

Latine	Low Dutch	High Dutch	Walloon	Czech	Hungarian
Deus	Godt	Got	Dieu	Bůh	Isten
Calum	Hemel	Himmell	le Ciel	Něbe	Eg
Stella	Stor	Stern	l'estoille	Hvezda	Csillagh
Ignis	Vitr	fein	la feu	Wohon	Tűz
Pumus	Roock	Rauch	la fumee	Děgm	fűst
• Cineres	Aschen	Aschen	les cendres	Popel	Hamu
Aer	Luft	Luft	l'Air	Powetzi	levegő
Aqua	Wasser	Wasser	l'eau	Woda	Víz
Terra	Erde	Erde	la terre	Zeme	feld
pulvis	Stoff	Staub	du poudre	Prah	Por
Canum	Slyt	Kaat	bourbar	Brato	szar
Tomitu	Donder	Donner	le Tonner	Rěmenj	mondogás
Nubis	Wolck	Wolk	vn Nuée	Wolaki	felhő
pluvia	Regnen	Regen	la pluie	Dešt	eső
Nix	Snow	Schnee	la neige	Snih	Hó
Glacies	ys	Eis	la glace	Lecl	Jég
ventus	Windt	Windt	le vent	Witz	szél
Sol	Son	Sonn	le soleil	Slunce	Nap
Luna	Magn	Moon	la lune	Mesice	Hold
Saxum	Sharn	Stein	vn Saultoux	Skala	kőszikla
Aurum	Gout	Gold	Or	Scato	Arany
Argentum	Siluer	Silber	argent	Stěbro	Ezüst
Gramen	Gras	Gras	du blé ou autre herbe	Tzawa	Fű
Flos	Bloom	Blum	une fleur	Kwee	Viragh
Arbor	Cruyt	Saum	vn arbre	Stram	fa
Musca	Wigh	fluck	vn mouch	Maucha	légy
Piscis	Vin	fisch	vn poisson	Riba	Hal
Avis	Voghel	Vogel	vn oiseau	Oruk	Madar
Bestia	Beest	Wilt tier	vn bestie	howado	állat
Lignum	Hout	Holz	du bois	Dzewo	fa
Radix	Wortel	Wurzel	la racine	Kořen	gyökér

Latin prompt list, with equivalent words in Dutch, German, Walloon, Hungarian and Polish. Willughby provides the names of the languages. Middleton Collection, Mi 4/149/2/3/1/1

A black kite was the subject of one of the German illustrations dating from the 1640s purchased by Willughby. The circumstances of its death, and its measurements, are translated in broken English: “This bird I have Catch in Dallsalgen the 27 Aprill 1645.” Middleton Collection, Mi LM 24/31



Fieldwork

The motto of the Royal Society, Nullius in Verba (Take nobody’s word for it), illustrates a new attitude to learning in the 17th century, replacing a dependence on traditional authorities with observation, collection of facts and experiments. No aspect of the natural world or human activity was excluded. In this spirit, Willughby tackled many subjects, including mathematics and language, alongside the natural world.

This approach meant leaving the library and accessing nature directly. Ray encouraged his protégés to make field trips, observing and describing specimens in their native habitat and collecting examples for later comparison. Few of these survive, and still fewer have the details of date and location that modern scientists would want.

Amateur sketches made on site – like Jessop’s whale in Greenwich – rarely survive.

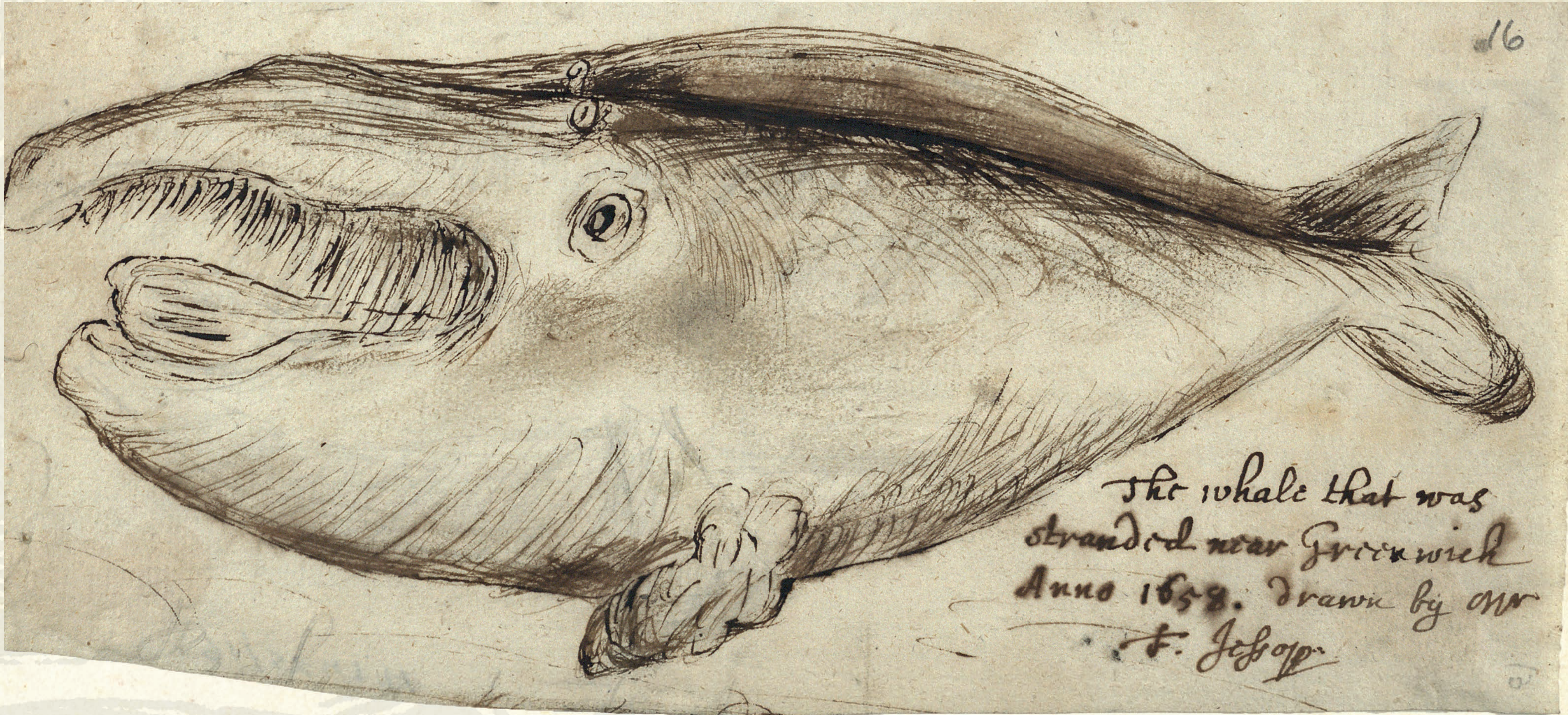
More commonly, we know of the discovery of notable specimens through published descriptions,

giving details of weight, sizes and other features. Travel accounts often noted the location of plant finds. In letters, friends reported exciting discoveries and sought advice about identifications.

Willughby’s surviving manuscripts show how he approached some subjects of research. On his travels, for example, he collected language samples, first in Wales and Cornwall. Lists made on the Continent, where he used a Latin prompt list to obtain translations from local informants, provide some

Francis Willughby

A Natural Historian and his Collections



Francis Jessop, who became a close friend of Willughby’s, created this rough sketch of a whale that had been stranded at Greenwich in June 1658. Middleton Collection, Mi LM 25/16

of the earliest recorded examples of systematic dialect sampling.

An intriguing survival is Willughby’s description of the playing of games, drawing on personal experience and direct observation. His friend Philip Skippon contributed a first-hand account of Real Tennis, an early form of modern tennis. *The Book of Games* is an informative example of his method of data collection, accompanied by speculation about the development and application of rules.



‘Real Tennis’ is played on an enclosed court. Skippon’s description included an illustration of a racquet. Willughby speculated about the scoring system. Middleton Collection, Mi LM 14, p.15