## APPARATUS BIBLICUS:

OR, AN

## INTRODUCTION

TO THE

## HOLY SCRIPTURES.

## In THREE BOOKS.

Book I. Of the Origin, His- IBook III. Of the False Gods, TORY, and ANTIQUITIES of the JEWS BOOK II. Of the CANON, AU-. THORS, Original TEXTS, VERSIONS, EDITIONS and INTERPRETATIONS of the SCRIPTURES.

Animals, Precious Stones, Di-SEASES, and PUBLICK SPORTS mentioned in the SCRIPTURES.

Together with an EXPLANATION of SCRIPTURAL NAMES,

AND

A New Method of Reading the Scriptures.

Done into English from the French, with Notes and Additions.

Illustrated with Thirty Copper-plates.



LONDON:

Printed by S. PALMER, MDCCXXIII.

The word Pard is little used in French [or English.] We make use of that of Leopard, and it is not casy to shew exactly the difference between the Pard, Leopard, Linx, Tyger, and Panther. Some confound them together, and others distinguish them. And Bochart thinks that the Pard and Panther are the same thing, and that if there is any difference, it is that of sex, or colour, not of species. But some will have it, that the Leopard is engendered by a Lioness and a Pard, and that it has its name from thence. The Leopard was never heard of before Constantine's time, and St. Jerome consounds the Pards with the Leopards.

Achbar signifies a fort of wild rats, which do a great deal of mischies Rats, to the fruits of the earth. It was this sort of rats that wasted the Philistines while they kept the arka, and seemed to come up out of the earth. And this has happened more than once, and whole nations have been obliged to leave their countries, on the account of these rats. But some understand by this word, House-rats only.

Reem, or Rem, is according to the common opinion, the Rhinoceros, Rhinocei or Unicorn. And here I observe, that it was formerly believed, that there unicorn, were in the Indues, horses, assess, and goats, which had but one horn. If so, the species must now be lost; for travellers find none such in that country at present. And some have thought that the Unicorn was a chimerical animal; but if it had, the Scripture would not have spoken of it. Besides, it is not certain, that Reem was an animal that had but one horn. When David says, God will lift up his horn; that is, his power, as Reemb, this may as well be understood to signify of the horns, as of the horn of Reem. Nor can this be applied to wild oxen, they were not known in Judea. I am rather inclined to be of opinion that it is a fort of goat which is called Orix. Bochart says, the word comes very near to the Arabick word, which signifies the goats which had hard and high horns, which Strabo says the Ethiopians made use of for weapons. The Scripture also calls them, Theo, or Tho.

INTERPRETERS disagree about the animal called Saphan. Some Saphan say it is a rabbit, others a porcupine, and others an hedge-hog.

THE Wolf is an animal that feeds upon flesh. He scarce ever hunts Wolf. but in the evening, or beginning of the night; and hence it is that the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> I Sam. v. <sup>1</sup> Pfal. zcii. 10. Heb.