A prognostication everlasting of right good effect, fruitfully augmented by the author, containing plaine, briefe, pleasant, chosen rules to iudge the weather by the sunne, moone, starres, comets, rainbow, thunder, clowdes, with other extraordinary tokens, not omitting the aspects of planets, with a briefe iudgement for ever, of plentie, lacke, sicknes, dearth, warres, &c.; opening also many naturall causes worthie to be knowne ... / corrected and augmented by Thomas Digges his sonne.

Contributors

Digges, Leonard, -approximately 1559
Digges, Thomas, approximately 1546-1595

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VIRTVTE NON VERBIS
Geo: Tho: Robinson.

—— (Leonard) A Prognostication Everlasting of Right Good Effect fruitfully augmented by the Author, containing Plaine, Briefe, Pleasant, Rules to Judge the Weather by the Sunne, Moone, Starres, Comets, Rainbow, Thunder, Cloudes, with other Extraordinary Tokens, not omitting the Aspects of Planets, with a Briefe Judgement for ever of Plentie, Lacke, Sickness, Death, Warres, &c. Published by Leonard Digges, corrected and augmented by Thomas Digges, his Sonne. 1605. 4to, *curious astrological woodcuts, half calf*, £2, 2s

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Prognostication euerlasting of right good *effect, fruitfully augmented by the Author, containing* plaine, briefe, pleasant, chosen rules to iudge the weather by the Sunne, *Moone, Starres, Comets, Rainbow, Thunder, Clowdes, with other extra-*ordinary tokens, not omitting the Aspects of Planets, with a briefe iudgement for euer, of Plentie, Lacke, Sicknes, Dearth, Warres, &c. opening also many naturall causes worthie to be knowne.

To these and other now at the last, are ioyned diuers generall pleasant Tables, with many compendious Rules, easie to be had in memorie, manifold wayes profitable to all men of vnderstanding. Published by Leonard Digges Gendeman. Lately corrected and augmented by Thomas Digges his sonne.

Imprinted at London by Felix Kyngstone. 1605.

EDMVND RVLY 1633

His Booke 1628

To the Honorable Sir Edward Fines, Earle of Lincolne, Baron of Clinton and Say, Knight of the noble order of the Garter, Lord high Admirall of England, Ireland, and Wales, and the Dominions and Iles thereof, of the towne of Calice, and marches of the same, Normandie, Gascoigne and Guian, and Captaine generall of the Queenes Maiesties Seas and Nauie royall.

RIght Honorable, hauing of long time sundrie waies found your Lordships great fauour, not only toward my father in his life time, but also toward his, most bountifully continued sithence his death: I haue carefully thought which way I might some way yeeld a testimonie of a greatefull mind. And perusing of late a Booke of my fathers to your Lordship dedicated, by negligence, or ignorance of Correctors many wayes depraued: I determinde both to amend the faults, and with some additions to amplifie the same, briefely also to touch and discouer certaine errors touching matters of Nauigation, transferred into our language. And although I haue in a peculiar volume for that purpose prepared to entreat at large, discouering new Rules and Methods, hitherto in no language published, nor to my knowledge of any forraine Nation practised, not onely in demonstration void of all error, but also in practise feazible: Yet in the meane, least further boldnes by ignorance should encrease, to deriue vs mo errors from other nations, whereof our Seamen haue learned too many already: I thought good at the end of this booke to note some of the most vsed and esteemed, and among that faction held for Oracles, whereby indeede they haue been and are (in all nauigations) so misled, that were they not by sight of the coast, and soundings better directed, then by any troth in their Art, many mo vessels should daily perish. This present token therefore of dutifull goodwill, I shall humbly desire your Lordship in good part to accept, meaning hereafter (God sparing life) to honor your Lordship, and profit my countrey with matters more rare. And in the meane while I humblie take my leaue.

At your Lordship commandement
Thomas Digges.

To the Reader.

TO auoyd) gentle Reader) the yearely care, trauailes, and paines of other, with the confusions, repugnances, and manifold errors, partly by negligence, and oft through ignorance committed: I haue againe briefly set foorth a Prognostication generall, for euer to take effect: adioyning thereto diuers profitable collections, and many pleasant conclusions, easie of all willing ingenious to be perceiued. Here note (Reader) whereas the eleuate Pole and Meridian should be considered, in this worke it is performed for London, because I wish this Meridian, situation or clime the exact truth of things. If any yearely practises in like matters agree not with my calculations, bee assured they are false, or at the least for other Eleuations or Meridians supputated, and therefore little seruing thy purpose. And that the late rude inuentions, and grosse deuises of some this yeare, and two yeares past published might be of them perceiued, then filed, and to serue to some profit: I haue purposed euen now to put forth a booke named *Pananges*, well seruig their turne, and so generally & most exactly all Europe, pleasant and profitable to the learned, and no small delight to all manner of men. Another booke is also already come to thy hands, entituled *Tectonicon*, a treasure vnto the Masons, Carpenters, Landmeaters, correcting their olde errors, wrongfully reckoned of them as infallible grounds, teaching faithfully, sufficiently, and very briefly, the true mensuration of all manner land, timber, stone, boord, glasse, &c. And at the end contayning an Instrument Geometricall appointed to their vse. Take in good worth these labours (louing Reader) and looke shortly for the pleasant fruites Mathematicall, euen such as haue been promised by my friends, and partly by me. Neither shall my desire to profite, here stay: but intendeth further to procede, if these seeme accepted. As the good will of Printers not had, kept the foresayd from you: so I trust the willing minde and excellencie of *Thomas Gemini* shall bring them shortly vnto you. Certes my hope is, while life remaineth, not to bee vnfruitfull to this common wealth, with studie and practise.

Against

Against the reprouers of Astronomie, *and Sciences Mathematicall.*

I Am diuerſly occaſioned (louing Reader) ſomewhat to write in the commendation of the Mathematicals: which neede not, but onely to open the fooliſh raſhnes, and raſh fooliſhnes of ſuch, which of late haue in writing diſpraiſed theſe goodly arts. It is an old ſayd ſawe, and true: *Scientia non habet inimicum niſi ignorantem.* But to auoyd tediouſneſſe, and chiefly for the more ſatiſfying, I referre all of that ſort, which haue taſted any learning (the reſt not regarded) to the firſt part of famous Guido Bonatus de vtilitate Aſtronamiæ in communi: where he writeth *contra illos, qui dicunt quòd ſcientia Stellarum non poteſt ſciri ab aliquo: contra illos, qui dixerunt, quòd ſcientia Stellarum non eſt vtilis, ſed potiùs damnoſa &c. contra illos, qui contra dicunt indicijs Aſtronomiæ, & qui reprehendunt eam, neſcientes dignitatem eius, eò quòd non eſt lucratiua.* Alſo for breuitie I appoynt all nice Diuines, or (as Melancthon termeth them) *Epicurei Theologi*, to his hie commendations touching Aſtronomie, vttered in his epiſtles to Simon Grineus, to Schonerus, & to the peroration of Cardanus 5. bookes, where he ſheweth how farre wide they alleage the Scriptures againſt the Aſtronomer, which make wholy with the Aſtronomer. Melancthon writeth and affirmeth: *Arrogantiam eſſe cum ſumma ſtultitia coniunctam, venari choragium aliquod gloriæ ex inſectatione artium, quæ ſunt graui autoritate doctorum prudentium receptæ:* he calleth it *manifeſtum inſaniæ genus*, declaring *quòd magis opus habent Medicis, quàm Geometris*, aduiſing the learned not to giue eare vnto their follie. *Sinamus (ait) vnà cum Epicuro ineptire.* Which counſell ſo

Vituperant qui ſimpliciter eas ignorant.

I follow. Now therefore, yee enemies of all good doctrine, either giue an ouerthrow and that with your pen, or let famous Guido, or learned Melancthon satisfie. If neither: certes I will shortly (God sparing life) take some paine in publishing the wonderfull vnknowne pleasant profits of these dispraised high knowledges, and by that meanes to inforce silence.

Now in fewe, for thy incouragement in these, thus I say and truly, the ingenious learned, and wel experienced circumspect student Mathematicall, receiueth daily in his wittie practises more pleasant ioye of minde, then all thy goods (how rich soeuer thou bee) can at any time purchase. *Id tantùm quod pulchrum est, quod purum est, quod diuinum est, nihil mortale sapiens dulci ardore amplectitur. Vt multa paucis: crede mihi, extingui dulce erit Mathematicarum artium labore.* Now to ende: that learned Guido, that excellent Guido Bonatus, sheweth what Astrologie or Astronomie is, and ought not (sayth he) by any meane to bee reprehended, in that the most wise, yea, the holy fathers haue practised that science. Yee proueth it one of the chiefe sciences Mathematicall, by the authoritie of the best learned, and by Aristotle in his Posteriorum. How commeth it to passe (louing Reader) seeing it is a noble Science, *Et Scientia est notitia vera conclusionũ, quibus propter demonstrationẽ firmiter assentimur*, that it is counted vaine and of so small strength: the secret truths and most pleasant profits therein not desired, yea vtterly despised, & of some busie biting bodies reiected as very lies? Let no man doubt ignorance, the great enemie of all pure learning hath wrought this. *Nam incertam vocat hanc artem vulgus, propter errores, non arti, sed hominum indoctissimorum insciticæ, & temeritati imputandos, qui citra delectum omnia effutiunt.* Thus I leaue indigestly farther to trouble: fauour me as I tender the furtherance of good learnings, profitable to a common wealth. Fare most hartely well, vnfained good Christian Reader.

Stulti negligunt & contemnunt: qui contradicit ambitiosus est: qui maledicit, fatuus.

The

The Contents of this *Booke.*

FRom the next side to the fift leafe are contayned the forme of a Quadrant, Square, Circle, Quantities, with a figure truly placing the sayd Quantities in the heauen.

From the fift to the thirteenth, ye haue the iudgement of weathers by the Sunne, Moone, Starres, Comets, Rainbow, Thunder, Clowdes, with extraordinary tokens and aspects of Planets, &c.

The 13.14.15. and 16. leafe, shewe the causes of such alteration according to Aristotle. First of the Rainbow, then Raine, Frost, Dew, Snow, Hayle, Windes, Earthquakes, Thunders, Lightnings, Comets, Sunne and Moone eclipsed, Quantities of the Planets, and their placing ocularly demonstrated.

The 17. the aspects of the Moone and her signification in the 12. celestiall Signes.

The 18.19.20. what Signe the Moone is in and shall bee for euer, the meete time to let blood, to purge, to bathe, to fell timber to sow, to plant, to graffe, cut, geld, &c.

The 20. and 21. haue Tables for the Sunday letter, for the Golden number or Prime, for the Epact and moueable feasts, many wayes conducing.

The 22.23. and 24. the age of the Moone, the change and quarters for euer are declared, the Ebbings and Flowings, the breake of the day, the Sunne rising, the length of the day and night, the Twylight for all the yeare.

The 25.26. and 27. shew exact pleasant wayes for the day and night houre, with composition of meete instruments.

From the 29. to the 34. leafe, yee haue the peculiar Kalendar, very commodious for the day and night houre.

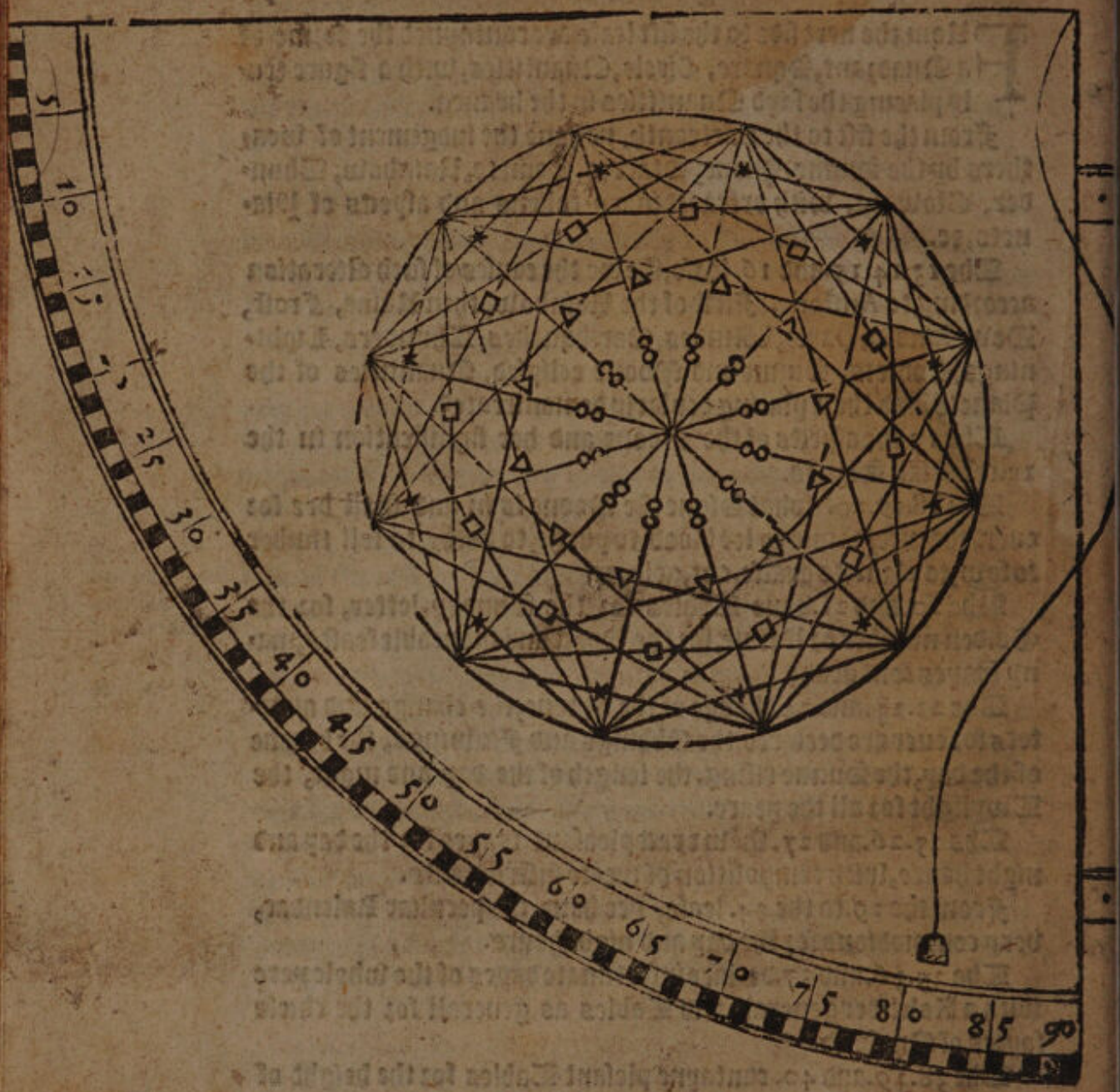
The 35.36. and 37. declare infortunate dayes of the whole yere with a Kalender generall, and Tables as generall for the chiefe fayres of England.

The 38.39. and 40. contayne pleasant Tables for the height of the Sunne at all houres, for right and squire shadow conducing also to the composition of many instruments, &c.

The 40. and 41. leafe, Colections easie to bee had in memorie.

This

This Quadrant is appoynted here to get exactly the length of Staffe and Squire shadow, how vnleuell soeuer the ground be, as I haue sufficiently instructed in the eight and thirtith leafe.



If ye list not to make a Quadrant, ye may vse this very well: adding a plummet and line, with sights or otherwise.

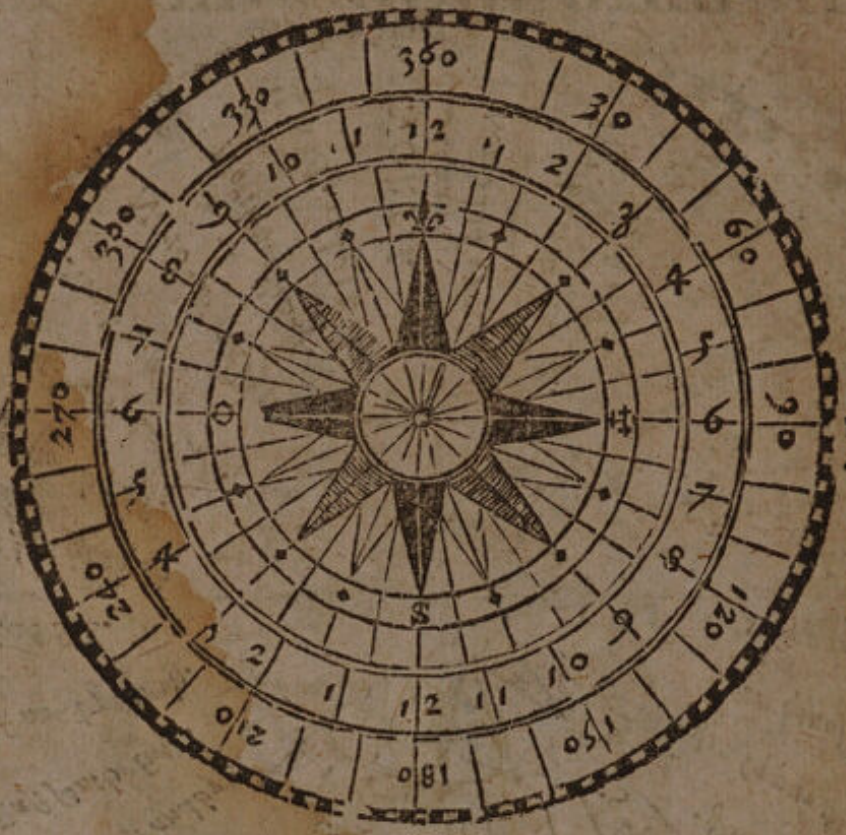
This

This instrument must bee made in a plaine fine mettall plate, a foote, or more square. Then it is pleasant for the houre of the day and night, either to be fixed about your house, or moueable if ye list, by a needle to be placed where, and when ye will. *The 26. leafe sheweth the making.*

The good Marriner may long for the vse of this Instrument: it serueth maruelously his turne.

of this, without the Squire this Circle will serue well your purpose, being exactly made and truly placed.

North.



West

East.

South.

The Diameter, or breadth of this Circle, must be a foote or more, so is it most commodious to serue his vse declared.

I haue

I haue placed ready to bee conceiued euē here at ỹ eye, the true quantities or magnitudes of the seuen Planets, the one to the other, & euerie one to the Earth: which may satisfie thē that scorned my last publishing, where I declared the Globe of the Sun, to containe ỹ Globe of the Moone 7000. times. I would they were able to conceiue demonstration made: then ỹ truth more euidently appearing, would pull scorning away.

and distance of each of the foresayd Planets in the heauen: which distances, at my last publishing were thought impossible. This figure wittily weighed, may confirme a possibility to agree vnto the true quantities immediately before put fooith, therefore not omitted here to be placed.

How

the Sunne rising or going downe.

THe Sunne in the Horizon or rising, cléere and bright, sheweth a pleasant day: but thinly ouercast with a clowd, betokeneth foule weather. Also at the going downe, the body diuersly coloured or red, and about dispersed with like clowdes, the beames red, and of length, pronounce great windes, the next day from that part. Blacknesse in the Sunne or Moone, betokeneth water: Red, signifieth winde. De obseruandis meteoris.

The Element red in the euening, the next day fayre: but in the morning red, winde and raine. Also the Sunne beames spotted greene, pale, or blacke, gathered to a clowd, signifieth raine. Further, the Sunne at the setting plainely seene without any clowde, declareth a faire night to ensue.

Here note, Ptolome willeth vs diligently to obserue the circle, or circles about the sunne. If it be cleare, and the circle of no continuance, behold fayre weather: If many of them, winde.

Windes more vehement are signified, if that the circles bee somewhat red, here and there broken: but these obscured, thicke, and blacke, looke for cold, wind, and snow.

What is spoken of the sunne, touching the circles, the same is ment of the Moone.

Note here that greater windes chaunce in the day, than in the night. Note.

How weather is declared by the colour of the Moone, and by the nature of the signe wherein she is.

IF the Moone in the third of her chaunge, yea, three dayes before the full, or in the middest of the quarter be found of pure light, nothing compassing her, the end direct vp, she promiseth faire weather: but bent to red colour, prouoketh winde. The Moone pale or somewhat inclined to black, obscure or thicke, threatneth raine. Luna rubens ventat, pallor pluit. Albascens.

Also by the nature of the signe, weather may bee iudged, thus according to Stesserinus, Monte regius, Leopoldus, and famous

Guido Bonatus, with others well trauailed in the mutations of ayre.

♈ ♌ ♐ Hote.
♉ ♍ ♑ Earthie.
♊ ♎ ♒ Airie.
♋ ♏ ♓ Watrie.

COnsider the nature of the signe where the Moone is at the chaunge, quarter, and full. If she be in hote and drie signes, as Aries, Leo, Sagittarius, in winter a good token of faire weather: In Summer a great signification of immoderate heate. If in earthy, cold and drie signes, as Taurus, Virgo, and Capricornus, in winter iudge cold, frost, and snow to ensue: but in Summer temperate weather. In ayrie and windie signes, as Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius, much wind. If in watrie, cold and moyst signes, as Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces, in winter wet weather: In summer a pleasant tempertaure.

ALso, the Sun in Aquarie: the Moone at the chaunge there, or in Sagittarie, or at the full in Leo, betokneth raine. The Sunne in Pisces or Aries: the Moone in Virgo, Libra, or Sagittarie, signifieth raine, especially in watrie dwellings. The Moone in Aquarius or Pisces, looke for chaunge of weather, then chiefly she troubleth the ayre. The Moone also at the change, or rather at the full, in Aries, Libra, Scorpio or Pisces, tempestuous weather followeth. The Sunne in Aquarie, in Aries, Libra, or Scorpio, but chiefly in Leone: the moone then at the full, and that after raine or mistings, look for lightning thunder, &c. To conclude, the Moone in Cancer, Leo, Capricornus, or Aquarius, ayded with any aspect, but chiefly with opposition or Quadrat of Venus, raine followeth.

The Iudgement of weather by starres.

Cum maiora apparent tum enim Humore medius crassescit aër.

BEhold the starres whose magnitude you know best. If they appeare of much light, in bignesse great, more blasing then they are commonly, it betokeneth great wind or moysture in that part where they shew: in winter, cold and frost. When Stars seeme to runne in the Element, it sheweth winde. Affirme also alteration of weather, if they bee fewe in number, clowdie, and of little light. Further, when dimme Starres appeare with long fierie tasles,

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A generall Prognostication

Of thunders what they signifie.

THunders in the morning, signifie wind: about noone, raine: In the euening great tempest. Some write (their ground I see not) that Sundayes thunder, should bring the death of learned men, Iudges and others.

Signum futurorum bellorum.

Mondayes thunder, the death of women.

Tuesdayes thunder, plentie of graine.

Wednesdays thunder, the death of harlots, & other bloodshed.

Thursdayes thunder, plentie of sheepe and corne.

Fridayes thunder, the slaughter of a great man, and other horrible murthers.

Saturdayes thunder, a generall pestilent plague & great death.

How weather is knowne after the change of euery Moone by the prime day.

Common tokens of weather meete for all manner of wits.

SUnday Prime, drie weather, Monday Prime, moyst weather. Tuesday Prime, cold and windie. Wednesday Prime, wonderfull. Thursday Prime, faire and cleere. Friday Prime, mixt weather. Saterday Prime, moyst weather.

Now ensue extraordinarie tokens for the knowledge of weather.

SOme haue obserued euill weather to followe, when as watrie fowles leaue the sea, desiring land: the fowles of the lande flying high: the crying of fowles about waters making a great noise with their wings: also the seas swelling with vnaccustomed waues: If beasts eate greedily: If they licke their houes: If they sodainly mone here and there making a noyse, breathing vp to the ayre with open nostrels: raine followeth. And the busie heauing of Moules: the appearing or comming out of wormes: Hennes resorting to the perch or roust couered with dust, declare raine. The ample working of the Spinner in the ayre: the Ant busied with her egges: the Bees in faire weather not farre wandring: the continuall prating of the Crow, chieflyt wise or thrise quicke calling, shew tempest. When the Crow or Rauen gapeth against the Sunne in summer, heate followeth. If they busie themselues

in

in proyning or washing, and that in winter, looke for raine. The vnaccustomed noise of poultry, the noise of swine, of peacocks, declare the same. The swallow flying and beating the water, the chirping of the Sparrow in the morning signifie raine. Raine suddenly dried vp. Woody couerings straighter then of custome. Bels heard further then commonly, the wallowing of dogges, the alteration of the Cocke crowing, all declare rainie weather. I leaue these, wanting the good ground of the rest. If the learned be desirefull of the aforesaid, let them reade graue Virgil, Primo Georgicorum. At Bor. &c.

There be a multitude of other not extraordinary, but of the best known causes: many for breuity here omitted, the most part not mentioned, because they passe the capacitie of the common sort, vpon all the which the Astronomer doth well and learnedly conclude. I doubt not, there be also sometime vnknown matters, mitigating the aforesayd, or prouoking tempest vnlooked for, which neither experience, ne learning hath established. How vnkind (these considered) yea how farre from worthie thankes giuing are they, which in generall headdely doe blame, checking bitterly the Astrologer, with these Iudiciarie matters (the least part among a number of his most certaine doings) when things fortune contrary to expectation? Understand gentle Reader, the consent of a multitude famously learned in their buckler, euen in these matters Iudiciarie: who haue wayed a long time prudentlie, the great strength, the vehement force and marueilous natures of all erraticall, and celestiall constellations, with their Angles, Radiations, Aspects, Affections, Stations, Progressions, Defections, Dispositions, Applications, Preuentions, Refrenations, Contrarieties, Abscissions, Coniunctions, Quadratures, and Oppositions, &c. Therfore extreame folly, yea more then madnes doth he vtter, which imbrayded or backbiteth these knowledges, not remembring the great and manifold benefits had through them, and that with most certaintie in all other doings.

What Meteoroscoper, yea who learned in matters Astronomicall, noteth not the great effects, at the rising of the starre called the little Dogge? Truly the consent of the best learned doe agree of his force: yea Plinie, in his historie of nature affirmeth the

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tinued from the beginning of Capricornus, to the end of Pisces, that is, from the twelfth of December, to the tenth of March.

Here follow the aspects of the Planets, for the better iudgement of weather.

BEfore I declare of Planets and the signification of aspects. it behoueth briefly to open what I call Planets, and what aspects, and how they are characters and figured. Understand there bee seauen moueable Starres pleasant to the sight called Planets: the highest Saturne ♄: then Iupiter ♃: Mars ♂: Sunne ☉: Venus ♀: Mercurie ☿: and the Moone ☽, next to the Earth.

Now when I desire to expresse Saturne, I write this figure ♄. for Iupiter this ♃. for Mars this ♂. Thus of the other as their characters declare. All Radiations or Aspects are expressed as follow. A Coniunction is thus figured ☌. and it is when another Planet is ioyned with the Sunne or Moone, or others among themselues, within one degree or lesse.

The Sextile Aspect or Radiation, is thus expressed ✶, and it is within 60. degrees the one from the other. The Quadrate aspect thus □, 90. degrees distanant. The Trine thus △, separated 120. degrees. The Opposition thus ☍, 180. degrees the one is distant from the other.

Loe here they follow in order: the characters of the Planets and Signes also.

☌ ✶ □ △ ☍

Coniunction, Sextile, Quadrate, Trine, Opposition.

♄ ♃ ♂ ☉ ♀ ☿ ☽

Saturne, Iupiter, Mars, Sunne, Venus, Mercurie, Moone.

♈ ♉ ♊ ♋ ♌ ♍

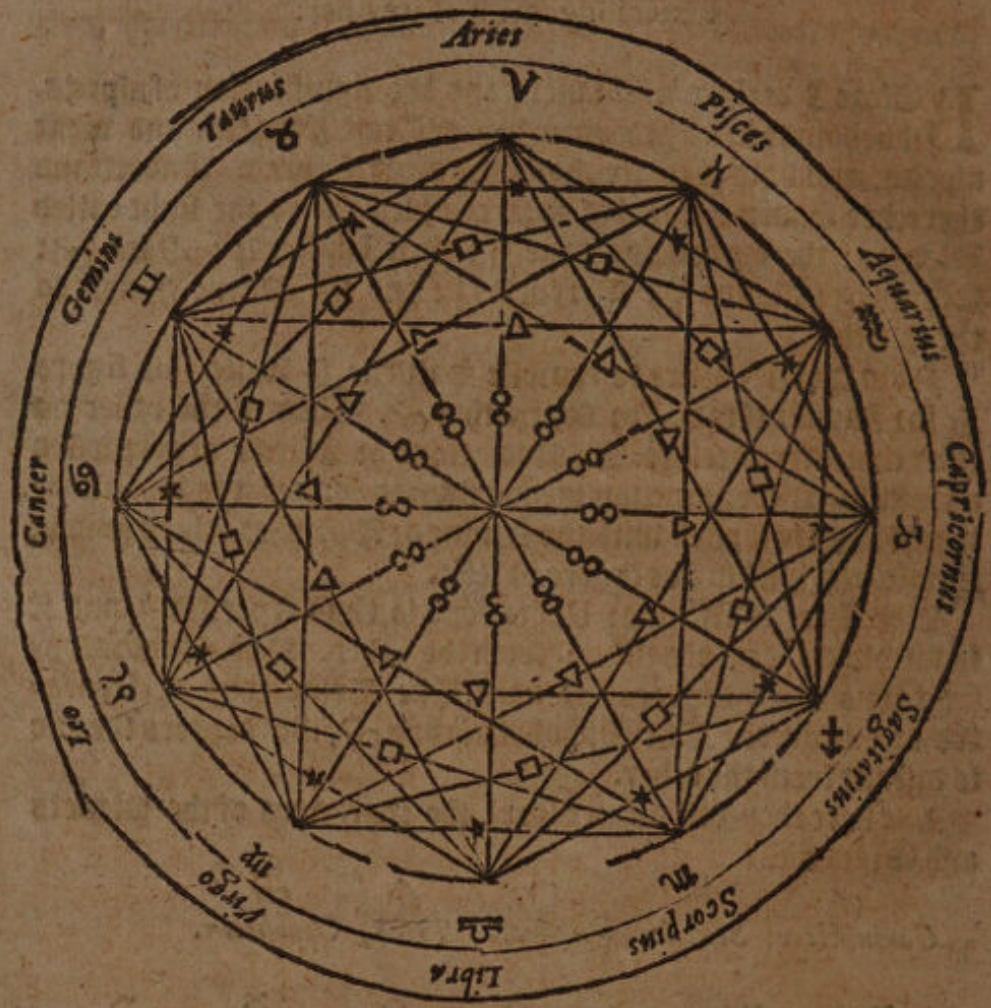
Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo,

♎ ♏ ♐ ♑ ♒ ♓

Libra, Scorpius, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, Pisces.

A generall Prognostication

Yet for more plainenesse beholde this figure.



The signification of the aspects of Planets among themselues: for the iudgement of weather.

The conjunction or meeting of Saturne with Iupiter, in fierie signes, enforceth great drought. In watry signes, floods, continuall raine, generall ouerflowings, &c. In ayrie signes, plenty of Windes.

The

The Quadrature, Sextile, or Oppositiõ of Saturne with Iupiter, in moyst Signes, causeth troubled ayre, by Hayle, Winde, Raine, Thunder, &c. before and after. ♄ □ * & ☌ cum ♃.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Saturne with Mars, in watry Signes, declare in Summer raine, often showers with haile, thunder and lightning. ♄ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♂.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Saturne with the Sunne, chiefly in cold Signes, shew dark weather, haile, raine, thunder and cold dayes. ♄ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☉.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Saturne with Venus, in Winter, engender colde and raine, principally in moyst Signes: in Summer, mittigation of heate. ♄ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♀.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Saturne with Mercurie, in watrie signes, bring raine: in hote or drie Signes, drought: in Summer, thunder, lightnings and tempest. ♄ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☿.

The coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Iupiter with Mars, in moyst Signes, declare thunders, lightnings and rayne: in winter snow, or clowdie thicke weather. ♃ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♂.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Iupiter with the Sunne, great and most vehement winds. ♃ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☉.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Iupiter with Venus, in moyst Signes, colde and mistings: in the other Signes faire weather. ♃ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♀.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Iupiter with Mercurie, great winds. ♃ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☿.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Mars with the Sunne, in fierie Signes, drought: in watrie, thunder and raine. ♂ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☉.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Mars with Venus, in moyst Signes, raine, and tempest. ♂ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♀.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Mars with Mercurie, in hote Signes, great heate: in drie Signes, drought: in watrie, raine sometimes, thunders, lightnings, with suddaine fierce winds. ♂ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☿.

♀ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☿.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of Venus with Mercurie, causeth raine: in Summer they prouoke tempest, the more if they agree in watrie Signes. Note what is sayd of the Coniunction, Quadrature or Oppositon, the same is also ment of the Sextile and Trine, but they are of lesse signification, so the learned noteth.

A declaration of weather by aspects of the Moone with the Planets.

☾ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♄.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of the Moone with Saturne in moyst Signes, bringeth a clowdie day, colde ayre, according to the nature of the Signe; If she goe from Saturne to the Sunne, by coniunction or other wise, harder weather ensueth.

☾ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♃.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of the Moone with Iupiter in Aries or Scorpio, sheweth fayre weather, white dispersed clowdes.

☾ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♂.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of the Moone with Mars in watrie Signes, raine. In hote Signes, diuers coloured clowdes are made all the Element ouer. In Summer often thunder.

☾ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☉.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of the Moone with the Sunne in moyst Signes, rainie weather. The more if the Moone goe from the Sunne to Saturne.

☾ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ♀.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of the Moone with Venus, chiefly in moist Signes, raine followeth. The Moone going from Venus, and Mars, more varietie of weather.

☾ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☿.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositon of the Moone with Mercurie in moyst Signes, sheweth raine an winde, the more when the Moone passeth from Mercury to Iupiter, then great winds follow.

How

How the weather is iudged by the Orientall and Occidentall station of Planets, with their Combustion in the 12. Signes Celestiall.

First of the Planets in Aries.

SATVRNE in Aries combust, that is to say, vnder the beames of the Sunne, maketh a clowdie darke troubled ayre. Orientall, I meane in the morning appearing before the Sunne, faire weather. Occidentall, that is to say, shewing himselfe after the Sunne going downe, betokeneth great winds. ♄ in ♈

Iupiter in Aries combust, a token of raine: being Occidentall, it bringeth clowdes, and dewes: Orientall, faire pleasant weather. ♃ in ♈

Mars in Aries combust and Occidentall, good weather: contrarie Orientall. ♂ in ♈

Venus in Aries combust Occidentall, moystnesse, great winds: Orientall, thunders and raines. ♀ in ♈

Mercury in Aries combust, tempest: Occidentall and Orientall, faire windie weather. ☿ in ♈

Of Planets in Taurus.

SATVRNE in Taurus combust and stationarie, bringeth thicke clowdes, thunders and troublesome weather. ♄ in ♉

Iupiter in Taurus combust, indifferent weather: Occidentall, pleasant showers. ♃ in ♉

Mars in Taurus combust, a quiet ayre: but Orientall, windie. ♂ in ♉

Venus in Taurus combust, thunders, &c. Occidentall, faire. ♀ in ♉

Of

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Of the Planets in Virgo.

SATVRNE in Virgine combuſt, is a ſignificatour of infirmities. ♄ in ♍

Iupiter in Virgine combuſt, manifeſteth abundance of things. ♃ in ♍

Mars in Virgine combuſt, like vnto Saturne. ♂ in ♍

Venus in Virgine combuſt, drought: Orientall, contrarie. ♀ in ♍

Mercurie in Virgine combuſt, drought, raging ſeas: Occidentall drought. ☿ in ♍

Of the Planets in Libra.

SATVRNE in Libra combuſt, ſheweth infirmitie of ſight: Orientall, cold windes. ♄ in ♎

Iupiter in Libra combuſt, indifferent weather. ♃ in ♎

Mars in Libra combuſt, bringeth moyſture. ♂ in ♎

Venus in Libra combuſt, moyſt ayre. ♀ in ♎

Mercurie in Libra combuſt, windes. ☿ in ♎

Of the Planets in Scorpione.

SATVRNE in Scorpio combuſt, ayre: Occidentall, froſt: Orientalll, cold North windes. ♄ in ♍

Iupiter in Scorpio combuſt, raine: Occidentall, bitter weather. ♃ in ♍

Mars in Scorpio combuſt, declareth moyſture: Orientall, winds. ♂ in ♍

Venus in Scorpio combuſt, raine, both Occidentall, and Orientall. ♀ in ♍

Mercurie in Scorpio combuſt, raging weather, chiefly Orientall. ☿ in ♍

Of the Planets in Sagittarius.

♄ in ♐ SATVRNE in Sagittarius combust, cold rainie ayre: Orientall, cold and frost.

♃ in ♐ Iupiter in Sagittarius combust, much raine: Orientall worse weather.

♂ in ♐ Mars in Sagittarius combust, drought.

♀ in ♐ Venus in Sagittarius combust, raine: Occidentall wind & cold.

☿ in ♐ Mercurie in Sagittarius combust, raine: Occidentall, cleare aire.

Of the Planets in Capricornus.

♄ in ♑ SATVRNE in Capricornus combust, signifieth dark weather, with South winds: Occidentall, cold: Orientall, north winds.

♃ in ♑ Iupiter in Capricornus combust, moyst ayre: Occidentall, increasing the same.

♂ in ♑ Mars in Capricornus combust, clowdie: Occidentall, some heat.

♀ in ♑ Venus in Capricornus combust, cold ayre: Orientall, raine.

☿ in ♑ Mercurie in Capricornns combust, raine both Orientall and Occidentall.

Of the Planets in Aquarius.

♄ in ♒ SATVRNE in Aquarius combust, cold ayre: Occidentall, dangerous seas: Orientall, raine.

♃ in ♒ Iupiter in Aquarius combust, Occidentall, raine.

♂ in ♒ Mars in Aquarius combust, drought: Occidentall, & Orientall, plentie of windes.

♀ in ♒ Venus in Aquarius combust, clowdie: Occidentall, hot: Orientall, raine.

☿ in ♒ Mercurie in Aquarius combust, snow: Occidentall, more cold: Orientall, raine.

Of

Of the Planers in Piſces.

SATVRNE in Piſces combuſt, bringeth clowdes: Occidental, ♄ in ♓
raine.

Iupiter in Piſces combuſt Orientall, caulme waters. ♃ in ♓

Mars in Piſces combuſt Occidentall, drought: Orintall, light- ♂ in ♓
ning and thunders.

Venus in Piſces combuſt, cold: Occidentall, diſpoſed to ſnow. ♀ in ♓

Mercurie in Piſces combuſt, moyſt ayre. ☿ in ♓

Thus much of the iudgement of weather.

SEeing that I haue now ſufficiently declared how, by what rules and tokens weather is iudged: I thinke it conuenient to adioyne here a briefe collection, how Plenty, Scarcity, Sickneſs, Death, Alterations, Troubles, Warres, &c. are foreuer perceiued.

A rule to prognoſticate the aforeſayd by the falling of Newyeares day.

IT is affirmed of ſome, when Newyeares day falleth on the Sun- Sunday.
day then a pleaſant Winter doth enſue: a naturall Summer: fruite ſufficient: Harueſt indifferent, yet ſome winde and raine: many mariages: plentie of wine and honey: death of young men, and cattell: robberies in moſt places: newes of Prelates, of Kings: and cruell warres in the end.

ON Munday, a Winter ſomewhat vncomfortable: Summer Munday.
temperate: no plentie of fruite: many fancies and fables opened: agues ſhall raigne: Kings and many others ſhall dye: Mariages ſhall be in moſt places: and a common fall of Gentlemen.

ON Tueſday, a ſtormy Winter: a wet Summer: a diuers Har- Tueſday.
ueſt: corne and fruite indifferent, yet hearbes in gardens ſhall not flouriſh: great ſickneſſe of men, women, and young children.

Beasts shall hungerstarue, and dye of the botch: many Shippes, Gallies and Hulkes shall be lost: And the bloodie Flixes shall kill many men: All things deare, saue corne.

Wednesday. ON Wednesday, Lo a warme winter: In the end Snow and frost: a clowdie Summer, plentie of fruite, of Corne, Hay, Wine and Honey: great paine to women with childe, and death to infants: good for sheepe: newes of Kings: great warres, battell and slaughter toward the middest.

Thursday. ON Thursday, Winter and Summer windie: A rainie Harvest: Therefore we shall haue ouerflowings. Much fruite: plentie of honey: yet flesh shall be deare: cattell in generall shall dye: great trouble, warres, &c. with a licentious life of the feminine sexe.

Friday. ON Friday, Winter stormie: Summer scant pleasant: Harvest indifferent: little store of fruite, of wine and honey: corne deare: many bleare eyes: youth shall dye: Earthquakes are perceiued in many places: plentie of thunders, lightnings, and tempests: with a sudden death of cattell.

Saturdy. ON Saturday, a meane Winter: Summer very hot: a late Harvest: good cheape garden hearbs: much burning: plenty of Hempe, Flaxe, and honey. Olde folke shall dye in most places: Feuers and Tercians shall grieue many people: great muttering of warres: murthers shall be suddenly committed in many places for light matters.

NOw that I haue opened diuers wales, both for the learned and vnlearned, how weather to come at all times may be well iudged and knowne, &c. I thought it méete, for further knowledge therein, not to omit here the naturall causes of such and so many alterations of ayre. Lo, therefore orderly they follow.

Naturall

Naturall causes, conducing to all the aforesayd: and first of the Rainebow.

The Rainbow is the shining and rebounding of beames of light, that turne to the contrarie vapour againe in the cloude. It declareth sometime raine, and many times fayre weather: when the one, and how the other, is before opened.

Of Raine.

RAine is a cold vapour, an earthly humour, or fumosities, out of waters or earth drawne vp by the vertue of the Sunne, to the neather part of the middle space of the ayre, there through cold thicked, then dissolued: Thus engendred falleth on the earth.

Here I leaue to speake of miraculous raines, as Milke, Blood, Flesh, Yron, Wooll, &c. For more satisfying in these, reade Plinius in the second booke, 58. chapter.

Quare lapides pluant, lege Plin. lib. 2. cap. 44.

Of Frost and Dew.

A Cold moyst vapour, a little way drawne vp in the day thorow faint heate of the Sunne, descendeth in the night, dissolued on the earth, there congelated or resolued into water, the one called Frost, the other Dew. The last is a signe of fayre weather in the Spring or Haruest.

Ros æstate, pruina hyeme fit.

Of Snow.

IT is a moist vapour, drawne vp to the middle region of the ayre, then thicked, and frozen into the bodie of a clowde: So congelated descendeth.

Nix, humor modicè concretus.

Of Hayle.

A Clowde resolued into water, in the fall congelated, maketh Hayle. The higher it commeth from aboue, and the longer it tarieth in the ayre, the rounder hayle.

Grando plurima in descensu congelata.

A generall Prognostication

Of Windes.

Ventorum ergo materia, calida & sicca exhalatio.

WInde is a multitude of drie erhalations, drawne vp from the earth: and aboue the earth enforced here and there.

Of Earthquakes in the most quiet time.

Quemadmodum in nube tonitruum, sic in terra tremor.

PLentie of windes, entred into holes, cones, or caues of the earth, which absent from aboue the earth causeth quietnesse: the violent brusting out of them (the earth closed againe) is the Earthquake: Signum est futurorum bellorum.

Tokens of Earthquakes to come.

Signa terræmotus.

A Firie clowde, appearing in the element like a little pillar, is a token of Earthquakes to come. The obscurity or darkenes of the Sunne, without clowdes, and strangely coloured, bloodie or otherwise, is a token of Earthquakes.

Also when Well water and others are troubled, or salt, or infected by sauour, &c.

A great quietnes of ayre by land and sea, and chiefly the long absence of winds.

Also strange noyses heard, as clamours of men, rushing of harnesse, mournings, lamentations, &c. All these haue been obserued to signifie Earthquakes at hand.

Of thunders and lightnings.

Fulgetrum prius cerni, quàm tonitrum audiri, cùm simul fiant certum est, Plin. lib. 3. cap. 56. contra. Aristo.

THunder is the quenching of fire in a clowde. Or thunder is an erhalation hote and dry, mixt with moysture, carried vp to the middle region, there thicked and wrapped into a clowde: of this hote matter coupled with moystnes closed in the clowde, groweth a strife, the heate beating, and breaking out the sides of the clowde with a thundring noyse: the fire then dispersed is the lightning.

Thus for the learned: *Tonitruum sonitus est, qui editur quando nubem rumpit halitus. Fulmen flamma, vel repentinus est ignis, qui ex collisione nubium, aut ruptura nascitur.* Aristotle affirmeth the lightning after thunder, but the fire doth first appeare, in that the sight is before the hearing. If this satisfie not, reade the second of his Meteoron. Here followeth a note of lightnings.

There

There be three kinds of Lightnings, drie, moyst, and cleare.

DRie doe not burne but cleaue, part or diuide. Moyst, burne not, but alter colour. The cleare are of maruellous natures: Full barrels by it are emptied. It melteth money in the purse, it breaketh the sword, the purse and scabberd not perished, yea, ware in them vnmolten. Note.

Of the Comets or flames in the night.

A Comet is a flame working in a drie, hote slimie exhalation, drawne vp to the highest part of the ayre. His matter or substance after it is burnt, and dispersed, prouoketh windes. Ventorum causa.

The naturall cause of the Sunne eclipsed.

NOthing else is the Eclipse of the Sunne, but the direct putting the body of the Moone betweene the Sun and the earth, or betweene our sight and the Sunne, which chaunce onely at the chaunge.

A Corollarie.

BY this, gather the darkenesse at Christs death no straunge by naturall ecliptical cause: but by supernaturall, or myracle. For it was at the full Moone, Scriptures witnesse: which enforced Dionisius Areopagita at the time of his passion, to speake thus: *Aut Deus naturæ patitur, aut mundi machina dissoluitur.* Miracle.

The cause of the Moone eclipsed.

THe Sunne being in the contrarie poynt to the ful Moone, enforceth the shadow of the earth then directly put betweene the Sunnes and the Moone, toward the Moone, hiding more or lesse of the Moone, as she differeth from the Ecliptical. Some obserue pestilent plagues, sudden battell, great dearth, to ensue these Eclipses: which all I desire God to auert from his chosen. Many other things by these Eclipses are gathered, as Longitudes of Countreyes, the Quantitie of the Sunne, containing the bignesse of the Earth 162. tymes: the compasse of the Vniuersalis est Eclipsis Lunæ. Non semper in nouilunio, sed in capite & cauda.

the earth 21600. miles: whose thickneſſe, according to Archimedes rule is 6872. miles, and eight eleuenths of a mile.

Omnium planetarum ad terram magnitudo.

The quantitie of the Moone is the 43. part of the earth.
The Sunne contayneth the Globe of the Moone 7000. times.
Saturnus comprehendeth the bignes of the earth 91. times.
Iupiter, 65. times. Mars, once, and ten ſixteenths. Venus, the 37. part. Mercurius, one. 32000. part of the earth.

Note here, that Alfraganus affirmeth the leaſt fixed Starre perfectly ſeene, is bigge as the whole earth.

HÆc non erunt admirationi, ſi globi capacitatem ex longitudine diametri quæſieris. Continet enim ſolis dimetiens terræ dimetientem quinquies & ſemiſſem. Eſtq; proportio diametri Solis ad terræ dimetientem, quæ eſt numeri vndecim ad duo, quintupla ſeſquialtera. Cubus ſolis mille tercentum vnam & triginta partes tales continet, cuiuſmodi terræ cubus octonas complectitur. Cubus enim numeri vndecim, eſt mille tercentum vnum & triginta. Cubus verò binarij, qui eſt terræ, octo. Subducto quoties id fieri poteſt, minore cubo qui eſt terræ, à maiore qui eſt ſolis, cognoſcitur cubi ad cubum proportio, & quanto Sol maior terra ſit. Inuenimus ergo octo centies, ſexagies ſexies, in mille tercentum vno & triginta.

Dimetiens ⊙ ad terræ dimetientem vndecim ad duo.

Cubus ⊙ 13. 13. Terræ, 8.

Terræ Diametros Lunæ dimetiens complectitur ter, & duas eius diametri portiones quintas: eſtq; ea proportio dimetientis terræ ad Lunæ diametrum, quæ eſt ſeptendecim ad quinque tripla ſuperbi partiens quintas. Cubus numeri ſeptendecim eſt quater mille nonagenta terdecim. Cubus numeri quinque eſt centum viginti quinque. Maiore cubo per minorem diſtributo, reperimus numerum certum viginti quinque, tricies nouies in quater mille nonagentis terdecim: quod paululum à ſuperioribus obſeruationibus differt.

Dimetiens terræ ad diam. ☽ 17. ad 5 Cubus terræ 14913. Cubus ☽ 125.

The quantities or rather true proportion of all the Planets vnto the earth, ocularly demonſtrated by figure following.

The

Mercurie is but a poynt in respect of these quantities.

A generall Prognostication

By these fiue Globes are represented the true magnitudes of the seuen planets. One Globe or like magnitude appointed for Saturne and Iupiter: Euen so for the Moone and Venus: the rest haue seuerall Globes (as ye may see) according to their quantities.

The nature, course, colour, and placing of these seauen Planets, according to Ptolomie.

♄ SAturne is the highest and slowest in proper motion, colde, drie, and pale, like vnto Lead colour, requiring thirtie yeares to end his course. Di.9.ad.2.

♃ IVpiter is next vnder Saturne, temperate, faire and bright: his course is perfourmed in 12. yeares. Di.32.ad.7.

♂ MArs is hot and drie of fierie colour, in two yeares endeth his course. Di.7.ad 6.

☉ THe Sunne is placed in the middle of all the Planets: most cleere and bright, the well of pure light: euery yeare finishing his course. Di.11.ad 2.

♀ VEnus is next to the Sunne, colde, moyst, and cleere: yea more bright then Iupiter, her course is like vnto the Sunnes: neuer aboue 48. degrees from the Sunne: called the morning starre when she goeth before the Sunne, comming after the Sunne she is named the euening starre. Di.3.ad 10.

☿ MErcurie is next vnder Venus, somewhat shining, but not verie bright: neuer aboue 29. degrees from the Sun, his course is like to Venus, or the Sunnes motion.

☽ THe Moone is lowest of al the seauen, running ouer the whole Zodiake in 27. dayes, and eight houres, and somewhat more. Di 5.ad.7.

For more plainnesse of that which is opened, now shall follow a figure, by the which ye may perceiue how the O. be of the one Planet compasseth the other. Also, how these Planets are placed in the heauen: yea, which Planets is highest from the earth, and which neerest vnto vs. Consider wel this figure, so needeth no farther declaration.

THE LEARNED DO APPOYNCTE THE ARTIFICIALL OF GOD: AND ALL THE ELECTE& HERE

Ye may here behold first th Elementall part subiect vnto alteration, consisting of the foure Elements, first Earth and Water, whereon we are: then Ayre and fire. The other Etheriall part, (which the Philosophers cal quinte essence) containeth the tenne Orbes: the bigger compasseth the next lesser, as the figure before sheweth. It begynneth at the Moone, then Mercurie, Venus, &c. in height more and more. As the figure declareth Saturne to bee the highest Planet: so is the Moone lowest.

The distance or miles that the Moone is from the Earth and euery Planet from other.

Hæc incredibilia videntur tantum ijs qui Mathematicis demonstrationibus non assueuerunt, &c.

As some haue published, it is from the Earth to the Moone, 1570. miles.
From the Moone to Mercurie, is 12812. miles.
From Mercurie to Venus, as many miles.
From Venus to the Sunne, is 23437. miles and a halfe.
From the Sunne to Mars, is 15725. miles.
From Mars to Jupiter, is 18721. miles.
From Jupiter to Saturne, as many miles.
From Saturne to the firmament, 120485. miles.
The whole summe from the Earth to the Firmament, is 358463 miles and a halfe.

Here Demonstration might bee made of the distance of these Orbes, but that passeth the capacitie of the common sort.

The naturall operations of these Planets by coniunction, opposition &c. ensueth: but more largely of me opened in a pleasant booke shortly to bee published. First here will I end the naturall causes of many Sunnes and Moones: then of the Planets by coniunction.

The naturall causes of many Sunnes or Moones.

Milichius noteth the king of Pole to haue seene 6. Suns at once.

These come to passe, when a thicker cloude is gathered toward the side of the Sun or Moone, in the which the broken beames of the Sunne do leaue the fashion and very forme of that Sunne. Thus as followeth, sayth Plinius in his second booke of the historie of Nature, and 31. chapter. No more Sunnes are perceiued in our time then three: and they are neuer seene, either aboue or beneath

neath the Sunne, but on the sides: neuer in the night, but onely at the Sunne rising or going downe.

What is to be chosen or auoyded vnder euery aspect of the Moone, with her signification in the 12. signes touching the same.

The Coniunction, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Saturne with the Moone, causeth an euill vnluckie day for all maters. Leaue therefore to haue to doe any manner way: nothing shall prosper or come well to passe then attempted. Yet the Sextile or Trine of Saturne with the Moone, declareth a conuenient time to til, delue, or digge, to sow, to lay foundations, to erect or repayre houses, yea, a meete time to obtaine suites of fatherly farmers. The Moone in Capricornus or Aquarius, bringeth this latter effect of the Sextile and Trine. ♄ ☌ □ & ☍ cum ☽ ; ♄ * △ cum ☽ ; ☽ in ♑ vel ♒

The Coniunction, Sextile, Trine, Quadrature or Oppositiõ of Iupiter with the Moone, sheweth a fortunate day, chiefly to obtaine suites of Kings, noble Princes, Prelates, of Lawyers and Religious persons: and a meete time to studie, to iourney, to take an honest matter in hand. The Moone in Taurus, in Leo, or Sagittarius, sheweth the same. ♃ ☌ * △ □ vel ☍ cum ☽ ; ☽ in ♉ ♌ vel ♐

The Coniunction, Sextile, Trine, Quadrature or Oppositiõ of Mars with the Moone, warneth thee not to match thy selfe that day with warriours: notwithstanding very good and most meete to finish all maner fierie workes: naught to iourney: yet most conuenient for valiant Captaines to worke their feate: to leade, encourage or stomacke their souldiers: most vnmeete to treate peace, to take seruants, or to seeke friendship. ♂ ☌ * △ □ vel ☍ cum ☽

The Coniunction, Quadrature or Oppositiõ of the Sunne with the Moone, declareth a very vnhappie day for all matters: therefore attempt nothing, ne any manner suite, neither plant, build, ne iourney. Yet the Sextile and Trine are very fortunate, specially to obtaine suite of Kings, Princes, and other Nobles. The Moone in Aries, enforceth the effect of this latter part. ☉ ☌ □ vel ☍ cum ☽ ; ☽ in ♈.

♀ ☌ ✶ △ □ vel ☌ cum ☽ The Coniunction, Sextile, Trine, Quadrature, or Oppositiõ of Venus with the Moone, causeth a day most apt to obtaine all suites of women, good to woo, to attempt mariage, and to follow al manner of pleasures, and pleasant pastimes: not vnmeet to hire seruants, to let blood, &c. The Moone in Libra or Pisces prouoketh the like.

☿ ☌ ✶ △ □ vel ☌ cum ☽ The Coniunction, Sextile, Trine, Quadrature or Oppositiõ of Mercurie with the Moone, promiseth a fortunate happie day to buy and sell: very good to enter children in liberall Arts: an apt time for the Merchãdise, to iourney, to send embassage, to giue accounts, and such like.

☽ in ♊ ♋ vel ♍. The Moone in Gemini, Cancer, or Virgo, enclineth euen to the same aforesayd.

☽ ☊ The Moone with the Dragons head, sheweth a luckie day for all matters: with the taile, contrarie.

Now ensueth a table shewing what Signe the Moone is in, and shall be for euer: declaring also the meetest time to let blood, to purge and to bathe.

The Table hath at the head seuen titles. The first moneths: the second dayes: then the Prime: the twelue Signes: the times to let blood, to purge, and to bathe.

Here is to be noted, that those dayes are good for these purposes, which be signed with this letter G. and those euill dayes, that are noted with B.

¶ This Table declareth for euer, in what Signe the Moone is or shall be at any daye in the yeare. It serueth also very well to let Bloud, to Purge, and Bathe.

A table for letting of blood, &c.

Monethes.	Daies.	Prime.	The 12. Signes.	To let Bloude	To Purge.	To Bathe.
Febr. Nouē.	1	3	Aries.	G	B	G
Marche.	2		Aries.	G	B	G
	3	14	Taurus.	B	B	B
Decembre.	4	6	Taurus.	B	B	B
	5		Gemini.	B	G	
Aprill.	6	17	Gemini.	B	G	
	7	9	Cancer.		G	G
Maie.	8	1	Cancer.		G	G
	9		Cancer.		G	G
	10	12	Leo.	B	B	G
	11	4	Leo.	B	B	G
Iune.	12		Virgo.	B	B	B
	13	15	Virgo.	B	B	B
Iuly.	14	7	Libra.			
	15		Libra.			
	16	18	Scorpius.		G	G
	17	10	Scorpius.		G	G
Auguste	18	2	Scorpius.		G	G
	19		Sagittarius	G		G
	20	13	Sagittarius.	G		G
	21	5	Capricornus	B	B	B
Septembre.	22		Capricornus	B	B	B
	23	16	Aquarius.			G
Ianua. Octo.	24	8	Aquarius.			G
	25		Pisces		G	G
	26	19	Pisces.		G	G
	27	11	Pisces.		G	G

SEeke out vnder the titles of the Moneths, the name of the moneth, whose day you must loke out right against the moneth, vnder the title of daies, and there begin to tel downewards, 1.2.3.&c. to the end, if it so require, and then from the beginning, if neede be, vntill ye haue reckoned the number of the day that you seeke. Looke what number it falleth vpon in this table vnder the title of daies, that number keepe in minde. Then seeke vnder the title of the Prime, the Golden number for the yeare, right against that, leftward vnder the title of dayes: begin to tell downwards, 1.2.3.&c. vntill you haue reckoned the number which you did keepe in minde. Against that, towards your right hand vnder the the title of Signes, is the signe wherein the Moone shall bee that day. Euen then vnder the other titles, ye shall finde in right order for letting Blood, for puring and bathing, accordingas they be noted with G. which is good, and B. signifying bad.

Example.

The first day of March in the yeare of our Lord 1555. I desire to know what celestical signe the Moone doth then occupy. I find first the name of the moneth, that is March: and the day as followeth, in the next order of this table. I begin here to tell right against my moneth, at the figure of 2. saying, 1.2.3.&c. so I haue at the end and count of sixe daies this figure 7. which I keep in mind. Now I must seeke out the Golden number for the yere aforesaid, vnder the title of the Prime here, that is 7. against the which on the left side is 6. There ye must beginne againe to count 1.2.3.&c. vntill yon come to your number 7. So on your right hand in the row or order, you shall see Virgo, the celestical Signe that the Moone is in: and after that these three leettrs B. which declare bad, or euill to let Blood, to Purge, or Bathe, agreeable to the titles in the head G. there bad signified good.

Forasmuch as letting of Blood, Purging, and Bathing, Inundations, Floods, Timberfalling, Sowing, Planting, Grafting, Cutting, &c. depend chiefly on the Signe wherein the Moone is, which I haue euen before plainly opened: I thought it meete to haue them now orderly touched as followeth.

A conducible note for letting blood.

LEt blood at no time without great cause, for it bringeth weakneſſe and many infirmities. If ye doe, ſee it be after good digeſtion, and faſting, in a faire temperate day. Beware before of all manner exerciſes, bathings, watchings, and carnal copulation, &c. After the ſine meates, of light digeſtion, abſtaining from all the aforeſayd, vntill the fourth day.

Malum minui, vel purgationibus vti, tempore caloris, propter defectum humoris.

Theſe Signes are moſt daungerous for bloodletting, the Moone being in them: Taurus Gemini, Leo, Virgo, and Capricornus, with the laſt halfe of Libra, and Scorpius. The reſt are all good, ſo the Moone beare no dominion in that member which ye cut: as followeth.

Ill to let blood in ♉ ♊ ♌ ♍ ♑

Behold this figure.

Profitable Rules

The Dominion of the Moone in mans body.

Aries.	The	Head, and Face.
Taurus.		Necke.
Gemini.		Armes, Hands, Shoulders.
Cancer.		Breast, Stomacke, Ribbes.
Leo.		Heart, Backe.
Virgo.		Bowels, Belly.
Libra.		Raynes, Nauill, Buttockes.
Scorpius.		Secret members.
Sagittarius.		Thighes.
Capricornus		Knees.
Aquarius.		Shinnes, Legges.
Pisces.		Feete.

From the change to the first quarter, a meete time to let young men bloud.
From the first quarter to the full, good for middle age.
From the full to the last quarter, apt for aged folke.
From the last quarter to the change, best for old men.

Signes meete for the Complexions.

Aries. Sagittarius.	For the Flegmatike: the Head, and Thighes excepted.
Libra. Aquarius.	For Melancholike: Buttockes, and Legges excepted.
Cancer. Scorpius. Pisces.	For Cholerike: Breast, Members, and Feete excepted.

Hæc diligentissimè obseruare oportet solertem. Medicum, nisi maiora pericula cogant.

For the Sanguine, all be apt that to fore are named good.

In the Spring time, let blood at the right side.
In Harueſt time, at the left side.

The learned Phisition will consider, beside all that is sayd, the Coniunctions, Oppositions, and Quadrat aspects of the Planets: with

with many other things Astronomicall, most necessarie, both in blood-letting, purging, bathing, &c.

For to take purgations, and to bathe.

The meetest time to take purgations, &c. is neither in hote, nor cold dayes: that is, from the tenth of March, to the twelfth of June.

Further by rules Astronomicall, it must bee performed when the Moone is in cold, moyst, and watrie signes, as Cancer, Scorpius, and Pisces: comforted by aspects and radiations of Planets, fortifying the vertue of the bodie expulsiue. Good to purge ♋ ♏ ♓

The Moone in Aries, Taurus, and Capricornus, naught. One cause of vomiting the purgation is, if the Moone haue aspect to any Planet retrograde. Bad to purge. ♈ ♉ ♑

The Moone in these Signes following, very good to bathe: Aries, Leo, Sagittarius, Cancer, Scorpius, and Pisces. Good to bathe ♈ ♌ ♐ ♋ ♏ ♓.

These ensuing are euill to bathe, Taurus, Virgo, Capricornus. Bad to bathe ♉ ♍ ♑

Of Inundations or floods: of timber selling, sowing, planting, graffing, haire clipping, shauing, and gelding.

The flood is biggest at the full: because then dispersing her vertue, she filleth all places with moysture. By common experience ioyned with learning I knowe, at the full, the Moone lodeth all bodies with humors: and so are emptied, growing to the change. Of this some gather the fall of timber at the chaunge, more to the purpose then other times, wanting the superfluous moisture, the cause of putrifaction, *Omnis putredo ab aqueo humido ortum habet.* Schoner willeth from the 15. day vnto the 22. day of the Moone trees to be felled, and that after Midsomer to January. So timber is strong, sound, and voyd of wormes. The fall of Timber.

To sowe: Taurus, Cancer, Virgo, Libra, and Capricornus, are best in the increase of the Moone. Good to sow. ♉ ♋ ♍ ♎ ♑

To plante or graffe, is best when the Moone hath her being in any fixed Signe, either in Taurus, or Aquarius in the increase. To plant or graffe. ♉ ♒

Profitable Rules

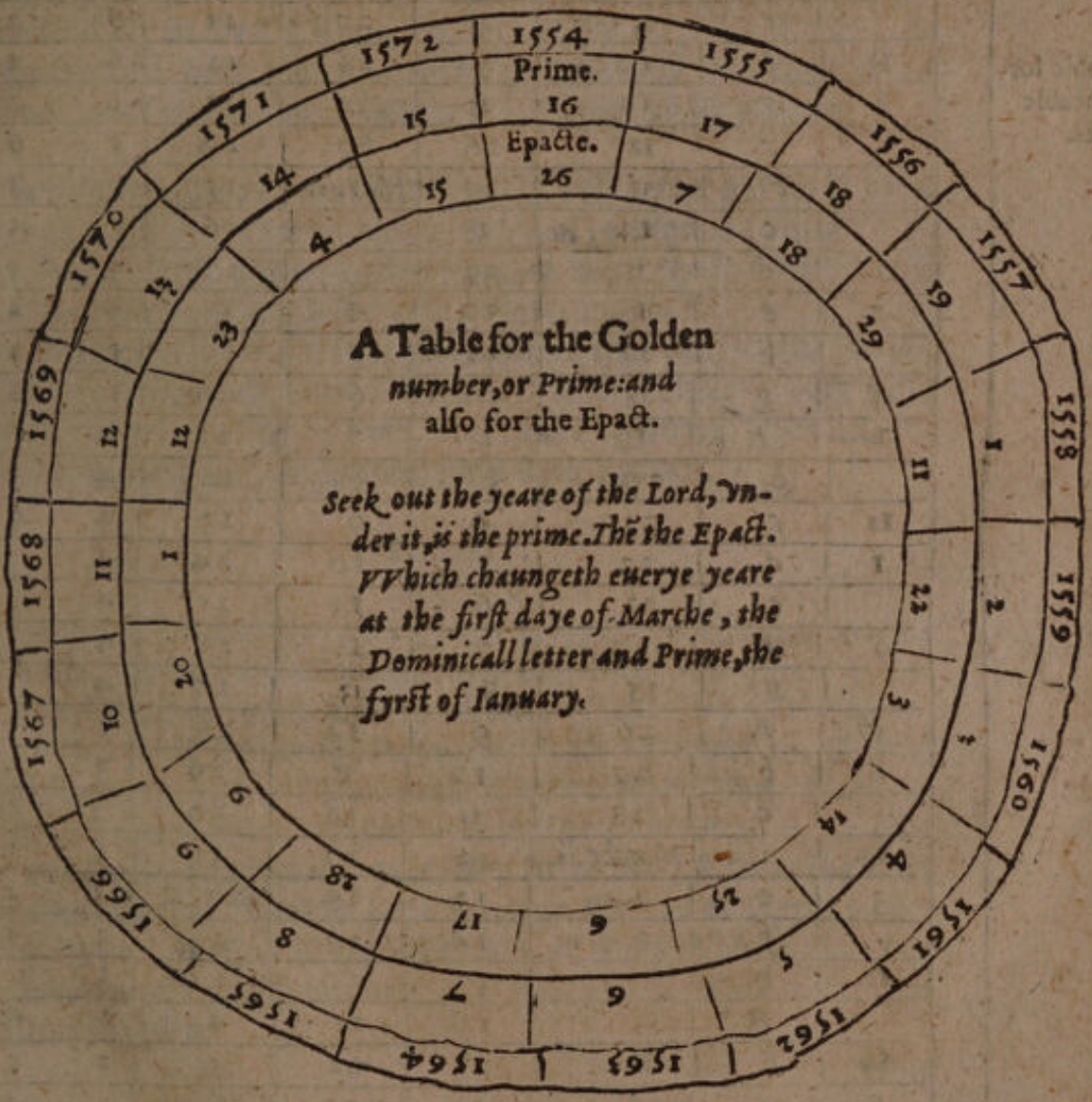
To cut haire ♉ ♍ ♎ Hayre cut groweth well, the Moone encreasing, being in Taurus, Virgo, or Libra.

Cutting, Shauing, Clipping, in the wane causeth baldnesse: what is then cut, groweth litle. *Caluitium prohibet oleum Tartari.*

The best time of Cutting is in Cancer, Scorpio, or Pisces, in the wane.

These two rounde Tables that nowe ensue, conduce to the rest following

When yee haue gone rounde about the yeares, of these two Tables, begin againe.



A table for moueable feasts.

The prime.	The sondaies letter.	The first Lent sonday.	Easter daye.	Rogation.	whitsontide.	Betwixt whitsond. & midso.	
16		Februarie.	Marche.	April.	Maye.	wek.	daies
5	d	8	22	26	10	6	3
	c	9	23	27	11	6	2
13	f	10	24	28	12	6	1
2	g	11	25	29	13	6	0
	A	12	26	30	14	5	6
10	b	13	27	May. 1.	15	5	5
	c	14	28	2	16	5	4
18	d	15	29	3	17	5	3
7	e	16	30	4	18	5	2
	f	17	31	5	19	5	1
15	g	18	April. 1	6	20	5	0
4	A	19	2	7	21	4	6
	b	20	3	8	22	4	5
12	c	21	4	9	23	4	4
1	d	22	5	10	24	4	3
	e	23	6	11	25	4	2
9	f	24	7	12	26	4	1
	g	25	8	13	27	4	0
17	A	26	9	14	28	3	6
6	b	27	10	15	29	3	5
	c	28	11	16	30	3	4
14	d	Marche. 1.	12	17	31	3	3
3	e	2	13	18	Iune. 1.	3	2
	f	3	14	19	2	3	1
11	g	4	15	20	3	3	0
	A	5	16	21	4	2	6
19	b	6	17	22	5	2	5
8	c	7	18	23	6	2	4
	d	8	19	24	7	2	3
	e	9	20	25	8	2	2
	f	10	21	26	9	2	1
	g	11	22	27	10	2	0
	A	12	23	28	11	1	6
	b	13	24	29	12	1	5
	c	14	25	30	13	1	4

The vse of this Table appoynted for the moueable Feasts.

This Table contayneth, in the first title the Prime: in the second, the Dominicall letter: in the third, Lent: in the fourth, Easter day: in the fift, Rogation day: in the sixt, Whitsunday: in the seuenth, how many weekes and dayes are betweene Whitsunday and Midsommer. Which all appeare by their titles.

Ye shal consider by the little round Table before put forth, what number the Prime is that yeare, whereof ye require to knowe all these aforesayd: and seeke that number vnder the first title of this Table ensuing. Then seeke vnder the second the Dominical letter, next after the Prime for that yeare: which title ensueth the Prime. Directly against the same Dominicall letter, towards your right hand, in the same line, ye shall finde vnder the titles, what moneth and day, euery one of these aforesayd shall happen.

Example.

I would know this yeare of our Lorde 1555. These moueable Feasts: the first Lent Suday, Easter day, Rogation dayes, Whitsunday, and how many weekes betwixt Whitsunday and Midsommer day. First I finde the Prime this yeare 17. which 17. I looke out vnder the title of Prime in the Table before. Then I seeke in the next order, and after the Prime, for the Dominicall letter that yeare. Now in right order, according to the title, I finde the third of March to bee the first Lent Sunday: the 14. of Aprill Easter day: the 12. of May Rogation: the 2. of June Whitsunday: and 3. weekes and 1. day betwixt Whitsunday and Midsummer day. Thus for euer.

How

Profitable Rules

How to know the age of the Moone then the chaunge, and quarter for euer.

By the Prime the change is knowne, but vncertainely: therefore here omitted.

FIrst learne the Epact (as I haue instructed) for that yeare ye seeke to know the age of the Moone, then reckon how many dayes are past of the moneth, which day ye desire to know the age. Put that number to the Epact. Then begin at March, and reckon for euery moneth from him orderly one, vntil your said day, including both the moneth of March, and also the moneth of your sayd day. Adde all these dayes vnto your former number, putting away as many thirtie dayes as ye finde. The rest is the age of the Moone. The age found, the chaunge is knowne. If ye adde seuen dayes to the change, yee haue the first quarter: then seauen dayes, and somewhat more, sheweth the full: and so to it adding seuen and more, bringeth the last quarter thus, by seuen vnto the new Moone.

Example.

In anno Bisextili vnum adde

The tenth day of January, the yeare then being 1555. I desire the age of the Moone, I finde the Epact vntill March ensuing to be twentie fiue, that added vnto tenne, maketh thirtie fiue, then eleuen for the moneths from March to January, including both moneths, bringing fortie seuen: now thirtie pulled away, leaueth seuenteene the age of the Moone.

Now ensue the perfect Tables, declaring the true houre and minute of ebbing and flowing in most coasts of England.

Quin South-ampton. Ports-moth	Redban Aberdē	Graues ende.	Dūdee. S And.	Age of the Moon	London Tinmot Hertle pole.	Ber-wyke.	Erith. Lyeth. Dūbar.	Falmot
South.	S b w.	S S w.	S w b S		S w.	S w b w	w S w	w b S.
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	☽	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
12 48	1 33	2 18	3 3	1	3 48	4 33	5 18	6 3
1 36	2 21	3 6	3 51	2	4 36	5 21	6 6	6 51
2 24	3 9	3 54	4 39	3	5 24	6 9	6 54	7 39
3 12	3 57	4 42	5 27	4	6 12	6 57	7 42	8 27
4 0	4 45	5 30	6 15	5	7 0	7 46	8 30	9 15
4 48	5 33	6 18	7 3	6	7 48	8 33	9 18	10 3
5 36	6 21	7 6	7 51	7	8 36	9 21	10 6	10 51
6 24	7 9	7 54	8 39	8	9 24	10 9	10 54	11 39
7 12	7 57	8 42	9 27	9	10 12	10 57	11 42	12 27
8 0	8 45	9 30	10 15	10	11 0	11 45	12 30	1 15
8 48	9 33	10 18	11 3	11	11 48	12 33	1 18	2 3
9 36	10 21	11 6	11 51	12	12 36	1 21	2 6	2 51
10 24	11 9	11 54	12 39	13	1 24	2 9	2 54	3 39
11 12	11 57	12 42	1 27	14	2 12	2 57	3 42	4 27
12 0	12 45	1 30	2 15	15	3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15
12 48	1 33	2 18	3 3	16	3 48	4 33	5 18	6 3
1 36	2 21	3 6	3 51	17	4 36	5 21	6 6	6 51
2 24	3 9	3 54	4 39	18	5 24	6 9	6 54	7 39
3 12	3 57	4 42	5 27	19	6 12	6 57	7 42	8 27
4 0	4 45	5 30	6 15	20	7 0	7 45	8 30	9 15
4 48	5 33	6 18	7 3	21	7 48	8 33	9 18	10 3
5 36	6 21	7 6	7 51	22	8 36	9 21	10 6	10 51
6 24	7 9	7 54	8 39	23	9 24	10 9	10 54	11 39
7 12	7 57	8 42	9 27	24	10 12	10 57	11 42	12 27
8 0	8 45	9 30	10 15	25	11 0	11 45	12 30	1 15
8 48	9 33	10 18	11 3	26	11 48	12 33	1 18	2 3
9 36	10 21	11 6	11 51	27	12 36	1 21	2 6	2 51
10 24	11 9	11 54	12 39	28	1 24	2 9	2 54	3 39
11 12	11 57	12 42	1 27	29	2 12	2 57	3 42	4 27
12 0	12 45	1 30	2 15	30	3 0	3 45	4 30	5 15
North.	N b E	N n E	N e b N	☽	N E	N e b E	E n E	E b N.

The first table for the Tides.

Foy Lin. Hūber. weimot. Dertm. Plimot.	Briſto.	Milfo. Bridge water.	Portl. Peter. porte.	Age of the Moone.	Orkn. Pole. Ors wel.	Diep. Lux. Le noys.	Boloig. Douer. Harwick Yarmot.	Calice.
Eaſt.	EbS.	EsE	SebE		SE	SebS	SsE	SbE
H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	☽	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
6 48	7 33	8 18	9 3	1	9 48	10 33	11 18	12 3
7 36	8 21	9 6	9 51	2	10 36	11 21	12 6	12 51
8 24	9 9	9 54	10 39	3	11 24	12 9	12 54	1 39
9 12	9 57	10 42	11 27	4	12 12	12 57	1 42	2 27
10 0	10 45	11 30	12 15	5	1 0	1 45	2 30	3 15
10 48	11 33	12 18	1 3	6	1 48	2 33	3 18	4 3
11 36	12 21	1 6	1 51	7	2 36	3 21	4 6	4 51
12 24	1 9	1 54	2 39	8	3 24	4 9	4 54	5 39
1 12	1 57	2 42	3 27	9	4 12	4 57	5 42	6 27
2 0	2 45	3 30	4 15	10	5 0	5 45	6 30	7 15
2 48	3 33	4 18	5 3	11	5 48	6 33	7 18	8 3
3 36	4 21	5 6	5 51	12	6 36	7 21	8 6	8 51
4 24	5 9	5 54	6 39	13	7 24	8 9	8 54	9 39
5 12	5 57	6 42	7 27	14	8 12	8 57	9 42	10 27
6 0	6 45	7 30	8 15	15	9 0	9 45	10 30	11 15
6 48	7 33	8 18	9 3	16	9 48	10 33	11 18	12 3
7 36	8 21	9 6	9 51	17	10 36	11 21	12 6	12 51
8 24	9 9	9 54	10 39	18	11 24	12 9	12 54	1 39
9 12	9 57	10 42	11 27	19	12 12	12 57	1 42	2 27
10 0	10 45	11 30	12 15	20	1 0	1 45	2 30	3 15
10 48	11 33	12 18	1 3	21	1 48	2 33	3 18	4 3
11 36	12 21	1 6	1 51	22	2 36	3 21	4 6	4 51
12 24	1 9	1 54	2 39	23	3 24	4 9	4 54	5 39
1 12	1 57	2 42	3 27	24	4 12	4 57	5 42	6 27
2 0	2 45	3 30	4 15	25	5 0	5 45	6 30	7 15
2 48	3 33	4 18	5 3	26	5 48	6 33	7 18	8 3
3 36	4 21	5 6	5 51	27	6 36	7 21	8 6	8 51
4 24	5 9	5 54	6 39	28	7 24	8 9	8 54	9 39
5 12	5 57	6 42	7 27	29	8 12	8 57	9 42	10 27
6 0	6 45	7 30	8 15	30	9 0	9 45	10 30	11 15
VVeſt.	wbn	wnw	nwbw	☽	nw	nwbn	nnw	nbw

The vse of these Tables.

When you will know the full Sea, seeke out the name of the place, where you desire the full water, in the head of the Tables: or learne the poynts of the Compasse there noted: or if you list, know of some mariner, what Moone maketh a full sea there: a Southwest or South Moone. &c. Then ỳ age of ỳ Moone found vnder ỳ place or point of ỳ compasse, sheweth in right order the houre and minute of the full water The ebbe then is manifest.

Example.

I desire to know the full water at London bridge, the yeare of our Lord 1555. the first day of Februarv. I finde by rules before put foorth, the 6 day of Februarv the yeare aforesayd, the Moone to bee 14. dayes olde. I see also vnder the title where London is S.W. which letters signifie that a Southwest Moone maketh a ful Sea there: and that is at 2. of the clocke, and 12. minutes past. This is well perceiued in the first Table before put foorth, if you run downe to ỳ 14. day of the age of the Moone, vnder Lõon title.

A note of the houre of the day and night.

The ingenious may gather neere about the houre of the day and night, by the Moone: consideration had of the poynts in those Tables of tydes before noted. For the houre is orderly put vnder the poynt of the compasse.

Euery part or poynt containing 11. degres and $\frac{1}{4}$: this compasse is wel figured neere about the Centre in the instrument following for the night houre, because ye may by it haue a delectable large vse of these tide tables.

How by the first of the tide tables, ye may readily know when the Moone commeth into the South, when she riseth and setteth: with her continuance on the earth.

Seeke the age of the Moone (as is opened) then resort to the first tide table, looking out that age there: So vnder the South poynt in right order the houre appeareth, when she commeth vnto the South. Then hath she spent halfe that arcke that the Sun would haue had in that Signe, which pulled away, sheweth the rising: that halfe arcke also added to her comming vnto the South, declareth her going downe. The arck then that the Sun would haue had in the signe, is her continuance on the earth.

A Table at all times plainly and briefly declaring the breake of the day: the houre and minute of the Sunne rising: the iuſt length of the day: the length of the night alſo: the very minute of the Sunne ſetting: and the twylight.

Monethes	Dayes.	Breake of the day. H. M.	Sunne ryſinge. H. M.	Length of the day H. M.	Length of the night H. M.	Sunne ſettinge. H. M.	Twy-lyghte. H. M.	Dayes.	Monethes.	Minutes to be added to the Length of the daye.
Janu.	10	6 0	8 11	7 37	16 23	3 49	6 0	10	Iul.	
	20	5 58	8 10	7 40	16 20	3 50	6 2	1		
	1	5 54	8 0	8 0	16 0	4 0	6 6	20		
Febr.	10	5 44	7 49	8 21	15 39	4 11	6 16	10	Aug.	
	20	5 35	7 34	8 52	15 8	4 26	6 25	1		
	1	5 15	7 13	9 34	14 26	4 47	6 45	20		
Mar.	10	5 0	6 56	10 8	13 52	5 4	7 0	10	Sept.	
	20	4 50	6 36	10 47	13 13	5 24	7 10	1		
	1	4 20	6 19	11 22	12 38	5 41	7 40	20		
Apr.	10	4 0	6 1	11 58	12 2	5 59	8 0	10	Octo.	
	20	3 40	5 41	12 37	11 23	6 19	8 20	1		
	1	3 8	5 18	13 23	10 37	6 42	8 52	20		
May.	10	2 40	5 1	13 57	10 3	6 59	9 20	10	Nouē.	
	20	2 10	4 43	14 33	9 27	7 17	9 50	1		
	1	1 30	4 25	15 9	8 51	7 35	10 30	20		
Iun.	10	0 30	4 32	15 35	8 25	7 48	11 30	10	Dec.	
	20	Cõtinu: all day.	♈	0 15	59	8 1	8 0	Day co: inuall.	1	
	1		♉	51 16	17	7 43	8 9		20	
	10		♊	48 16	23	7 37	8 12		10	

The vſe of this table.

Conſider the Moneth and day, that ye require any of the toforeſayd: and ſeke in this Table that ſame under the title: procede in ryght ordre, ſo ye haue your purpoſe. If the very day be not founde, take the neareſt of your table. ¶ Or by proportion the truthe is geuen: whiche all by Enſample folowyng ſhall playnly be declared.

Example.

The first day of Ianuarie, I desire all the aforesaid: that is, the breake of the day: the very minute of the Sunne rising, the length of the day, and also of the night: the Sunne going downe, and the twylight. I finde on the right hand of Ianuarie these numbers running downe, 1.10.20. which declare the first day, the 10. day, and twentith of that moneth. Now to my purpose. I require the breake of the day, &c. The first of Ianuarie in the Table, vnder the title, on the right hand of this figure 1, I see 5. houres, and 54. minutes, that is sixe of the clocke wanting 6. minutes. The rising of the Sunne in that order, is iust at eight, as this figure 8. there declareth vnder that title in the row. The length of the day, eight houres: the length of the night 16. houres: the Sunne setting is at foure: the twylight at 6. and 6. minutes. Euen thus for the tenth day, and also for the twentith of that moneth, in the rowes according to their titles in the head of my Tables.

How to worke by proportion, when the day is not found.

I Would know all the aforesaid: the first day of Ianuarie, I take for example the breake of the day. Remember the first day of Ianuarie, I did finde the breake to be at fiue of the clocke and 54. minutes: and the tenth day I may finde the breake of the day to bee at 5. and 44. minutes, that is 10. minutes lesse. I see now 10. daies doe giue me 10. minutes lesse: I see therefore (by proportion) the fift day must giue 5. minuts lesse than 5. houres 54. minuts: which is 5. houres, 49. minutes my request. Thus for all the other titles.

The houre of the night by the Moone, is otherwise found than before, and that diuersly.

How by the Moone the night houre is found.

The houre of her rising knowne, as is opened, and a mark then made where she shadoweth, in any true fixed or moueable Sun diall, the houres and minutes from that marke all the night after are to be added to her rising. If more than 12. surmount, only that aboue 12. sheweth the true houre and minute. If at the rising she may not be seene, then by the Sunne rising, in that very Signe (with the helpe of this Almanack) you may perceiue what houre she would note at her rising. Therefore from that marke, count.

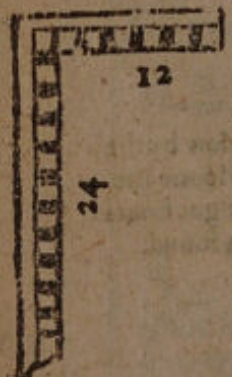
Another way.

Of ebbing and flowing.

When the moone is at the full, looke what houre her shadow sheweth in any Dial, that is the houre of the night. After she is past the full 28. houres, ye must adde one houre: But afore the full, pull one from that yee finde in the Diall. If twise 28. two houres, &c. so haue ye the houre of the night.

How the houre of the day, by Right shadow, that is, by any thing directly standing vp, is knowne: and by Squire shadow also.

First it behoueth you to haue a Staffe, or any other thing diuided in 12. equall parts. When ye list to haue the houre, set vp directly your deuided Staffe on a plaine leuell ground, or boord, &c. Note the iust length of the shadowe, what parts it containeth. With those enter your moneth in the peculiar Kalendar following: beholding diligently vnder the name of the moneth, the small enclosed Tables: considering well, which of those small Tables are neerest vnto your day: and that iudge by the signe, or day there noted. That table serueth your purpose: where you must looke out the parts of the shadow afore found, or neere vnto it: vnder or ouer the which the houre is set, before or after noone. Note the two prickes there, signifie halfe a part more then is noted: one pricke, halfe a part lesse. Here it is also to be noted, that euery table hath within, two rowes of figures: the vpper is for the Staffe, the other for the Squire shadow. And whatsoeuer is before said of the one, that same is meant here of the other, saning of the Composition.



The Squire must be deuided from the inward angle to the ende of one side, in 12. equall parts: euen so from that angle the other side into 24. like parts, as this figure sheweth.

These to the wittie suffice.

The composition of an Instrument for the houre of the night: which is also a perfect Diall for the day, and excellent for the Mariner.

The taking of an Altitude supposed, I could easily in few (and that without an Instrument) satisfie. For want of ỹ knowledge,

ledge, make vpon a plaine boord, or rather fine plate, a Circle: the bigger the better: part it into 360. portions, thus.

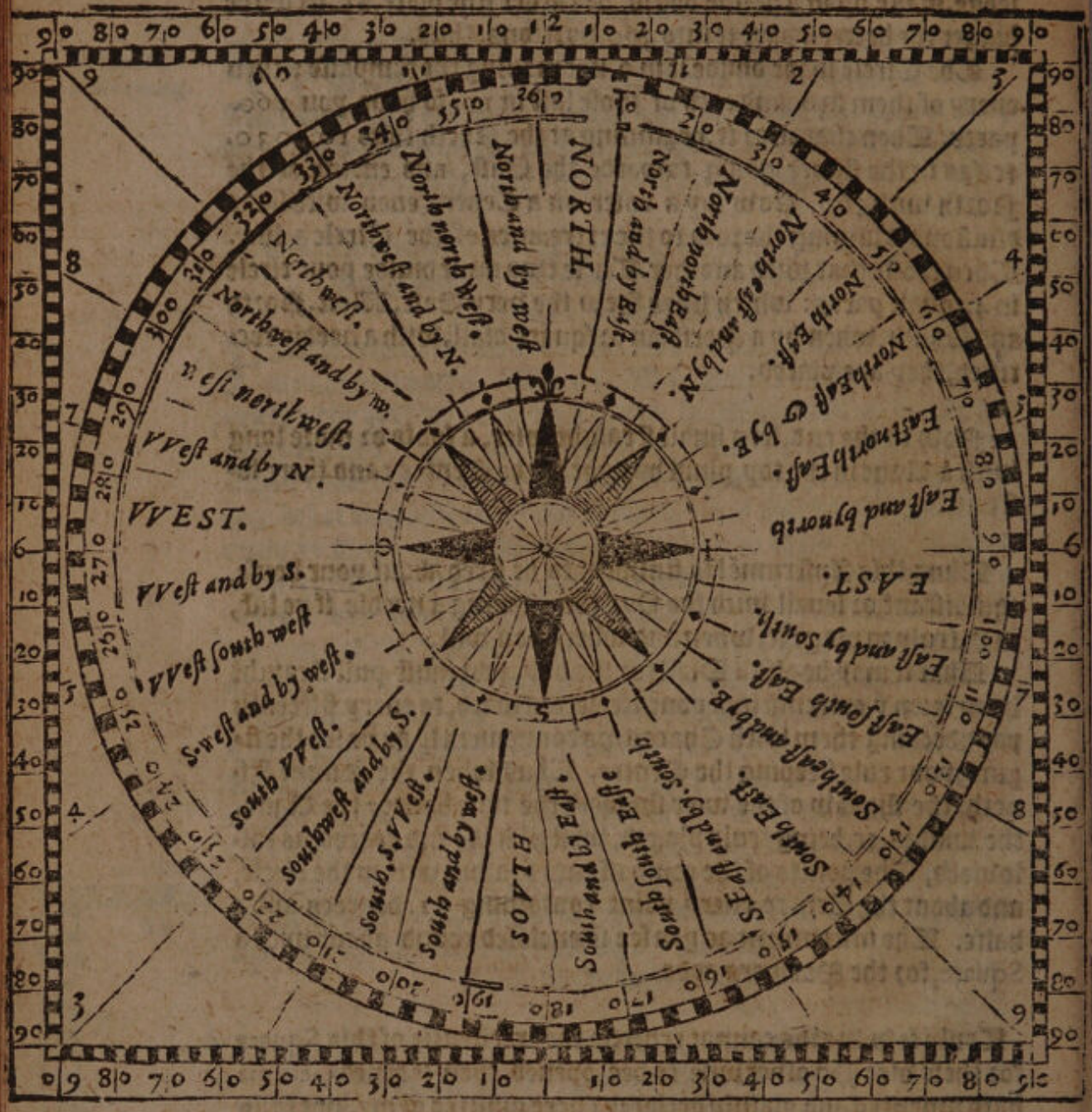
The Circle made diuide it in 6. not moving the compasse: then euery of them in 6. and each of those last in 10. so haue you 360. parts. Then charactor it, beginning at the North thus 10. 20 30. &c. (as in the figure) going towarde the East, and ending at the North with 360. Now lay a ruler on a Centre, euen with some diuisions, drawing thorow to the extreames of the Circle a line. Then crosse that with another. These two must diuide your circle in 4. equall parts: which lines shew the very East, West, North and South, when by a Meridian or square diall, with a needle rectified, they are placed.

Now to the end, set a small straight wier, a foote or more long with a Vane in the top, plum vpright in the Centre: and there fasten it.

Thus this Instrumẽt is finished, to be fixed about your house, equidistant or leuell with the Horizon: hauing a needle if ye lick, in it, truly to plage it, when and where you will.

That it may be also a Diall for the day, you must pull straighe lines from ỹ extremitie of your circle outward, to euery fifteenth part: decking them with Charactors conuenently as ye see the figure, your rule keeping the Centre. Thus when the Sunne shineth, the shadow of the wier sheweth the true houre: the Vane, the windes, &c. being truly plaged, well placed, and reared as followeth, The points of the compasse are drawn within the circle, and about the Centre euery point containing 11. degrees and a halfe. The instrument as you see is enclosed round about with a Square, for the Mariners ayde.

Truly few words cannot expresse the excellencie of this Square for their vse: No otherwise to bee opened, then learned Gemma hath inuented and plainly declared: here omitted of me, not fully occasioned now to write that way. I haue appoynted a meeter place for this and like matter. In the meane time I am readie in word and deede, to further the desirefull in this or any other.



Beholde this instrument for Nauigation most commodious, the vse of which is here only put forth according to my inuention.

The right rearing and placing of the Diall tofore mentioned.

LIft vp handsomely your Instrument or Diall toward the North in some meete place, the side of a squire lying on it, vntill the plummet and line, centred in the extreame vpper part of the other side of your Squire like long, cut all that Squire side which lieth on your Instrument, the fift part onely except: Then mone your Instrument, hither and thither, this or that way, vntil the shadow of the wire fall vpon the houre of ỳ day, keeping diligently your height before. Your Diall thus fixed, declareth all the yeere long, the exact houre and parts thereof. No Diall in trueth excelleth this. Haue in remembrance, that this Instrument must lie leuell, nothing at al reared, for the houre of the night by starre.

In winter the cõtrary superficies or Plain, sheweth the day houre frõ ♎ to ♈

To get the exact houre by two Starres of the first light, with an Instrument or Circle, tofore diuided, first of me inuented, calculated and practised.

THe Instrument equidistantly set and plaged, as is declared in composition, ye ought to lay the edge of a ruler vnto the wire, the other nether end touching the Instrument, mouing here and there still touching the wire, vntill either Starre doth offer it selfe with that edge, and that by the iudgement of the eye. Then put downe discreetly your ruler (euer touching the wire) the hinder end not mooued, obserning how many parts are cut from the North, to the edge of the Ruler. Enter with them the peculiar Kalendar following: seeking out your moneth, placed in the middest of euery Table: then the day of that moneth must bee there found.

Fit filo aut digito, absque regula exactissimè.

Note that euery table hath on the sides, the dates thus ordered 1.5.10.15.20.25.30. Know, the order or row of figures which is right against, or nereest your day, serueth the turne. The number or parts before cut by the ruler, and now found in the row of your table, sheweth the precise houre. If it be too little, that houre ouer the head or vnder is not yet come: if contrarie, it is past.

How these two bright starres, being of the first light, are found: the one called Aldebaran or Oculus Tauri, the other Alramech.

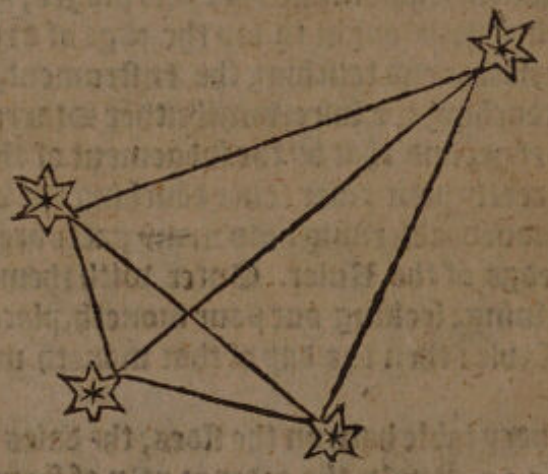
By what meanes these Starres are knowne.

The best way is thus: The moneth and day knowne with the true houre of the night, enter your Table considering that moneth and day, obserue what parts belongeth there to that starre and houre. Then resort to your Instrument, laying the edge of your ruler, as many parts from the North Eastward, circumspectly lifting vp the edge close by the wire, so the fayre starre shineth euen with that edge.

Or thus grosly.

Another way to finde them.

Oculus Tauri is euer a meete rod and a halfe to the eye vnder the seuen starres, and somewhat North of them in the rising: Alramech is contrarie to him plaged, accompanied with three little dimme starres, a rod from him by the iudgement of the sight: in the forme of a Triangle, thus.

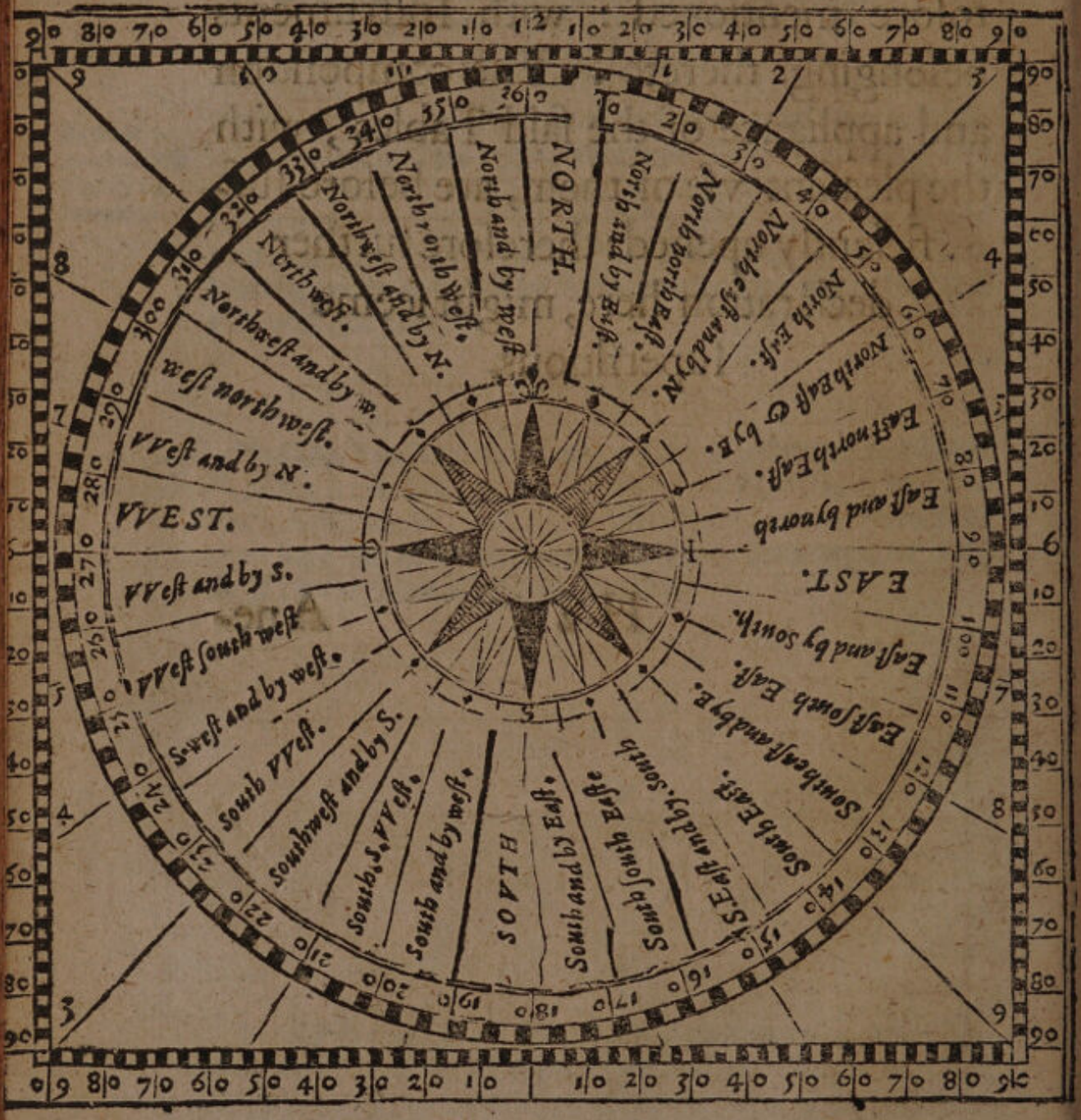


Behold this figure: the great Starre dooth represcut Alramech: the other three in the Triangle, which is placed alwayes with him, but commonly there doth appeare but one Starre of the Triangle.

Now

NOW ENSVETH THE needefull, neceſſarie, peculiar Kalendar tofore mentioned: with Inſtruments belonging thereto. The compoſition and appliance of the ſaid Tables, with the pleaſant vſe of them, are before ſufficiently opened: therefore further declaration here, might ſeeme ſuperfluous.

A necessarie Instrument to finde exactly the houre of the day and night diuers waies, with the helpe of this peculiar Kalendar.



For the night.

From midnight vnto day.

From euening to midnight.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	108	113	143	165	190	213	59	79					1
5	112	129	150	172	197	220	63	47					5
10	113	136	158	183	206	227	68	78					10
15	123	144	166	192	214	233	71	81					15
20	130	151	173	199	220	239	75	86					20
25	137	158	183	207	228	244	79	90					25
30	144	165	191	213	233	249	82	91					30

Oculus Tauri.

Ianuary hath xxxj. dayes.

81	93	105	121	143	168	196							1
86	96	110	127	151	177	205							5
89	101	116	135	160	139	214							10
93	105	122	143	169	198	213							15
98	111	128	152	179	207	230							20
10	116	135	159	190	216	286							25
190	121	144	168	193	222	242							30
1	2	3	4	5	6	7							

Alramech.

For the day.

		12	11	10	9	8	7			H	
10	Staffe	26	39	49	83	550	0			shad.	0
	Squire	4	4	3	2	0	0			shad.	
	H	0	1	2	3	4	5				

Alramech.

		12	11	10	9	8	7			H	
20	Staffe	32	34	42	65	209	0			shad.	10
	Squire	4	4	3	2	1	0			shad.	
	H	0	1	2	3	4	5				

gr. xx

		12	11	10	9	8	7			H	
30	Staffe	27	29	35	119	0				shad.	0
	Squire	5	5	4	3	1				shad.	
	H	0	1	2	3	4	5	0			

Oculus Tauri.

Alramech.

Alramech

For the night. From midnight vnto day. From euening to midnight.

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	169	194	216	62	73	83	95	
5	174	199	222	64	25	86	98	
10	184	207	228	68	79	70	102	
15	191	214	234	71	82	94	106	
20	198	220	233	75	86	93	111	
25	205	226	243	78	88	110	116	
30								

February hath xxviij. dayes.

1	108	124	146	172	201	225		
5	111	129	153	180	207	231		
10	117	136	126	190	216	227		
15	122	144	169	158	223	213		
20	128	152	278	206	230	248		
25	134	159	188	214	236	252		
30								

1 2 3 4 5 6

For the day.

8 Staffe / Squire

12	11	10	9	8	7			H
23	25	30	42	80	6	6		shad.
6	6	5	3	2	0			shad. 0

H 0 1 2 3 4 5

18 Staffe / Squire

12	11	10	9	8	7			H
20	21	25	54	61	226			shad.
7	7	6	4	2	1			shad. 10

H 0 1 2 3 4 5

gr. ☽

H

28 Staffe / Squire

12	11	10	9	8	7			
17	18	22	29	45	112			shad.
8	8	6	5	3	1			shad. 20

H 0 1 2 3 4 5

For the Night.

	7	8	9	10	11	12		
1	50	70	81	93	15	120		
5	62	74	84	95	108	125		
10	65	76	87	99	113	131		
15	69	80	91	103	118	138		
20	72	83	94	107	123	146		
25	75	86	98	112	129	153		
30	80	90	102	117	136	161		

From midnight vnto day. *From euening to midnight.*

Alramech.

March hath xxxj. dayes.

142	168	196	222	241				1
47	173	201	227	245				5
155	183	210	232	250				10
63	192	218	238	255				15
71	200	225	243	259				20
180	208	232	249	262				25
191	26	237	254	267				30 Alramech.
1	2	3	4	5	6			

For the day.

11 *Staffe* 12 11 10 9 8 7 — H
Squire 15 16 19 24 37 74 — *Shad.* 0
9 9 8 6 4 2 — *Shad.*
H 0 1 2 3 4 5

21 *Staffe* 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 — H
Squire 13 14 16 21 30 54 221 — *Shad.* 10
11 10 9 7 5 2 1 — *Shad.*
H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

31 *Staffe* 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 — H
Squire 11 12 14 18 26 43 112 — *Shad.* 20
12 12 10 8 5 3 1 — *Shad.*
H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

gr. V

Alramech.

For the night. From midnight vnto day. From euening to midnight.

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	92	104	118	138	164			
5	94	107	123	145	171			
10	98	111	129	153	180			
15	101	117	125	160	189			
20	106	122	144	168	198			
25	111	128	152	178	207			
30	117	135	159	189	215			

Aprill hath xxx. dayes.

1	103	218	230	255									1
5	199	225	244	258									5
10	207	231	248	262									10
15	215	236	253	266									15
20	223	243	257	270									20
25	230	248	262	274									25
30	236	252	266	278									30
	1	2	3	4	5								

Alramech.

For the day. gr. ♂

		12	11	10	9	8	7	6		H	
10	Staffe	10	11	13	16	23	36	76		shad.	0
	Squire	14	13	11	9	6	4	2		shad.	
	H	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			

		12	11	10	9	8	7	6		H	
21	Staffe	9	9	11	15	21	31	58	267	shad.	10
	Squire	16	15	12	9	7	4	2	1	shad.	
	H	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			

		12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	H	
31	Staffe	8	8	10	14	19	28	49	139	shad.	20
	Squire	18	17	14	10	7	5	3	1	shad.	
	H	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7		

For the Night.

From midnight vnto day.

	8	9	10	11	12				From euening to midnight.
1	117	136	160	190	216				
5	120	142	168	196	222				
10	128	152	178	206	230				
15	134	159	188	214	235				
20	143	168	169	222	211				
25	151	177	206	230	248				
30	160	189	215	235	253				

May hath xxxj. dayes.

237	253	267	278					1 Alramech.
241	256	269	280					5
247	261	273	285					10
252	266	278	288					15
257	270	281	292					20
262	274	285	296					25
266	278	288	300					30
1	2	3	4	5				

For the day.

For the Night.

	8	9	10	11	12				
1	161	191	261	237	254				
5	169	197	223	242	257				
10	180	207	231	249	262				
15	191	216	237	254	267				
20	199	224	243	258	271				
25	207	231	249	262	275				
30	216	237	254	267	279				

Alramech.

From euening to midnight.

Iune hath xxx. dayes.

Alramech.

From midnight vnto day.

269	279	290	301						1
270	282	292	303						5
274	285	297	308						10
279	290	301							15
283	293	304							20
286	297	308							25
290	301	382							30

1 2 3 4 5

For the day.

1 Staffe / Squire — H: 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 H

6	7	9	12	16	23	37	74	565	shad.
22	20	16	12	9	6	4	2	0	shad.

H: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 — 20 — gr. II

12 Staffe / Squire — H: 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 H

6	7	9	12	16	23	36	72	453	shad.
22	20	16	12	9	6	4	2	0	shad.

H: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 — 0

23 Staffe / Squire — H: 12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 H

6	7	9	14	16	23	37	74	563	shad.
22	20	16	12	9	6	4	2		shad.

H: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 — 10 — gr. 9

From euening to midnight.

	8	9	10	11	12				
1	219	239	255	263	280				
5	225	244	259	272	283				
10	233	250	264	275	286				
15	238	254	267	279	290				Alramech.
20	243	258	271	283	293				
25	249	262	275	226	297				
30	254	267	279	290	300				

For the night. From midnight vnto day.

Iuly hath xxxj. dayes.

290	302	83						1	Alramech.
293	304	86						5	
267	79	90						10	
301	82	93						15	
304	86	98						20	
308	89	101						25	Oculus
82	93	106						30	Tauri.
1	2	3	4	5					

For the day.

3 Staffe / Squire — H

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	H
7	7	9	12	16	24	39	82	2580	Shad.
21	19	15	12	8	6	4	2		Shad. 0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

14 Staffe / Squire — H

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	H
7	8	10	13	17	26	43	100	Shad.
20	18	15	11	8	5	3	1	Shad. 0
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

24 Staffe / Squire — H

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	H
8	8	10	14	19	28	49	139	Shad.
18	17	13	10	7	5	3	1	Shad. 10
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

gr. ℒ

Alramech.

Oculus Tauri.

Oculus Tauri.

For the night. From midnight vnto day. From euening to midnight.

	8	9	10	11	12				
1	255	267	279	291	302				1
5	259	272	284	294	304				5
10	263	275	286	297	79				10
15	267	279	290	300	81				15
20	270	282	292	303	86				20
25	274	285	296	303	88				25
30	278	288	299	81	92				30
	1	2	3	4	5				

Auguſt hath xxxj. dayes.

	82	94	107	122	141				1
	86	98	111	126	146				5
	89	102	116	132	154				10
	93	105	119	138	160				15
	96	110	125	144	167				20
	100	114	130	152	174				25
	104	118	136	158	183				30
	1	2	3	4	5				

For the day.

3 Staffe / Squire / H

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	H
9	9	11	15	21	31	58	207	shad.
16	15	12	9	7	4	2	0	shad.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	20 gr. ♌

14 Staffe / Squire / H

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	H
10	11	13	16	23	36	72	shad.
14	13	11	9	6	4	2	1 shad.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	0 gr. ♍

H / 24 Staffe / Squire / H

12	11	10	9	8	7	6	
11	12	14	18	20	43	111	shad.
12	12	10	8	5	3	1	shad.
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	10

For the night.

From euening to midnight.

	7	8	9	10	11	12							
1	267	279	290	301	82	93							Alramech.
5	270	281	292	303	85	96							
10	273	285	296	307	88	100							
15	271	287	293	80	91	104							
20	208	291	302	83	94	103							Oculus Tauri.
25	284	295	305	87	99	105							
30	287	297	80	91	103	117							

September hath xxx. dayes.

From midnight vnto day.

1	106	120	139	161	186								1
5	109	124	194	166	192								5
10	113	129	150	173	199								10
15	117	135	155	180	204								15
20	123	142	164	189	212								20 Oculus Tauri.
25	128	149	171	195	219								25
30	134	155	180	204	215								30
	1	2	3	4	5	6							

For the day.

12 11 10 9 8 H

3	Staffe	13	14	16	21	30	54	221				shad.	20 gr. my
	Squire	11	10	9	7	5	3	0				shad.	

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

12 11 10 9 8 7 H

14	Staffe	15	16	19	24	37	73					shad.	0
	Squire	9	9	8	6	4	2					shad.	

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 gr. ii

12 11 10 9 8 7 H

4	Staffe	17	18	22	29	45	112					shad.	10
	Squire	8	8	6	5	3	1					shad.	

H 0 1 2 3 4 5

Alramech.

Oculus Tauri.

Oculus Tauri.

For the night. From midnight vnto day. From euening to midnight.

	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
1	277	288	298	80	92	104	117						1
5	279	290	302	82	94	107	122						5
10	284	294	305	86	98	111	127						10
15	286	68	79	90	102	116	133						15
20	290	71	82	93	106	121	140						20
25	294	75	86	98	111	126	146						25
30	297	79	90	102	116	132	154						30
	1	2	3	4	5	6							

October hath xxxj. dayes.

1	135	157	181	205	226	243							1
5	141	262	288	210	231	247							5
10	147	270	195	218	237	252							10
15	154	178	202	225	242	256							15
20	162	186	210	230	246	260							20
25	169	194	217	235	251	264							25
30	177	202	224	241	255	268							30

For the day.

	12	11	10	9	8	7				H		
4 Staffe	20	21	25	34	61	206				Shad.	20	gr. ♊
4 Squire	7	7	6	4	2	0				Shad.		
H	0	1	2	3	4	5						

	12	11	10	9	8	7				H		
14 Staffe	23	25	30	42	79	6896				Shad.	0	gr. ♍
14 Squire	6	6	5	3	2	0				Shad.		
H	0	1	2	3	4	5						

	12	11	10	9	8					H		
24 Staffe	27	29	35	19						Shad.	10	
24 Squire	5	5	4	3	1					Shad.		
H	0	1	2	3	4							

For the night. From midnight vnto day. From euening to midnight.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	287	298	80	92	104	117	135	156					
5	290	302	82	94	107	122	147	163					
10	294	305	87	98	111	127	147	171					Alramech.
15	298	80	91	103	117	135	156	180					
20	303	83	95	108	123	142	165	189					Oculus Tauri.
25	307	88	100	113	129	105	173	198					
30	81	92	104	119	136	158	183	206					

Nouember hath xxx. dayes.

1	182	205	226	243	257	270	281	292					1
5	188	211	231	248	261	273	285	296					5
10	196	218	237	252	265	277	288						10
15	204	225	243	257	269	281	292						15
20	213	232	248	261	274	285	297						20 Oculus
25	220	238	253	266	278	290	127						25 Tauri.
30	227	244	258	270	282	293	135						30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8					

For the day.

		12	11	10	9	8				H		
2	Staffe	32	34	42	65	209				shad.	20	gr. ♏
	Squire	4	4	3	2	1				shad.		
	H	0	1	2	3	4						

		12	11	10	9	8				H		
13	Staffe	36	39	49	83	550				shad.	0	gr. ♐
	Squire	4	4	3	2	0				shad.		
	H	0	1	2	3	4						

		12	11	10	9					H		
22	Staffe	40	45	57	104					shad.	10	
	Squire	3	3	2	1					shad.		
	H	0	1	2	3							

Oculus Tauri.

Oculus Tauri.

Alramech.

For the night. — *From midnight vnto day.* — *From euening to midnight.*

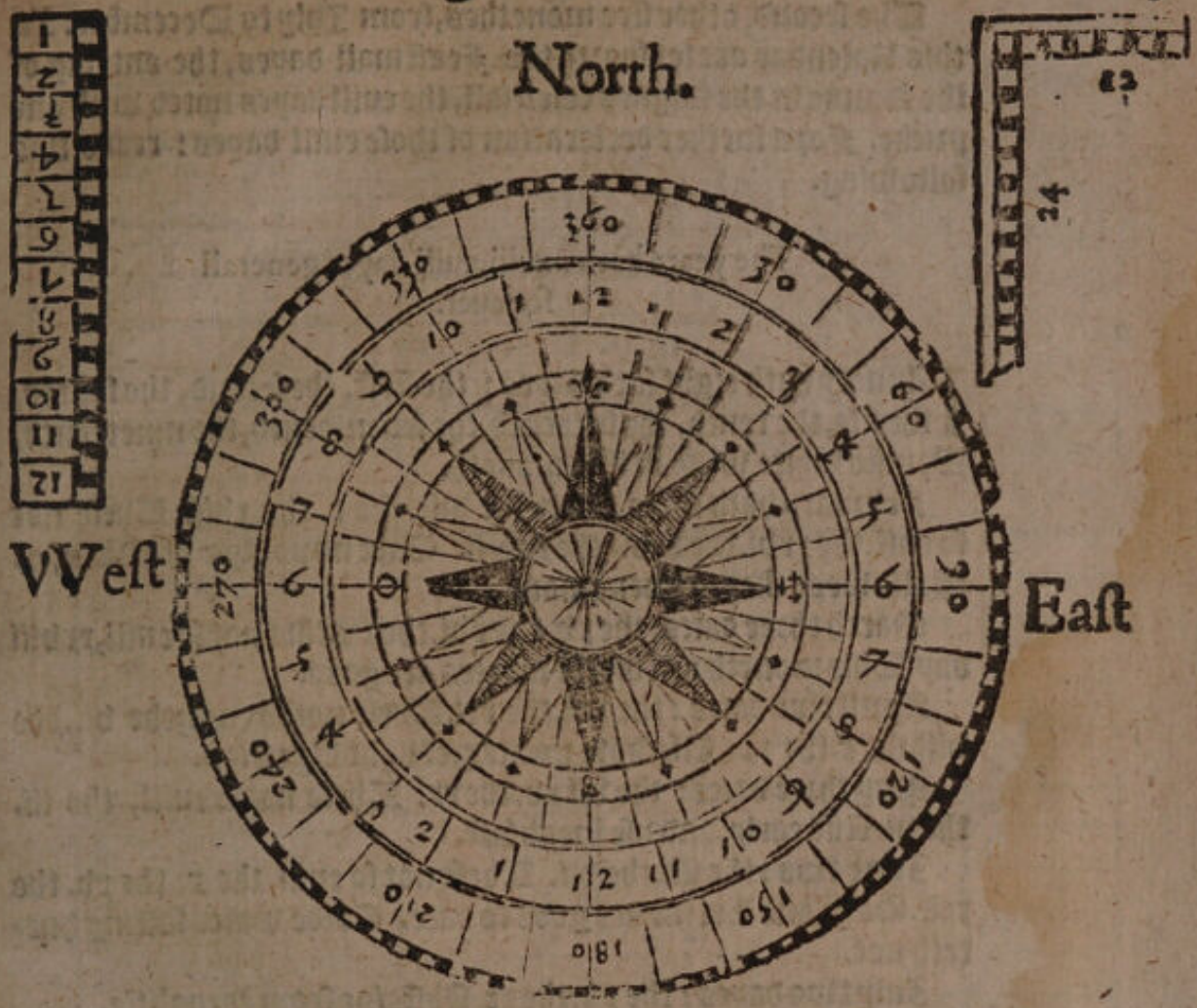
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1	81	92	115	119	136	158	183	107					
5	84	96	109	124	144	166	192	214					
10	89	11	115	132	153	173	201	222					
15	93	10	120	139	161	186	209	230					
20	98	111	127	147	169	191	217	236					
25	152	116	133	154	177	202	224	242					
30	107	122	141	163	188	211	231	248					

December hath xxxj. dayes.

	228	244	258	271	283	293	135						1
	234	259	263	275	286	122	144						5
	240	255	267	279	291	129	163						10
	246	260	272	284	265	138	153						15
	251	264	276	287	124	147	134						20
	256	263	280	291	132	155	184						25
	261	273	285	296	140	165	194						30
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7						

For the day.

		12	11	10	9								
													H
2	*Staffe*	43	47	92	122						*ſhad.*	20	gr. ♐
	Squire	3	3	2	1						*ſhad.*		
12	*Staffe*	45	49	65	131						*ſhad.*	0	
	Squire	3	3	2	1						*ſhad.*		
22	*Staffe*	43	47	62	122						*ſhad.*	10	gr. ♑
	Squire	3	3	2	1						*ſhad.*		
31	*Staffe*	40	45	47	104						*ſhad.*	20	
	Squire	3	3	2	1						*ſhad.*		
		H	0	1	2	3							



Thus endeth the Peculiar Kalendar, very commodious for the day and night houre. I here adioyned the Instrument without the Square, which sumay serue for the whole vse of the foresayd Kalendar, with the helpe of the Squire and Staffe.

I May not here omit a Kalendar generall diuided into two parts, whereof the first containeth fiue moneths, from Ianuary to Iune:

The generall Kalendar.

The second, other sixe monethes, from July to December. In this Kalendar are set foorth the Feastiuall dayes, the entring of the Sunne in the Signes celestiall, the euill dayes noted with one pricke. For a further declaration of those euill dayes: reade this following.

The yeare hath xxxiii. euill dayes generall for euer.

IAnuary hath eight such dayes: the first, the second, the fourth, the sixt, the tenth, the fifteenth, the seuenteenth, the nineteenth. Drinke white wine in this moneth.

February hath three daies. the viii. the x. the xvii. These not so euil, the xxvi. the xxvii. the xxviii. Eate no potage of Okes, or Mallowes: they are venomous.

March three daies: the xv. the xvi. the xix. this not so euill, xxviii day. This moneth all sweete meates are good.

Aprill two daies: the xvi. the xxi. These not so euill, the vii. the viii. the x. the xx. Use hote meates, of light digestion.

May three daies: the vii. xv. the xx. These not so euill, the iii. the vi. Rise early, and vse breakfast.

June two: the iiii. the vii. These not so euill, the x. the xv. the xvii. Sage and Lettise are good to eate. Colde water fasting hurteth not.

July two dayes: the xv. the xx. Abstaine from carnalitie.

August two dayes: the xix, the xx. These not so euill, the i. the xix. the xxx. It hurteth not to abstaine from potage, and all hote meates, and drinkes of spicerie.

September two dayes: the vi. the vii. These not so euill, the iii. the iiii. the xxi. the xxii. Eate good fruite.

October one day: the vi. These not so euill, the iii. the xvi. the xviii. Good wine is wholesome this moneth.

November two dayes: the xv. the xix. These not so euill, the v. the vi. the xxviii. the xxix. Bleede not.

December three dayes: the vi. the vii. the ix. These dayes not so euill, the xv. the xvii. the xxii. Bleede not ouer much. Warme not thy legges at the fire.

Now

The first part of the generall Kalendar: from Ianuarie to Iune.

Ianuarie.	Februarie.	March.	Daies	April.	May.	Iune.
:A Circũci.	d	d	1	g	b Phi. Iac.	e
:b	e Purifi.	e	2	A	c	f
c	f	f	3	b	.d	g
:d	g	g	4	c	e	:A
:e	A	A	5	d	f	b
f Epiph.	b	b	6	e	.g	c
g	c	c	7	.f	:A	:d
A	:d	d	8	.g	b	.e
b	c ☉ in ♓	e	9	A	c	f
:c	:f	f	10	.b	d	.g
d ☉ in ♒	g	g ☉ in ♈	11	c ☉ in ♉	e	A Barna.
e	A	A Spring.	12	d	f ☉ in ♊	b ☉ in ♋
f Hilar.	b	b	13	e	g	c Sumer.
g	c Valen.	c	14	f	A	d
:A	d	:d	15	g	:b	.e
b	e	:e	15	:A	c	f
:c	:f	f	17	b	d	g
d	g	g	18	c	e	A
e	A	:A	19	d	f	b
f	b	b	20	.e	:g	c
g	c	c	21	:f	A	d
A	d	d	22	g	b	.e
b	e	e	23	A Georg.	c	f
c	f Math.	f	24	b	d	g Ioã bap.
d Cõ. Pau.	g	g Anun.	25	c Marc.	e	A
e	A	A	26	d	f	b
f	.b	b	27	e	g	c
g	.c	.c	28	f	A	d
:A		d	29	g	b	e Pe. Pa.
b		e	30	A	c	f
c		f	31		d	

The generall Kalendar.

¶ The seconde part of the generall Kalendar; from Iulie to December.

Iuly.	Auguſt.	Septemb.	Dayes	October.	Nouem.	Decem.
g	.c Pet. Vin.	f	1	A	d Om.ſā.	f
A	d	g	2	b	e Om.an.	g
b	e	.A	3	.c	f	A
c	f	.b	4	d	g	b
d	g	c	5	e	.A	c
e Dog beg.	A	:d	6	:f	.b	:d Nicol.
f	b	:e	7	g	c	:e
g	c	f Na.Ma.	8	A	d	f Cō. ma.
A	d	g	9	b	e	:g
b	e	A	10	c	f	A
c	f	b	11	d	g	b
d	g	c	12	e	A	c ☉ in ♑
e	A	d	13	f	b ☉ in ♐	dwynter.
f ☉ in ♌	b ☉ in ♍	e ☉ in ♎	14	g ☉ in ♏	c	e
:g	c	f Herueſt.	15	A	:d	.f
A	d	g	16	b.	e	g
b	e Dog end	A	17	c	.f	.A
c	f	b	18	d Luc.	g	b
d	:g	c	19	e	:A	c
:e	:A	d	20	f	b	d
f	b	.e Mathe.	21	g	c	e Tho.ap.
g Ma.mag.	c	f	22	A	d	f
A	d	g	23	b	e	g
b	e Bartho.	A	24	.c	f	A
c Luc. Apo.	f	b	25	d	g	b Na.do.
d	g	c	26	e	A	c Steph.
e	A	d	27	f	b	d Io. euā.
f	b	e	28	g St. Iud.	.c	e Innocē.
g	.c decol. Io.	f Micha.	29	A	.d	f Tho.
A	.d	g	30	b	e Andre.	g
b	e		31	c		A

To the briefe vse of this generall Kalendar.

After the Columne where your Moneth is noted in the head, yee shall there finde running downe the columne the Festiual daies of that Moneth, the entrie of the Sunne in the celestiall signes, the euill dayes pricked, &c.

I would haue placed in this Kalendar the Fayres and Termes also: but that cannot remaine continually true. For those that ensue moueable Feasts are moueable, and therefore may haue no certaine place. For the Termes also, note these precepts following. The Fayres shall be declared by two Tables immediatly ensuing this Kalendar Generall.

How to know the Termes.

KNow that Easter Terme alwaies beginneth the 18. day after Easter, reckoning Easter day for one: and endeth the Monday next after the Ascension day.

Trinitie Terme beginneth the Friday next after Corpus Christi day, and endeth the Wednesday fourtnight after.

Michaelmasse Terme beginneth the 9. or 10. day of October: and endeth the 28. or 29. of November.

Hilarie Terme beginneth the 23. or 24. day of Ianuarie: and endeth the 12. or 13. day of Februarie.

FINIS.

Generall Fayres.

A Table contayning the Moneth, day, and place of the principall Fayres of England, to be augmented at pleasure, in order following.

Ianuary. The first day of Ianuary, the faire is at Bristow, and also at Salisburie. The first of Lent at Exceter.

February. The second day at Bathe, at Maidstone. The 14. at Feuersame. On Ashwensday at Lichfield, at Royston, at Tamworth. The first Munday in Lent, at Cicister, at Abington. The 24. at Henley vpon Thames, at Teukesburie.

March. The 4 Sunday in Lent, at Stamforth, at Sudburie. The fift Sunday, at Grantam. The Monday before our Lady day, at Salisburie. Palme eeuen, at Wisbitch. The 13. at Wic. The 25. at Northamton, at great Chare, at Waulden.

Aprill. The 5. day at Wallingford. The 7. at Darby. The 9. at Bickelsworth, at Billingsworth. At Ealam the Monday after. The Sunday after Easter, at Louth. The 23. at Charing, at Ipswich, at Antill, at Hinigam, at Gilford. The 25. at Darbie. The 26. at Tenterden.

May. The 1. day, at Stow the old, at Reading, at Maidstone, at Leicester, at Chensford. The 8. day at Beuerley. Ascension day, at Birmingham, at S. Edes, at Bishops Statford. Whitsunday, at Kingstone vpon Thames. Trinitie Sunday, at Rowell. At Craneborke the 19. day. The 27. day at Lenham.

Iune. On Corpus Christi day, at Couentrie, S. Edes, at Bishop Stanford, at Rosse. The 9. at Maidstone. The 11. at Okingam. The 23. at Shrowsbury, at S. Albones. The 24. at Cambridge, at Gloucester, at Lincolne, at Windsore, at Colchester. The 29. at Wollerhampton, at Peterborrow. The 17. at Folkstone. The 24. at Partlam. The 8. at Petcorne.

A Table contayning the Moneth, day, and place of the principall Fayres of England: to bee augmented at pleasure, in order following.

The 11. day, Horse fayre at Partney, at Nabor, at Felix. The 12 day at Lid. The 15. at Pinchbacke. The 17. at Winchcome. The 20. at Urbridge, at Catesby. The 22. at Marlebrowe, at Winchester, at Colchester, at Tetburie. The 25. at Bristow, at Douer, at Chilham, at Ipswich, at Northampton, at Darbie, at S. James by London, at Reading, at Louth, at Malmsburie. July.

The 1. day at Feuersame, at Dunstable, at S. Edes, at Budforth, at Parram Church, at Wisbich. The 9. at Rumney. The 10. at Bedforth, at Fernam, at Strodes, at Blackamore, S. Lau, at Waltom. The 24. at London, at Teukesburie, at Sudburie, at Norwich, at Northallerton, at Douer, at Rye. The 28. at ashford. August.

The 8. day at Cambridge, at Sturbridge, at London in Southwarke, at Smide, at Reculuer, at Partney three Lady dayes. The 14. at Waltam Abbey, at Wotton vnder hedge, at Spalding. The 21. at Croydon, at Holden in Holderneſſe, at S. Edmondsburie, at S. Iues, at Haloy Lanam, at Wiltemall, at Sittingborrow, at Douer, at Eltry. The 29. day at Canterburie. September.

The 6. day, at S. Sithes besides Norwich. The 13. at Graues end, at Windsore, at Parchfield. The 18. at Ely, at Stanton, at Charing. The 23. at Harford, at Cicster, at Newmarket. October.

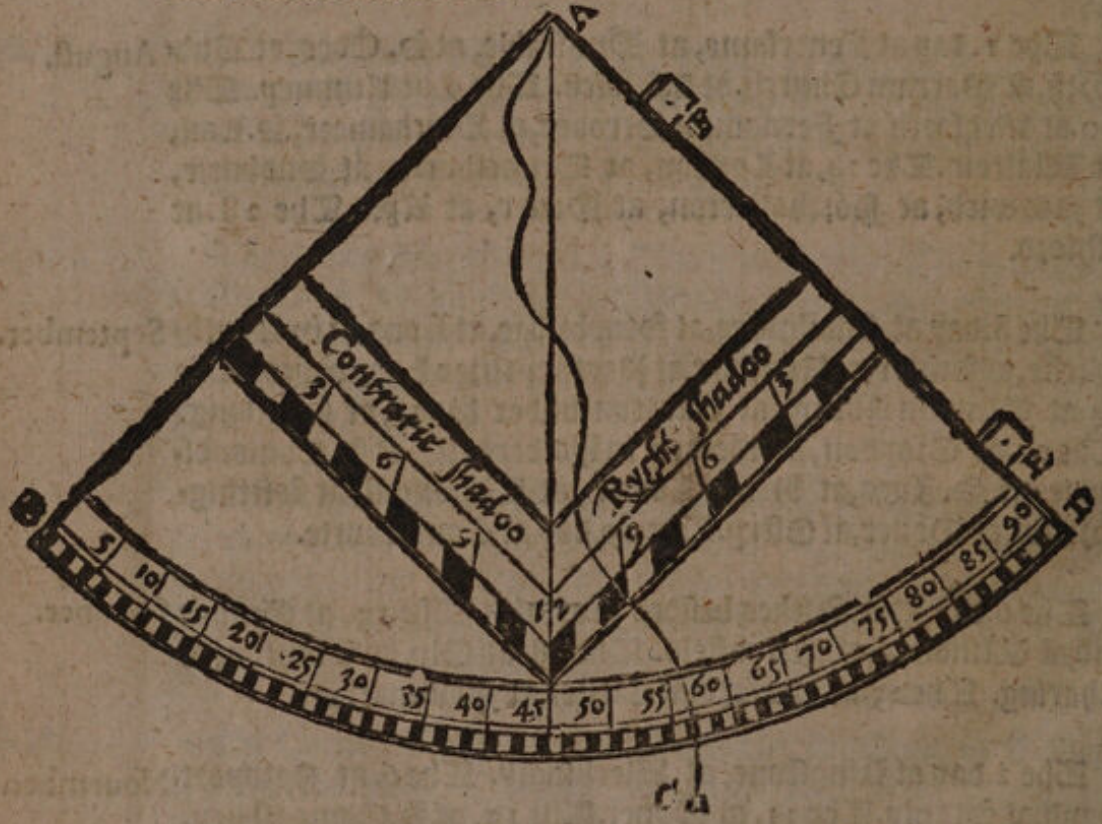
The 2. day at Kingstone, at Blechingly. The 6. at Newport Pond, at Stanly. The 11. at Douer. The 13. at S. Edmonsbury. The 20. at Hyth. The 23. at Sandwich. The 30. at Rochester, at Paydenhead. Nouember.

The 29. at Canterbury. The 5. at Pluckly The 6. at Spalding. The 7. at Sandhurst. December.

Because

BEcause I vnderstand many are desirous how to get exactly the iust length of Staffe and Squire shadowe before treated of, vpon vnleuell grounds, or otherwayes whersoeuer it be, yea, without either Squire or Staffe: I haue calculated a Table following thoroughly satisfying thē, so that they get the height of the Sunne any way: or as I shall now instruct.

Behold this Instrument called a Quadrant the iust fourth part of a Circle, euen such a Circle as I taught you before to make for the night Diall: containing the fourth part of his diuisions, that is 90. degrees, only two sights and a plum line added, to be placed at the beginning of this booke, as ye may there, and here see. I haue here also put the Scale to the Quadrant, which serueth well for shadowes, and as well for heights. The vse of this Scale is declared in my booke called Tectonicon.



How by this Instrument to get the height of the Sunne at all times.

LIft vp handsomely your Quadrant, the Sunbeames persing the sights. The Plummet and Line then at libertie falling, noteth there ẏ degrees of height at ẏ present, with the which ye shall enter this table immediatly following, to get then, and in like māner at all other times, the iust shadow of the Staffe or Squire.

A table

A Table generall of Shadowes, right and contrary, for euery grade of the Sunnes heyght: The thinge causing Shadowe, supposed 12 partes.

Heyght of the Sunne.		Staffe. Shadow.		Heyghte of the Sunne.		Staffe. Shadow.		Heyghte of the sunne.		Staffe. Shadowe	
G	g	P	M	G	G	P	M	G	g	P	M
0	90	Sha	m.	30	60	20	47	60	30	6	56
1	89	687	34	31	59	19	58	61	29	6	33
2	88	345	43	32	58	19	12	62	28	6	23
3	87	228	59	33	57	18	29	63	27	6	7
4	86	171	37	34	56	17	47	64	26	5	51
5	85	137	10	35	55	17	8	65	25	5	6
6	84	114	10	36	54	16	30	66	24	5	21
7	83	97	49	37	53	15	52	67	23	5	6
8	82	85	28	38	52	15	21	68	22	4	51
9	81	75	46	39	51	14	49	69	21	4	36
10	80	68	3	40	50	14	18	70	20	4	22
11	79	61	44	41	49	13	48	71	19	4	8
12	78	56	27	42	48	13	20	72	18	3	54
13	77	51	59	43	47	12	52	73	17	3	40
14	76	48	8	44	46	12	26	74	16	3	26
15	75	44	47	45	45	12	0	75	15	3	13
16	74	41	51	46	44	11	35	76	14	3	0
17	73	39	15	47	43	11	11	77	13	2	46
18	72	36	54	48	42	10	48	78	12	2	32
19	71	34	51	49	41	10	26	79	11	2	20
20	70	32	58	50	40	10	4	80	10	2	7
21	69	31	16	51	39	9	43	81	9	1	54
22	68	29	42	52	38	9	22	82	8	1	41
23	67	28	16	53	37	9	3	83	7	1	29
24	66	26	57	54	36	8	43	84	6	1	16
25	65	25	44	55	35	8	24	85	5	1	3
26	64	24	37	56	34	8	6	86	4	0	50
27	63	23	33	57	33	7	48	87	3	0	38
28	62	22	34	58	32	7	30	88	2	0	25
29	61	21	40	59	31	7	13	89	1	0	12
30	60	20	47	60	30	6	56	90	0	0	0
Heyght of the Sunne		Squire Shadow.		Heyht of the Sun.		Squier. Shadow.		Heyght of the Sunne		Squyre. Shadow	

The vse of this Table, and first for staffe shadow.

Example.

I Suppose the height of the Sunne, taken by the Quadrant, 34. degrees: Now I require the exact length of Staffe and Squire shadow. For right shadow, first seeke out the degrées in the left part of the Table, and vnder this title the height of the Sunne: if they be not in that left row downewards, resort to the next rowe and like title, vntill ye finde the degrees: then in right order toward the right hand, in the next Columne vnder the title of Staffe shadow, are 17. parts, and 47. minites, your desire.

For Squire shadow, titled contrarie Shadow.

SEeke your degrees in the right part vpwarde, at this title Height of the Sunne, in the bottome of this Table: then shall ye finde on the right hand of 34. degrees, in the next colume, eight parts and sixe minutes: that is the very length of Squire shadow when the Sunne is 34. degrees in height.

OCcasioned I cannot here omit another Table faithfully supputated for the Sunnes altitude, by the which with quicke spéede the houre is knowne. This Table conduceth manifolde wayes, yea, to the composition of diuers and many Instruments: as Quadrants, Nauicles, Cylindres, Rings, &c.

Behold now it doth ensue, and also the briefe vse of it.

A Table.

A Table of the Sunnes altitude, for euery houre: the Pole mounted. 51. degrees 30. Minutes, exactely calculated.

houres before n.		houres after n.		12		11		10		9		8		7		6		5		4	
				1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8			
♈	G	♎	G	G	M	g	M	g	M	g	M	g	M	g	M	g	M	g	M	g	M
	30		0	62	0	59	43:	53	45	45	42:	36	42:	27	23:	18	11	9	28:	1	31.
	25		5	61	54:																
	20		10	61	37:	59	21.	53	26:	45	24.	36	25	27	6	17	54.	9	9.	13	:
	15		15	61	9:																
	10		20	60	30:	58	17.	52	28.	44	32	35	35	26	16.	17	3	8	16.	0	16
	5		25	61	41:																
♉	0	♌	0	5	42:	56	34.	50	55:	43	6.	34	13.	24	56:	15	41:	6	50.	0	0
	25		5	557	34.																
	20		10	53	17:	54	15	48	48:	41	10.	32	22.	23	6.	13	50	4	55:	0	0
	15		15	4	52:																
	10		20	53	21:	51	26:	46	12:	38	46:	30	6.	20	52.	11	34.	2	34.	0	
	5		25	51	43:																
♊	0	♍	0	0	0	49	11.	43	11.	35	53	27	27.	18	1.	8	59:	0	0		
	25		5	48	12:																
	20		10	46	20:	44	37.	39	51	32	53:	24	32.	15	27.	6.	8:	0	0		
	15		15	44	25:																
	10		20	42	23:	40	51:	38	18	29	34:	21	24:	12	25:	3	6.	0	:		
	5		25	40	20:																
♋	0	♎	0	38	3:	36	58	32	37.	26	7:	18	8.	9	16.	0	0				
	25		5	36	30																
	20		10	34	32.	32	4	28	55:	22	38:	14	51:	6	7	0	0				
	15		15	32	35.																
	10		20	30	40.	29	13.	25	18	19	14:	11	33	3	2:	0					
	5		25	28	48																
♌	0	♏	0	27	0	25	40	21	51:	15	59:	8	34.	6	0.						
	25		5	25	17.																
	20		10	23	39	22	22.	18	42:	13	1:	5	45:	0	0						
	15		15	22	4.																
	10		20	20	43.	19	29	15	55.	10	23	3	17	0							
	5		25	19	26:									0							
♍	0	♐	0	18	18.	17	6	13	38:	8	3	1	15.								
	25		5	17.	19.																
	20		10	15	30.	14	48:	11	55.	6	36:	0	0								
	15		15	15	51.																
	10		20	15	23.	14	13:	10	52:	5	30.	0									
	:		25	15	6																

When the Sunne entreth the 22 grade of ♋, he toucheth our Horizon in the morninge. Entring the 22 of ♑ he ryseth at 8 in the first degree at 5. in the first of ♒ at 7. Note in all my tables, one pike following the Minutes, diuideth betwixt two augmented some finale quantitye.

The briefe vse of this Table.

SVppose the height of the Sunne taken by the Quadrant, eight degrees and 13. minutes, the Sunne being in the beginning of Aquarie, or Sagittarie, I seek, and find in this table and in the row which directly answereth ♒ and ♐ eight degrées and 13. minutes: that is agreeable to 9. or 3. of the clocke in the head of this Table. Therefore I pronounce, that when the Sun was 8. degrees and 13. minutes in height, entring ♒ or ♐, it was precise nine of the clocke in the morning or three at after noone.

Thus at all times ye may know the iust houre.

Ye may also conclude the height of the Sunne at all times, the place of the Sunne knowne, and the houre. Note, when the precise numbers either of height, or degree of the Sunne are not found in the Table, then make proportion according to the difference, &c. Practise, better than many words, openeth this. Now to end this matter: this following to him that hath tasted these knowledges, I write.

Dato loco Solis & eius altitudine, horam ipsam calculare.

DVc sinum inuentæ solaris altitudinis, in sinum arcus semidiurni, & productum diuide per sinum altitudinis meridianæ eiusdem Solis, & prouenientis inde partium numeri sumito arcum, quem tandem in horas vertas. Collectus horarum numerus quæsitam indicabit horam: ab ortu quidem Solis, si altitudo fuerit antemeridiana, vel ab occasu, si eadem Solis altitudo acciderit post meridiem.

NOw hauing some occasion, I could here adioyne a briefe Supputation Sinicall, touching most workings Astronomicall, but how farre that passeth the capacitie of the common sort of men, they that bee trauailed knowe. For this cause I leaue to giue any precepts this way: desiring prouocation meete to haue to doe in the like: then God suffering, my penne shall not stay to

open

open readie chosen generall waies, for pleasant Astronomicall operation.

HEre shall now follow briefly collected certaine rules, performed before by Tables: but now done by quicke supputation, to bee had in memorie: by that, auoyding carpage or burthen of bookes.

A way to get the Golden number or Prime without a table.

ADde vnto the yeere of our Lord 1. then diuide that summe by 19. the remaine is the Prime or Golden number.

The Epact is thus euer found.

MUltiplie the Prime by 11. diuide by 30. the remaine is your desire. These two numbers begin at March, their vse is chiefly to finde out the change, quarters and full Moone, as ensueth.

A rule for the Chaunge, Full, and Quarters of the Moone.

PUt vnto the Epact all the moneths from March, including the moneth of March: pull then that summe from 30. the remaine sheweth the day of the change.

Here note the full Moone is the 15. day after the chaunge. Also if the remaine be lesse then 15. substract that lesse from 15. the rest is the full Moone.

If the remaine passe 30. substract it from 45. then the full doth also appeare.

To conclude, if from the full Moone yee pull 15. dayes, ye haue the chaunge going before. The chaunge had, the quarters are knowne, by adding or pulling away seuen dayes.

For the age of the Moone, worke thus for euer.

ADde to the dayes of your Moneth the Epact, and also as many dates more as are moneths from March to your moneth, including both moneths. Now substract thirtie, if ye may, the age then remaineth.

Now shall be declared what Signes and degrees the Moone differeth from the Sunne, by the which is gathered at all times, the Signe and Grade wherein she is.

MUltiplie the age of the Moone by 4. diuide by 10. the quotient sheweth the Signes that the Moone differeth from the Sunne. The remaine augmented by 3. bringeth degrees to be added. Ye must put these Signes and degrees to the place of the Sunne. The product, I meane the increase or ende of all these Signes and degrees in order counted from the Sunne, declare the place of the Moone in the Zodiacke.

The place of the Sunne in the Zodiacke is thus found.

FIrst know that the 11. day of January, the Sunne is entred into ♒. The 10. day of February ♓. The 11. of March ♈. The 11. of Aprill ♉. The 12. of May ♊. The 12. of June ♋. The 14. of July ♌. The 14 of August ♍. The. 14. of September ♎. The 14. of October ♏. The 13. of November ♐. The 12. of December ♑.

This knowne, the place of the Sunne is well found, adding for euery day past any entrey, 1. degree.

Ex-

Example.

I Require the place of the Sunne the 21. day of August. I finde that the Sun is entered in ♍ the 14. day of the moneth. I must for euery day past any entry adde 1. degree. There are seuen daies past that entrie, then I conclude the Sunne readie to haue place in the 8. degree of ♍ the 21. of August.

To know how long the Moone shineth.

FOr her shining in the encrease, multiplie the age of the Moone by 4. In the wane augment the rest of the age which she lacketh of 30. by 4. and diuide by 5. The Quotient sheweth the houres: the remaines if there be any, multiplied by 12. bringeth minutes to be added.

How the moueable feasts are found readily.

SEeke the change of the Moone in February, for that yeere yée require these moueable Feasts. Note what day it falleth on, the next Tuesday is Shrouetuesday. But if the change be on Tuesday, the nert Tuesday ensuing is it. The nert Sunday is the first Sunday of Lent. Sixe Sundayes after is Easter day. Adde 35. dayes, or 5. weekes to Easter day, ye haue Rogation Sunday. To that adde 4. dayes, so ye haue Ascension day. Then haue ye 10 daies to Whitsunday. Seuen dayes after is Trinitie Sunday. And foure dayes after is Corpus Christi day.

Without Tables, at all times to know the Tydes.

LEarne as is declared the age of the Moone: also remember the houre of the Full or Change, for your place or poynt which doth neuer varie: these knowne, worke thus.

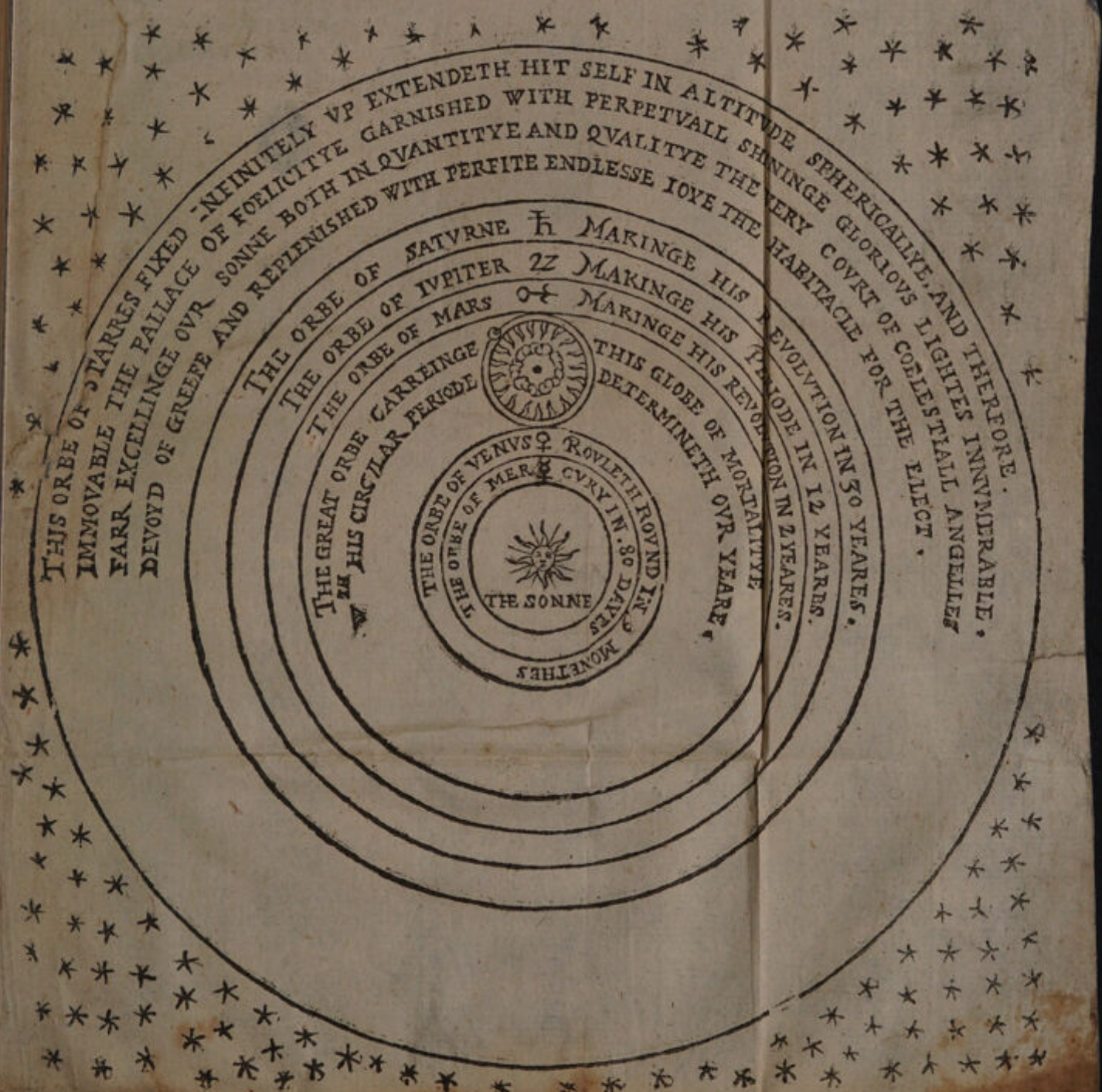
Ex-

Example.

When the Moone is tenne daies olde, I desire to know at what of the clocke it is full sea at London bridge. Multiplie tenne by fortie eight, so haue ye foure hundred eightie: diuide that by sixtie, ye haue eight houres. To that adde three, which is the houre of the full or change appointed for that place. All then commeth vnto eleuen of the clocke high water at London bridge. If any thing remaine they are minutes of an houre. If the houres amount aboue twelue, cast the twelues away, the rest is your request.

FINIS.

A perfit description of the Cœlestiall Orbes, according to the most auncient doctrine of the Pythagoreans, &c.



TO THE READER.

HAuing of late (gentle Reader) corrected and reformed ſundrie faults, that by negligence in printing haue crept into my Fathers *Generall Prognoſtication:* Among other things I haue found a deſcription or Modill of the world, and ſituation of Spheres Cœleſtiall & elementarie according to the doctrine of *Ptolomie*, whereunto all Vniuerſities (led thereunto chiefely by the authoritie of (*Ariſtotle*) ſithens haue conſented. But in this our age, one rare wit (ſeeing the continuall errors that from time to time more and more haue been diſcouered, beſides the infinite abſurdities in their Theoricks, which they haue been forced to admit that would not confeſſe any Mobilitie in the ball of the earth) hath by long ſtudy, painefull practiſe, and rare inuention deliuered a new Theoricke or Modill of the world, ſhewing that ŷ earth reſteth not in the Centre of the whole world, but not onely in the Centre of this our mortall world or Globe of Elements, which enuironed and encloſed in the Moones Orbe, and together with the whole Globe of mortalitie is caried yeerely round about the Sunne, which like a king in the middeſt of al raigneth and giueth lawes of motion to the reſt, ſphærically diſperſing his glorious beames of light through all this ſacred Cœleſtial Temple. And the Earth it ſelf to be one of the Planets, hauing his peculiar and ſtrange courſes turning euery 24 houres round vpon his owne Centre: whereby the Sun and great Globe of fixed ſtarres ſeeme to ſway about and turne, albeit indeede they remaine fixed. So many waies is the ſenſe of mortall men abuſed. But reaſon & deep diſcourſe of wit hauing opened theſe things to *Copernicus*, and the ſame being with demonſtrations Mathematical, moſt apparantly

rantly by him to the world deliuered: I thought it conuenient together with the old Theorick also to publish this, to the end such noble English mindes (as delight to reach aboue the baser sorte of men) might not be altogether defrauded of so noble a part of Philosophie. And to the ende it might manifestly appeare, that *Copernicus* meant not (as some haue fondly excused him) to deliuer these grounds of the earths mobilitie, onely as Mathematical principles fayned, and not as Philosophicall truly auerred: I haue also from him deliuered both the Philosophical reasons by *Aristotle* and others produced to maintaine the Earths stabilitie, & also their solutions and insufficiencie, wherein I cannot a little commend the modestie of ý graue Philosopher *Aristotle*, who seeing (no doubt) the sufficiencie of his own reasons in seeking to confute the earths motion, vseth these words: *De his explicatum est, ea qua potuimus facultate:* howbeit his disciples haue not with like sobrietie maintained the same. Thus much for my owne part in this case I will only say. There is no doubt, but of a true ground, truer effects may be produced, then of principles that are false: and of true principles, falsehood or absurdities cannot be inferred.

If therfore the Earth be situate immoueable in the Centre of the world, why find we not Theoricks vpon that ground to produce effects as true and certaine as those of *Copernicus*? Why cast we not away those *Circles Æquãtes* and motions irregular? seeing our own Philosopher *Aristotle* himselfe the light of our Vniuersities hath taught vs: *Simplicis corporis simplicem oportet esse motum.* But if contrarie, it be found impossible (the Earths stabilitie being graunted) but that we must necessarily fall into these absurdities, and cannot by any meane auoyd thē: why shall wee so much dote in the apparance of our sences, which many waies may be abused, and not suffer our selues to be directed by the rule of Reason, which the great God hath giuen vs as a lampe to lighten the darknes of our vnderstanding, and the perfect guide to leade vs to the golden branch of Veritie amidde the Forrest of errors.

Behold a noble Question to be of the Philosophers & Mathematicians of our Vniuersities, argued not with childish inuentions, but with graue reasons Philosophical, and irreproueable Demonstrations

ons Mathematical. And let vs not in matters of reason be led away with authority and opinions of men, but with the Stellified Poet let vs say:

Non quid Aristoteles vel quiuis dicat eorum:
Dicta nihil moror, à vero cum fortè recedunt.
Magni sæpè viri mendacia magna loquuntur.
Nec quisquam est adeo sagax, quin sæpius erret.

Ratio dux fida Sophorum.

THe Globe of Elements enclosed in the Orbe of the Moone, I call the Globe of Mortality, because it is the peculiar Empire of death. For aboue the Moone they feare not his force: but as the Christian Poet sayth,

Omne quod est supra lunam, æternumque bonumque.
Esse scias: nec triste aliquid Cœlestia tangit.
Quicquid verò infra luna connexa creauit
Omniparens, natura malum est, mortisq; seueras
Perpetitur leges & edaci absumitur æuo.

Againe.

Omne malum est infra lunam, nox atra, procella
Terribiles, frigus, calor, importuna senectus,
Pauperies malesuada, labor, dolor, improbitas, Mors.
Supra autem lunam, lucis sunt omnia plena,
Nec non lætitiæ & pacis, non tempus & error,
Et MORS, & senium est illic, & inutile quicquam.
Fœlix ô nimium Fœlix, cui sedibus illis.
Tam pulchris & tam incundis tamque beatis
Viuere concessum est, supremi munere Regis.

And againe.

Singula nonnulli credunt quoque sydera posse
Dici Orbes, Terramq; appellant sydus opacum,
Cui minimus Diuum præsit, &c.

In the middest of this Globe of Mortality hangeth this dark ſtar or ball of the earth and water, balanced and ſuſtayned in the middeſt of the thinne ayre onely with what proprietie which the wonderfull workeman hath giuen at the Creation to the Center of this Globe, with his magnetical force vehemently to draw and hale vnto it ſelfe all ſuch other Elementall things as retayne the like nature. This ball euerie 24. houres by naturall vniforme, and wonderfull ſlie & ſmooth motion rolleth round, making with his Period our natural day, whereby it ſeemes to vs that the huge infinite immoueable Globe ſhould ſway and turne about.

The Moone Orbe that enuironeth and contayneth this darke ſtar, and the other mortall, changeable, corruptible Elements and Elementary things, is alſo turned round euery 20. daies. 31. Minutes, 50. ſeconds, 8. thirds, 9. fourths, and 20. fiftes: and this Period may moſt aptly be called the month. The reſt of the Planets motions appeare by the Picture, and ſhall more largely be hereafter ſpoken of.

Herein good Reader, I haue waded farther then the vulgar ſorte, *Demonſtratiuè & Practicè*, and God ſparing life I meane, though not as Iudge to decide, yet at the Mathematical barre in this caſe to plead, in ſuch ſorte, as it ſhall manifeſtly appeare to the world, whether it bee poſſible vpon the Earths ſtabilitie to deliuer any true or probable Theorick, and then referre the pronouncing of ſentence to the graue Senate of indifferent diſcreete Mathematicall Readers.

Farewell, and reſpect my trauailes as thou ſhalt ſee them tende to the aduancement of truth, and diſcouering the monſtrous loathſom ſhape of error.

A PERFIT DESCRIPTION OF THE COELESTIALL ORBES,

according to the most ancient doctrine of the Pythagoreans: lately reuiued by *Copernicus*, and by Geometriall Demonstrations approued.

ALthough in this most excellent and difficile part of Philosophie in all times haue bëen sundrie opinions touching the situation and moning of the bodies celestiall, yet in certaine principles, all Philosophers of any account of all ages haue agréed & consented. First that the Orbe of the fixed starrs is of all other the most high, the farthest distant, & comprehendeth the other Spheres of wandring starres. And of these straying bodies called Planets, the old Philosophers thought it a good ground in reason, that the nighest to the Centre should swiftliest moue, because the circle was least and therby the soner ouerpassed, and the further distant, the more slowly. Therefore as the Mone being swiftest in course, is found also by measure nighest, so haue all agréed that the Orbe of ♄ being in mouing the slowest of all the Planets, is also the highest: ♃ the next, and then ♂: but of ☿ and ♀ there hath bin great controuersie, because they stray not euery way from the Sunne, as the rest doe. And therfore some haue placed them aboue the Sun, as Plato in his Timæo: others beneath, as Ptolomie, and the greater part of them that followed him. Alpetragius maketh ☿ aboue the Sunne, and ♀ beneath, and sundrie reasons haue bëen of all sides alleaged in defence of their opinions. They that follow Plato (supposing that all starres should haue obscure and darke bodies shining with borrowed light like the Mone) haue alleaged that if those Planets were lower than the Sunne, then should they sometime obscure some part of the bodie of the Sunne, and also

shine, not with a light circular, but segmentarie, and that variable as the Mone: which when they see by experience at one time to happen, they conclude with Plato. On the contrarie part, such as will maintaine them beneath, frame a likelihood by reason of the large space betweene the Orbes of the ☉ and ☽. For the greatest distance of the ☽ is but 64. semidiameters of the earth: and to the nighest of the Sunne are 1160. so that there remaineth betweene the ☽ and the ☉ 1905. semidiameters of the earth. And therefore that so huge a space should not remaine emptie, there they situate the Orbes of ☿ and Venus. And by the distance of their Absides, whereby they search the thicknes of their Orbes, they finde that they of all the rest best answere that situation, so as the lowest of ☿ Orbe may reach downe almost to the highest of the Mones, and the top of ☿ to the inferiour part of ♂ Sphere, which with his Absis should reach almost vnto the Sunne. For betweene the Absides of ☿ by their Theoricks, they supputate 177. semidiameters of the earth, and the crassitude of Venus Orbe, being 910 semidiameters both very nigh supplie and fill the residue. They therefore will not confesse that these Planets haue any obscuritie in their bodies like the ☽, but that either with their owne proper light, or else being throughly pierced with solare beames, they shine and shew circulare. And hauing a straying course of latitude, they seldome passe betweene the Sunne and vs: or if they should, their bodies being so small could scarcely hide the hundred part of the Sun, and so small a spot in so noble a light could hardly be discerned. And yet Auerrois in his Paraphrasis on Ptolomie affirmeth, that he saw a little spot in the Sunne at such time as by Calculation he had forecast a corporal Coniunction. But how weake this their reason is, it may sone appeare if we consider how from the earth to the lowest of the Mones Orbe there is 38. semidiameters of the earth, or by the truer computation according to Copernicus 52. And yet in all that so huge a space we know nothing but the ayre or firie Orbe, if any such be. Againe, the diameter of the circle whereby Venus should be carried nigh 45. grades distant from the Sun, must needes be fire times greater at the least, than the distance of that circles lowest part from the earth: than if that whole circle comprehended within the Orbe of Venus should be

turned

turned about the earth, as nedes it must, if we will not attribute to the earth any motion, we may easily consider what rule in the Heauens so vaste and huge an Epicicle, containing a space so many times greater than the earth, Aire, and Orbs of the Mone and ☿ also, wil make: especially being turned round about the earth. Againe, the reason of Ptolomie, that the ☉ must nedes be placed in the middest of those Planets that wander from him at libertie, and those that are as it were combined to him, is proued senseless by the motion of the Mone, whom wee see no lesse to stray from the Sun, than any of those other three superiour Planets. But if they will nedes haue these two Planets Orbes within an Orbe of the Sunne, what reason can they giue why they should not depart from the Sunne at large, as the other Planets doe, considering the increase of swiftnes in their motion must accompanie the inferiour situation, or else the whole order of Theoricks should be disturbed? It is therefore euident, that either there must be some other Centre, whereunto the order of these Orbes should be referred, or else no reason in their order, nor cause apparant, why we should rather to ♄ than to ♃ or any of the rest attribute the higher or remoter Orbe. And therefore seemeth it worthie of consideration that Martianus Capella wrote in his Encyclopedia, and certaine other Latines held, affirming that ♂ and ☿ do run about the Sunne in their spheres peculiar, and therefore could not stray further from the ☉ than the capacitie of their Orbes would giue them leaue, because they encompasse not the earth as the others doe, but haue their Absides after another maner conuersed. What other thing would they hereby signifie, but that the Orbs of these Planets should enuiron the Sunne as their Centre. So may the Sphere of ☿ being not of halfe the amplitude of Venus Orbe, bee well situate within the same. And if in like sort wee situate the Orbes of ♄, ♃ and ♂, referring them as it were to the same Centre so, as their capacitie be such as they containe and circulate also the earth, happily wee shall not erre, as by euident Demonstrations in the residue of Copernicus Reuolutions is demonstrate. For it is apparant that these Planets nigh the Sunne, are alwaies least, and further distant, and opposite, and much greater in sight, and nigher to vs: whereby it cannot be, but the Centre

of them is rather to the ☉, than to the earth to be referred: as in the Orbes of ♂ and ♀ also. But if all these to the Sunne as to a Centre in this manner be referred, thē must there nēds betwēn the conuexe Orbe of ♂ and the concaue of ♃ an huge space be left, wherein the earth and Elementarie frame, inclosed with the Lunarie Orbe, of dutie must be situate. For, frō the earth the Mone may not be farre remoued, being without controuersie of al other nighest in place and nature to it: especially considering betwēne the same Orbes of ♂ and ♃ there is rome sufficient. Therefor nēede we not to be ashamed to confesse, this whole globe of Elements enclosed with the Mones sphere, together with the earth as the Centre of the same, to be by this great Orbe, together with the other Planets about the Sunne turned, making by his reuolution our yēre. And whatsoeuer seeme to vs to procēde by the mouing of the Sunne, the same to procēde indeede by the reuolution of the earth, the Sunne still remaining fixed and immoueable in the middest. And the distance of the earth from the Sunne to be such, as being compared with the other Planets, maketh euident alterations, and diuersitie of aspects: but if it be referred to the Orbe of starres fixed, then hath it no proportion sensible, but as a point or a Centre to a circumference, which I hold far more reasonable to be granted, than to fall into such an infinite multitude of absurd imaginations, as they were faine to admit that will nēdes wilfully maintaine the earths stabilitie is the Centre of the world. But rather herein to direct our selues by that wisedome, we see in all Gods naturall workes, where we may behold one thing rather endued with many vertues and effects, than any superfluous or vnnecessarie part admitted. And all these things, although they seeme hard, strange, and incredible, yet to any reasonable man that hath his vnderstanding ripened with Mathematicall demonstration, Copernicus in his Reuolutions according to his promise, hath made them more euident and cleere than the Sunne beames. These grounds therefore admitted, which no man reasonably can repugne, that the greater Orbe requireth the longer time to runne his period: the orderly and most beautifull frame of the heauens doth ensue. The first and highest of all is the immoueable sphere of fixed starres, containing it selfe and all the

rest,

reſt, and therefore fixed: as the place vniuerſall of reſt, whereunto the motions and poſitions of al inferiour ſpheres are to be compared. For albeit ſundrie Aſtrologians finding alterations in the declination and longitude of ſtarres, haue thought that the ſame alſo ſhould haue his motion peculiar: yet Copernicus by the motions of the earth ſaueth al, and vtterly cutteth off the ninth and tenth ſpheres, which contrarie to all ſenſe the maintainers of the earths ſtabilitie haue bẽn compelled to imagine.

The firſt of the moueable Orbes is that of ♄, which being of all other next vnto the infinite Orbe immoueable, garniſhed with lights innumerable, is alſe in his courſe moſt ſlow, and once only in thirtie yeeres palleth his period.

The ſecond is ♃, who in twelue yeeres perfourmeth his circuit.

Mars in two yeeres runneth his circular race.

Then followeth the great Orbe, wherein the Globe of mortalitie incloſed in the Mones Orbe as an Epicicle, and holding the earth as a Centre by his owne waight reſting alway permanent in the middeſt of the aire, is carried round once in a yeere.

In the fift place is Venus, making her reuolutiõ in 9. moneths.

In the firſt is ☿, who palleth his circuit in 80. daies.

In the middeſt of all is the Sunne.

For in ſo ſtately a Temple as this, who would deſire to ſet his lampe in any other better or more conuenient place than this, from whence vniformely it might diſtribute light to all: for not vnfitly it is of ſome called the Lampe or light of the world, of others the minde, of others the Ruler of the world.

Ad cuius numeros & dii moueantur, & Orbes
Accipiant leges, præſcriptáque fœdera ſeruent.

Trismegistus calleth him the visible God. Thus doth the Sun like a King sitting in his throne, gouerne his Courts of inferiour powers: neither is the Earth defrauded of the seruice of the Moone: but Aristotle saith, of all other the Moone with the Earth hath nighest alliance, so héere they are matched accordingly.

In this forme or frame may we behold such a wonderfull Symmetry of motions and situations, as in no other can be proponed. The times whereby wee the inhabitants of the Earth are directed, are constituted by the reuolutions of the Earth: the circulation of her Centre causeth the yéere, the conuersion of her circumference maketh the naturall day, and the reuolution of the ☽ produceth the moneth. By the onely view of this Theorick, the cause and reason is apparant, why in ♃ the progressions and Retrogradations are greater than in ♄, and lesse than in ♂, why also in Venus they are more than in ☿: and why such changes from direct to retrograde Stationarie &c. happeneth, notwithstanding more rifely in ♅ than in ♃, and yet more rarely in ♂: why in Venus not so commonly as in ☿. Also why ♃ and ♂ are nigher the earth in their Acronicall, than in their Cosmicall or Heliacall rising: especially ♂, who rising at the Sunne set, sheweth in his ruddie fierie colour equall in quantitie with ♃, and contrariwise setting little after the Sunne, is scarcely to be discerned from a starre of the second light. All which alterations apparantly follow vpon the Earths motion. And that none of these doe happen in the fixed starres, it plainly argueth this huge distance and immeasurable altitude, in respect whereof this great Orbe, wherein the Earth is carried, is but a point, and vtterly without sensible proportion, being compared to that Heauen. For as it is in perspectiue demonstrate: euery quantitie hath a certaine proportionable distance whereunto it may be discerned, and beyond the same it may not be seene. This distance therefore of the immoueable Heauen is so exceeding great, that the whole Orbis magnus vanisheth away, if it be conferred to that Heauen.

Herein can weeneuer sufficiently admire this wonderfull and incomprehensible huge frame of Gods worke proponed to our senses, seeing first this ball of the Earth wherein wee moue, to the

common

common sort seemeth great, and that in respect of the Moones Orbe is very small, but compared with Orbis magnus wherein it is carried, it scarcely retaineth any sensible proportion: so marueilously is that Orbe of annuall motion greater than this little darke Starre wherein wee liue. But that Orbis magnus, being (as is before declared) but as a poynt in respect of the immensitie of the immoueable Heauen, we may easily consider what little portion of Gods frame our Elementare corruptible world is, but neuer sufficiently be able to admire the immensitie of the rest: especially of that fired Orbe garnished with lights innumerable, and reathing vp in Sphericall Altitude without ende. Of which lights Celestiall it is to be thought, that we onely behold such as are in the inferiour parts of the same Orbe: & as they are higher, so seeme they of lesse and lesser quantitie, euen till our sight, being not able further to reach or conceiue the greatest part of the rest, by reason of their wonderfull distance inuisible vnto vs. And this may well bee thought of vs to bee the glorious Court of the great God, whose vnsearchable works inuisible we may partly by these his visible, coniecture: to whose infinite power and Maiestie, such an infinite place surmounting all other both in quantitie and qualitie only is conuenient. But because the world hath so long a time beene carried with an opinion of the Earths stabilitie, as the contrarie cannot but be now very imperswasible, I haue thought good out of Copernicus also, to giue a taste of Reasons Philosophicall alleaged for the Earths stabilitie, and their solutions: that such as are not able with Geometricall eyes to beholde the secret perfection of Copernicus Theorick, may yet by these familiar and natural reasons be induced to search farther, and not rashly to condemne for phantasticall, so ancient doctrine reuiued, and by Copernicus so demonstratiuely approued.

What reasons moued Aristotle, and others that followed him, to thinke the earth to rest immoueable as a Centre to the whole world.

THe most effectuall reasons that they produce to proue the Earths stabilitie in the middle or lowest part of the world,

Trismegistus calleth him the visible God. Thus doth the Sun like a King sitting in his throne, gouerne his Courts of inferiour powers: neither is the Earth defrauded of the seruice of the Moone: but Aristotle saith, of all other the Moone with the Earth hath nighest alliance, so heere they are matched accordingly.

In this forme or frame may we behold such a wonderfull Symmetry of motions and situations, as in no other can be proponed. The times whereby wee the inhabitants of the Earth are directed, are constituted by the reuolutions of the Earth: the circulation of her Centre causeth the yeere, the conuersion of her circumference maketh the naturall day, and the reuolution of the ☽ produceth the moneth. By the onely view of this Theorick, the cause and reason is apparant, why in ♃ the progressions and Retrogradations are greater than in ♄, and lesse than in ♂, why also in Venus they are more than in ☿: and why such changes from direct to retrograde Stationarie &c. happeneth, notwithstanding more rarely in ♄ than in ♃, and yet more rarely in ♂: why in Venus not so commonly as in ☿. Also why ♃ and ♂ are nigher the earth in their Acronicall, than in their Cosmicall or Heliacall rising: especially ♂, who rising at the Sunne set, sheweth in his ruddie fierie colour equall in quantitie with ♃, and contrariwise setting little after the Sunne, is scarcely to be discerned from a starre of the second light. All which alterations apparantly follow vpon the Earths motion. And that none of these doe happen in the fixed starres, it plainly argueth this huge distance and immeasurable altitude, in respect whereof this great Orbe, wherein the Earth is carried, is but a point, and vtterly without sensible proportion, being compared to that Heauen. For as it is in perspective demonstrate: euery quantitie hath a certaine proportionable distance whereunto it may be discerned, and beyond the same it may not be seene. This distance therefore of the immoueable Heauen is so exceeding great, that the whole Orbis magnus vanisheth away, if it be conferred to that Heauen.

Herein can weeneuer sufficiently admire this wonderfull and incomprehensible huge frame of Gods worke proponed to our senses, seeing first this ball of the Earth wherein wee moue, to the

common

common sort seemeth great, and that in respect of the Moones Orbe is very small, but compared with Orbis magnus wherein it is carried, it scarcely retaineth any sensible proportion: so marueilously is that Orbe of annuall motion greater than this little darke Starre wherein wée liue. But that Orbis magnus, being (as is before declared) but as a poynt in respect of the immensitie of the immoueable Heauen, we may easily consider what little portion of Gods frame our Elementare corruptible world is, but neuer sufficiently be able to admire the immensitie of the rest: especially of that fired Orbe garnished with lights innumerable, and reathing vp in Sphericall Altitude without ende. Of which lights Celestiall it is to be thought, that we onely behold such as are in the inferiour parts of the same Orbe: & as they are higher, so seeme they of lesse and lesser quantitie, euen till our sight, being not able further to reach or conceiue the greatest part of the rest, by reason of their wonderfull distance inuisible vnto vs. And this may well bee thought of vs to bée the glorious Court of the great God, whose vnsearchable works inuisible we may partly by these his visible, coniecture: to whose infinite power and Maiestie, such an infinite place surmounting all other both in quantitie and qualitie only is conuenient. But because the world hath so long a time beene carried with an opinion of the Earths stabilitie, as the contrarie cannot but be now very imperswasible, I haue thought good out of Copernicus also, to giue a taste of Reasons Philosophicall alleaged for the Earths stabilitie, and their solutions: that such as are not able with Geometricall eyes to beholde the secret perfection of Copernicus Theorick, may yet by these familiar and natural reasons be induced to search farther, and not rashly to condemne for phantasticall, so ancient doctrine reuiued, and by Copernicus so demonstratiuely approued.

What reasons moued Aristotle, and others that followed him, to thinke the earth to rest immoueable as a Centre to the whole world.

THe most effectuall reasons that they produce to proue the Earths stabilitie in the middle or lowest part of the world,

is that of Graulitis and Leuitie. For of all other the Element of the earth (say they) is most heauie, and all ponderous things are carried vnto it, striuing (as it were) to sway euen downe to the vtmost part thereof. For the earth being round, into the which all waightie things on euery side fall, making right angles on the superficies, passe to the Centre, seeing euery right line that falleth perpendicularly vpon the Horizon in that place where it toucheth the earth, must needes passe by the Centre. And those things that are carried toward that Medium, it is likely that there also they would rest. So much therefore the rather shall the earth rest in the middle, and (receiuing all things into it selfe that fall) by his owne waight shall bee most immoueable. Againe, they seeke to proue it by reason of motion and his nature: for of one and the same simple bodie, the motion must also be simple, saith Aristotle. Of simple motions there are two kindes, Right and Circular: Right are either vp or downe: so that euery simple motion is either downward toward the Centre, or vpward from the Centre, or Circular about the Centre. Now vnto the earth and water in respect of their waight, the motion downward is conuenient to seeke the Centre: to Aire and Fire in regard of their lightnesse, vpward and from the Centre. So is it mete to these Elements to attribute the right or straight motion, and to the Heauens onely it is proper circularly about this meane or Centre to be turned round. Thus much Aristotle. If therefore (saith Ptolomie of Alexandria) the Earth should turne but onely by that daily motion, things quite contrarie to these should happen. For his motion should be most swift & violent, that in foure and twentie houres should let passe the whole circuit of the Earth: and those things which by sudden turning are stirred, are altogether vnmet to collect, but rather to disperse things vnited, vnlesse they should by some firme fasting be kept together. And long ere this, the Earth being dissolued in peeces, should haue been scattered through the heauens, which were a mockery to think of: & much more, beasts, and all other waights that are lose could not remaine vnshaken. And also things falling should not light on the places perpendicular vnder them, neither should they fall directly thereto, the same being violently in the meane while carried away. Cloudes also

and

and other things hanging in the Ayre should alwaies seeme to vs to be carried toward the West.

The solution of these Reasons, with their insufficiencie.

These are the causes, and such other, wherewith they approue the Earth to rest in the middle of the world, and that out of all question. But he that will maintaine the Earths mobilitie, may say that this motion is not violent but naturall. And these things which are naturally mooued haue effects contrarie to such as are violently carried. For such motions wherein force and violence is vsed, must needes bee dissolued, and cannot bee of long continuance: but those which by nature are caused, remaine still in their perfite estate, and are conserued and kept in their most excellent constitution. Without cause therefore did Ptolomie feare least the Earth, and all earthly things should bee torne in peeces by this Reuolution of the Earth, caused by the working of Nature, whose operations are farre different from those of Arte, or as such humane intelligence may reach vnto. But why should he not much more think and misdoubt the same of the world, whose motion must of necessitie bee so much more swift and vehement then this of the Earth, as the Heauen is greater then the Earth? Is therefore the Heauen made so huge in quantitie that it might with vnspeakeable vehemencie of motion bee seuered from the Centre, least happily resting it should fall, as some Philosophers haue affirmed? Surely, if this reason should take place, the magnitude of the heauen should infinitly extend. For the more this motion shoulde violentlie bee carried higher, the greater should the swiftnesse be, by reason of increasing of the circumference, which must of necessitie in 24 houres be past ouer, and in like manner by increase of the motion, the Magnitude must also necessarilie bee augmented: thus should the swiftnesse increase Magnitude, and the Magnitude the swiftnesse infinitly. But according to that ground of nature: whatsoeuer is infinite can neuer be passed ouer. The Heauen therefore of necessity must stand and rest fixed. But say they, without the heauen there is no body,

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in the ayre, or tending vpward, but that not onely the Earth & sea making one Globe, but also no small part of the ayre is likewise circularly carried, & in like sort al such things as are derived from them, or haue any manner of alliance with them: either for that the lower Region of the ayre being mixt with earthly and watrie vapours, follow the same nature of the Earth: either that it be gained and gotten from the Earth by reason of Vicinitie or Contignitie. Which if any man maruaile at, let him consider how the olde Philosophers did yeeld the same reason for the Reuolution of the highest Region of the ayre, wherein wee may sometime beholde Comets carried circularly no otherwise then the bodies Celestiall seeme to be, and yet hath that Region of the ayre lesse conuenience with the Orbes Celestiall then this low part with the Earth. But we affirme that part of the ayre in respect of this great distance to be destitute of this motion terrestriall, & that this part of the ayre that is next to the Earth doth appeare most still and quiet, by reason of his vniforme naturall accompanying of the Earth, and likewise things that hang therein, vnlesse by windes or other violent accident they bee tossed to and fro. For the winde in the ayre is nothing els but as waues in the Sea. And of things ascending and descending in respect of the world we must confesse them to haue a mixt motion of right and circular, albeit it seeme to vs right & straight, not otherwise then if in a ship vnder sayle a man should softly let a plummet down from the top along by the mast euen to the deck: this plummet passing alwayes by the straight mast, seemeth also to fall in a right line, but being by discourse of reason weyed, his motion is found mixt of right and circular. For such things as naturally fall downward, being of earthly nature, there is no doubt but as parts they retaine the nature of the whole. No otherwise is it to these things that by fiery force are caried vpward. For the earthly fire is chiefly nourished with earthly matter: and flame is defined to bee naught els but burning fume or smoke, and that the propertie of fire is to extend the subiect whereinto it entereth, the which it doth with so great violence, as by no meanes or engines it can be constrayned, but that with breach of bands it will performe his nature. This motion extensiue is from the Centre to the circumference:

So

so that if any earthly part be fiered, it is carried violently vpward. Therefore whereas they say, that of simple bodies the motion is altogether simple, of the circular it is chiefely verified so long as the simple bodie remayneth in his naturall place, and perfite vnitie of composition: for in the same place there can bee no other motion but circular, which remaining wholy in it selfe, is most like to rest an immobilitie. But right or straight motion onely happen to those things that stray and wander, or by any meanes are thrust out of their natural place. But nothing can be more repugnant to the forme and ordinance of the world, then that things naturally should be out of their naturall place. This kind of motion therfore that is by right line, is onely accident to those things that are not in their right state or prefection naturall, while parts are disioyned from their whole bodie, and couet to returne to the vnitie thereof againe. Neither doe these things which are carried vpward or downeward besides this circular mooving make any simple vniforme, or equall motion, for which their leuitie or ponderositie of their bodie, they cannot be tempered, but alwayes as they fall (beginning slowly) they increase their motion, & the further the more swiftly, whereas contrariwise this our earthly fire (for other wee cannot see) wee may beholde as it is carried vpwarde to vanish and decay, as it were confessing the cause of violence to proceede onely from his matter terrestriall. The circular motion alway continueth vniforme and equall, by reason of his cause which is indeficient and alway continuing. But the other hasteneth to the end and to attaine that place where they leaue longer to be heate or light, and hauing attained that place, their motion ceaseth. Seeing therfore this circular motion is proper to the whole, as straight is onely vnto parts, we may say that circular doeth rest with straight, as animal cum ægro. And whereas Aristotle hath distributed simplicem motum into these three kinds, A medio ad medium, and circa medium, it must bee onely in reason, and imagination, as wee likewise seuer in consideration Geometricall, a poynt, a line, and a superficies, whereas in deede neither can stande without other, no any of them without a bodie.

Hereto wee may adioyne, that the condition of immobilitie is more

more noble and diuine than that of change, alteration, or instabilitie: and therefore more agréeable to Heauen than to this Earth, where all things are subiect to continuall mutabilitie. And seeing by euident proofe of Geometricall mensuration, wée finde that the Planets are sometimes nigher to vs, and somtimes more remote, and that therefore euen the maintainers of the Earths stabilitie, are enforced to confesse, that the earth is not their Orbes Centre, this motion circa Medium, must in more generall sort bée taken, and that it may bée vnderstand that euery Orbe hath his peculiar Medium and Centre, in regard whereof this simple and vniforme motion is to be considered. Séeing therfore that these Orbs haue seuerall Centres, it may bee doubted whether the Centre of this earthly grauitie, be also the Centre of the world. For grauitie is nothing else but a certaine procliuity or naturall coueting of parts to be coupled with the whole: which by diuine prouidence of the Creator of all, is giuen and impressed into the parts, that they should restore themselues into their vnitie and integritie, concurring in Sphericall forme. Which kind of propietie or affection, it is likely also that the Mone and other glorious bodies want not, to knit and combine their parts together: and to maintaine them in their round shape, which bodies notwithstanding are by sundrie motions, sundrie waies conueied. Thus as it is apparant by these naturall reasons, that the mobilitie of the Earth is more probable and likely than the stabilitie: so if it be Mathematically considered, and Geometricall mensurations euery part of euerie Theoricke examined: the discréete student shall finde, that Copernicus, not without great reason did propone this ground of the Earths mobilitie.

The Addition.

A short discourse touching the variation of the Compasse.

MArueilous (no doubt) is that naturall proprietie of the Magnes, whereby the néedle touched immediatly turneth to some one certaine point of the Heauens, and after sundrie motions hither and thither, findeth rest onely in one place and point. And albeit this point in seuerall Horizons be different, yet in any one Horizon it remaineth alway permanent, and therfore it plainly appeareth that the same procédeth of some constant permanent cause naturall, and not of any mutable vncertaine cause accidentall. But what this cause should bee, no man hitherto hath truely discouered. To omit apparant absurd opinions, the most probable of those that haue been giuen and generally best allowed, is the point Attractiue, which should bee of such vertue as to draw the needle touched alway toward the same point: but whether this point should bee in the heauens or earth, is another controuersie. Such as will haue it in the earth, affirme it to bee a huge mountaine or rocke of Magnes stone, distant from the Pole certaine grades, which drawing the needle to it selfe, alwaies causeth it to make an angle of variation from the Pole of the world, saue onely vnder the Meridian that passeth by the same Attractiue point. But the error of this opinion will soone be found of them that shall vpon this supposition, and two different angles of variation, search out the place of that point Attractiue (the same being in that Intersection of the two Circles of position by the variations determined) and then conferre that with some third angle of variation: wherby it shal plainly appeare that in the earth no such one Attractiue point can be imagined, as shal by circle of opposition produce such variations as in Nauigation haue been discouered. And to place this point Attractiue in any of the heauēs, it would appeare more absurd. For whether the Heauens moue, and the Earth rest immoueable, or the Earth moue, and the great Orbe of starres be permanent, as of necessitie the one or the other must be true (considering a motion is apparant) it must necessarily follow, that his alteration should be in continuall alteration euery houre and mo-

ment

ment of the day: but by experience we find the contrary, and therfore may necessarily be inferred, no such Attractiue poynt in that Heauen. So that hauing found by these trials this imagination of a poynt Attractiue, and such instruments as haue been vpon that ground deuised, but meere vanities, I haue somewhat further sought. And among sundrie imaginations that I haue Mathematically handled, I thinke it is not amisse to propone one to be considered, weied and examined by exquisite triall of Geometricall demonstration, and Arithmeticall calculation: for it is no question for grosse Mariners to meddle with, no more then the finding of the Longitude. And therfore I cannot a little wonder at the blind boldnes of Sebastian Cabotto, and some others, that being ignorant both in Geometricall demonstration, and Arithmeticall Symicall calculations, haue natheless tane vpon them in these most difficile questions to promise resolution, being no more able or likely to performe it, then an Oxe to flie between two mountaine tops. Those sciences being the only wings to eleuate our grosse senses to matter so high and mysticall, let such content themselues with the praise of painfull hard, farre trauelled mariners, and for their new discoueries let them learne Apelles lesson: Ne sutor vtra crepidam. Of these two Problemes thus much I promise for the inuention of the Longitude, I will (God sparing life) deliuer meanes as exact, certaine, and feazible, at all times of the yeere in what place soeuer, as by Eclipses. And for the other if I deliuer not the like, at the least so farre I will wade therein, that such blind boldnesse knowing somewhat more their owne imperfection, shall in such mysteries vse more modestie.

An Hypothesis or supposed cause of the variation of the Compasse, to be Mathematically weied.

AS the Axis of the Earth, notwithstanding all other motions remaineth as it were immoueable, and yet in respect of the sphericall fourme of the Earth in euery seuerall Horizon maketh a seuerall line Meridionall, by reason of the section made in the superficies of the Horizons by Meridians, hauing all that Axis as their common diametre, so

may it also come to passe of the line of the needle and his variation, the needle being alway permanent in one plaine superficies; according to the seuerall section of the plaine wherein it resteth, and the Horyzon there may be continually made, in euery plaine new variations. More plainely to open this imagination, thus I say: that as in a payre of ballance of equall waight there is a certaine motion to and fro before they finde their true place of rest (the same being only in the leuell of the Horizon) which commeth to passe as Copernicus affirmeth, by the attractiue Centre of the Earth, who drawing vnto him either waight with like force, finding the subiects like also, compelleth them to rest in the superficies like distant from that Attractiue Centre: so in the needle being a body endued with two seuerall properties, the one of Grauitie & Lenitie, which being equally poyzed, forceth him to abide in the Horizon: the other being Magneticall and receiued by the touch, which causeth him to rest alway in that one Meridiã, to the Magnes appropriate, it thereby commeth to passe, that after sundry ballancing this way and that way, it onely setleth in the common section of this peculiar Meridian and the Horizon. So that euen as in Dyals the line of the stile onely accordeth and concurreth with the Meridian line, in such as are doyd of declination, but in all such playnes as are declinatorie, the line of the stile varieth from the Meridian line, and the same angle of variation also altereth as well in respect of inclination as declination: so I suppose this variation of the compasse to be nothing els but the angle comprehended betweene the Meridian line, and the common section of the magneticall Meridian and the Horizon in the Horizontall plaine, and this Angle to bee alwayes exactly equall to the Angle contayned of the Meridian line, and line of the stile: The Longitude of the place proponed accounted from the Magneticall Meridian, being equall to the declination of the Dyals playne superficies, making computation from South to East Circularly, and the Latitude of the place equall to the complement of the inclination of the same superficies Horologiall. Of the veritie of this suppositiõ I could easily determine, if there were any trust to the obseruation of Mariners: but hauing found by experience their grosse vsage and homely instruments, where halfe a poynt commonly

monly breaketh no square: and also their repugnant tales that haue trauayled the very selfe same Voyages, I cannot yet resolue.

VPon due examination of this Hypothesis there may happily fall out a strange Paradox, not thought of hitherto, that these vulgare maryne Chartes designate with Parallele Meridians, and right lined Rumbie, being of themselues apparantly false and erroneous: yet vsed without rectification of the compasse, may bring forth true effects, and so two errours concurring produce a veritie.

Errors in the Arte of Nauigation commonly practised.

FIrst, all their Chartes are described with straight Meridian lines running equidistant or Parallele, which errour is most manifest to any that haue tasted but the first principles of Cosmographie, considering they are all great circles, and concurre in the Poles.

SEcondly, they suppose that running vpon any of their poynts of their Compasse, they should passe in the Circumference of a great circle, and therefore in the plaine Charte describe those winds with straight lines: but therein are they greatly abused, for the Shippe stenning the North and the South, onely maketh her course in a great Circle: East or West she describeth a Paralle, and being stirred on any other meane poynt, (the Compasse being truely rectified) shee delineateth in her course a Curue or Helicall line, neither straight nor Circular, but mixt of both: and therefore to set forth these windes in the Chartes with straight lines is most erroneous,

THirdly, their rule to know Latitude by the Pole starre, adding or substracting from his Altitude according to the situation of the grades, is all false, and that worst is, cannot be amen-

ded: but be it neuer so wel rectified to one climate, yet is it false in all other.

FOurthly, their taking of the Sunne with their Balistile (as they terme it) is most false: and whereas some finding the errour thereof, haue gone about to remedie the same by cutting off a part at the ende, thinking thereby it might approach to the Centre of the eye, they encrease thereby the errour, and make it more false. For visus non fit à puncto, as they suppose. And this errour is much like the other of the Pole star and situation of the guards: for be it neuer so well corrected by section to any one Altitude, then shall it bee false for all other, as to any skilfull in Perspectiue it is easily demonstrate.

This errour I haue alreadie reformed, Demonstratiuè, & Practicè in my booke lately published, entituled Alæ seu Scalæ Mathematicæ.

Also the rules they haue to know how many leagues they shal runne vpon euery poynt to raise one degree in Latitude, are also meere false. For they search that Arcke Itinerall as though it were the Hypothenusa to a right angled triangle, whose sides are circles of contrary nature, the one a Parallele, the other a great circle, and therefore without all sence seeke they by proportion of right lines to deliuer their quantitie.

But besides these errours, they haue one great imperfection yet in their arte, and hitherto by no man supplied, and that is the want of exact Rules to knowe the Longitude or Arckes Itinerall, East and West, without the which they can neither truly giue the place or situation of any coast, Harborough, Roade or Town, ne yet in sayling, discerne how the place they sayle vnto beareth from them, or how farre it is distant, whereby they are inforced long before they come at any Coast, all night to strike sayle, no other wayes then if they were vpon it, thereby loosing the benefite of prosperous winds, in such sort sometime, that whereas keeping a true course they might haue been quietly at Roade, they are by

The Addition.

by contrarie and adnerſe tempeſts carried farre off, and ſo not without great charge to the owner, paine to the companie, and perill to the veſſell, are enforced to waſt their time, which groweth of their ignorance, that they neither haue true Rules to direct themſelues the nigheſt courſe, ne yet treading their beaten paths can aſſuredly decide of their certaine place. For reformation of theſe errors and imperfections, new Chartes, new Inſtruments, and new Rules muſt be preſcribed. Wherein I haue prepared in a peculiar volume for that purpoſe to entreate, wiſhing in in the meane time that ſuch as are not able to reforme theſe faults, will abſtaine to teach our Countriemen moe errours.

FINIS.

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