

THE  
Husband-Man's  
PRACTICE  
OR,  
PROGNOSTICATION

For Ever.

As Teacheth, *Alberts, Alkind, Haly,*  
and *Ptolomy,*

With the Shepherd's Perpetual Prog-  
nostication for the Weather



Printed by J. M. for W. Thackeray, at the  
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# **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

## **Rare Books from 1600-1800**

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What the Husband-man should practice, and what rule he should follow; after the teaching of *Albert, Alkind, Haly, and Ptolomy*.

**T**H E wise and cunning Masters in Astronomy have found, that Man may see and mark the weather of the Holy Christmas night, how the whole year after shall be in his working and doing, and they shall speak on this wise.

When on the Christmas Night and Evening it is very fair and clear Weather, and is without wind and without rain, then it is a token that this year will be plenty of wine and fruit.

But if the contrarywise foul Weather and windy, so shall it be very scant of wine and fruit.

But if the wind arise at the rising of the Sun, then it betokeneth great death among Beasts and cattel this year.

But if the wind arise at the going down of the same, then it signifieth death to come among Kings and other great Lords: But if the wind arise at North Aquilon at mid-night, then betokeneth the year following to be a fruitful year, and a plentiful. But if the wind do arise and blow at South Austro in the midst of the Day, that wind signifieth to us dayly sickness to reign and be amongst us.

## 2. Of Christmas-day.

If Christmas-day be on the Sunday that

year shall be a warm Winter, and beginning fast with sorrow, there shall be great Winds and tempests. The Lent shall be mild, warm, and moist. The Summer hot, dry, and fair. The Harbest moist and cold, much unto Winter.

Wine and Corn shall be plenty and good, and there shall be much honey, and the sheep shall prosper well. The small seeds and fruits of Gardens shall flourish also. The old men shall dye soze, and especially Women that go with child: peace and quietness shall be Plenteous among Married folks.

If Christmas day fall on the Munday, there shall be a misty Winter, neither too cold, nor too warm, the Lent shall be very good, the Summer windy, with great stormy Weather in many Lands; the Harbest good, and much Wine, but very little Honey, for the Swarms of Bees shall dye, and many women complain, and sit mourning this year for their husbands.

If Christmas day be on the Tuesday, it shall be a cold winter and moist, with much snow: the Lent shall be good and windy, the Summer wet, and Harbest dry and evil: there shall be reasonable plenty of Wine, Corn, Oyl, and Tallow; the Swine shall dye, and sheep be diseased, and the beasts perish: The Ships of the Sea shall have great misfortune: Much amity and good Peace shall be among Kings and Princes, and the Clergy shall dye soze that year.

If it fall on Wednesday, then shall the winter be very sharp, hard, and after warm; the Lent

strong, with naughty weather ; the summer and harvest very good weather ; and this year shall be plenty of Hay, Wine, and Corn, which shall be very good: the honey dear, fruits scant, and very bad : Builders and Merchant-men suffer great labours, and young people, children, and also cattle dye in great store.

If it fall on Thursday, the winter shall be very good, with rain: the Lent windy, a very good summer, and a misty Harvest, with rain and cold ; and there shall be much Corn, fruit, and all things shall abound on earth, and Wine with Oyl, and tallow shall be plenty, but yet very little Honey. Many great men shall dye, with other People ; and there shall be good peace, and great honour to all Kings and Governours.

If it fall on Friday, the winter shall be stedfast, and continue his course : The Lent very good, but the summer stedfast, and the Harvest indifferent, and there shall be plenty of wines and Corn, Hay shall be very good, but the Sheep and swarms of Bees shall dye soze, the people shall suffer great pains in their eyes : Oyl shall be very dear that year, and of fruits there shall be plenty, but children shall have much sickness.

If it be on Saturday, then shall the winter be misty, with great cold and much snow, and also troublesome, unstedfast, with great winds : the Lent shall be evil and windy, the Summer good, and dry Harvest, there shall be little Corn, and dear, and scarcity of fruit : Pastures for Beasts shall be very good, but the Ships on the Sea, and  
other

other waters shall have great misfortune, great hurt shall be done to many houses, and there shall be war in many Countries, with sickness, and many old people dye: many Trees shall wither: And the Bees dye al o that year.

<sup>2.</sup> Of the Practice of the Husbandman.  
**T**he Husbandmans Practice standeth after this manner.

They begin to mark first on Christmas-day, and so forth: they mark also the other twelve days, eben from the first day, and what weather there is on every one of the twelve days. And also the weather that shall be upon, and in the month that belongeth to the same day, and therefore it is to be marked, that Christmas-day betokeneth January, and St. Stephens day betokeneth February, and St. Iohns day betokeneth March, and so forth proceeding unts the last.

4. The disposition of the twelve days, known by the shining of the Sun.

**O**n Christmas-day, if the Sun doth shine, the whole year, it betokeneth a peaceable year.

If the Sun shine the second day, gold shall be hard to come by, and the Corn much set by.

If the Sun shineth the third day, Bishops and Prelates will be diligent to make war, and great errours shall be among Church-men.

If the Sun do shine on the fourth day, then must the weak Children suffer much pain.

And if the Sun do shine on the fifth day, then both the Winter Fruits and Herbs, and Cruits of Gardens prosper well.

If the Sun do shine on the sixth day, there shall be great plenty of the fruits of the gardens, with all other fruits also.

But if the Sun doth shine on the seventh day, then betokeneth hunger and scarceness, both of Mans food, and also of Beasts; for Victuals shall be dear, with wine and Corn.

If the Sun do shine on the eighth day, it shall be good for Fishers that year, and fortunate.

If the Sun do shine on the ninth day, it shall be prosperous and happy for sheep that year.

If it shine the tenth day, then shall there be much evil weather that year.

If it shine the eleventh day, there shall be much misty weather that year, and also commonly death.

If it shine the twelfth day, then followeth that year much war, debate, and strife.

If the wind blow the Christmas day at Night, that betokeneth Death to a great Man in that Land.

The second night, if the wind be still and laid, then the third night dyeth the greatest Lord in that Land.

If the wind blow the fourth night, there shall be dearth in the Land.

If it blow the fifth night, there shall be death among them that are Learned.

The sixth night, wind bringeth Plenty of Wine, Corn, and Oyl.

The seventh Night, Wind bringeth neither hurt nor good.

The eighth Night, wind causeth much death among

among old and young people.

The ninth night, wind betokeneth much sickness, and death amongst the people.

The tenth night, the Cattle fall to the ground and dye.

The eleventh night much fish shall dye.

The twelfth night, it betokeneth much War and debate in the Land.

5. From the time of Christmas unto the Twelfth-day.

**T**he Husband-man understanding all this, when on Christmas Even at midnight the wind waxeth still, it betokeneth a fruitful year: when on the Twelfth day afore day, it is somewhat windy, that betokeneth great plenty of Oyl.

When the Sun on the twelfth-day in the morning doth shine, that betokeneth foul weather; In the beginning it is never headfast weather, for the months go all one through another the same day. If it be fair weather that day, it is happy and fortunate. The sixth day after the first day, is the last day, so that the first is last. & that in the six days every day leaveth behind him 2 months.

Also that the second day, leaveth February a fore-noon, and January at the after-noon, and so forth do all the other days.

January.

If it be on New-years day that the Clouds in the morning be red, it shall be an angry year, with much war and great tempests. If the Sun doth shine on the 22 day of January, there shall be much wind. If the Sun doth shine on S. Pauls day,

day, the twenty-fifth day of January, it shall be a fruitful year, and if it do rain or snow, it shall be between both: If it be very misty, it betokeneth great dearth: If thou hear it thunder that day, it betokeneth great winds, and great dearth, and most especially among rich men that year.

## February.

On Shrove-Tuesday, whosoever doth plant or sow, it shall remain always green.

Item. How much the Sun doth shine that day, so much he shall shine every day in Lent. And always the next new Moon that falleth after Candlemas-day, and after that the next Tuesday shall be always Shrove-Tuesday.

And when the Sun ariseth and shineth early, then prospereth well all manner of fruit. If you hear it Thunder, it betokeneth great Wind and much fruit.

St. Beda saith, There be three days and three nights, that if a Child be born therein, the Body abideth whole, and shall not consume away untill the day of Judgement: that is in the last days of January, and the secrets thereof are full wonderful. And if a tree be hewed on the same day, it shall never fall.

## March.

The more mists that there be in March, the more good doth it, and as many days as he in March, so many hoar Frosts shall you have after Easter, and so many mists in August. All manner of trees that shall be cut down unto the two last holy days in March, shall never fall. Item, If on Palm-sunday be no fair weather, that betokeneth goodnes

goodness. If it do thunder that day, then it signifieth a merry year, and death of great men.

April.

If it rain never so little on Ascension day, it betokeneth dearth of all manner of food for Cattle. But when it is fair weather, it is prosperous, and there shall be plenty of Tallow, and much Wool.

May.

If the Sun do shine on the 25 day of May, wine shall prosper well; but if it doth Rain, it doth much hurt. Item. If it rain on Whitsunday, it is not good. Item. In the last of May, the Oak trees begin to bear blossoms: if they Blossom then, you shall have a good year of Tallow, and plenty of Fruit.

June.

If it rain never so little on Midsummer-day, that is the 24 day of June, then do not Hazel-Nuts prosper: If the Holy Sacrament day of our Lord be fair, then it is good, and cause fruit plenty, and the Lambs to dye.

July.

If it rain on the second of July, such Weather shall be forty days after, day by day, yet some imputeth it to Swithin the 15.

August.

If the Sun doth shine on the 15 day of August, that is a good token, and especially for wine.

September.

If thou wilt see and know, how it shall go that year, then take heed to the Oak Apples about  
St.

St. Michaels day, for by them you shall know how that year shall be: If the Apples of the oak-trees when they be cut, be within full of Spiders, then followeth a naughty year: If the Apples have within them flies, that betokens a meetly good year. If they have Maggots in them then followeth a good year. If there be nothing in them, then followeth a great dearth: If the Apples be many, and early ripe, so shall it be an early Winter, and very much Snow shall be afore Christmas, and after that it shall be cold. If the inner-part or kernel be fair and clear, then shall the Summer be late, and the Corn good also: but if they be very moist, then shall the summer also be moist. If they be lean, then shall there be a hot and dry summer. If it thunder in this month, it presageth plenty of wine and Corn that year.

October.

When the leaves will not fall from the Trees then followeth after a cold winter, or else a great number of Caterpillars on the Trees.

November.

Whether the winter be cold or warm, go on Allhollows day to a beech tree and cut a chip thereof, and if it be dry, then shall the winter be warm: If thou wilt try on St. Andrews Euen, whether it shall be a moist or dry year that followeth, you shall know by a glass full of water: if the year shall be moist, and much rain shall fall, then shall the water in the glass run ober: and if there shall follow a dry year, then shall not the water arise to the brink thereof.

When

When there followeth a foggy night, a good year after ensueth, that is when it cometh on the Thursday night, or on a fleshy day at night, and on the Friday or Saturday, wherein some men will eat no other meat but fish; if there be Thundring that betokeneth plenty of fruit.

December.

When Christmas day cometh while the Moon wakerh, it shall be a very good year, & the nearer it cometh to the New-Moon, the better shall that year be. If it cometh when the Moon decreaseth, it shall be a hard year, and the nearer the latter end thereof it cometh, the worse and harder shall the year be. and if any wood be cut off on the two last days of December, and on the first day of January, it shall not rot nor wither away, nor be full of worms, but always wax harder, and in his age as hard as a Stone.

6. How thou mayst rule thy Beasts that year.

Item. Put out of thy stable all thy Beasts, or what other Cattle thou hast, the three Nights following hereafter, and make the Stalls and Stables very clean, with the Mangers also, and give a beast no meat those nights in those places, but bestow them in some other Room, and there give them meat, for that is good; and these be the three Nights, Christmas Even at Night, New-years Even, and Twel-ven at night.

7. An old Rule of the Husbandman.

Item. When it is said three Sundays after S. James his day, it betokeneth that Corn shall be very good, but if it rain, then the Corn withereth:

withereth: St. Iameses day before noon betokeneth the Winter time before Christmas, and after noon, it betokeneth the time after Christmas. If it be so that the Sun do shine on St. Iameses day, it is a token of cold weather: but if it rain thereon, it is a token of warm and moist weather. But if it be betwixen both, that is a token of neither too warm, nor yet too cold.

### 8. How the Winter should be the Twelve Months.

If a Man desire to know what fair weather shall be in every Month, or what Rain, then must he mark in what hour the New Moon is in, and under what sign, and what Planet ruleth the same hour, so shall the same month be hot and dry, cold and moist, after the judgement and manner of the four times of the year.

Item. When the Moon is new changed, what weather shall be that month, shall be found out after this manner: If the Moon shine fair and clear, and so followeth wind: Shinieth the Moon pale, so shall it Rain. If it Raineth the next month after a new Moon, then shall it Rain forth the whole month.

### The Saying of *Solius* and *Petrus*.

If the Sun have in the morning under him troublesome clouds, then shall ye have rain, and much tempest of weather: if the clouds be troubled in the morning early, and black, then shall there blow a strong Northwind.

If the Sun and Element be red in the morning, it betokeneth rainy weather. If it be red in  
the

the Evening, it is a token the next day shall be fair weather.

10. The Circles about the Sun, Moon, and other Stars.

**G**uido Bonatus speaketh on this wise, We shall mark the Circles which be sometime about the Sun, and about the Moon, whether they be one or more, and if there be but one they being clear and not long enduring, and quickly vanish, it betokeneth fair and clear weather following, and a good and clear Air: and when there be many Circles, it betokeneth wind: if they be of colour red, and clear in many parts, then it betokeneth trouble in the Air.

And if they be grey, dark, and of earthly colour, then it betokeneth trouble in the Air, though cold and wind, and it bringeth in the Winter time snow, and in the Summer time rain.

When they be black, it betokeneth in the winter, wind and snow, and in summer rain, and when they be many, then do the same the more increase.

11. The Colours and lights of the other Stars.

When the Stars give great light, it betokeneth wind from the said parts where those Lights be seen.

When the Stars be misty and dark, as though they shined through a mist, and that all the same time there be no clouds in the Element, it is a token of trouble in the air, and much rain or snow after the time of the year.

And when they be clear and red, they judge it very windy.

Likewise, if thou seest the common Stars thick, dark, and of course light, it betokeneth alwaies change of Weather. If thou in clear weather seest the Stars shoot, and fall down to the Earth, that is a token that there shall be shortly after Wind from those parts where the Stars do shoot, and the more they shoot the stronger shall be the Wind. For when you see such things present, it betokeneth inordinate Wind, and when you see such like in every part of the Element, that is a token of great trouble in the ayre in all parts with Thunder and Lightning.

12. How to know the Weather by the Rising and going down of the Sun.

When the Sun riseth clear and fair, it is a token of a fair day.

When the Sun riseth, and hath about him red clouds, it is a token that it will rain that day.

When there be clouds in the Orient, so that the Sun cannot shine through them at his arising, it is then a token of rain.

When the hugin is in the rising of the Sun, it betokeneth a sharp wind, and in going down of the Sun fair weather.

When there be clouds about the Sun when he riseth, the less that the Sun doth shine, the more redder the clouds.

When at the rising of the Sun there proceedeth a long shining, it betokeneth rain.

When afore the rising, the Sun-shine doth appear, it betokeneth water and wind.

When

When the Sun in the rising is dark, or hid under a cloud, it betokeneth rain.

When the Sun is clear, and that it giveth light from the middle part against the Rising about midnight, that betokeneth rain and wind.

When long shining beams go before the Sun, it betokeneth a dead and strong wind, from those parts that the beams do shine.

When by the accident at night there is a shining circle, it betokeneth that night boisterous and unculy weather, and if there be a myst, the stronger shall the wind be, if the myst fall from the Sun, it betokeneth wind in the Region beyond where it falleth.

When the Sun ariseth black, or with Clouds under it, or that he hath on both parts Clouds, which some men call the Sun, or Sun-beams, which proceed from the Sun, whether they be black of colour or no, it betokeneth a winter age or rain.

When the circle that is round about the Sun, in the rising or going down thereof, is in many sundry colours, or else as red as fire, or else that the light of the Sun doth fail, or that the colour be stelled, or that the clouds stand thereby, or that the Sun-beams be very long, it signifieth a strong wind to come from those parts.

When in the rising or going down of the Sun, the light or shining thereof goeth before, and evening the Element is red, it betokeneth the next day fair weather. And when the shining thereof in the rising or going down be not right, it betokeneth Rain.

13. *Alberius* of the Lightning.

If the Colour of Lightning be red and clear, the flames white and red, or the colour of snow, that betokeneth all things fruitful, the other helpeth to the bringing forth, and doth neither hurt nor hinder, except it be too far withered. The third goeth through and letteth forth.

14. Of the Rain-bow, from whence he is, and what it signifieth.

When the Rain-bow is clear, then shall it not be long clear after, which betokeneth a Winter ayre or rain.

Item. When thou seest in the morning a Rain-bow, it betokeneth rain the same day, and there shall be a great boisterous storm.

Item. When the Rain-bow doth appear about three or four of the clock in the afternoon, it betokeneth fair weather, and there shall be against it a strong dew.

Item. When there doth a Rain-bow appear about noon, it betokeneth much water.

Item. When the Rain-bow doth appear about the going down of the Sun, then doth it for the most part thunder and rain.

Item. When it appeareth in the Orient, then followeth fair weather.

Item. When the Rain-bow appeareth in boisterous weather in the North, it betokeneth fair weather and clear. And contrariwise when he appeareth and is seen with a clear Summer weather in the west, or at noon, it followeth rain.

Hayly saith, when the Rain-bow appeareth in  
East

fair and clear weather, it betokeneth increase of  
raw weather, and in the Winter it betokeneth  
less.

15. Of Thunder and Lightning.

When in the time of Winter the Sun is in  
Capricornus & Aquarius, especially from Lucy,  
until the tenth of January, if the thunder be heard  
then shall it be from the beginning of the Light-  
ning throughout the whole year, more windy  
than any other year is. When in Summer it  
thundzeth more than it lightneth, it is a sign of  
wind that shall come from the same place whence  
the thunder cometh: but if there be seen more  
Lightning than is heard of Thunder, then shall  
the wind come from the place where the Light-  
ning is seen.

If it thunder less than lighten, that is a token  
of rain, with fair and clear weather, and shall both  
thunder and lighten, or else thunder and lighten  
out of all four quarters, but mark if it come only  
from the East part, there shall be next day rain  
from the North, and wind.

When it thundzeth early, it betokeneth both  
wind and rain to come from the day.

16. To know the Weather by the four  
quarters of the year, as sheweth

*Lichenberger.*

What weather there shall be on the day that  
the Sun enters into Aries, and in the next day  
after their operation shall be for the most part in  
the best, in September, October, and No-  
vember.

Item.

Item. Aries worketh the one day when the Sun goeth in Leo, and the next day before and after, and so shall be the winter, especially December, January, and February; for the winter giveth him wholly, and leaveth on the North that is to say, from the midnight, which is the Orient East, and that time shall be dry, and there shall be great frost and cold.

But if it come in South Austro, which is the mid-day, either West Occident, then the time shall be moist and but little Ice. If the weather be dry after the moistness, so shall the water be unstable.

On that day that the Sun goeth into Libra mark the weather the next day afore it, and the next day after it. And when the weather is given to lightning more in March, April, and May, then mark that also. For as the weather is in those days that come next after, and afore, when the Sun entereth into Aquarius, so shall it be in the most part of the Summer, June, July, and August.

In them many wise men do conclude how the weather shall be all the time that the Sun is from Libra to Scorpio, even to the twentieth degree, that is, that from the fourteenth of September, unto Allallows day, and commonly it shall be likewise in the year following. And this time is reckoned among the twelve months: so that the four days are reckoned for a month, and every day betokeneth a quarter of a Moon, which is seven days, and November is reckoned for the first Month.

27. How to know the weather out of the  
New and Full Moons.

On the third day before the new and full Moon, mark well the Moon, where there goeth or proceedeth from her a clear light shining, it betokeneth fair weather, and also windy, and if the Moon be black or dark, it is a token of cold ayre, and rainy.

When there is a fair and clear Circle by the Moon, and that being sharp and bright it betokeneth a fair and clear ayre, and if there be two or three rings about the Moon, it betokeneth a cold winter ayre.

When there is a darkness about it, it is a token of winterly ayre which cometh through strong winds; and if there be black about it, then it is a token of such-like weather also.

When the Moon quileth and shineth fair, it betokeneth fair weather, red wind, black rain.

Likewise as the weather is on the third day after the new and full Moon, so shall the weather be ten days after most commonly.

A sudden and hasty rain cometh always from the wind that went before.

The greatest winds be commonly in Harbest: the sudden coming of cold and heat, cometh of the wind, and of the rain.

There goeth commonly afore thunder great winds.

When the wind goeth from the Occident, then it is commonly rainy weather.

From the East is fair weather.

From midnight, it is cold and hard weather.

From noon, hurtful and unhealthful weather.

If it do hail in the midst of Summer, it is a token of great cold in the higher Region of the ay. When the lower part is that that causeth Hail to come from above.

18. Of the Eclipse of the Moon, the cause of, and how, and when they happen.

**Y**OU are to note, that an Eclipse of the Moon is nothing else but the interposition of the Earth, between the bodies of the Sun and Moon, they being Diometrically opposite: as if a line drawn from the Center of the Sun, to the center of the Moon, should pass directly through the center of the Earth: which only happeneth at the time of the opposition, or full Moon, and not at every full Moon neither: but only when they meet in the head or tail of the Dragon; which is only the intersection of two circles, viz. the Ecliptique and the different, which is the Circle that carrieth the Moon about: and you are likewise to note, that an Eclipse of the Moon appeareth to all those above; in whose Horizon the Moon is at the time of the Opposition, though it be otherwise with the Eclipse of the Sun; for a Solar Eclipse is some total, to others partial, and to others not at all visible, though the Sun be at the time of the Conjunction above all their Horizon, &c.

To find when the Moon shall be Eclipsed, and when not, by her distance from either of the two Sections, called, the Head and Tail of the Dragon.

If the Moon at the time of her true opposition to the Sun, shall be distant from either of these two points less than 10 degrees, 21 minutes, and 20 second, then must the Moon suffer an Eclipse.

But if her distance (as before) be more than 13 degrees, 5 minutes, 23 seconds, then the Moon (at that full) cannot be Eclipsed.

Therefore if her distance be more then 10 degrees, 21 minutes, 20 seconds, and less than 13 degrees, 5 minutes, 23 seconds, then she may happen to be Eclipsed, but not necessarily.

20. To find when the Sun shall be Eclipsed, and when not.

If the apparent Latitude of the Moon at the time of the visible Conjunction be less than 30 minutes, 40 seconds, there must be an Eclipse.

But if the apparent Latitude of the Moon be more than 34 minutes, 51 seconds, there cannot be an Eclipse.

Therefore if the apparent Latitude be more than 30 minutes, 40 seconds, and less than 34 minutes, 51 seconds, there may be an Eclipse.

21. How to behold an Eclipse of the Sun, without hurt to the eyes.

Take a Burning Glass, such as men use to light Tobacco with in the Sun: or a Spectacle-Glass, that is thick in the middle, such as for the eldest sight; and hold this glass in the Sun,

as if you would burn through it a Pall-board, or white paper Book, or such like, and draw the glass from the board or Book, twice as far as you do burn with it; so by direct holding it nearer or further as you shall see best, you may behold upon your board, paper, or book, the round body of the Sun, and how the Moon passeth between the glass and the Sun during the whole time of the Eclipse.

Thus thou mayest practise before the time of an Eclipse, wherein thou shalt discern any cloud passing under the Sun; or by another putting or holding a bullet on his fingers-end betwixt the Sun and the glass, at such time (the Sun shining) as thou holdest the glass, as before thou art taught.

The Mind of the Fathers, of the  
Nature of the Fire.

When the fire sparkleth it betokeneth rain.

When the fire giveth much flame, or else when a man taketh an Hatten, and lifteth it up by the coals, and if the coals do hang thereon, that betokeneth wind and rain.

When the cold in the winter ceaseth,

And when a man snow findeth;

If there be dark clouds thereby,

Then look for rain verily.

If the Frog in the morning do cry,

Betokeneth Rain great plenty.

23. A brief discourse of the natural causes of watery Meteors, as Snow, Hail, Rain, &c.

You must first understand, that all watery  
Meteors,

Meteors, as Rain, Snow, or such-like, is but a moist vapour drawn up by the vertue of the Sun, and the rest of the Planets into the middle region of the Air, where being congealed or dissolved, falleth upon the earth, as Hail or Rain.

24. Of the Rain-bow.

Pliny saith, the Rain-bow is made by the sun beams striking upon a hollow cloud, when their edge is repelled and beaten back against the Sun, and thus ariseth variety of colours by the mixture of clouds, Air, and fiery light together. But (as he saith) it pretendeth neither fair nor foul weather.

25. Of Rain.

Of these kind of Meteors you may read Arist. libro primo meteor logicorum, cap. 1, & 2. But chiefly, rain is a cold vapour, and earthy humour, raised from the earth and water, into the middle region of the air, where by the extremity of cold, it is thikned into the body of a cloud, and after being dissolved, falleth upon the earth.

26. Of Hail.

Hail is ingendred of rain, congealed into Ice, freezing the drops presently after the dissolving of the cloud, whereby we have great irregular stones fall on the earth; I have seen them in that fashion contain 4 inches about, for the bigger it cometh, and the longer it carrieth in the air, the rounder it is, and the lesser.

27. Of Snow.

Snow is of the same humour that Hail is, but not grown together so hard. Pliny saith, Hail sooner

sooner melteth than Snow, and the Hail cometh sooner in the day than in the night.

### 28. Of Frost and Dew.

When in the day-time through the faint heat of the Sun, there is a cold and moist vapour drawn up a little from the earth, presently at night it descendeth again upon the earth, and is called Dew, and in the Spring or Harbest, it is a sign of fair weather: but if by means of cold it be congealed, it is called Frost, and therefore Dews come not so often in hot Seasons, neither when winds be up, but after a calm and clear night, frosts dry up wet and moisture: For when (as Pliny saith) the Ice is melted, the like quantity of water in proportion is not found.

### 29. Of Wind.

Wind is nothing but many exhalations drawn from the earth, & enforced laterally aboue the sun.

### 30. Of sudden Blasts.

A windy exhalation being thrown down, and encompassed (as Pliny saith) in a thin circle of clouds, newly over-cast, coming at some time with such a violence, as it bursts and cleaves a dry cloud in sunder, and makes a storm; of the Greeks called Ecnephas: but when this cleft is not great, but that the winds be forced to turn round, and roll his descent without lightning, there is made a whirl-puff, or gulf, called Typhon: that is to say the storm Ecnephas sent forth a winding violence. and this wind doth bear many things away with it, changing from place to place; but if the hole in the cloud were great, it

is called Turbo, casting down and overthrowing all that is next it ; Pliny saith, Ecnephas cometh with Snow, no Typhon from the South: some say, Vinegar thrown into this wind, breaks the gust.

31. Of Earth-quakes.

Plenty of winds gotten in the bowels, holes, and corners of the Earth, hurlling out of the Earth, and the Earth closing again, causeth the shaking, or Earth-quake, and is a token of ensuing war.

32. Of Earth-quakes.

When waters in Wells or Pits be troubled, and have a bad labour, the long absence of the Winds, strange noises, the obscurity or darkness of the Sun with clouds, and strangely coloured, &c.

33. Of Thunder and Lightning.

When an Exhalation, hot and dry, mixt with moisture, is carried up into the middle Region, and there in the body of a cloud. Now these two contraries being thus shut or pent in one room together, they fall at variance, whereby the water and fire agree not, until they have broken the prison wherein they were pent, so that fire and water rise out of the cloud, the breaking whereof maketh a noise like the renting of cloth, which we call thunder, and the fire lightning, first seen, in respect the sight is before the hearing: and of lightnings there be many sorts.

That which is dry burneth not at all, dissipating and dispersing: that which is moist burneth

eth not like wisse, but blasts, and altereth the colour : but that which is clear, is of a strange operation, it draweth vessels dry without hurt to the vessel : it melteth mettall in bags or purses : and hurteth not the bag or purse, nor Wax that sealed the bag hurt : it breaketh the bones, and hurteth not the flesh : and killeth the child in the womb, not hurting the Mother. Pliny saith, Scythia, by reason of cold, and Egypt, by reason of heat, have seldom lightning.

34. What things be not hurt by Lightning :

It hurteth not the Lawrel-Tree, it entrencheth not past 5 foot into the earth, such that are shadowed with Skins of Seals, or Sea-Calves, are freed, the Eagle is free, &c. Many other wondrous and strange kind of Meteors be there in the heavens, oftentimes seen, as Comets, burning Dragons, &c. but this volume will not contain an ample discourse thereof.

35. Here followeth divers and sundry Rules of excellent use, and right necessary to be known of the Husband-man, and not only of him, but of all other persons, of what quality soever.

**A**nd first I will begin to shew what rules of Husbandry, are to be observed in each month, and also Observations for taking of physick, and keeping of a good wholesome diet, and modest recreation.

36. Rules of Husbandry in *January*.

This is the season for good husbands to lop and purge superfluous branches from fruit-trees,  
unco-

uncover their roots, let all kind of quick-sets, and fruit-trees in the new of the Moon, be sure the wind be not North nor East, and let the same sides to the South and West, which grew at the first: set Beans, Pease, and Parsnips; the weather mild, and Moon decreasing, dig Gardens, drench weak and sick Cattle, kine with Uerdissuce, horses with water and ground Salt, sodden with a little Bran.

Observations for Physick and diet in *January*.

The best physick is warm cloaths, good fires, warm diet, and a merry honest wife.

Rules of Husbandry in *February*.

This month, set, cut, and lay Quicksets, and Roses, and all other Plants, set and plant Vines, Pops, and all fruit that grows on bushes: Sow Pease, Beans, and Onions, furnish your Gardens with Sallets and Potheards for Summer, prune and trim all sorts of fruit-trees, from mo's, Cancer, and superfluous branches: remove grafts or young trees, in the last quarter, the Moon being in Aries, Libra, or Scorpio.

Observations for physick and Diet in *February*.

If necessity urge you may let blood, but be sparing in physick, and be sure when a warm day comes, to prevent taking of cold through carelessness; for the warm air in this month is not lasting, but oft deludes us to our prejudice.

Rules of Husbandry in *March*.

Now regarding the wind and weather, graft, cut quicksets, cover the roots of fruit-trees (opened in December and January) with fat earth; sow

Sow Oats, Barly, Parsnips, Onions, Carrets, Mellons, Cucumbers, and all kind of Pot-herbs, Slip Partichokes and Sage, and sow all manner of Garden-seeds.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *March*.

Now advise with the honest and able Astrological Physitian, 'tis good to purge & let blood.

Rules of Husbandry in *April*.

This month sow Hemp and Flax, pull Hops, set and sow all kind of Herbs, restore the liberty of the laborious Bee, by opening her Hive; Back trees for Tanners, and let good Housewives mind their Gardens, and begin to think of their Duties.

*In gardening never this rule forget,*

*To sow dry, and set wet.*

Observations of Physick and Diet in *April*.

The use of Physick becomes now seasonable, as also Purging and Blood-letting, 'tis good to abstain from Wine, for many diseases will be taken thereby, to the ruins of many.

Rules of Husbandry in *May*.

This month commands the prudent Housewife, and the prudent Artiss, to let their tills on work: in the beginning of the month sow and set those tender Summer Herbs, that would not endure the former cold, weed your Hop-gardens, cut off superfluous branches, mow Trees and Gardens, and weed Corn.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *May*.

Now every Garden and Hedge affords thee food & Physick, rise early, walk in the fields by  
 running

running streams, the *north* & *west* sides, sage & sweet Butter an excellent Breakfast, clarified Whey with Sage, Scurvy-grass-Ale; and Wormwood-Beer, are wholesome drinks.

Rules of Husbandry in *June*.

At the full of the Moon this Month and next, Gather your Herbs to keep dry for the whole Year: Set Rosemary and Gilliflowers, sow Lettice and Radice three or four days after the Full, and they will not run to seed; Hear your Sheep the Moon increasing.

Observation for Physick and Diet in *June*.

Let honest moderate labour and exercise, procure your sweat, thin and light diet, and chaste thoughts tend to health; Lie not unadvisedly on the ground, or over-hastily drink.

Rules of Husbandry in *July*.

Get Rue, Worm-wood, and Gall, to strow on your sloopes to destroy fleas, at the full Moon Gather flowers and Seeds, dry your flowers rather in the shade, then in the Sun, which too much exalteth their vertue, but to avoid corruption, let the Sun's heat a little visit them.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *July*.

Beware of violent heat and sudden cold, which are the great distempers of this month, and procure pestilential diseases; forbear superfluous drinking, but eat heartily.

Rules of Husbandry in *August*.

Now with thankfulness reap your desired Harvest. Sow winter Herbs in the new of the Moon. Esteem fair weather as precious, and mis-  
pend

spend it not. Gather garden-seeds near the full, use moderate diet, forbear to sleep presently after meat: take heed of sudden cold after heat.

Observations in Physick and diet in *August*.

Beware of Physick and Blood-letting in the Dog-days, if the air be hot, otherwise, if occasion require, you may safely make use thereof.

Rules of Husbandry in *September*.

The beginning of this month and end of the former, gather Hops, their Complexion being hot and the weather fast, and no dew on the ground, kill Bees, make Uerjuice, remove and set all Slips of Flowers between the two Lady days remove trees from Sept. till Feb. Especially in the new of the Moon, the weather warm, and the wind South or West, cut Quicksets, gather ripe fruit, sow Wheat and Rie, winter Parsnips, and Carrets, and set Roses, Straw-berries, and Barbaries.

Observations for Physick and Dyet  
in *September*.

Now as the year declines, provide your winter garments, hang them on loosely to prevent that you might after repent of; good for physick and Phlebotomy.

Rules of Husbandry in *October*.

Sow Wheat and Rie, remove your plants and trees about the new moon, observe this as a reasonable secret, that in setting you carefully place that side to the South and West, which were so before you took up the plant, otherwise the cold kills it; gather your remaining winter  
fruit

Crust, set all kinds of Nuts and Acorns, and cut  
Rose-trees but once in two years, if you intend  
to have store of Roses.

Observations for Physick and Diet in *October*.

The Garments you last Month hung on your  
backs in jest, now butten them close in good  
earnest; cloath you now for prevention, for  
the cold comes insensibly, and Fogs oft times  
beget a whole winters cold. Consult with your  
Taylors as well as Physitians.

Rules of Husbandry in *November*,

Set Crab-tree-stocks to graft on, in the old of  
the Moon, set beale and beans, and sow parsnips  
and carrets, Trench gardens with dung, unco-  
ber the roots of your apple-trees, and so let them  
remain till March, kill swine in or near the full  
of the Moon, and flesh will the better prove in  
boyling.

Observations for Physick and Diet in  
*November*.

The best Physick this month, is good exercise  
warmth, and wholesome meat and drink.

Rules of Husbandry in *December*.

In the last Quarter of the Moon, this Month  
and the next, are the best times to fell timber:  
Let Fowlers mind their Game, cover all your  
best Flowers and Herbs from cold and froings,  
with rotten Horse-dung, look well to thy cattel,  
bleed Horses. Let a warm Fire, and a Cup of  
Nectar be thy Bath, the Kitches thy Apothecaries  
Shop, hot meats and broths thy Physick, and  
a well-sped Table, the proof of thy Charity to thy  
poor

poor Neighbours, to whom this advice is reasonable.

*Being poor thy self, and cannot feast at all,  
I thank God for such as thee to feasting call.*

Observations for Physick and Diet in  
December.

The best Physick is, as before, a merry honest heart, and the exercise of charity among thy poor Neighbours.

37. Here followeth other brief Rules of Physick  
and Husbandry.

Physical Observations.

Good to let the Sanguine blood, when the Moon is in Pisces. To let the Cholerick blood when the Moon hath her course in Cancer or Pisces. To let the Melancholly blood when the moon is in Libra, Aquarius, or pisces. To let the flegmatick blood when the Moon is in Sagitarius or Aquarius. To prepare humours, the Moon in Gemini, Libra, or Aquarius.

Good to purge

With Electuaries, the Moon in Cancer.

With Pills, the Moon in Pisces.

With Potions, the Moon in Virgo.

Good to take Vomits, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, or the latter part of Sagitarius.

To purge the Head by sneezing, the Moon being in Cancer, Leo, or Virgo.

To take Blisters, the Moon being in Aries, Cancer, or Virgo.

To stop Fluxes and Rhumes, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, or Capricorn.

To Bath when the Moon is in Cancer, Libra, Aquarius, or Pisces.

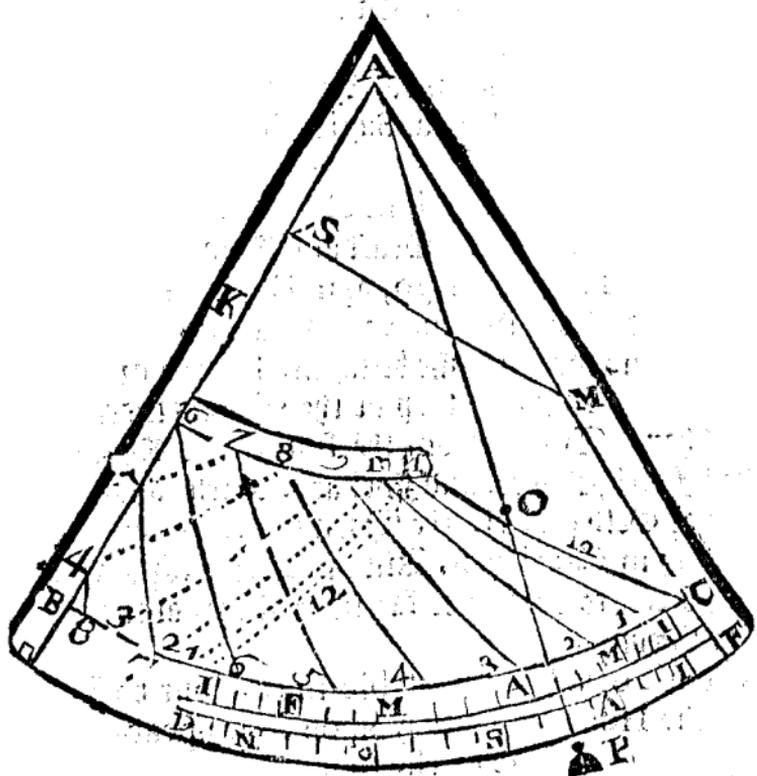
To cut the Hair of the Head or Beard, when the Moon is in Libra, Sagitarius, Aquarius, or Pisces.

Brief observations of Husbandry.

Set, Sow Seeds, Graft and Plant, the Moon being in Taurus, Virgo, or in Capricorn. And all kind of Corn in Cancer. Graft in March at the Moons increase, the being in Taurus or Capricorn. Shear Sheep at the Moons increase, Fell hard Timber from the full to the Change. Fell Frith, Copice, and Fuel at the first quarter. Lib or Geld Cattel, the Moon in Aries, Sagitarius, or in Capricorn. Kill fat Swine for Bacon (the better to keep their fat in boyling) about the full Moon.

The use of a small portable Instrument, to find the Hour of the Day upon the appearance of the Sun.

**T**his Instrument may be made either of Wood, Brass, or Silber; or for a shift, this Paper it self being pasted upon a fine piece of Board that will not warp, may supply the want of a better. In the Center of this Instrument (which is noted with the Letter *A*) there is fixed a piece of fine silk, having a small Plummet of Lead at the end thereof, noted with the Letter *p*; and upon this string let there be a Bead or small Wines head, which may be slipped up and down the string, as occasion shall require; this small Bead, or Wines-head, is noted with the Letter



Letter O; Likewise upon the edge of the Instrument, noted with A. B. you must have a small piece of Wax (or a piece of a small pin) about a quarter of an Inch in length, which must stick upright upon the edge of the Instrument; this small piece of Wax is noted with the Letter S; or if you will, you may have a small hole made in the Line A B, into which you may stick a Pin when you would know the hour of the day, which will be sufficient. Lastly, between the Lines B C. and

and D E, are noted certain small divisions, which are the days of the twelve months of the year, noted with the first Letter of every month; as J for January, F for February, M for March, A for April, M for May, J for June, J for July, A for August, S for September, O for October, N for November, D for December.

Now the hour lines offer themselves to every ones eye, having the numbers 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, set at each end of them.

Having thus described the several parts of the Instrument, I will now shew the use thereof which is very easie. For first (the thred being fixed fast at the Center, at A) you must lay the string upon the day of the month (as in the figure the string lyeth upon the 10th day of April) then staying it there, move the Bead up and down the string till it lye just upon the line of 12, as you see in the figure at O, then is your Instrument fitted to find the hour any time that day, which you must do after this manner. Take the Instrument in your hand laying the thumb of your right hand about E, and the thumb of your left hand about R. turning the left side of your body to the Sun, and hold up the Instrument till the Sun cast the shadow of the short piece of wire in S, straight along the line SC, neither above nor below it, the string playing at free liberty by the side of the Instrument, then shall the bead falling upon the hour-line, give you the true hour of the day, either before or after-noon.

## Example.

If you would find the hour on the 5th of April, you must then lay the thred upon that day, and keeping it there, move the bead until it lye upon the line of 12, then holding the instrument in your hand, and turning the left side of your body to the Sun, holding it up, till the shadow of the small wiser fall just upon the line S. M. and then (and then the thred and plummet, having free liberty to move along the side of the Instrument) observe where the bead resteth, and there is the hour of the day, as if it fall upon the line noted with 9, or 3, then it is either 9 in the morning, or three in the afternoon. In like manner, if it falls upon the line 10, or 2, it is either 10 in the morning, or 2 in the afternoon. Again, if it fall just between the line of 8 and 3, then it is either half an hour past 8 in the morning, or half an hour past 3 in the afternoon, and which of these hours it is, may be easily distinguished.

Note, that from the tenth day of *March*, to the twelfth of *September*, you must use of those hour-lines which are drawn with a full line thus--But from the twelfth of *September* to the tenth of *March*, you must make use of those hour-lines which are pricked thus.....Let thus much suffice concerning the use of this Instrument.

*Usus optimus Muſter.*

A Table shewing the Interest of any Sum of money, from 1 pound to 1000 pound at 6 per cent.

	1 month.			2 month.			3 month.			4 month.		
lib.	lib.	s.	d.									
1000	5	00	00	10	00	0	15	00	0	20	00	0
500	2	10	00	5	00	0	7	10	0	10	00	0
400	2	00	00	4	00	0	6	00	0	8	00	0
300	1	10	00	3	00	0	4	10	0	6	00	0
200	1	00	00	2	00	0	3	00	0	4	00	0
100	0	10	00	1	00	0	1	10	0	2	00	0
90	0	09	00	0	18	0	1	07	0	1	16	0
80	0	08	00	0	16	0	1	04	0	1	12	0
70	0	07	00	0	14	0	1	01	0	1	8	0
60	0	06	00	0	12	0	0	18	0	1	4	0
50	0	05	00	0	10	0	0	15	0	1	00	0
40	0	04	00	0	08	0	0	12	0	0	16	0
30	0	03	00	0	06	0	0	09	0	0	12	0
20	0	02	00	0	04	0	0	06	0	0	8	0
10	0	01	00	0	02	0	0	03	0	0	4	0
9	0	00	10	0	01	9	0	02	6	0	3	7
8	0	00	09	0	01	7	0	02	4	0	3	2
7	0	00	08	0	01	4	0	02	1	0	2	9
6	0	00	07	0	01	2	0	01	9	0	2	4
5	0	00	06	0	01	0	0	01	6	0	2	0
4	0	00	05	0	00	9	0	01	2	0	1	7
3	0	00	04	0	00	7	0	00	1	0	1	2
2	0	00	03	0	00	5	0	00	7	0	00	9
1	0	00	02	0	00	2	0	00	3	0	00	4

*The use of the Table of Interest.*

**T**He first Column containeth any number of pounds from one to 1000, against any of which sums, is set down the interest thereof, for one, two, three, or four months, according to the Titles.

*Example.*

Let it be required to find the Interest of 70 pounds for four months. Find 70*l.* in the first column, and right against it, in the column of four months, (which is the last) you shall find 1*l.* 8*sh.* 0*d.*, & so much is the interest of 70*l.* in 4 months.

Now if you would know what the interest of the same sum would be in 6 months, look in the Table for the interest thereof, in 2 months is 0*l.* 14*sh.* 0*d.* which added to the interest of four months, namely, to 1*l.* 8*sh.* 0*d.* the sum is 2*l.* 2*sh.* 0*d.* and so much is the interest of 70*l.* in 6 months.

Also if it be required to find the interest of any sum which is not in the first Column, as of 75*l.*

Let it be required to find the interest of 75*l.* for three months. First look the interest of 75*l.* for three months, as before, you shall find it to be 1*l.* 1*sh.* 0*d.* Likewise find the interest of 5*l.* for three months, which is 0*l.* 1*sh.* 6*d.* this being added to the former, *viz.* to 1*l.* 1*sh.* 6*d.* maketh 1*l.* 2*sh.* 6*d.* which is the interest of 75*l.* for three months.

Four necessary Tables, shewing the value of the Purchase of house or land by Lease, &c. Calculated after the rates of 5l. 6s. 8d., 10l. in the hundred.

5 per Cent.

6 per Cent.

Time of the Purch.	Years.	Mon.	Time of the Purch.	Years.	Mon.
1	0	11	1	0	11
2	1	19	2	1	10
3	2	9	3	2	8
4	3	7	4	3	6
5	4	4	5	4	3
6	5	1	6	5	11
7	5	9	7	6	7
8	6	6	8	6	2
9	7	1	9	7	10
10	7	9	10	7	4
11	8	4	11	8	11
13	9	5	13	9	10
15	10	5	15	10	9
17	11	3	17	11	6
19	12	1	19	11	2
21	12	10	21	12	9
23	13	6	23	12	4
25	14	1	25	13	9
27	14	8	27	13	3
29	15	2	29	13	7
31	15	7	31	15	11
41	17	1	41	15	1
51	18	3	51	16	9
61	18	11	61	16	2
71	19	4	71	16	5
81	19	7	81	16	6
91	19	9	91	16	7
Fee sim	20	0	Fee sim		8

This Table is to be used in the Purchase of Land.

Value of the Purchase.

This Table sheweth the Purchase of Leases of Land.

Value of the Purchase.

8 per Cent.			10 per Cent.		
Time of the Purch.	Years.	Mon.	Time of the Purch.	Years.	Mon.
		11			
1	0	9	1	0	11
2	1	7	2	1	9
3	2	4	3	2	6
4	3	0	4	3	2
5	4	7	5	3	9
6	4	2	6	4	4
7	5	9	7	4	11
8	5	3	8	5	4
9	6	9	9	5	9
10	6	12	10	6	2
11	7	1	11	6	6
13	7	7	13	7	1
15	8	1	15	7	7
17	8	7	17	8	4
19	9	0	19	8	0
21	9	4	21	8	4
23	10	8	23	8	8
25	10	11	25	9	11
27	10	2	27	9	1
29	10	4	29	9	3
31	11	11	31	9	4
41	11	3	41	9	6
51	11	4	51	9	9
61	12	5	61	9	11
71	12	6	71	10	11
81	12	6	81	10	0
91	12	6	91	10	0
	12			10	0
Fee sim.	12		Fee sim.		

This Table shews the Purchase of Leases of Houses of Land.

Value of the Purchase.

This Table sheweth the Purchase of Leases of Houses.

Value of the Purchase.

The

## The Use of the Four Preceding Tables.

**T**hese four Tables are all to be used the same way, their difference being only in the rate of the profit, which it is fit should be more in Houses than in Lands, because houses are subject to be void of Tennants, and many other casualties of fire and ruine, which Lands are not. And therefore I have (as briefly as I can) hinted in the Tables, what Table is fittest in any kind of purchase: not that any one is bound to make his bargain just according to these Rates, but hereby any one may judge of his purchase, and know what profit he makes of his Money.

The Tables of themselves are so plain, that they need no explaining; I have herein alsoether applyed my self to the usual way of reckoning these bargains to be worth so many years purchase. Only the year for more exactness, is divided into 12 months, and not into 4 quarters.

This Example will make all Plain.

If it is desired to know what the Lease of a house for one and twenty years is worth in ready money? to find out this, look in the last table, which is calculated after the rate 10 per Cent, and is fittest for such kind of bargains; and in this table at 21 years, you shall find the value of the Lease to be worth 8 years & 8 months purchase.

So that let the yearly rent, or value of the house be what it will, the said Lease of 21 years is worth eight whole years rent, and almost three quarters of the said yearly rent, which you may easily reckon up, and so know the true value of the purchase. And at this price you shall have 10 per Cent. profit for your money.

I have made these Tables to shew the worth of long Leases also, because most men value a long Lease too much, in respect of the value they set upon a short Lease. Reckoning a Lease of 21 years to be worth but 7 years, and yet thinking a Lease of 60 years, to be worth 12 or 13 years purchase; whereas you may see by this Table that though the Lease of 21 years be worth 8 years and 8 months purchase, yet the Lease of 60 years is not worth full ten years purchase; may the Lease of an hundred years, or the free-simple cannot be worth above 12 years purchase, allowing the same rate of 10 per Cent. for the money.

**I**F you desire to be further satisfied concerning things of this nature, as for simple compound Interest in Tables of buying and selling, and of measuring of Board and Timber, and divers other useful and profitable Rules and Tables, you may be plentifully satisfied in a Book called, *A Companion for every Man*, in a Pocket Volume, to be sold on *Ludg-e-Hill*,

*A brief Discourse of the Cælestial Part of the  
World, of the Distances, Magnitudes, Mo-  
tions, and situations of the Planets  
and fixed Stars.*

Of the Heaven of the fixed Stars.

**A**Lthough (by the Diurnal motion of the Primum mobile) this Heaven (as all the other Orbs of the Planets are) be violently turned about once in 24 hours, yet they retain a proper motion to themselves, which is contrary to the former; this motion is called natural because it is effected by the proper motion of the Star or Planet in its own Orb, and the other motion is called violent, because it forceth a motion contrary to what the thing it self in nature would perform.

This Heaven of the fixed Stars is very slow in motion, moving but one degree in 71 years, and so in 35412 years moving through the whole Zodiac: It is adorned and beautified with divers glorious bodies of several magnitudes, of which the Ancients have 6 in number: and that the multiplicity of these glorious bodies might not confound the beholders by their irregular situation, the Ancients have contracted their number by the uniting a certain number of them together into the form or fashion of some living Creature, or other object, as the SWAN, the BEAR, the SHIP, the CROSS, &c. and these are called Constellations, of these Constellations,

Ons, the Ancients observe only 48, though there be other found out of latter times, of which 21 were on the North side of the Equinoctial, 15 on the South side, and 12 in the Zodiac it self: Each of these Constellations contain a certain number of these Stars, whose Magnitudes are very vast, in respect of this little ball whereon we live: For, a Star of the first Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 68 times, of which Magnitude there are 15 Stars. A Star of the second Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 28 times, of which Magnitude there are 45 Stars. A Star of the whole Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 78 times, of which Magnitude there are 208 Stars. A Star of the fourth Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 11 times, of which Magnitude there are 244 Stars. A Star of the fifth Magnitude is greater than the Globe of the whole earth 3 times, of which Magnitude there are 217 Stars. But a Star of the sixth Magnitude is less than the earth, and of this Magnitude there are 49 Stars.

## 2. Of the Heaven of Saturn.

**T**his Heaven is situated within the concavity of the Heaven of the fixed Stars, and containeth only the Body of his own Planet, which appeareth as a Star of the second Magnitude: he is of a swarthy and obscure colour like unto Lead; his distance from the earth in his mean distance is 9091960 Miles, and the Circumference

circumference of his Sphere is 57030266 Miles, according to which, by the violent motion of the Primum mobile, he is moved 2379261 miles in one hour, but his own proper motion is slower than any of the other Planets, yet much swifter than that of the fixed Stars, for he endeth his course in thirty years.

### 3. Of the Heaven of Jupiter.

**W**ithin the concavity of the Sphere of Saturn, is situated the Heaven of Jupiter, in which moveth the Body of Jupiter, which appeareth like a Star of the first magnitude, very bright; and of nature warm. In his mean distance he is distant from the Earth 3431400 miles, his body exceeding the Earth in Magnitude 14 times, the perimeter of his Sphere being 21568800 miles, he finisheth his Zodiacal period in 11 years and 316 days.

### 4. Of the Heaven of Mars.

**U**nder the Heaven of Jupiter, is the Orb of Mars, appearing of a red fiery colour, being distant from the earth in his mean dist. 150070 Miles, the circumference of his Sphere being 9432971 miles, so that by the violent motion of the primum mobile, he is moved 393040 miles in the space of an hour, he compleateth his revolution in a year and 322 days.

### 5. Of the Heaven of the Sun.

**T**he Sun is seated in the midst of the planetary Orb, by which he enlightens the superiour

our as well as the inferiour. In his mean distance he is distant from the earth 989000 miles, the magnitude of his body being (according to Tycho) 140 times greater than the earth, the compass of his Orb being 62 16571 miles, and he moveth in an hour 239023 miles, he maketh his Zodiacal revolution in 365 days, 5 hours, 42 minutes, 16 seconds.

#### 6. Of the Heaven of Venus.

**V**enus, the most bright & splendid Star in all the firmament, is moved about the Sun as about Center, her distance from the earth being 9895000 miles, she moveth equally about the Sun, though her motions seem to be very irregular; she is sometimes higher and sometimes lower than the Sun, she is 6 times less than the earth, and is distant from the Sun 735300 miles.

#### 7. Of the Heaven of Mercury

**W**ithin the concavity of the Sphere of Venus is placed Mercury, he is situated very near the Sun, so that he is rarely seen: he moveth about the Sun as Venus doth, and is distant from the earth 989000 miles, he is less than the earth, 16 times.

#### 8. Of the Heaven of the Moon.

The Moon is the lowest of the Planets, being distant from the earth in her mean distance 48760 miles, the Circumference of her Sphere being 306491 miles, she runneth in the space of an hour 12770 miles, she is less than the earth 39 times;

Or, Prognostication for ever. I

39 times; but according to Copernicus 43 times, and finisheth his course in 27 days, 7 hours, 43 minutes, and 6 seconds.



A most plain and easie Table, shewing the true time of the beginning, and continuance of the Reign of each King & Queen in England, from the Conquest, unto this year 1679.

**W**illiam the Conqueror began his Reign 1066, Octob. 15, and reigned 20 years, 11 months, and 22 days.

William Rufus began his Reign 1087, September 9, and reigned 12 years, 11 months, and 19 days.

Henry the first began his Reign 1100, August the first, and reigned 36 years, 4 months, and 11 days.

Stephen began his Reign 1135, December 27, and reigned 18 years, 11 months, and 18 days.

Henry the second began his reign 1154, October 23, and reigned 34 years, 3 months, and one day.

Richard the first began his Reign 1189, July 10, and Reigned 2 years, and 9 months.

King John began his Reign 1129, April 6, and reigned 17 years, and 7 months.

Henry the third began his reign 1216, October 19, and reigned 16 years, and 1 month.

Edward the first began his Reign 1272, November

November 16, and reigned 34 years 8 months, and 6 days.

Edward the second began his Reign 1307, July 7, and reigned 19 years, 7 months, & 5 days.

Edward the Third began his Reign 1316, January 25, and Reigned 50 years, 5 months, and 7 days.

Richard the second began his Reign 1377, June 21, and Reigned 22 years, 3 months, and 14 days.

Henry the fourth began his Reign 1399, September 29, and reigned 13 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

Henry the fifth began his Reign 1422, March 20, and Reigned 9 years, 5 months, and 14 days.

Henry the Sixth began his reign 1412, August 31, and reigned 38 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

Edward the fourth began his reign 1416, March 4, and reigned 22 years, one month, and 8 days.

Edward the fifth began his reign 1483, April 9, and reigned 2 months, and 18 days.

Richard the third began his reign 1483, June 22, and reigned 2 years, 2 months, and 5 days.

Henry the seventh began his reign 1485, August 22, and reigned 23 years, 10 months, and 2 days.

Henry the Eighth began his reign 1509, April 22, and reigned 37 years, 10 months, and 2 days.

Edward

Edward the Sixth began his Reign 1547, January the 28, and Reigned 6 years, 5 months, and 9 days.

Queen Mary began her Reign 1553, July 26, and reigned 5 years, 3 months, & 22 days.

Queen Elizabeth began her Reign 1558, November 17, and reigned 44 years, 4 months, and 16 days.

King James began his Reign 1602, March 24 and Reigned 22 years, and 3 days.

King Charles the first began his Reign 1625, March 27, and Reigned 24 years, 10 months, and 3 days.

King Charles the Second began his Reign the 30 of January, 1648, & Reigned 35 years 11 months and 6 days.

King James the Second began his reign the 6 of February, 1684. Whom God long Preserve.

*Here followeth the manner of making all manner of Bonds, Bills, Leases, Indentures, Wills &c. Very necessary for those who live in the Country.*

*A Bill of Obligation from one man to another.*

**K** Now all men by these presents, that I T. R. of G. in the County of S. Yeoman, do owe and am indebted unto I. A. of G. in the County abovesaid, Gentleman, the sum of one and twenty pounds of good and lawful money of England, to be paid to the abovesaid I. A. his Heirs Executors, Administrators, or Assigns: in and upon the first day of May, next ensuing the date hereof, at

or in the now dwelling house of the abovesaid  
*J. A.* For the which payment well and truly to  
 be made, I bind my Heirs, Executors, and Admin-  
 istrators, in the sum of 42 pounds, of like mo-  
 neys of *England*, firmly by these Presents : In  
 witness whereof, I have herereunto set my Hand  
 and Seal, the first day of *June*, one thousand, six  
 hundred and eighty five.

*Sealed and Delivered  
 in the presence of*

An Obligation with a Condition, Two  
 bound to One.

**K** Now all Men by these Presents, that we  
*W. S.* of *K.* in the County of *N.* Joyner ;  
 and *H. M.* of *F.* in the Isle, are holden and firm-  
 ly bound unto *V. G.* of *B.* in the County of *S.*  
 Gentleman, the sum of two hundred pounds, of  
 good and lawful Money of England, to be paid to  
 the abovesaid *W. S.* his Heirs, Executors, Ad-  
 ministrators, or Assigns ; for the which Pay-  
 ments, well and truly to be made, we bind us,  
 and either of us, our Heirs, Executors, Admini-  
 strators of us, and either of us in the whole, and for  
 the whole firmly by these presents. Sealed with  
 our Seals, and dated the fifth day of May, 1685.

The Condition of this Obligation is such, that  
 if the abovebound *W. S.* and *H. M.* they or either  
 of their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or As-  
 signs, shall pay, or cause to be well and truly paid,  
 the full and entire sum of one hundred pounds of  
 good and lawful money of *England*, at one entire  
 payment,

Or, Prognostication for ever. 127

payment, in and upon the first day of *November*, next ensuing the date hereof; at, or in the now dwelling-house of the said *W. G. of B.* that then this present Obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else shall remain in full power; force, and vertue.

*Sealed and Delivered*

*in the presence of*

*A short Bill.*

**T**His Bill witnesseth, That *I. G. of R.* in the County of *S. Taylor*, do owe unto *I. L. of R.* in the same County, Yeoman, the sum of thirty pound of lawful *English* money; for the payment whereof, I bind me and my Heirs. In witness whereof, I have hereunto put my Hand and Seal, the first day of *May*, in the Year 1685.

*Sealed and Delivered*

*in the presence of*

A Bill without a Penalty.

**B**E it known unto all men by these presents, that *R. S. of K. L.* in the County of *N.* Gentleman, do owe unto *R. B. of R.* in the same County Yeoman, the Sum of one Hundred Pounds, of Lawful Money of England, to be paid to the said *R. B.* his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, upon the first day of *May*, next ensuing the date hereof, at or in the now dwelling House of the aforesaid *R. B.* in *R.* For the which payment, well and truly, to be made, I bind me, my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, firmly by these Presents.

in witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand  
and Seal, the first day of *August*, 1685.

*Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of*

*An Acquittance.*

**B**E it known unto all men by these Presents,  
that I *R. B.* have received of *W. B.* the sum  
of one hundred pounds of lawful money of *Eng-  
land*, in full discharge of all Debts, Reckonings,  
Accompts, and Demands whatsoever, from the  
beginning of the World to this day, being *July*  
the first, 1685. In witness whereof, I have here-  
unto put my Hand and Seal, the day and year  
above written.

*Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of*

A General Release.

**B**E it known unto all men by these presents,  
that *J. M. K.* of *H.* in the County of *N.* Gen-  
tleman, have remised, released, and quite clarified,  
and by these presents do, for me, my Heirs, Exe-  
cutors, administrators, or assigns, remise, release,  
and for ever quit claim, unto *T. B.* his Heirs,  
Executor, Administrators, or Assigns, all and all  
manner of Actions, Suits, Cause, and Causes of  
Actions and Suits, Bills, Bonds, Writings,  
and Accounts, Debts, Duties, Reckonings,  
Sum and Sums of money, Controversies,  
Judgements, Executions, and Demands what-  
soever, which I the said *M. K.* ever had, or which  
my Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns,  
or

or any of us in time to come, can or may have, to, for, or against the said T. B. his Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, for, or by reason of any matter, cause, or things whatsoever, from the beginning of the World, to the day of the date hereof. In witness whereof, I have hereunto put my hand and Seal, the 2 day of *May*, 1685.

*Sealed and delivered*

*in the presence of*

*A Letter of Attorney General, to receive Debts, and Rents.*

**K** Now all men by these presents, that *I. R.* of *W.* in the Country of *R.* Yeoman, have Assigned, Ordained, and made, and in my stead and place, put and constituted my trusty and well beloved friend *F. R.* of *S. L.* in *York*, Yeoman, to be my true and lawful Attorney for me, and in my name, and to my use to ask, sue for, levey, require, recover, and receive of all & every person whatsoever, all and every such Debts, Rents, and sums of Money, as are now due unto me, or which at any day or days, time or times, hereafter shall be due, owing, belonging, appertaining unto me by any manner of ways whatsoever: Giving and granting unto my said Attorney by the Tenour of these presents, my full & whole power, strength and authority, in and about the Premises, & upon the receipt of any such debts, rents, and sums of money aforesaid, to give Acquittances, or other discharge for me, and in my name to make, seal, and deliver, & all and every other Act and Acts, thing or things, device and devices in Law whatsoever,

soever, needful and necessary to be done, or about the premises, for the recovery of all, or any such debts, rents, or sums of money, as aforesaid, for me, and in my name, to do, execute, & perform, as fully, largely, amply in every respect, to all intents, constructions, & purposes; as I my self might, or could do, if I were personally present: ratifying, allowing, and holding firm and stable whatsoever my said Attorney shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in or about the Execution of the same, by vertue of these Presents. In witness whereof, I have hereunto put my Hand & Seal, *July 20. 1685.*

An Indenture for an Apprentice, bound  
out by a Parish.

**T**his Indenture made the second day of June, one thousand, six hundred, & eighty-five, according to the Computation of the Church of England, &c. Witnesseth, That the Church-Wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish of S. M. K. in the County of Nort. with the consent of I. P. Mayor, and F. P. Recorder, Esq; two Justices of the Peace for the Parish, according to the Statute in that case made and provided: Have placed and put forth I. R. an Apprentice with I. R. of K. L. aforesaid, Waterman, for and until he be of the full Age of one and Twenty Years, from the day of the date hereof: during all which term the said I. R. doth Covenant to find unto the aforesaid I. R. his Apprentice, sufficient Meat, Drink, and Apparel, Washing and Lodgings sufficient for such Apprentice. And at the end

the said term, to give him two Suits of Apparel, the one for Holy-days, and the other for Working-days. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably set their Hands and Seals, the day and year above written.

*Scaled and De'ivered*

*in the presence of*

*A Letter of Attorney to receive a Debt.*

**K** Now all men by these Presents, that I I R. of H. in the County of Nor. Gent. have assigned, ordained, and made; and in my stead and place by these presents, put & constitute my trusty and well beloved friend S. R. of H. in the County of S. Gent. to be my true and lawful Attorney, to me, and in my name, and to my use, to take, ask, sue for, levy, require, recover, and receive of G. B. of H. in the County of S. Gent. all and every such Debts and sums of Money, which are now due unto me by any manner of ways or means whatsoever. Giving & granting unto my said Attorney, my whole power and strength, and authority in & about the Premises, and upon the receipt of any such debts or sums of Money aforesaid Acquittances, or other discharge for me, and in my name to make, seal, and deliver, and all & every such act and acts, thing or things, device & devices whatsoever in law, for the recovery of all, or any such debts or sums of Money, as aforesaid, for & in my name, to do, execute & perform as fully & largely, in respects to all intents, constructions, & purposes, as I my self might or could do, if I were there in my own person; ratifying, allowing, and

holding firm and stable all, & whatsoever my said *Attorney* shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in or about the Execution of the Premises, by vertue of these presents. In witness, &c.

A Coppy of a Will.

**I**n the Name of God, Amen. The first day of July, 1685, according to the Computation of the Church of England; J. E. N. of K. L. in the County of N. Kent, being of perfect memory and remembrance, praised be God, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament, in manner and form following, viz.

**F**irst I bequeath my Soul into the Hands of Almighty God my maker, hoping that through the meritorious death and passion of Jesus Christ, my only Saviour and Redeemer, to receive free pardon and forgiveness of all my sins: and as for my Body to be buried in Christian burial, at the discretion of my Executrix, hereafter nominated.

Item, I give unto my Son T. P. the sum of five hundred pounds. Item, I give unto my Daughter F.-- the Sum of five hundred pounds, Item, all the rest of my Houses, Leases, Lands, Tenements, and Goods whatsoever, I give unto S. my Wife for term of her life, and then to my Son P. and his Heirs for ever; upon condition that she shall pay all my Debts and Legacies, and make her sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, revoking all other Wills and Testaments.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the day of the year first above Written.

Pleasant

## Pleasant Questions in Arithmetick.

*Quest. 1.* To tell the number that another man shall think, be it never so great.

**L**et the party that thinketh double the number which he thought, w<sup>h</sup>ich done, h<sup>h</sup>d his multiply the Sum of them both by 5, and give you the product (which they will never refuse to do, it being so far above the number thought) from the which if you abate the last figure of the product (which will always be a Cypher or 5) the number thought out will remain.

## Example.

Let the number thought be 53. which doubled make 106, and multiplied by 5, make 530, then if you take away the Cypher which is in the last place, and there will remain 53, the number thought.

*Quest. 2.* A pretty Question.

**A** Thief breaking into an Orchard, stole from thence a certain number of Pears, and at his coming forth he met with thre men one after another, who threatned to accuse him of Theft; and for to appeale them, he gave unto the first man half the Pears that he stole, who returned him back 12 of them. Then he gave unto the second half of them he had remaining, who returned him back 7 of them. And unto the Third he gave half the residue, who returned him back 4, and in the end he had still remaining 20 Pears; Now do I demand how many Pears

Pears he stole in all? To answer this Question, you must work backward; for if you take 4 from 20, there will remain 16; which being doubled, make 32: from which abate 7, and there will remain 25, which being doubled, make 50; from which subtract 12, and there will remain 38; which again doubled, make 76: the true number of Pears that be gathered.

*Quest. 3.* Another of three Sisters.

A Certain Man having three Daughters, to the Eldest he gave twenty two Apples, the second he gave sixteen Apples, and to the third he gave ten Apples; and sent them to the Market to sell them, and gave them command to sell one as many for a penny as the other; (namely, seven a penny) and every one to bring him home so much money as the other, and neither change either Apples or Moneys one with another: How could that be done?

This to many seems impossible, but to the Arithmetician very easie; for whereas the eldest had three penny-worths and one Apple over; the second two penny-worths, and two Apples over; and the youngest had one penny-worth, and three Apples over; so that the youngest had so many single Apples, and one penny-worth, as the eldest had penny-worths, and one Apple over; and consequently, the second proportionable to them both.

They made their Markets thus: A Steward coming to buy Fruit for his Lady, bought all the Apples that they had at seven a penny, leaving  
the

the odd ones behind, then had the Eldest Sister three pence, and one Apple; the middle Sister two pence and two Apples; the youngest one penny and three Apples. The Steward bringing the Fruit to his Lady, she liked it so well, that she sent him for the rest, who replied, that there were but a few remaining; she notwithstanding, sent him for them, and had him bring them at any rate,

The Steward coming to the Market again, could not buy the odd Apples under a penny a piece, (who to content his Lady, was fain to give it) then had the youngest Sister three penny-worth, the middle Sister two penny-worth, and the eldest one penny-worth; and so had they all four pence a piece, and yet sold as many for a penny one as another, and neither changed Apples nor Honey one with another, as they were commanded.

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THE

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T H E  
Shepherds Prognostication  
FOR THE  
WEATHER:

With a brief Chronology of divers Memorable things since these hundred years, shewing in what year they happened, and how long it is since, to this Year, 1685.

WITH  
A brief Collection of all the Members of Man Physiognomized,

AND  
A Judgement upon the signification of Moles on Man or Woman, from the Head, to the Foot.

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By *Melampus*, A Greek Author.

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A L S O  
The Wheel of FORTUNE

Approved and confirmed by Science and Reason of *Pythagoras*, the most Excellent Philosopher: By the which you may know all things that you will demand.

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Printed for *W. Thackeray*, at the sign of the *Angel* in *Duck-Lane*, near *West-Smithfield*. 1685.

The Shepherds Prognostication for the weather;  
with a brief Chronology of divers Memorable  
Accidents, these last hundred years.

If Rain-water be drunk or suckt up, by the earth  
sooner than ordinary, it signifieth rain to be  
at hand. If standing water be at any time warmer  
than it was commonly wont to be, and no Sun-  
shyne help, it foresheweth rain. If any Springs do  
newly rise or bubble forth, or old Springs flow  
faster than ordinary, is a token of much rain. If  
Ducks or Drakees do shake and flutter their  
wings when they rise, it is a sign of ensuing wa-  
ter. If young Horses rub their backs against the  
ground, it is a sign of great drops of rain to fol-  
low. If in a clear and starry night it lighten in the  
South or South-east it foresheweth great store of wind  
and rain to come from those parts. If Sheep  
do bleat, play, or skip wantonly, it is a sign  
of wet Weather. If Swine be seen to carry  
hottles of Hay or Straw to any place, and hide  
them, it betokeneth rain. When Oxen do lick  
themselves against the Hair, it betokeneth rain  
to follow shortly after. If Oxen or Hine feed a-  
pace while it rains, it foresheweth that the rain  
shall continue many days after. If Cattle when  
they do puff or bellow, and do look up to the sky,  
it signifieth ensuing rain. If the heat in Sum-  
mer be more hot and violent than is wont to be,  
it is a token of rain. If Dogs gats, or Entralles  
etc

fit or rumble in his Belly, it is a sign of Rain. If Salt or powdered Wheat be more moist than it is ordinary wont to be, it signifieth rain. The Sky or Element being red or fiery in the morning, fore-sheweth rain to follow. Doves or Pidgeons coming later home to their Dove-house in the evening than ordinary, it is a token of rain. If Crows or Daws bath themselves in Winter, or if they cry pealk along any shore, more than they are commonly wont to do, then will Rain presently follow. The sparkling of a Lamp or Candle, is a manifest sign of ensuing Rain.

The falling of Soot down a Chimney more than ordinary, there will follow Rain presently.

When Ants or Pilinices do often run to Pests or Homes, it is a manifest token of wet Weather.

When Hens flutter their Wings in the dust, or they flock together, seeking to shelter themselves, Rain followeth. When gouty men, or such as are troubled with any old Aches, do feel their Joynts to ake, there Rain shortly follows after.

And if the Moon seem dark, greenish, foggy, lowning, or dusky, or if it appear the third day before, or the third day after the New Moon, it is a token of ensuing Rain. When Flies, Gnats, or Fleas do bite or sting sorer than they were wont to do, or hover about Mens eyes or mouths, or of Beasts, it is an evident token of Rain. And if Frogs do croak more than ordinary, it is an apparent token of Rain. When Toads go from their holes in the evening, it is a token of Stormy Weather and Rain.

When

When Swallows are seen to flutter or fly about low, or over Waters or Marsh-Grounds, and with their Wings to touch the Water, it is a manifest token of great Rain. And if any black Spots appear in the Sun or Moon, it is a token of Water. And if the sound and noise of Bells, be further heard than wont, without the help of Wind, it will rain shortly after.

If Poles or Plants do turn up the Ground more than they are wont, and that the Earth they turn up be small and dry, it is a manifest token of Rain.

And if Birds, of what kind soever, make more noise with their wings than ordinary, it is a sure token of Rain at hand. And if the dew fall not early in the morning, (unless it be hindered by the wind) it is a sign of Rain. And if the Moyns called Woodlice, or Hoglice, be seen in great quantities together, it is a token that it will Rain shortly after. If the Rain-bow appear in calm weather, it is a manifest token of winds to follow.

When the Fire doth send forth his flames, wabing, or that it sparkles more than ordinary, it is a sign of windy weather.

The Sea casting out great store or pieces of Fome, it is a manifest token of stormy winds.

If any great Clouds be seen to pass aloft, and very high in the Sky, look from whence it comes, then shall you shortly after have store of Winds.

When the Beams of the Sun be red and broad, and pierce the Clouds like Darts, they foretell Winds.

The Hedge-hog commonly hath two holes or vents, in his Den or Cave, the one towards the South,

South, the other towards the North; and look which of them he stops, thence will great storms and winds follow.

If the Sun continue hot and scorching many days together, it is a token of winds to continue long together.

The winds coming from the East are dy, commonly ingendring drought. The Northern Winds are evermore healthfuller than the Southern.

If the Bees flye not far from their Hives, it is a sign of foul weather. When Oxen bite their fore-teeth, it is a manifest token of foul weather to follow. If the Flame of the Fire do waver up and down, or that sparkles fly and crack from it, there will stormy Weather follow.

If small clouds dispersed and scattered abroad appear in clear weather, it is a manifest token that foul weather following shall last long.

The chirping of Sparrows in the morning, fo: telleth foul weather. The blustering and noise of leaves and trees in woods or other places is a token of foul weather.

Great store of Snow and water in Winter, doth foretell that Spring time and Summer following shall be fair and warm.

If the Rain bow appear in the East toward the evening, it is a token of fair weather.

If it lighten in the Horizon without Thunder, it is a token of fair and clear weather.

When Night-Bats shew themselves in great number, or more timely in the evening than they were wont, it is a manifest token that the next day after will be clear and fair. If Kites be seen to walk and fly together, it is a token of fair weather

ther. If little Flies or Gnats be seen to hover together about the beams of the Sun before it set, and fly together, making as it were the form of a Pillar, it is a sure token of fair weather.

When the clouds in the air are seen to decline downwards, it doth foreshew fair weather.

When Sheep or goats be seen to join or couple together late, or in the evening, it prognosticateth fair weather.

If Oren be seen to lye along upon the left side, it is a token of fair weather. If any Mist fall either in the Spring or Autumn, it foresheweth that day to be fair and clear. When the Owl screecheth in foul weather, it is a token of fair weather at hand. If Ants or Bismires dwelling in any hollow place, do remove their Eggs, it is a sign of fair weather.

When Cranes are seen to fly forth-right, without turning aside or back, it is a manifest token of fair weather. The Moon appearing with a white circle, called Halo, in form of a Crown, foresheweth fair weather to ensue. If it lighten to the air, and weather being clear, it is a sign of hot weather. If Ravens or Crows be seen to stand gaping towards the Sun, it is a manifest sign of extreme heat to follow.

When Kites are seen to play and fly leisurely in the air, it is a sign of heat. When the air is sultering and very hot, it is a sign of cold weather to ensue. It is a sign of manifest cold weather if the Dew fall not in the morning, especially if not being hindered by the wind.

If in the winter the Sun. setreth more cleare red, and bright, than it was wont, and that a Northerly wind blow, it is a sign the night will be very cold. If that the Air in our Region be faint and warm, it is a token of Snow to follow. The appearing of a Comet or blazing-Star, is a token of a dear year. When Birds flye and flock together in companies, with crying and chirping forsake the Island, the Woods or Fields, and withdraw themselves near to Cities, Towns, and Houses, it foresheweth great barrenness, dearth, and want of Victuals to ensue.

Thus said my Author long ago,  
Which now too true we find ;  
None knows his Friend now from his Foe,  
Nor which way blows the Wind,

## A brief Chronological Table of Memorable Accidents.

	year of Christ.	years since
A Great Earth-quake and a Blazing-Star seen nightly in October and November.	1580	0105
Another Blazing-Star in May.	1582	0103
Fourteen Traytors Executed.		
The Camp at Tibury.	1588	0097
Portugal Voyage.	1589	0096
Wil. Hacket executed in Cheapside, for Blasphemy and Treason, July 28.	1591	0094
Doctor Lopes executed the 7 of June.	1594	0091
Cadiz Voyage, and the Lady Eliza-		
		beth

beth boyn.	1596	0089
The late King Charles was boyn the 19 of November.	1600	0085
A great Plague, whereof dyed in one Year in London and the Suburbs, 30578, besides those of other Wi- teales.	1603	0082
The Powder Treason discovered November 5.	1600	0080
A great Frost, from the 8 of Decem. to the 2 of February.	1607	0078
Prince Henry dyed.	1611	0074
The New River brought from Am- wel finished.	1613	0072
Queen Ann dyed.	1618	0067
The late K. Charles having been in Spain, came home the 6 of October,	1630	0055
Prince Charles boyn, May 29.	1630	0055
The Lady Mary boyn, November 4. And a lamentable fire on London- Bridge, the 11 of February.	1633	0053
The late King Charles his Progress into Scotland, & the Duke of York boyn the 5 of October.	1633	0052
The Reparation about St. Pauls Church begun, and the River of Thames twice frozen, that people did daily go over the Ice, as on plain ground.	1634	0051
The Lady Ann boyn the 17 of Mar.	1636	0049
Prince Charles installed at Windsor, May 21.	1638	0047

A cruel Sea-fight between the Spaniards and Hollanders, near the English Coast, in the month of September.	1539	0046
A Parliament begun the 3 of November, which continued 12 years.	1640	0045
A Rebellion in Ireland, began 23 October.	1641	0044
Lord Strafford beheaded 12 of May.	1642	0043
Lord of Essex made General.	1642	0043
Battel at Edge hill, October 23.	1642	0043
Branford November 12.	1642	0043
Scots entred into England, Jan. 16.	1643	0042
Cheap-side Cross taken down,	1643	0042
May 2.	1643	0042
Tomkins & Chaloner executed Jul. 5,		
Newbury first Battel, Sept. 23.	1643	0041
B. of Canterbury beheaded, Jan. 10.	1644	0041
Marston-Moor fight, July 2.	1644	0041
Newbury second Battel, Octob. 28.	1644	0041
Book of Common-Prayer voted down, November 16.	1644	0041
Nasby fight, June 14.	1644	0041
Scots routed in Lancashire, Aug. 7.	1648	0037
Scots routed in Scotland by his Highness, Sept. 3.	1648	0037
King Charles the first Murdered,		
January 30.	1648	0037
Hamelton, Capel, & Holland beheaded	1648	0037
Colchester taken, and Lucas and Lisle		
shot to death, Aug. 28.	1648	0037
Duke of York fled from St. Jameses,	1649	0036
April 20.		0036

Act for abolishing Kingly Govern- ment, May 29.	1649	0036
A long Parliament that had sat 12 years, 6 months, and 17 days, dis- solved by his Highness, April 20.	1653	0032
A great Victory against the Hollan- ders, June 23.	1653	0032
Lord Protector began his Govern- ment, Decemb. 16.	1653	0032
The River of Thames ebb'd & flow'd twice in 3 hours, Octob. 3.	1653	0032
Str Henry Slingsby & Doctor Huot beheaded on Tower-Hill, June 8.	1658	0027
Col. Edward Ashton executed as a Traytor in Tower-street, John Bettely the like in Cheap-side; but Henry Tryer reprieved, July 3.	1658	0027
Edmund Stacy executed in Corn-hill, John Summer and Oliver Allen reprieved, June 5.	1658	0027
Oliver Cromwel the Usurping Pro- tector died, Setemb. 3.	1658	0027
Richard Cromwel took upon him the Government, Septemb.	1658	0027
King Charles the Second, returned from his Exile, and entred Lon- don upon the 29 of May.	1660	0015



*A brief Description of all the Members of the body  
with their Signification.*

Of the Head.

**F**irst, the Head short and round denotes onely to be forgetful and foolish, the head long in fashion, to the hammer, to be prudent and wary: and in the fore part of the head a hollownes, to be wisely and iresul: the head big, doth denote a dull person, and applyed to the Ass. The head little, to be foolish, and applyed to the Dog: the head meane of bigness, doth argue a good wit naturally: the head pinable sharp, to be unshamefac'd and a boaster.

Of the Forehead.

The Forehead smooth, to be a flatterer, applyed to the fawning Dog: the forehead big wrinkled, to be bold, applyed to the Bull and Lyon: a low forehead to be sad, applyed to the passion: a low forehead, to be a flatterer, applyed to the Dog: a high forehead, to be liberal, applyed to the Lyon: an ober-wrinkled forehead, to be unshamefac'd; and puffed up in the Temples, to be high-minded, iresul, and of a rude wit: the forehead small, to be unapt to learn, unconstant, and applyed to the Sow: the forehead very big, to be slow, and applyed to the Ox: the forehead round, to be of a dull perseverance, iresul, and applyed to the Ass; and being somewhat a plain forehead,

head, to be circumspect, and applyed to the Dog :  
 a square fojmed forehead, to be bold, applyed to  
 the Lyon.

### Of the Eyes:

The eyes small and quivering, to be shamefac'd,  
 and yet a lover : how much the bigger eyes, so  
 much the less malice, yet the more foolishness :  
 the eyes thwart wotching, to be deceitful, a ni-  
 gard, and treful : the eyes big out, to be foolish,  
 fearful, faint-hearted, and unshamefac'd : the eyes  
 disorderd moving, as one while running, and  
 other while staying, to be rash, disquiet, and trou-  
 bled in mind, wicked, and a hyber : the eye-lids  
 quivering, to be fearful, applyed to the passion :  
 the eye swift moving with a sharp look, to be  
 fraudulent, unfaithful, and a thief : the eyes sted-  
 fastly looking, to be troubled in mind and a de-  
 ceiter : the eyes scituated as into a length, to be  
 a deceiver and envious : little baggs or bladders  
 swelling out from the eyes, to be great Wine-  
 drinkers, applyed to the passion : little bladders  
 swelling out before the eyes, to be great sleepers,  
 and applyed to the passion : the eyes small to  
 be faint-hearted, applyed to the Als : the eyes big,  
 to be slow and tractable, applyed to the Ox : the  
 eyes hollow standing, to be envious and wicked,  
 applyed to the Ape : the eyes standing out, to be  
 foolish, applyed to the Ape : the eyes somewhat  
 hollow, to be stout of courage, applyed to the Ly-  
 on : the eyes somewhat big, and a little eminent,  
 to be gentle, applyed to the Ox : the Eyes  
 very wide open, to be impudent, the corner of  
 these

their eyes fleshy unto the Nose, joining, to be malicious: the eyes of length to be crafty, and a deceiver; the eyes big and trembling, to be delicious of women, applyed to the passion,

Of the Nose.

The Nose round, with sharpness at the end, of be wabering of mind, applyed to the Bird; the Nose wholly crooked from the Forehead downward, to be unshamefac'd and unstable, applyed to the Raven: the Nose crooked like the Eagles Bill, to be bold, applyed to the Eagle: the Nose flat, to be lecherous and hasty in wrath: the Nostrills large, to be freeful, applyed to be honest and bold; the end of the Nose big, to be desirous of that he seeth, applyed to the Ox: the end of the nose big, and turning up, applyed to the Sow: the end of the Nose sharp, to be of a fierce ire, applyed to the Dog: the Nose round, being blunt at the end, to be stout, applyed to the Lyon.

Of the Ears.

The Ears long and narrow, to be envious; the Ears standing very near the head, to be a dullard and sluggish: the Ears hairy to be a long liver, and quick of hearing: the Ears small, to be a scoffer, applyed to the Ape: the Ears big, to be a dullard, applyed to the Ass: the Ears hanging, to be a fool, applyed to the Ass: the Ears of a mean bigness, to be faithful and honest-conditioned: the Ears over round, to be unapt to learn.

Of the Face.

The Face long, to be unshamefac'd: the face of a  
small

Small causes sweating, to be crafty, Vetcherous, & a great feeder: the face very little and round, to be foolish: the face long and lean, to be bold: very crooked, long and lean, to be malicious; longer from the forehead to the jaws, to be a Lyar: narrower from the jaws unto the chin, to be envious and contentious: the face fleshy, to be slow, applied to the Ox: the face lean, to be careful and circumspect; the face very fleshy, to be careful, applied to the Ass and Hart: the face big to be slow, applied to the Ox and Ass: a narrow face to be a niggard: a countenance looking downward, to be a hypocrite and wicked: the face to be hollow without any bearing out, to be contentious: like to a Drunken countenance, to be lightly drunk: like to an ireful countenance, to be ireful, and applied to the appearances: like to the Shamefast countenance, to be Shamefast: the face deformed and awry, to be evil conditioned.

## Of the Lips.

The Lips big, that the upper hangeth down over the nether, to be foolish, applied to the Ass: the upper lip bearing out that the Gum be seen, to be a wangler and spiteful, applied to the Dog: the Lips thin, hanging the one over the other, to be bold and hardy, applied to the Lyon: the Lips thin and hard, to be ireful, and unapt to learn, applied to the Sow: the lips thin and soft, to be stout, applied to the Lyon.

## Of the Chin.

The Chin round, to be effeminate, applied to the woman: the under chin hanging low down,

to be lecherous: the chin having a pit at the end, to be a wily person and libidinous: the chin sharp to be faithfull, applyed to the Dog: the chin small and sharp, to be envious and cruel, applyed to the Serpent: the chin in a manner square, to be honest conditioned: the chin long and downward sharp, to be a crafty fellow.

#### Of the Beard,

The Beard unseemly formed, to be of a good nature, of a natural cause: the Beard unseemly fashioned, to be of an evil nature, of the contrary. The womans Beard to be lecherous: the woman having no Beard at all, to be honest conditioned. The mans Beard over hairy, to be melancholick, of a natural cause.

#### The Colour of the Eyes.

A dark yellow to be honest conditioned, applyed to the Lyon: and fiery, to be unshamefac'd, yet full of Mirth: variable of colour, to be chearful, applyed to the passion: and shining bright, to be luxurious, applyed to the Cock and Raven: the colour red about, to be cruel, applyed to the passion: very black, to be fearful, which the property of the colour giveth: black and yellow of colour, to be honest conditioned, applyed to the comeliness thereof; gray or white, to be chearful, which the property of the colour giveth.

#### The Colour of the Face.

The cheeks and nose of the livers redness, to be most digested: the colour red above, to be shamefac'd, applyed to the passion: the cheeks red above, to be lovers of wine, applyed to the Passion.

The

The Colour of the Breast.

Of a fierce colour, to be ireful, applyed to the passion.

The Colour of the whole Body.

A very pale colour, (except it be a sickness) to be fearful, applyed to the passion: of a honey colour, to be sluggish, of a natural cause: of a fiery colour, to be long angry, hard to be pleased, very furious and pale, not proceeding of overmuch study, to be vicious and wicked: very black of colour, to be fearful of courage, applyed to the Black-a-moor: very white, to be fearful, applyed to the woman: swartish of colour, to be meanly strong: yellow of colour, to be honest conditioned, applyed to the Lyon: very red or ruddy, to be wily and ingenious, applyed to the Wolf.

Of the Teeth.

The teeth hid and broad, to be sharp-witted, one of a dull capacity and lascivious, applyed to the Ox and Ass; the sharp teeth if they be long and fast, bearing outward, to be a great feeder, ireful and wicked, applyed to the Dog and Bear.

Of the Voice.

The voice small, soft, and broken, to be fearful, applyed to the woman: big and high, to be very ireful, applyed to the Malliff Dog: a soft voice without reaching, to be gentle, applyed to the Sheep: the voice small and loud, to be ireful, applyed to the Goat: the voice loud and big, to be insurious, applyed to the Ass: the beginning big and ending small, to be ireful, applyed to such which cry out, and to the crying of an Ox.

## Of the Neck.

The neck short, to be witty, applyed to the Wolf and Cat; such sufficient strong about the knot or joynt of the neck, are witty and of a good capacity: such are weak, to be dullards: the neck big, to be strong, applyed to the man: the Neck slender, applyed to the woman: big and fleshy, to be treful, applyed to the Lyon: long and small, to be fearful, applyed to the Hart.

## Of the Breast.

The breast without hair, to be unshamefast, or fearful, applyed to the woman: very fleshy, to be unapt to learn: the space from the throat boal to the bottom of the breast, longer than from the bottom of the breast unto the nabil of the belly, to be of a witty and good capacity: the Waps fat and hanging down in men, to be weak and effeminate; A big piece of flesh bearing out of the left side of the breast, in the form of a Leeks head, or snew sprung up, and that there be one or many hairs grow on it, it is then an argument of honour & riches, Ptolomy writeth: the breast big and well fashioned, to be strong, applyed to the man: the breast large and well compact, to be strong, applyed to the Lyon: hairy on the breast, to be unconstant and bold, applyed to the Birds.

## Of the Shoulders.

The shoulders sharp, to be deceitful: the shoulders broad, to be strong, of good capacity but narrow, to be a dullard: the shoulders evil-fashioned,

to be weak : well compounded, to be Liberal : weak compounded and bearing up thin, to be a Riggard.

Of the Stomach.

The belly small, to be of good capacity : much hairy from the Nabil downward, to be full of words, applyed to the Birds : much fat about the stomach, to be strong, otherwise weak : the belly bearing out big, to be a great feeder.

Of the Back.

The back crooked, to be a Riggard, ill conditioned, and equally formed, to be of a good nature : the back narrow, weak, the back big, to be strong : the back large, to be strong and high minded.

Of the Arms.

The arms hairy, to be unconstant and letcherous, applyed to the Birds : the arms very long to be strong, bold, honest, and gentle : the arms short, to be a procurer of Discord and letcherous.

Of the Hands.

The hands small, to be unconstant and wisly : the Palms of the hands unto the wrists broad and narrow upward, to be a Riotour in his first age : the hands short and very big, to be rude and a dullard : the hands fat with the fingers, like to be a Thief.

Of the Nails of the Fingers.

The Nails very short, to be wicked, applyed to the property : the Nails small and crooked, to be a greedy catcher, applyed to the Hawk. The Nails very little, to be a crafty Beguiler : the white prickles of the Nails to be wealthy, and to have

have many Friends: the black picks in the Nails, to be hated, applyed to the natural cause; the Nails long, smooth, thin, white, reddish, clear wthal, to be witty, and of a good capacity: the Nails narrow and long, to be cruel and fierce: the Nails rough and round, prone to the venereal act, applyed to the property.

Of the Nails of the Toes.

The Nails thin and well coloured, to be honest conditioned and witty: the Toes joyning close together, to be fearful, applyed to the Quail: the Toes and Nails crooked, to be unshamefac'd, applyed to the Birds.

Of the Navel.

The Stomach from the Navel to the Breast fleshy, to be Wicked, after Ptolomay; the same spruce, soft, well compact, to be stout and high minded: the sharp large from the bottom of the breast to the Navel, to be dull of capacity, and a greater feeder, applyed to the natural cause; the space equal, to be witty and honest conditioned, applyed to the natural cause.

Of the Ribs.

The Ribs filled about, as they were blown up, to be full of words and foolish, applyed to the Ox and Frog: the person well ribbed, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: the Ribs narrow and weak compounded, to be weak, applyed to the Female-kind.

Of the Loyns and Hypochondria.

The Hypochondria thin and fat, to be fearful, applyed to the Frog: the Hypochondria fleshy,  
unapt

unapt to be taught: the person well joynd, to be a lover of the hunting of wild Beasts, applyed to the Lyon and the Dog.

Of the Hanches and Hips.

The Hips well sinewed, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: the Hips fleshy, to be weak, applyed to the Woman: the bones of the Hanches bearing outward, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: the bones of the Hanches slender, to be fearful and weak, applyed to the Woman.

Of the Pecten.

The Pecten very thin of hair, to be chaste, applyed to the natural cause: the Pecten very hairy, to be libidinous, yet prosperous, applyed to the natural cause.

Of the Buttocks.

The buttocks dyed in flesh, to the evil, applyed to the Dr: the Buttocks sharp and hard, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: the buttocks fat and fleshy, to be weak, applyed to the woman.

Of the Legs.

The Legs slender, to be dull of capacity, (yet this falleth often in the learned Students:) the Calves very big bearing out, to be sluggish and rude manner'd: the Calves meanly big formed, to be witty and honest conditioned, the Legs big sinewed and hawnd, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: small sinewed, to be libidinous, applyed to the Birds: the Legs big and ill-fashioned, to be unshamefac'd: the Calves of the Legs big, to be an ill mannered person; the Calves soft to be Effeminate.

## Of the Knees.

The Knees bending forward, to be effeminate, applyed to the woman: the knees fat, to be fearful, yet liberal: the knees lean, to be strong and hardy: the knees big, to be an effeminate person, applyed to the excessive appearance of them: the knees slender, to be fearful, applyed to the excessive appearance of them.

## Of the Ancles.

The Ancles broad to be strong, applyed to the natural cause: the parts about the Ancles overfleshy, to be foolish, applyed to the property: the heels slender or thin, to be fearful, applyed to the property and condition of them: The Ancles strong sinewed and brawned, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: the ancles to be much fleshy, to be weak, applyed to the woman.

## Of the Feet.

The Feet thick and short, to be weak, of the natural cause: the feet slender, short, to be wicked, of the natural cause: the feet fleshy and hard, to be a dullard: the feet small and fair formed, to be a fornicator, applyed to the property of the nose: the feet much hairy, to be lecherous and bold, applyed to the natural cause: the feet naked of hair, to be weak of strength and courage, of the natural cause: the feet weak sinewed and brawned, to be strong, applyed to the Male-kind: the feet weak sinewed and small, to be effeminate, applyed to the woman: the inner part of the soles of the feet not hollow, but so filled with flesh, that they  
make

make no hollownes at all in the step on the ground, is denoted to be crafty, applyed to the natural cause, the feet big and fleshy, to be foolish, applyed to the natural cause.

Of the Hairiness of the Parts.

The back very hairy, to be cruel, applyed to the Beasts; the Neck behind hairy, to be liberal and stout, applyed to the Lyon: the hair of the Eyebrows growing downwards towards the Nose, and spreading upwards unto the temples, to be foolish, applyed to the Sow: the hair of the eyebrows joined together, to be a sad person applyed to the passion: the hairs of the head standing straight up, to be fearful, applyed to the passion: the hair of the head very crisped, applyed to the Hoors: the hairs to be Crisped at the end, to be strong and bold, applyed to the Lyon: the hairs of the head plain, to be simple: much hair of the head, and thick, to be evil conditioned: the Leggs hairy, to be generous, applyed to the Goat: the breast and belly very hairy, to be unconstant, applyed to the Birds: the shoulders very hairy, to be the like unconstant.

Of the Going and Moving.

The person going with his feet and knees turning in, to be weak, applyed to the woman: the sculking, wishing, or shynking the body hither thither, to be a flatterer, like the fawning Dog, leaning on the right side in the going, to be a Chynick, applyed to the excessive apparences: the eyes quick moving, to be greedy & quick catchers, applyed to the Hawk: the eyes quick and

often moving with a steadiness of the Body to be witty, and of a ready understanding, applyed to the condition of the passion. The pace slow and long, to be witty, yet weak: the pace long and quick, to be long, yet foolish: the pace short and quick, to be foolish and weak of strength; the shoulders bending forward in going, to be high minded.

### Of the Personage and Stature.

Such as are high of Personage, of a hot and dry quality, to be witty and ready to conceive. Big of Personage, and of a cold and moist quality, to be dull of capacity, of the contrary cause. The Personage evil fashioned and tall of stature, to be dull of capacity, and evil conditioned, applyed to the Form. The person of a comely personage, and mean of stature, to be witty and best conditioned, applyed to the natural cause. Such as are of a very small personage, to be quick-witted, and prompt in attaining any matter, of the natural cause. Such very big of personage, of dull capacity, and thereof hardly conceiving; of the contrary cause, after Aristotle. Small of personage, and of a hot and dry quality, cholericke, to be apt, readily to conceive and to judge or discern any matter rightly. Small of personage, and of a cold and moist quality, to be apt to conceive, and readily to discern of the contrary cause.

## The Signification of Moles.

**I**f the Man shall have a Mole on the place right against the heart, it doth denote him undoubtedly to be wicked.

If a woman shall have a Mole on the left breast then pronounce the same judgement as of the man.

If a Mole be seen on the man or womans belly, doth demonstrate that he or she shall be a great feeder or Glutton.

If a Mole in either Man or woman, shall appear on the place right against the Spleen, doth signifie that he or she shall be much passionated, and oftentimes sick.

If either Man or woman shall have a Mole in the bottom of the belly, doth argue much debility, and to be often sick.

If a Mole either in Man or woman, shall be seen near the privy place, denotes unspeakable desireousness, and unsatiated in coasting.

If a Man or woman have a Mole on the  
u 2. rpx. 2. be in 2. m it self, argueth the begetting of Male Children, and the woman female Children.

If a Mole shall appear on that party, about the  
33 u. 3 rpx. be in 2 m in the Man or woman, denoteth great increase of Riches.

If a man shall possess a mole on the knee, he shall then obtain a comely and wealthy wife.

And if the woman shall have a mole on the right knee, signifieth her to be honest and vertuous: if on the left, then she shall enjoy many children.

If a man shall have a mole on the anckle of the foot, it denoteth that he shall take upon him the womans part.

If a woman have a mole on the anckle, she shall take upon her the mans part.

If the man or woman shall have a mole an the foot, it denoteth good luck, and enjoyment of many Children.

Likewise (this is to be learned) that the noses or moles seen on the right side, either of man or woman, ebermore denoteth honesty and riches; but on the left side to be harmed with calamities, and continually poor.

If a man shall have a mole on the forehead, doth vindicate that he shall possess much Wealth and riches.

The woman having a mole on the forehead, demonstrates that she shall either govern, or else come to an high dignitey.

If a man shall have a mole about the ober-brow, that doth argue that he shall couple and joyne in marriage, both with honest, wealthy, and vertuous women.

If a woman have a mole in the same place, it doth denote that she shall joyne in marriage both with a rich, fast, and comely person.

If the man shall have a mole on the ober-brow, then

then let such a person refrain from marriage altogether, or all his life time: for that such a person (if he marry) shall have five wives in his life time. Also the woman having a mole in the same place, to have so many husbands (as the man hath wives) in her life time: Melampus is wretched.

If a man have a mole on the Nose, somewhat ruddy, and another the like in the pitby place, doth vindicate that such a person is overmuch given to the venereal act.

Also the like mole seen either on the nose or eye of the woman, and that she hath the like on the pitby place, doth signifie the same that is before spoken of the Man.

If a Man shall have a mole oberthwart the nose doth denote that he shall wander hither and thither through Countries and Cities.

A mole the like standing on the womans nose, doth portend that she shall travel on foot through sundry Countries, and that she hath the like mole betwixt on the pitby place.

If a man have a mole on the gullet or throat, doth demonstrate that he shall become very rich.

If the woman hath a mole on the nether Jaw, doth vindicate that she shall lead her life in sorrow and pain of the body, because she hath that within her body which shall hinder her from the attaining and bearing of Children: If a man shall have the foyn of a mole on his tongue, doth demonstrate that he shall marry with a rich and beautiful woman.

If either man or woman shall have a mole on

any of the Lips, doth portend that he or she be a great feeder and a Glutton.

If a Man shall have a Mole on the chin, doth argue that he shall be rich both in the substance of money and possessions.

Also a woman having a Mole in the same place doth vindicate that she shall come to the like wealth as the Man, and that she hath besides the same, like a mole aloft, or against the Mill.

If a man shall have a mole in any of the Ears, doth argue that he shall be rich, and much revered and spoken of.

If the woman shall have the same, and that in the like place, doth denote the same good hap and fortune to her; and that besides, she hath the like mole placed on the thigh or ham.

If the man shall have a mole on the neck, doth promise that he shall become very rich.

If the woman have a mole in the same place, doth vindicate that the same fortune and wealth shall ensue unto her.

If the man shall have a mole in a manner behind the neck, doth demonstrate that he shall be beheaded, except God (through earnest Prayer) prevent the same.

If as well the man as the woman, shall have a mole on the Loyns, doth demonstrate a weak and poore kindred and to be always neere.

If on the shoulders of the man shall be seen a mole, doth signifie imprisonment, and sorrow of the mind.

If the man shall have (as is abovesaid) a Mole on

on the throat, it doth promise that he shall marry both with a beautiful and rich woman.

If a woman shall have a mole on the same place doth signifie that she shall also marry both with a wealthy, and very fair, or comely man.

If either in the man or womans hand shall a mole appear, both denote thee prosperous good luck, and enjoyment of Children.

If either the man or woman shall have a mole on the breast, both threaten that he or she shall be much harmed by poverty.

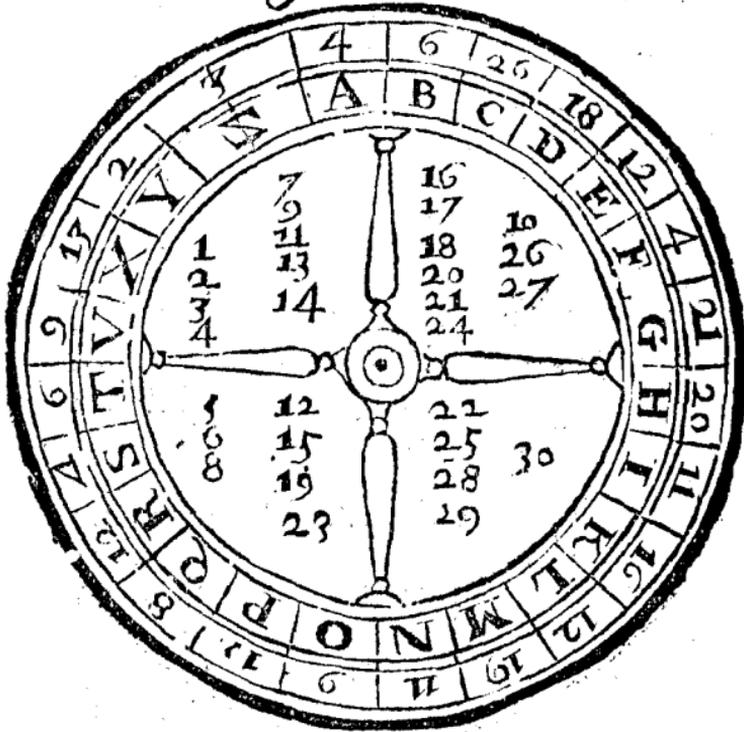
Hereafter followeth the Wheel of Fortune, approved and confirmed by Science and Reason of *Pythagoras*, the most excellent Philosopher; by which ye may know most things that you can demand.

### The Description of the Wheel of Fortune.

**A**ND to the end you may the better understand the Wheel of Pythagoras, and the Resolution of the Questions which you would propound, you must first chuse a number as you best fancy, so that it exceeds not 30. This done, take the number of the day, as you shall find set down, and take the number of the Circle of the Wheel, which is over the Letters, which Letters must be the beginning of your name, then gather the numbers into one sum, which you must divide by 30. And what remains look in the body of the Wheel for, and if you find it in the upper

part of the Wheel it will come to pass, if in the  
nether, the contrary.

## Pithagoras Whecle



Likewise to know if one shall enjoy their love or  
no, take the number of the first letter of your name,  
the number of the Planet, and of the day of the  
week, all these put together, and divide them by 30.  
and if it be above, it will come to your mind, and if  
below, to the contrary; and mind that number, in  
the which exceed not 30.

The

*The Chances or Demands which may be made or propounded in the Wheel of Fortune.*

1. Whether you shall obtain the favour of the person you desire.

2. Whether your master shall attain to the preferment he desireth.

3. If you shall have the favour of a Prince as you desire.

4. If the Prince shall take the Town besieged.

5. Which of the two Princes which make war the one against the other, shall have the victory.

6. Whether there shall be any great feat of arms done in the Camp or not.

7. If there shall be a peace between 2 princes

8. If a Captain shall be in great favour with the Lord he serveth.

9. If a Captain be valiant or not.

10. If a Horse shall win the race.

11. If a Prisoner shall come out of Prison.

12. If a sick Person shall amend.

13. If the sickness shall be long or short.

14. If the suit in Law shall be judged to your profit.

15. If you shall have your hearts desire or not.

16. If you shall have a Child by your Wife or Lemmon.

17. If a Woman with-child shall have a Son or Daughter.

18. If a Child shall be fortunate or unfortunate in the World.

19. If a thing stolen will be recovered again.

20. If

20. If it shall be a plentiful year.
21. If it be good to take a voyage in hand.
22. If it be good to occupy Merchandize.
23. If it be good to take a Wife.
24. If a friends Ship shall take good effect.
25. If a man shall be fortunate in his house.
26. If a Person shall be always rich or poor.

And thus you may do of all other demands whereof you would be resolved.

And to the end you may the better understand this wheel of Pythagoras, and the resolution of the demand which ye would propound, you must first of all chuse you a number, what you list at your discretion, as 12, 13, 15, or any other number more or less: this being done, take the number of the day, as you shall find hereafter; all set in order, and then take the number which ye shall find in the Wheel upon the first Letter of your name: As for Example; If your name be Anthony, you must take A. and the number which is over it: all which things you shall find put in order in the wheel, and gather all those numbers into one sum, which ye shall divide by 30. reserving the rest. As for Example; If your total number do amount to 134, divide that by 30, and there will 14 remain, which number ye must search in the wheel, and if you find it in the upper half, your matter shall speed well, and if it be in the nether half, it shall be evil. and thus may you know all that you desire to know.

And if you would know whether you shall enjoy your love or not, take the number of the first Letter

ret

ter of your name, the number of the Planet, and of the day of the week, and all these numbers ye shall put together, and then diuide them by 30, as you did be'ore, and take your remainder, and seek in the wheel, and you shall find it; and then if it be in the upper half, you shall have your request, and if in the nether part, it is contrary. And thus you may do of all other things which you would know; you must consider that the numbers in the wheel pass not 30. as ye shall find them beginning with 1, 2, 3, and 4, consequently to 30, in the wheel you may see.

An Alphabet to know which of the two that fight or go to Law one against another, shall have the Victory.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
13	3	22	24	22	3	7	6
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
20	1	10	33	13	8	13	7
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
13	9	8	2	6	6	4	

For to understand and practise this Alphabet rightly, you must first know the proper names of the parties which is to fight or go to Law one against the other; then with the same Names in Latine, in the Dominative case singular, observing the true Orthography, and according to the Alphabet, joyn unto each Letter of the same Names, the number unto him appertaining, following

Following the portraiture here befoze w<sup>r</sup>itten, and sum the said numbers together, that is to say, each man by himself, and when ye have put them all together, divide them by 9, and that which remaineth on the one part, and on the other, the division being made, you shall no doubt readily find it. After this, behold the rules which follow; whereby you may know what shall happen to the one and the other: and if it fortune that in the dividing the whole by 9, there remain nothing, you must take the last number of 9, for that must then serve in this purpose, as you shall hereafter know more at large by experience.

It doth not chance once in a thousand times; that two persons which go to fight, or go to Law one against the other, should be of one very name; therefore look to know their true names. And to the end that you may the better understand this rule: Put the case that Peter and Paul should fight one against the other, if you do then examine that which is said heloze, you shall know the thing that shall happen; yet must you know that God is Governour and disposer of all things, and can change and alter them at his pleasure; but we speak according to the influence and course of the Stars; and here

P	13	} makes seven	} P	13	} makes 4
E	22			} times nine.	
T	8	} resteth 4.	} U		2
R	13			} resteth 4.	} L
U	2	} resteth 4.	} U		
S	9			} resteth 4.	} S
Sum	67.		Sum		

And so by this example is shewed unto you the names, the numbers, and the sums of them, with their divisions by 9. So that they being divided and summed, there resteth 4 to Peter, and 1 to Paul.

The Table following sheweth which of the persons shall be Conquerour, according to the Rules going before.

1		3	5	7	9
2		1	4	0	8
3	*	2	5	7	9
4	The Con-	1	3	6	8
5	querour is of	2	4	7	9
6		1	3	5	8
7		2	4	6	8
8		1	3	5	7
9		2	4	6	8

To know whether a person do tell the truth, or not.

You must write his or her name in Latine, that you would probe this practice by, and likewise the name of that day they told you the tale, and add unto each of these Letters the number thereunto belonging, as you shall see by this Alphabet following, and put all those numbers into one total sum, and add thereunto 26, and then divide the whole total sum by 7, and then if the remainder be even, the person hath not told you the truth; but if it be uneven, they have told you the truth.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
10	2	20	4	14	6	16	7
I	L	K	M	N	O	P	Q
18	11	11	12	4	14	6	16
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z.	
3	18	10	2	2	4	14	

To know whether the Husband or Wife shall dye first.

To know and understand the resolution of this question, you must write the proper names both of the man and the woman in Latin, and put to each Letter in them the number of it belonging, as you found it in the Alphabet before: and putting all these numbers into the total sum, divide then by 7, and then if the remainder be even, the woman shall dye first, and if it be uneven, the man shall dye first.

To know if a Woman be with Child, whether she shall have a Boy or a Girl.

Write the proper Names of the Father and Mother, and of the Month that she conceived with Child, and adding likewise all the numbers of those Letters together, divide them by 7, and then if the remainder be even, it will be a Girl, if uneven it will be a Boy.

To know if a Child new-born shall live or dye.

Write the proper Names of the Father, and of the Mother, and of the day that the Child was born.

boyn, and put to each letter his number, as ye did before, and unto the total sum, being collected together, put 25, and then divide the whole total by 7, and then if the remainder be even, the Child shall dye byand by 0, and if it be uneven, it shall live:

To know whether a Wife be honest  
or dishonest.

Write the name of the Wife, and of the Mother, and put the number unto each letter, as is aforesaid, and unto the total sum put 15, and divide it by 9; and then if the remainder be uneven, she is an honest woman, but if it be even, she is dishonest.

You must gently write the proper name in Latine, according to the true Orthography.

To know what Planet hath Dominion in  
the Nativity of any Person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
I	0	20	0	40	50	60	70
I	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
80	0	100	200	300	400	500	
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z.	

Take numbers the of every Letter of the proper names in Latine, of the party you desire to know, and of his or her Father or Mother, by the Alphabet aforesaid, then add all the said numbers into one total sum; then divide the same  
by

by 9, and then if one or four remain, it sheweth the Planet ☉ to have dominion. If 2 or 7, the ☽. If 3, ♃. If 5, ♅. If 6, ♁. If 8, ♄. If 9, ♁. In like manner is known under which of the twelve Celestial Signs any person is born; To try the same, sum together the persons names, his Father and Mothers names aforesaid, and divide the same totall by 12, then if 1 remains, it signifies ♁, if 2, ♃, 3. ♅, 4. ♁, 5. ♁, 6. ♄, 7 ♃, 8. ♁, 9. ♃, 10. ♃, 11. ♁. 12. ♁.

The number of the Planets, and their Characters.

55.	78	39.	34.	45.
Saturnus.	Jupiter.	Mars.	Sol.	Venus.
♄	♃	♁	☉	♀
	114.		45	
	Mercurius.		Luna.	
	☿		☾	

The number of the Days in the Week,

106	52	52	103
Sunday,	Munday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,
☉ 31	☾ 68	♂ 5	45 ♃
Thursday,	Fryday,		Saturday.
♀	♀		♄



# FAIRS.

The Names of the Principal Fairs in *England* and *Wal's*, together set forth, with the Month, Day, and place where they be kept, more largely than heretofore.

## Fairs in *JANUARY*.

**T**he 3 at *Manbitew*. 5 *Hickerford* in *Lancashire*. The 6 at *Salisbury*, at *Wiltow*, at *Wanginnie*. The 25 at *Wiltow*, at *churchingford* *Grabelend*. The 31 at *Wandissel*.

## Fairs in *FEBRUARY*.

The 1 day at *Bromley* in *Lancashire*. The 2 at *Bath*, at *Wickelwoyth*, at *Bugwoyth*, at *Farington*, at *Codlemew*, *Winn*, *Madston*, *Reading*, *Becksfield*, the *Wizes* in *Wiltshire*, *Whiteland*. the 3 at *Boxgrove*, at *Brimley*. The 6 at *Stafford* for six days, for all kind of *Merchandise* without arrefts. The 8 at *Tragarron*, The 9 at *Landaff*. The 14 at *Dwandle* in *Northamptonshire*, *Eversham*. The 24 at *Walvoock*, *Bourn*, *Froom*, *Wenly* upon *Thames*, *Wigham* *Ferles*, *Tewksbury*, *Uppingham*, *Walden*. The 26 at *Stratford*, an *Horse-fair*.

## Fairs in *MARCH*.

The 1 at *Langadog*, *Langebelloh*, *Madyn*. 3 At *Bemwelbraks* in *Norfolk*. 4 at *Bedford*, *Dakham*. 8 at *Tragarron*. The 12 at *Spaford*,

Stamford, Sudbury, Wooburn, Wrexham, Bodnam, and Allom in Norfolk. 13 at Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, and Hounthowen. 17. at Harrington. 18 at Sturbridge. 20 at Alesbury, Durham. The 24 at Lanerchewith. 25 at St. Albans, Ashwel in Hertfordshire, Barton, Cardigan, Cartwalden in Essex, Huntingdon, S. Jones in Worcester. Malden, Malpas Newcastle, Northampton, at Don in Buckinghamshire, Woodstock, at great Charter. The 30 at Hamesbury.

Fairs in *APRIL*.

The 2 day at Hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford. 3 at Leek in Staffordsh. 5 at Wallingford. 7 at Darby. 9 at Billingworth. 22 at Strabford. 23 at Amptil, Bwoly, Bwoton, Bzileck, Billon, burg in Lancashire, Cattlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Sussex, Giltford, Bishops-hatfield, Hunningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Longuet, Northampton, Nutley in Sussex, St. Pombis, Salisburyworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wrotham, Kilborough, Gardin in Norfolk, Saplan in Hertfordsh. 25 at Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham, Caln in Wilts. Cliff in Sussex, Colbrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings in Buckinghamsh. Dakham, Otterite, Winchcomb. 26. at Terden in Kent, at Cleve.

Fairs in *MAY*.

The first at Andover, Bickhil, Blackburn in Lancash. Chelmsford, Congerton in Cheshire, Fockingham, Gighowel, Kinnar, Leighton, Leicester, Ritzfield. Latrillent, Louth, Walden, Cestry in Shropsh. Perin, Philipston, Conybridge, Reading, Rippon, Standled, Stow  
the

the Old, Stocknassland, Turfod in the Clay  
 Usk, Harberil, Warwick, Wendover, worse-  
 worth. 2 at Poultheley in Carmarthensh. 3 at  
 Abergabenny, Aghoyn-peak, Arundel, Bzampard,  
 Bala, Cherly near Dailands, Chipham, Church-  
 wyeton in Shropsh. Cowbridge in Glamorganth.  
 Darby, Denby, Ellow by Bedfordsh. Hinningham  
 Merthir, Moun-ton, Honeaton, Hundersfield,  
 Karsdale in Lancash. Etonel, Waltham-Abbey,  
 Thetford in Post. 25 at Merchenleth in Mount-  
 gomerysh. 6 at Almsbury, Hay, Knighton. 7 at  
 Bath, Weberley, Hanslow, Newton in Lancash.  
 Hatesbury, Orford, Stratford upon Avon. 8 at  
 Maidston. 10 Ashbuen in the Peak. 11 Dunsta-  
 ble. 12 at Gzeys-thorock in Essex. 13 at Bala  
 in Meriton. 15 at wellspool in Houn-gomerysh.  
 16 at Langartnagge in Cardigaes-shire. 19 at  
 Hayfield, Ovehil, Rochester, wellow. 20 Halm-  
 bury. 25 blackburn. 29 at Crambrook. 31 Per-  
 thore.

Fairs in June.

The 3 at Mesbury. 9 at Maidston. 11 at Holt,  
 Kintwillgate in Carmarthensh Lanibithet, Lan-  
 wist, Landinalador, Harfield, Newborough,  
 Newcastle in Elin, Dakham, WWillington, New-  
 port-pannel, Skipton upon Stow, Bzernwel in  
 Norfolk. 13 at Newton in Kedwen, Poun-ton.  
 14 at bangor The 15 at Alzes, Perthore. 16 at  
 health, Newport. 17 at Hadstock, Higham-  
 Ferries, Lanigrossing, Tow-green. 19 at bridg-  
 north. 21 at Stradmerick. 22 at St. Albons,  
 Shyetosbury, Durham, Darby. 23 at barnet,  
 Castle Estdien, Dalgelly. The 24 at Ashbuen,  
 St. Anns, Awokinborough, Wedford. beble,  
 R 2 Weberly

Beberly, Bishops-castle, Broughton-green, Brol-  
 worth, Brecknock, Bromsgrove, Cambridge. Col-  
 chester, Crummock, Cropton, Franham, Gloucester  
 Halifax, Harford, Harston, Hoxham, Hurst, King-  
 ston, Mar, Kirkham, Aund. Lancash. Leicester, Lin-  
 coln, Ludlow. Pemsey, Preston, Reading, Rimm-  
 ick, Shafesbury. Stratstock, Tunbridge, Wake-  
 field, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor, Worm-  
 ster, York. 26 at Northop. 27 at Burton upon  
 Trent, Follstone, Landegain. 28 at Helcorn, Ma-  
 rthenley. St. Pombes, Royton. 29 at Ashwel,  
 Markhamsted, Pennington, Wala, Babalance,  
 Folton, Frowly, Fuckingman, Huntingford,  
 Cardist, Gorgange, Odeldon, Holdsworth, Horn-  
 don, Huddersfield, Lewen, knotsford, Lemster, La-  
 mozgon, Landeber, Mansfield, Marleborough,  
 Peterfield, Pontstephen, Sarstrange, Sennock,  
 Mountfortil, Mounttril. Dney, Peterborough,  
 Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Sudbury, thoz-  
 rock, Grays, Upton, Tring at Weni, Westmin-  
 ster, Witney, Wolberhampton, woodhurst, York.  
 30 Marfield. Fairs in JULY.

The 2 day at Hastton underline, at Congerton,  
 three days at Huntington, at Rickmansworth,  
 Smeath, Swernsey, Woinbozn. 31 Haberson. 5  
 at Burton upon Trent. 6 at Haverhul, Lambi-  
 ther, Landeas. 7 at Alhydge, Burentwood, Chip-  
 pingnoztion, Castlemain, Chappelltrish, Canter-  
 bury, Wenbigh, Emllin, Hagerford, Richford,  
 Shelford, Sweacon, Tenbury, Tebavemick,  
 Elizes, Clippingham. 11 at Lidde, Parthey. 13 at  
 Foworpinghay. 15 at Greenstead, Plinckback, 17 at  
 Sevenage, Beaity, Kalmes, Leek, Llanbillang.

20 at Winchcomb, Antferton, Barkway, Barley, Boulton, Bowlen, Cately, Chimmoek, Coolige, Llanthithener, Peath, St. Margarets, Ddiham, Tembie, Arbydge, Woodstock. 21 at barnards-  
 castle, Battlefield, Bickleworth, Billocicay, Redburn, bridge-north, broughton, Caln, Ell-  
 theral, Colchester. 22 Jekleton, Kelwick, Kimol-  
 ton, Kingston, Maudlenhil, Hey, Marlborough,  
 Newark upon Trent, Pozwico, Ch. Ponterley,  
 Widwelly Rocking, Stonillstratford, Stokesbury,  
 Turbury, Wlterhal, Wlthgrige, Wadeland,  
 Wern. 23 Carnarban, Cheston. 25 Abington, Ash-  
 wel, Aldergam, baldock, backhamstead, bilson,  
 bolstone, birstowe, birstol, bromelgrobe, brom-  
 ley; broadoke, huntingford, Camden, Capel, Ja-  
 go, Chichester, Chihol, Darby, Doncaster, Dober,  
 Dudley, Erith, Hatfield, S. James, London, St.  
 James by Porthampton, Ipswich, Kingston,  
 Lille, Reading, Richmond in the North, Ross,  
 Saffron-walden, Rhaftna, Skipton, Stamford,  
 Stackpool, Stone, Chemble-green, at Chickham,  
 Chzapstone, Tilbury, Crowbridge, walden, war-  
 rington, Werherby, Wlignoze. 28 Ashwel, can-  
 terbury, Chappel-erith, Ho:sham. 30 Stafford.

Fairs in AUGUST.

The 1 day at Bach, Bedford, Chepstow, dun-  
 stable, St. Edes Creter, Feberham, Flint, Hey  
 Pozlnay, Kaermarchen, Kaergwilly, Lantriffent,  
 Lawitwin, Ludford, Loughborough, Malling,  
 Newton in Lancashire, Newcastle upon Trent,  
 Pozthem-church, Rummy, Shrewsbury, Sel-  
 born, Selby, Thaxted, Walsbitch, Wellane, & also  
 at the City of York. The 4 day at Radnor, end

at Linton. 10 Abchurch, Banbury, Blackamoze, Bodwin; Branford, Chidley, Chorley, Cropley, Dillingditch, Doncaster, Farnham, Fodisham, Cullea, Harley, Hawkhurst, Horncastle, Hungerford, Kennow, Kenwingal, Kilgarton, Ludlow, Marras, Melton-mowbray, Nearworth, Newborough, Dundle, Rugby, Sedole, Sherborn, Coceter, Waltham-abbey, Walden, Weydon, Wormster, winflow. 15 St. Albons, Bolton, Cambridge. Carlisle, Cardigan, Ellborough, Goodhurst, Hinkley, Huntington, Latcon, Marleborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport in Monmouth, Preston, Raiadargwy, Lofs, Stow in Lincolnsh. Stroud, Swanley, Turbury, Wakefield, Whitlane, Winitch. 25 at Aberconwey, Aborough, Abby-de-la-zouch, Beggars-bush, Bymley-lag, Bridge-Stock, Chorley, Cropley, Crowland, Dover, Darningdon, Gimby, Harewood, Kidderminster, London. Montgomery, Monmouth, Pantwisch, Northallerton, Norwich, Oxford, Sudbury, Tukesbury, Cuddington, Watfoyn. 28 Ashford, Daintry, Stuchbridge, wan, Calisan-green, Welshpool. 29 at Becknock, Colby, Carmarthen, Racewis, Okeham, Watford. Fairs in September.

The 1 day at Chappel-silbie, St. Giles, Peath, 7 at Ware, Woodbury-hill. 8 Atherlton, Bewnaris, blackboyn, byewood, bury in Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiff, Charton, Chaulton, Dayton, Dieffeld, Gishborough, Ellboyn, Hartford, Nonington, Mandiffel, Maldon, Northampton, Parney, Reculer, Smeath, Snede, Southwark, Stuchbridge, Tenby, Ulcester, Wakefield, Waltham on the woulds, West, Pen, whiteland. 12 at Turford,

Turford, Moxworth, Woolpit. 13 at Newton  
 Redwin, Powthely, Warley, 14 at Abergaven-  
 ny, barley, Church-stretton, Chesterfield, Den-  
 bigh, Hidome, Hetsbury, Huncleton, Newborough,  
 Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Ross,  
 Rockingham, Smalting, Stratford upon Avon,  
 Waltham-abbey, Wotton underhedge. 15 Kai-  
 ardagwy. 17 at Cliff, Manidlas. 20 at Manbely,  
 Ruthin. 21 at Abdewilly, baldock, bedford,  
 Baintry, Brackley, Malden-pulwick, Canter-  
 bury, Dover, Clapon, Croydon, Daintry, Eastred,  
 St. Edmondsbury, Helmsly, Helden, Katharine-  
 hill, Knighton, Kingston, Ware, Warleborough,  
 Walden, Wonal, Nottingham, Peterborough,  
 Shrewsbury, Stafford, Wizes, Wendover, white-  
 tal, Woodstock. 23 at Pancridge in Stratfordsh.  
 24 at Laawilling, at Walton a week. The 26  
 day at Darby. 28 at Dolgeth, Kaermarthen.  
 29 at Abercontwey, St. Albons, Ashorn-Beak,  
 Balmstock, Basingstock, Bishop-Stratford, black-  
 burn, besterrunningham. buckland, butwel,  
 Canterbury, Cehich, Cockermonth, Market-  
 Deeping, Michael-Dan, Heably, Heay, Higgs-  
 ham Ferrics, Hull, St. Jhes, Kingston, Killings-  
 worth, Kingland, Lawengham, Lancaster, Leicer,  
 Llanfolos, Llanbhanghel, Llochie, Ludlow, Mai-  
 den, Marchenleth, Merhic, Newbury, Selby.  
 Shelford in Bedfordshire, Sittingborn, Stow in  
 Lincolnsh. Cuddington, Urbridge, wey-hill, wey-  
 nier seven days, wellchester, witham, woodhant  
 ferry.

## Fairs in OCTOBER.

The 1 at Banbury, Cassoz. 2 at Salisbury.  
 3 at Foulton in the Hood. 4 at St. Michael. 6 at  
 Habent in Hamph. Maidstone in Kent. 7 at Bi-  
 shops Stratford, Chichester, Hereford, Lambith  
 Pontstephen, Swanley, 9 Ashbozn-Peak, Blith,  
 Debizes, Gainsborough, Harborough, Sawbydige,  
 worth, Thorock-grees. 12 at Bolton, Furnace-  
 Ulangoverth. 13 at Abercrom, Charlmg, Croston,  
 Colchester, Drayton, Eomanstow, Gzabelend,  
 Hitchen, Newport in Dorsetsh. Koylton,  
 Stropforth, Sauntan, Tamworth, Winsor. 18 at  
 Ashwel, Banbury, Barnet, Bick-hil, Bridge-  
 nozth, Bishops-hartfeld, Burton upon Trent.  
 Charleton, Regis Cliff, Ely, Faringdon, Henly,  
 in Arden: Holt, Kidwelly, Isk, Lowbadden, Har-  
 loe upon Thames, Middlewick, Newcastle, Rad-  
 noz, Thylt, Tildale, Tun-bridge, Up-haven,  
 Welling'borough, Wighan, Wzigely. 19 at  
 Fridelwid by Orford. 21 Saltron-walden. chiche-  
 ster, Cobentey, Hereford, Llaniquithey, Lenthant,  
 Stockley. 23 Bidelworth, knotsford, Dow, Kat-  
 dale. Preston, Whit-church. 25 Weberly. 27 Dran-  
 ron. 28 Abercrombey, Ashp-de-la-zouch, Bider-  
 den, Haladon, Hartford, Kemster, Llancoy, New-  
 marker, Orford, Preston-Aund Scanzford, Tali-  
 larn-green, Warwick, Wilton, Wozmster. 30 aber-  
 males Chelmsford, Kuchin, Poultheley, Stock-  
 ky, wakefeld. On Martlemas day at Darnton.

## Fairs in NOVEMBER.

The 1 Day at Bickelworth, Castlemain, K. l-  
 ione, Mountgom, Ludlo. 2 at Belchinsble, Bi-  
 shops:

Hops-castle, Ellemere, Kingston upon Thames,  
 Leek, Longborough, Lay-field, Marfield, York.  
 3 at Kaermarthen. 5 at Welthpool. 6 at Andover,  
 Bedford, Becknock, Harford, Lesford, Mailing,  
 Marton in Holderness, Petoport-pond. Pen-  
 bide, Salford, Stanly, Trigny, Willington, wet-  
 hod. 10 at Aberwen-green, Lenton in notting-  
 hamshire 7 days, Lanibither, Rugby, Shifnal,  
 Wemb. 11 at aberkennem, Woerlingham, Dover,  
 Folkingham, Malborough, Monmouth. New-  
 castle, Emlyn, Shafersbury, Skipron in Craven,  
 Cream, Withygrig, York. 13. St. Edmundsbury,  
 Gilford in Surry. 15 Lanithemery, Marchen-  
 let, Wellington. 17 Harlow, hide, Lincoln, Poz-  
 thampton, Spalding. 19 at Horsham in Kent. 20  
 at S. Edmundsbury, Healty Ingarstone. 22 pene-  
 bont, Lawthep. 23 Bangor, bwelth. Carlin, Froom,  
 Katercols, Ludlow, Sandwick, Tuddingron. 25  
 at Higham-ferries. 28 at Athorn-Deak. 29 at  
 Lawrest. 30 at Amphyl, Baldock, Bedford, York,  
 Bowdly, bolton-mare, Bradford, Colingborough,  
 Cobham, Gubley, Enfield, gargreen, Greenstead,  
 Harley, Keymalton, Maidenhead, Maidenhack,  
 Harbert, Ocelty, Peterfield, Pecores, Pielton,  
 Rocheller, Wakefield, Warrington.

Fairs in DECEMBER.

The 1 day at Turbury. 5 at Dolgeth, new'ort,  
 Duckley. 6 Arundel. Ealed, St. Needs, Creter.  
 Grantham, Hendingham, Hethin, Hoxnay, Poz-  
 wich, Sennoek, Spalding, Woodstock. 7 at Sand-  
 huct. 8 Fowmaris, Clicheral, Helxome, Kaerdi-  
 gan, Kinnac, Leichester, Malpas, Northampton,  
 Whiteland. 21 at Hozuby, 22 Mandilabow. 29  
 Canterbury, Wyton, Salisbury. A

▲ Note of the Moveable Fairs in *England* and  
*Wales,*

**F**rom Christmas till June, every Wednesday at Northallerton, the three Sundays after Twelfth-day at Hinckley in Leicest. the Tuesday after Twelfth-day at Melton-mowbray, and an Horse-fair at Salisbury, the Thursday after Twelfth-day at Banbury, Littleworth, and every Thursday for three weeks; Friday after Twelfth-day, at Litchfield; on Shrove-Munday, at Newcastle under line. On Wednesday at Abbing-ton, Carden in Glocest. Cicester, Dunstable, Eaton by Windsor, Exeter, Folkingham, Litchfield, Ropston, Tamworth, Tunbridge. On the first Thursday in Lent at Banbury. On the first munday in Lent at Chelsey, Chichester, Winchester: On the first Tuesday in Lent at Bedford. On the fourth Sunday in Lent at Odsham, Saffron-walden, Stanford. On Friday and Saturday, before the fifth Sunday in Lent, at Hartford. On the Sunday before the Annuntiation, Wensheigh, Kendal, Wisbith. On the fifth Sunday in Lent at Grantham, Helcome in, Sussex, Salisbury. On Wednesday before Palm-sunday at Drayton. On Thursday before Palm-sunday at Klandale. On Palm-sunday Eve at Ailisbury, Leicester, Newport, Pontreath, Skipton, Wisbith. On Palm-munday at Willingworth, Kendal, Mandanren, Worcester. On wednesday before Easter at Kerling, Langwilling. On Maunday-thurs. at Kettering, Sudminster. On Good-friday at

at Aton-Burnel, Amphill, Bishops-Castle, West-  
ton, Wury, Charing, Engfield, Gifford, Hinning-  
ton, Ipswich, Lonquer, Mellain, Putley, St.  
Pomes, Ripbrough, Rothecum. On Tuesday in  
Easter week at Wails, Dainty, Hitchin, North-  
street, Rochford, Sandbich, Ashby-de-la-zouch. On  
munday in Easter-week at Gainsborough, Hart,  
Onay, Dyfield. On Wednesday in Easter-week,  
at Willingborough, Webery, Redburn. On Fri-  
day in Easter week at Darby. On Saturday at  
Skipton. On Monday after Low-sunday at Wick-  
lesworth, Evesham, Newcastle. On the 3 Munday  
after Easter, at Lowty. In Rogation-Week, at  
Webery, Enfield, Kech. On Ascension-Eve, at  
Abargely, Darking. On Ascension-day at Ew-  
moris, Bishop-Stratford, Bradstead, Sunningham,  
Bylage-north, Winton, Chappel-crich, Chappel-  
Kinon, Eccleshal, Eggerstrew, Hallaton, Bidder-  
minster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle,  
Kippon, Kofs, Stapport, Suderminster, Uizes,  
Wigam, Paun. On the monday after Ascension-  
day, at Craxtead, Wurlington. Wednesday after  
Ascension-day at Shrewsborough. Fryday after  
Ascension at Ruthin. On Whitson-Eve at New-  
Inn, Skipton in Craben, Wishtech. On Whitson  
Munday at Gylbarbey-stehen, Lenham, Kats-  
dale, Kie-hill, Salisbury, Agmondsham, Amercon,  
Appleby, Bickleworth, Bradford, Bromyard,  
Wurton, Chichester, Cockermonth, Darrington,  
Evesham, Exeter, Harts-green, St. Ives, Lin-  
ton, Dundle Rigate, Shelford, Attingboyn, Fle-  
ford, Mirkstone, whit-church, Darrington, dyfield,  
Rockyter. On Whit-tuesday at Ashby, canterbury,  
Dain-

Maistry, Elmere, Eppas, Farindon, High-  
 Knotsford, Laiton-Wizard, Lewes, Languoz,  
 Long-milford, Laminthebery, Melton-mowbray,  
 Midhurst, Monmouth, Perish, Rochford, Oving-  
 stock. On Wednesday, at Uanbedder, Landeby,  
 Leek, Newark upon trent, Pontsteben, Roylton.  
 On Thursday at Cuckfield, Kingston. On Friday  
 at Cockshal, Darby, Stewin Guccline. On Tri-  
 nity-Munday, at St. mary awk, Tendal, hunslow,  
 Southcabe, Stokely, Bilsuil, Bailly. Spisby,  
 Watford, runbydige, Uizes. On tuesday at Aber-  
 gabenny, radnoz. On wednesday at abercrot. On  
 Corpus-christy-day at St. Anns, Banbury, Bl-  
 sh p'tratford, Birmingham, Carewid, Eggle-  
 strew hallaton, Hally, Kidderminster, Uanwell,  
 Uannimerhemerth, Peath, Newport, Prescor,  
 St. Ces, Stamford, Stoppozt, Newbury Hemy-  
 sted, Kelli. On Friday after at Sobentry, Chyp-  
 stow. On munday after, at Welton, Stamford,  
 Munday after the third of July, at Haberil. On  
 Sunday fore-night after midsummer, at Fobyngbay  
 On munday before St. Bartholomew, at San-  
 hircy. On monday after St. Michael at Fallely,  
 St. Faiths by Nozwich, S. Michaels. on tuesday  
 at Salisbury. on Thursday at Banbury. Munda-  
 day fore-night after Whitlunday at Darton, and  
 so every munday fore-night till churmas. A fair  
 at Wrenham: west-gate in nozfolk, Uanmas Eve,  
 and five days after.

F I N I S.