Modest observations on the present extraordinary frost: containing I. A brief description thereof ... II. An account of the most eminent frosts that have happen'd for many hundred years past ... III. Philosophical presages of what may be feared now to ensue, viz. Scarcity of corn and victuals, general sicknesses, and pestilences ... IV. The cries of the poor; and an easy way proposed how there may be twenty thousand pounds a week, at least, raised for their relief, about London ... / By T.T.

Contributors

Tryon, Thomas, 1634-1703

Publication/Creation

London: Printed by George Larkin ..., 1684.

Persistent URL

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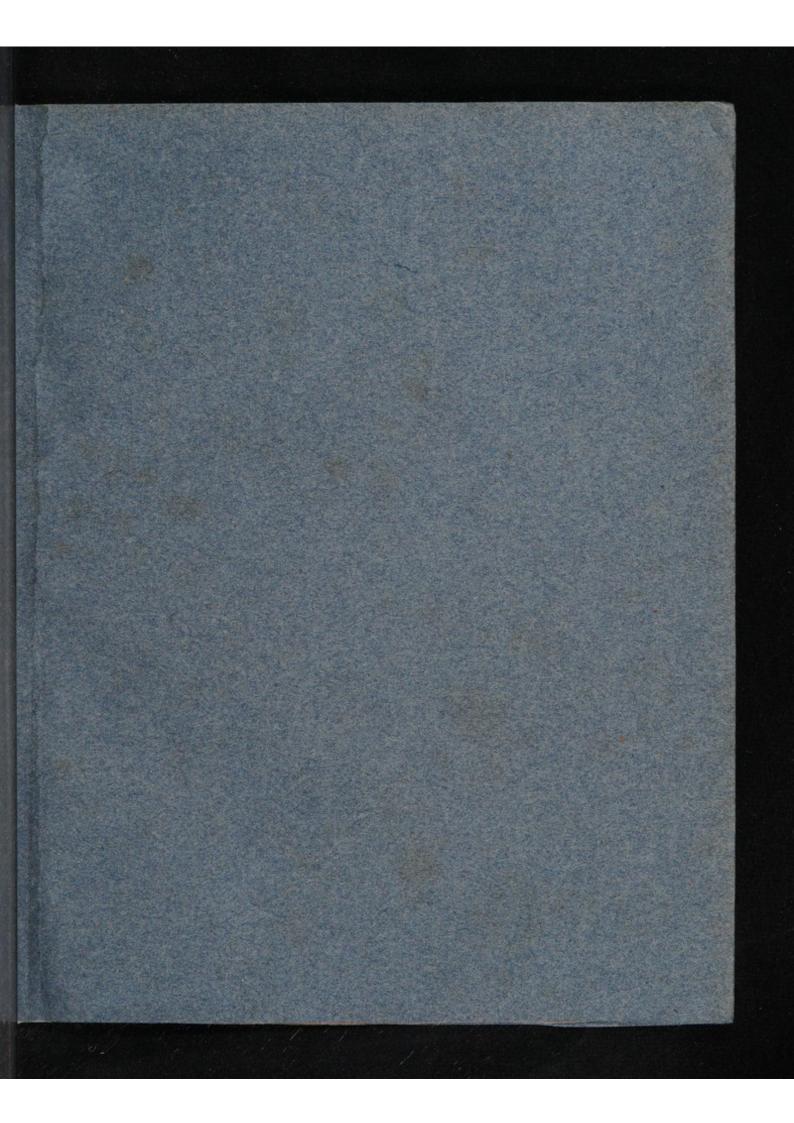
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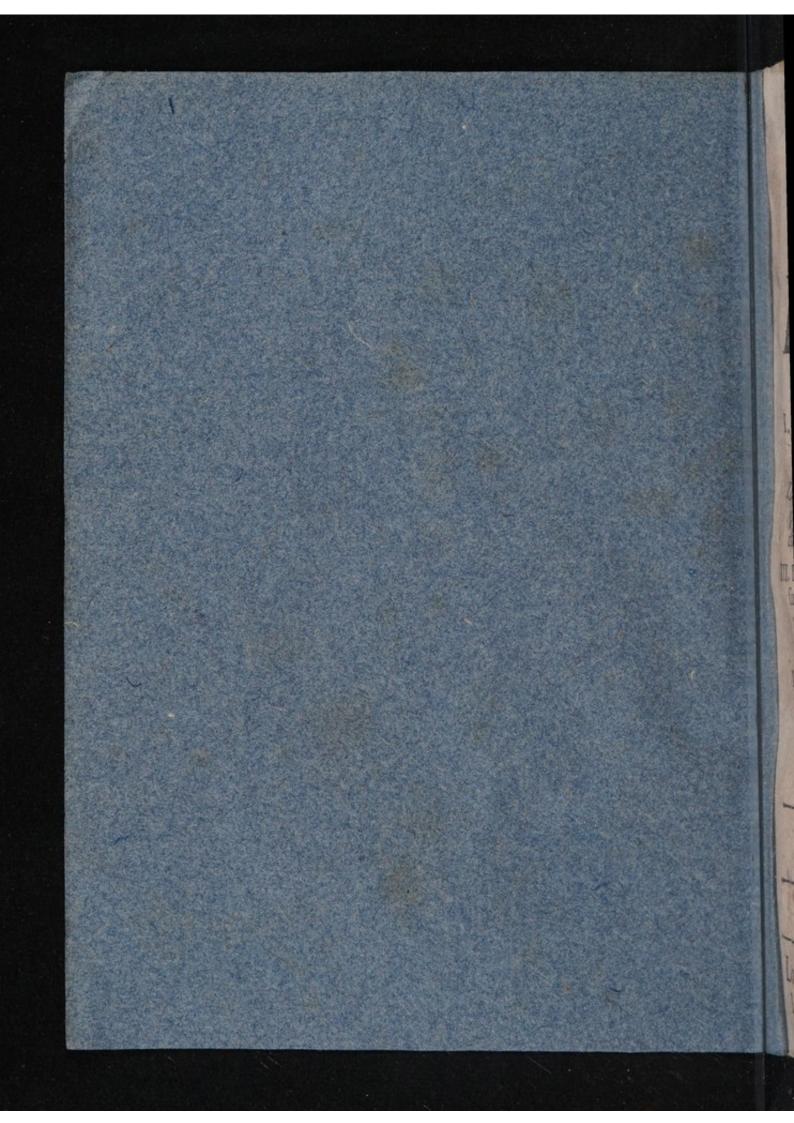












Modest Observations

ON

The Present Extraordinary

FROST

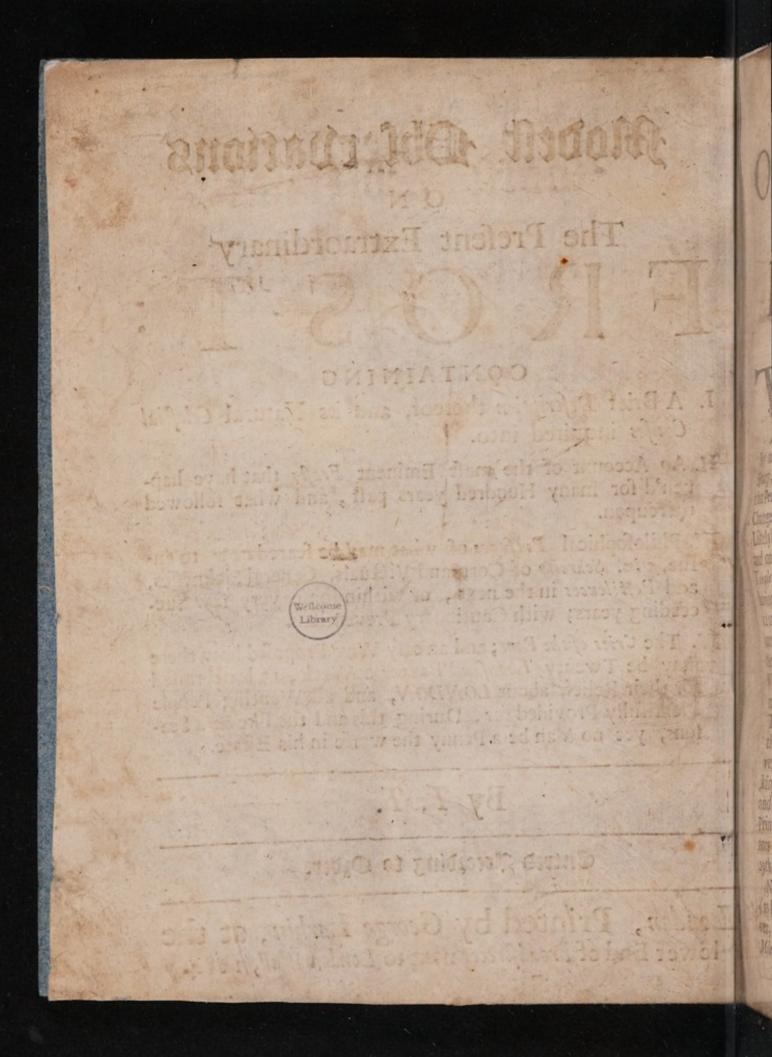
CONTAINING

- I. A Brief Description thereof, and its Natural Celestial Causes inquired into.
- II. An Account of the most Eminent Frosts that have happen'd for many Hundred years past, and what followed thereupon.
- III. Philosophical Presages of what may be seared now to enfue, viz. Scarcity of Corn and Victuals, General Sicknesses, and Pestilences in the next, or within some very sew Succeeding years; with Cautionary Preventions.
- IV. The Cries of the Poor; and an easy Way Proposed how there may be Twenty Thousand Pounds a Week, at least, raised for their Relief, about LONDON, and all Wanting People Plentifully Provided for, During this and the like hard Seafons, yet no Man be a Penny the worse in his Estate.

By T. T.

Entred According to Order.

London, Printed by George Larkin, at the lower End of Broadstreet, next to London Wall, 1684.



OBSERVATIONS

FROST &c.

He present Wonderful Frost, which is the General Theme of Discourse, and under the sad Effects whereof so many Thousands of Poor Creatures Shiver and Pine, and Lan- grand about guish; Began about the midst of December 1683. at first by mean and ordinary Degrees, but towards Christmas became very foliare Sharp; The first Week of January the River of Thames was so Frozen, that People began to Walk over; On Monday January the 7th, on the Change of the Moon in Aquary, there were Expectations, and some Likelyhood, of a Thaw; but presently after it Froze more violently, and on the 10th and 11th in the morning, a Coach Plyed between the Temple and the Old Barge-house; yet towards Night the 11th (the Moon having been in Opposition to Jupiter) it Tham'd a little; and the 12 and 13th was fine Gentle Weather, yet not much Thawing; the Wind continuing Still at North-East; On the 13th it Froze gain briskly, till the 17th, when a great Snow fell; the 18th high, most sharp, and peircing Winds, and on the 23d the Air was more severely Peircing than ever, and more Snow fell; And being the first day of the Term, Conches Ply'dat the Temple-Staires, and carried the Lawyers to Westminster on the Ice; and thence forwards the same Continued, and whole Streets of Shedds every where built on the Thames, Thousands Passing Buying, Selling, Drinking, and Revelling; (I wish I could not say on the Lords Day too,) and most forts of Trades-Shops on the Ice, (and amongst the rest a Printing-house there Erected) Bulls Baited, and Thousands of Spectators; all which still continues at the Writing hereof, being January the 29th 1684.

Nay, below the Bridge, hundreds daily pals; The River Humber (as I am credibly informed) where 'tis feveral Miles broad, is Frozen over, and Vast Flakes of Ice are seen Floating in the Downes, of Diverse As

Miles in Length, and proportionable Breadth.

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As for Calestial Causes of this unusual Coldness, though undoubtedly they were not wanting (For God generally Governs Inferiors by Superiors) yet I find not that any of our Common Pretenders had the least Apprehension, or gave any Hints thereof. Not that I wholly Explode Astrology; I believe there is something in it, and that it may not be unsit for
a Wise and Modest Man to Study: but our Annual Prognosticators are
generally Men of little Learning, and less Philosophy, and (what is worse)
many times very irregular in their Lives; The God of Purity, who
Communicates his Secrets to those that fear him, Illuminates not Debauchees, Sordid Flatterers, and Timeservers, (whose whole end is to
make a Noise, and Cheat People of their money,) with the knowledge of
Supernal Mysteries; Nor can it be expected, That those who neither
know things past, by History; nor take Notice of things Present, by
any steady Judicious Observation, should yet foresee things to come.

Whether from any of the Late Tripple Conjunctions of the two Superior Planets, Saturn and Jupiter, or from some of the late unusually frequent Comets, particularly the last in August 1682: which in 20 days with a Rapid motion, making its appearance in Leo, hurried through all the Signs Virgo, and Libra, and disappear'd in Scorpio, A Sagacious Artist might not have given some Items of this Strange Weather, I will not Determine: But if Comets be only (according to Aristotles Notion, which not be difficult to Judge that Severe Colds should ensue here below: For Extreams in Nature, if they are not Causes, are at least Fore Runners of their Contraries? Nor have there wanted Grand Consigurations of the Susion and Jupiter, an Opposition of Saturn and Mars. But leaving the Difficion of these to the Carious, having not Room to Inlarge here, upon them; I hasten to satisfy the Common Reader with an Historical Review

of former Occurrences of this kind; which may check that Vulgar Cry of Ignorance, That Never, O Never was known the Like.

Livy in his fifth Book tells us of a Winter so hard, That the River Tyber was frozen over, a matter very strange in such a Climate as Italy. In the year 1234, the Adriatick Sea was so frozen, that the Venetians went over the Ice thereof with Carts: Zonaras assures us, that in the Reign of that Emperour Constantine (who for a Nasty Reason in his Christning, was call'd Copronymus) about the year 750, the Pontick Sea, was so Congealed, That people for many miles travelled it on foot: And withal he adds, that the Summer following was so excessive hot and dry, that great Rivers and most Fountains were wholly dryed up, and People and

Cattel perisht for want of water. In the year 821. the greatest Rivers of Europe, as the Rhine, the Danubius, the Elb, and the Sein, were so incrusted with Ice, that for the space of above 30 days, Carriages freely

passed along on them, as on the Land.

But to look nearer home----In the year of our Lord 1365. and 49th year of K. Edward the 3d, A Frost lasted from the midst of September to the Month of April; but though so tedious, the Cold was nothing so intense or violent as now. In the 15th year of the Reign of K. Henry the Eighth, after great Rains and Winds, there followed so fore a Frost, that many dyed for cold, and some lost Fingers, some Toes, and many their Nails: [I softwhe very words of Sir R. Baker, sel. 297.] The same Author tells us, That in the seventh year of Q. Elizabeth, on the 21. of December, began a Frost so extream, that on New-Years-Day-Even people passed over the Thames on foot, some plaid at Foot B. Il, some shot at Pricks, as if it had been firm ground; yet this great Frost, the third of January at night, began to I haw; and by the fifth day, there was no lice to be seen, but great Inundations sollowed.

In the year 1609. [which 'tis not impossible, but some Living might remember, being but 74 years ago] a Frost began in December, which coninued till April following, with such violence, that the Thames was to frozen that Carts loaden, were frequently driven over it most Fowls and Birds were destroyed. In the year 1637, was another Frost, which rendred the Thames passable; so in the year 1664, immediately followed by the Great Sickness; And the like towards the latter, end of the

year 1676.

Some of the Consequences of these extream Frosts, I have mentioned, more I might, all are not Convenient; those that consult Chronology, may easily satisfy themselves; a man may soon err in assigning Effects to such or such particular Causes, or adapting Events to Significators; Mordesty is the first Lesson in Wisdoms School. Therefore as we have been tudious in matter of Fast, past; but sparing as to Sequels; so we hall retain the same becoming tenderness as to Futures; wherein we shall teer our Course rather by the Guidance of Nature in her usual Operations here below, than by curious Researches into remoter influential sauses above; though not neglecting them neither, For the Universe is satire, Harmonical, and Sympathetical, and he that does not competently aderstand the right Tone of the whole, and the true Key of every part, will make but had Musick wherever he lays his Clumsy Fingers.

First then I say, This Extremity of Cold presages many Calamities and vils to attend Mankind, and the rest of their Fesow-Creatures; for as re-Innocent Inhabitants of the Air, or expanded Suburbs of Heaven,

viz. Birds and Fowls, are endangered by the Elements denying their usual Benefits and Provisions (wherein another fourth part of the Creation, viz. Fishes, are somewhat Concern'd) so degraded man, taking advantage of this Cruel Weather, does for prosit, or pleasure, or vanity, destroy many thousands of them: Now this great destruction of them, is but a Fore runner of Mortality amongst Creatures of greater value, and even of men themselves. Would you know the reason? I told you but

now, Universal Nature is Sympathetical.

2dly. This immoderate Cold locks up the Pores of mens Bodies, and drives the natural Heat more Central, which occasions great Appetite and Drought , whence follows much and excessive Eating and Drinking of gross, fatt, succulent Foods, and strong Drinks; in all that have wherewithal to procure them; which the voracious desires do at present seem able to bear and digest, yet really Nature is not able to do it, and so by degrees there are feeds fown and Foundations laid for Difeafes. On the other hand, amongst the Poor, Necessity of feeding on unfitt and unusuall Viands, for their support at present, or defect of due Nourishment; must to them do as much mischief; For want is as great (tho I think not fo Common) an Enemy to Nature, as Superfluity; The way to preven these mischiefs is, for the Rich to observe Sobriery and Temperance, and for the Poor to use Discretion in their Diet, for a pint of Milk with quarter of a pint of Water, thickned with one Spoonful of Flower, and heated just to Boyling, and then putting into it a few Crums of Bread (all which will not cost above a Penny) shall give any person as now rishing a Meal as the best Surloyn of Beef or Capon. I mention not this to prevent Benevolences towards the Poor, which all that are able are bourn to Afford, but only to Advise them how to supply themselves when thee meet not with other Accomodations, but find Rich Mens Charity mon Frozen than the Thames.

and Unheatthy, especially in such Cities as London, where Sea-coals as generally used for Firing, and most People (especially Women) cresciose to those sulsome Fires, without using themselves to proper Electics, whereby their Blood stagnates, and becomes thick and four whence are Generated the Scurvy, stoppages of the Breast, Coughs are shortness of Breath; the ill effects whereof will more manifest themselves

next Spring and Summer.

4thly. This Disharmony and Inequality of the Elements, portend dry hot Summer to ensue, for all Extremes (as before observed) production Contraries, which will not only Encrease Distempers, but I for some Epidemical Disease, and it is also a Fore-runner of Dearth and See

city, and the latter., is the more to be apprehended, because we have had several plentiful and Fruitful Years, and very few of us (scarce any) have Improved them to that End, for which they were given us by the Lord, and his hand maid, Nature; But most that abound in Plenty, have Gratified their Lusts and Passions, and such as have not had wherewith to commit the same Intemperances in AEt, have done it in their Wills and defires; And shall not our God visit us for these and other crying Abominations, daily exhaled from our polluted streets and Dwellings? I will not take upon me to averr a Plague or Scarcity shall be the next Tear, Jehovah the All-Wise, is the Limiter of Times and Seasons for Extraordinary Judgments: But I may fay, that probably, according to the prospect of Natural Causes, such Calamities seem not farr off, and 'twill concern every Man living to prepare for it;

Qui sapit Ille animum Fortuna praparat omni --- Pravisumque potest, Arte Juvare Bonum.

A Wife Man fits his mind for every Chance, And whilst he doth in Vertue's Paths Advance, Each promis'd Good, Encreaseth by his Skill, And kindly Leffens every threatned Ill ...

But to proceed. Great and no less Just are the Gries of the Poor in such -a sharp and pinching Season as this; For few of them have the Opportunity, or at least the Prudence and Fore-fight, to lay up any thing to support them in a necessitous Times. How many thousands of very many Trades about this populous City, and elsewhere, cannot now possibly follow their Callings, or get any thing whereby to fustain themselves and Perishing Families with Bread? And can you, whom God has but intrusted with plentiful Estates, gorge your selves with over-charged Tables even to a surfeit, and Riot with excessive Bottles of Wine, whilst your Brethren thus languish and Dye for want of Necessaries? Can you but think that God at such a Juncture calls upon you for his Quit-Rent out of those vast Revenues which you hold meerly by the Tenure of his free and undeserved Gift?

Great and truely Royal has our gracious Sovereigns Bounty and Charity snew'd it self on this occasion, as well by bestowing a Considerable Summ Himfelf, as Commanding the Officers of every Parish to Impor-

tune the Charity of all able Inhabitants.

Purfuant to this Great and Generous Example, Methinks all you that are Loyal Subjects, and would be thought good Christians, should be

forward to Contribute to the Common Necessities; And what if you should resolve for one Day in a week, (at least during such an hard time) to restrain your selves from large Eating and set Meats, and wholly on that day for bear Bibbing of Wine and strong Liquors (I dare promise you, it shall be never the worse for your Health, but the better, as also for your Business) and Imploy what you so Save, in Charitable Uses to the Relief of the Poor? Such a thing has been done on a worse occasion within our Memory, and therefore is not Impracticable. By this only means within Londons Bills of Mortality might eafily be railed Twenty Thousands pounds a week for the Poor; And no Mana Farthing the worse, but even in his Estate the better (and much more in his Health, which is more Valuable than the greatest Estate in Christendome) for without dispute there are within that Circuit more than an Hundred thousand Families whose Dinners each Day Cost them (one with another) more than three Shillings each, Imean extravagantly, in Flesh, Fowls or Fish, when a little Bread and Cheefe, Milk or the like, might as well, (nay I am fure would better) for once at least in a Week, supply Nature; Now one hundred thousand three Shillings is Fifteen thousand pound; and then 'tis not to be doubted (fince in this Age Generally more is spent in Drink, than Victuals) but that there are above one Hundred thousand Persons that daily lavish away above twelve pence a Day in Wine, Brandy, Ale, or some strong Liquors, which they forbearing but for one day in a week, and bestowing as aforeiaid, thereby may be raised live thousand pound more, and to in the whole twenty thousand pounds a week, which justly diffributed, would bravely supply Four-score thousand Families, at Five shillings a week a peice, or afford an hundred and threefcore thousand Poor People helf a Crown a peice every week. And will you fuffer fuch a Number of Seuls to perish, for want, rather than abridge your wanton Palates and Insatiate Paunches of unnecessary, nay permitions Danities, one only Day in a week? Look up thou Sottish Epicure that Denyest it, and call thy felf Christian hence forwards if thou Darest.

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