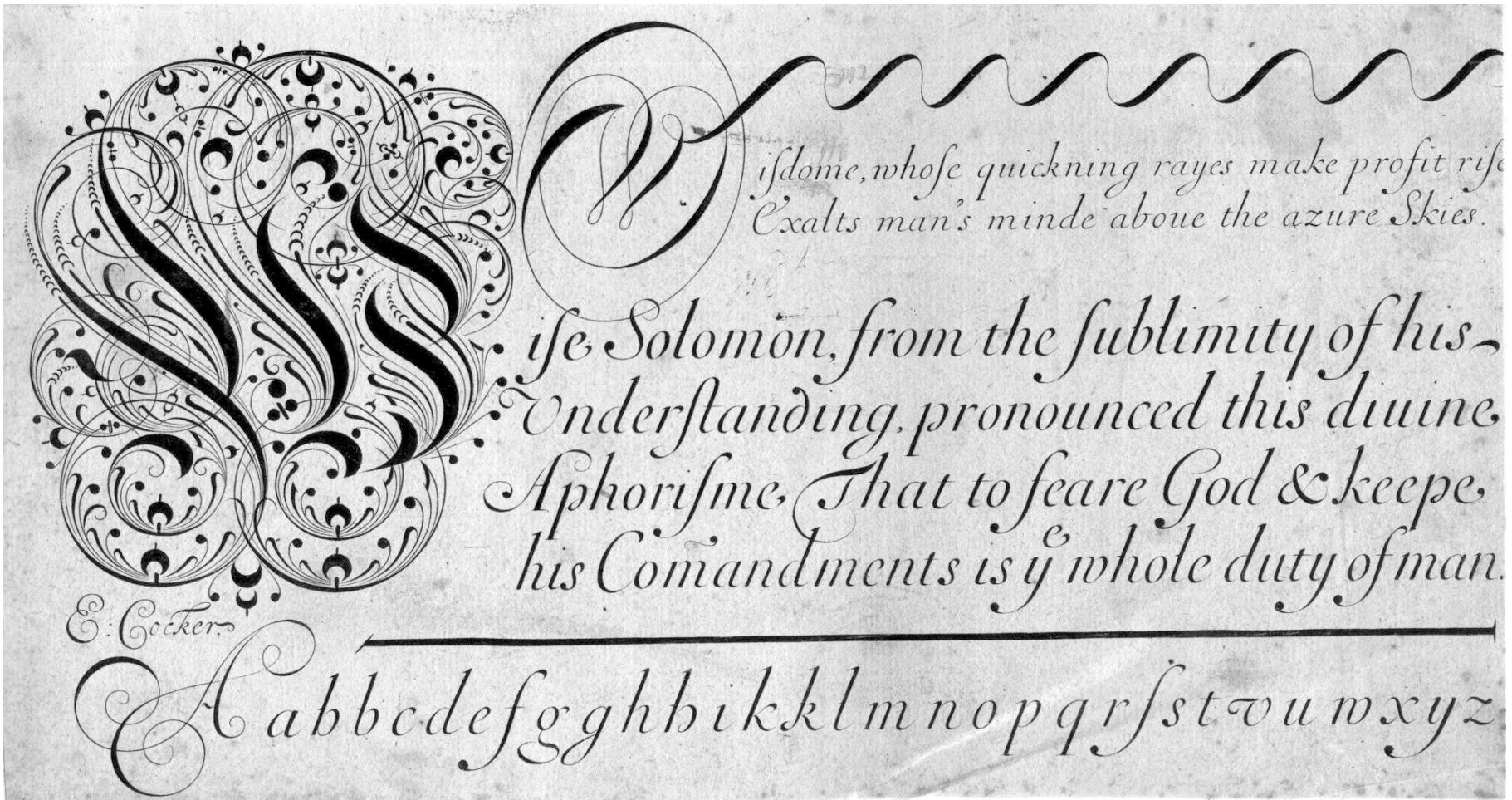
halcs the Philosopher being demanded what God was?  
answered, of all Antiquities y<sup>e</sup> most antient, for all the  
Antients past never saw him take beginning; nor shall  
any that come after ever see Him have Ending. It is

A b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t v u w x y z & &

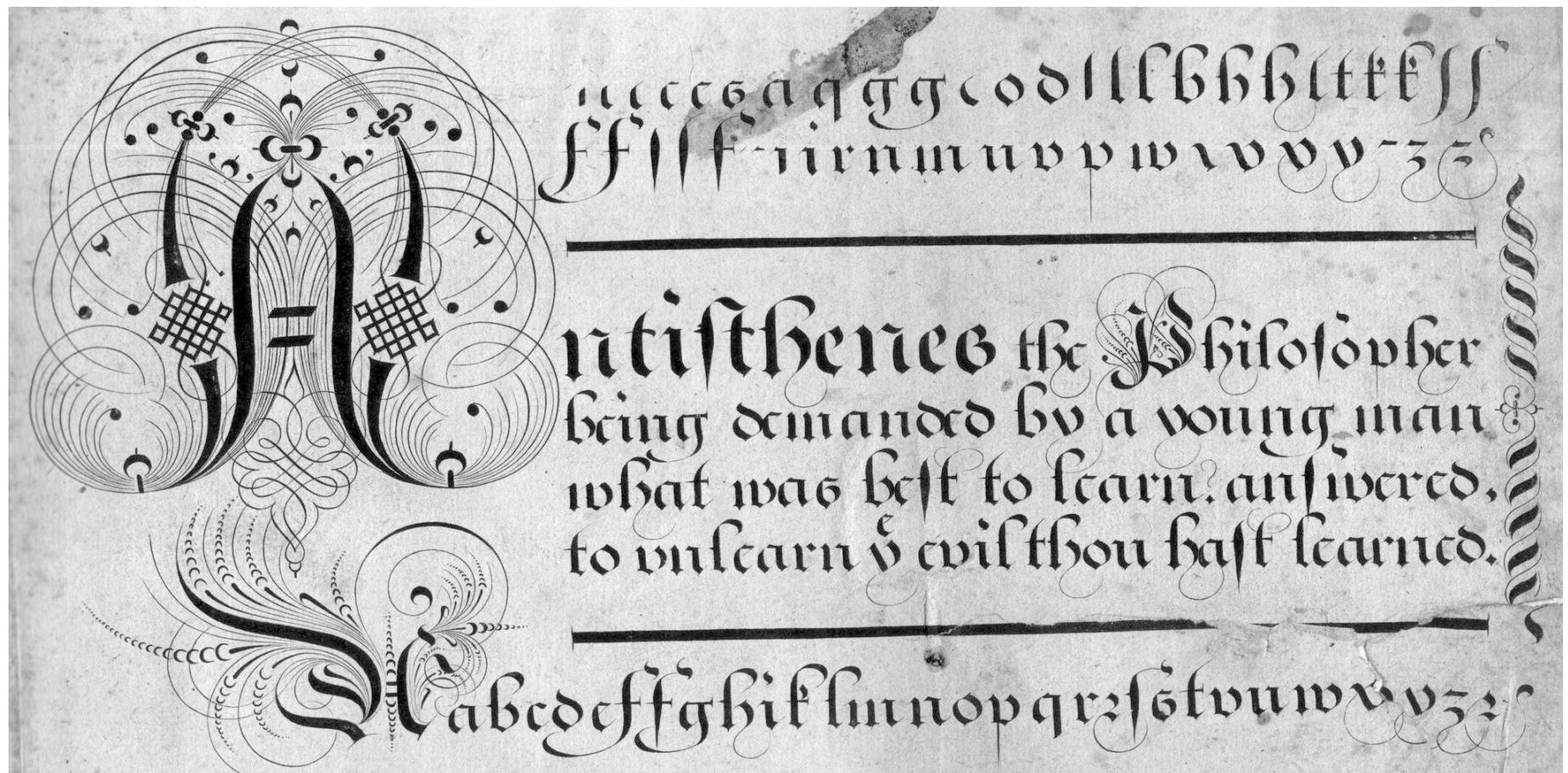
A b c d e f f g h i k l m n o p p q r s t t v u w x y z &

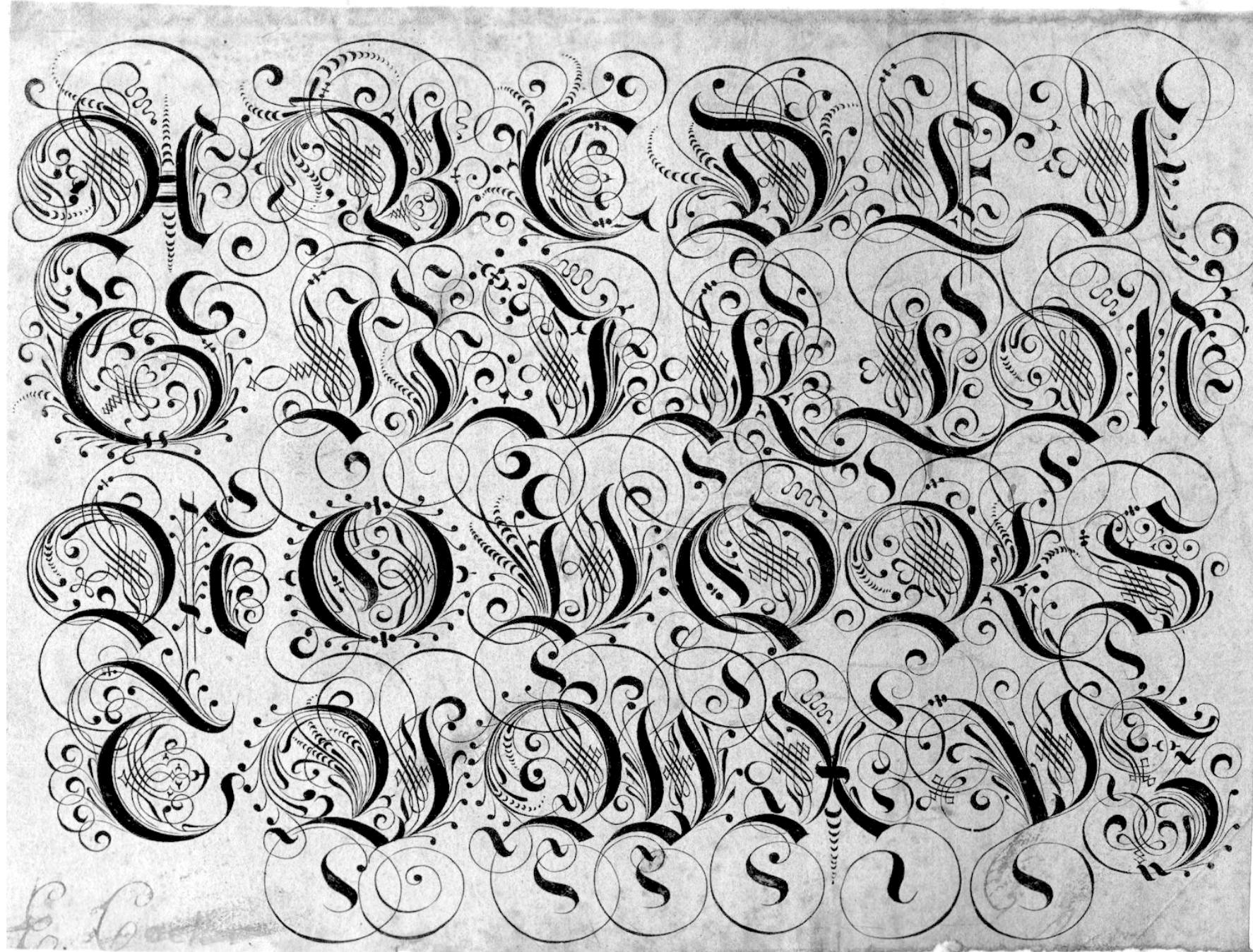
elcurio a learned Philosopher, lying upon his death-bed  
when his Friends came to comfort him, said the Father is  
my Creator, the Sonne my Redemer, the holi Spirit  
my Comforter, how then can I be sorrowfull or dismayed.

Velcurio's knowledge, Love & zeale desire. gmx.  
Whose fixed minde by Faith, did Heaven acquire. kyz.









The Breakes of Exemplifying Letters, w<sup>ch</sup> are y<sup>e</sup> foundation of Great & Small Court-hand.

Հայութեան. Վահագի Տիրա. Հայութեան.  
Եթամ. Հայութեան. Ինք. Հայութեան.  
Եթեան. Հայութեան. Եթեան. Հայութեան.  
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