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Contributors

Erra Pater Lilly, William, 1602-1681

Publication/Creation

London: Printed for A. Bettesworth ... C. Hitch ... R. Ware ... and J. Hodges ..., 1735.

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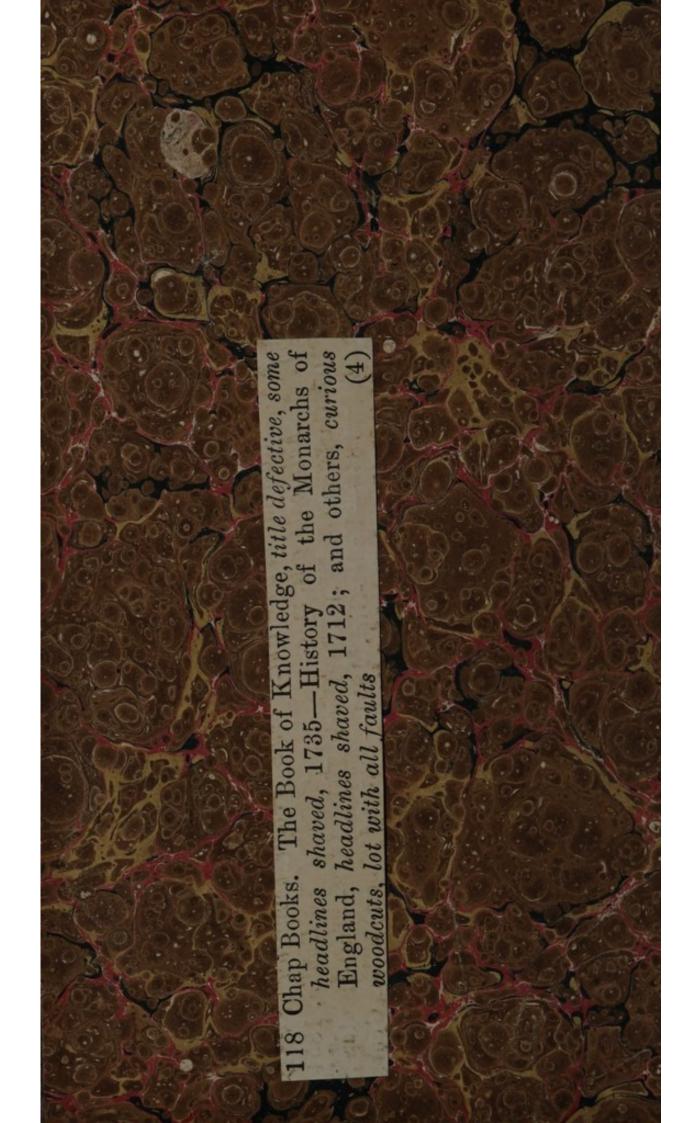
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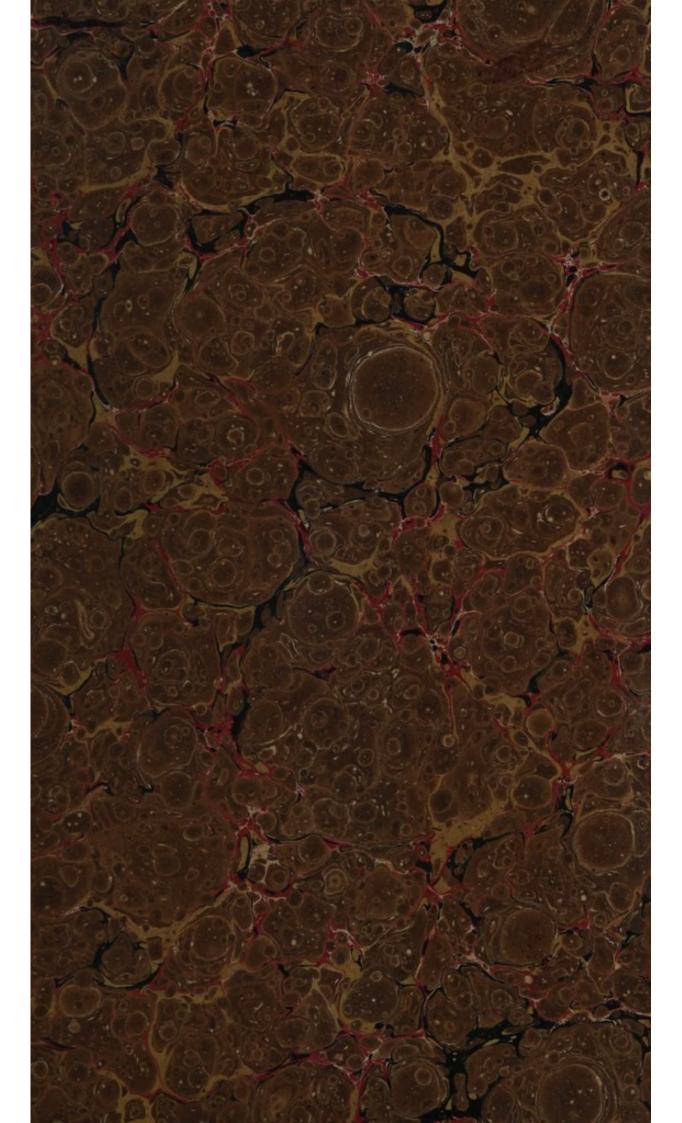
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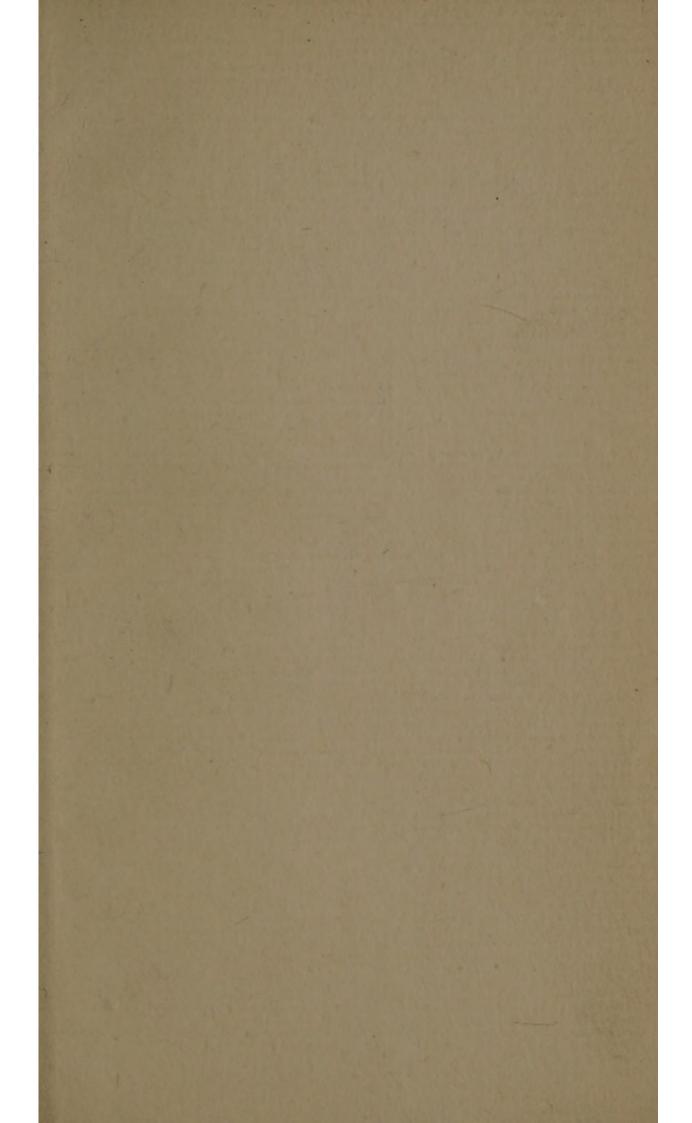


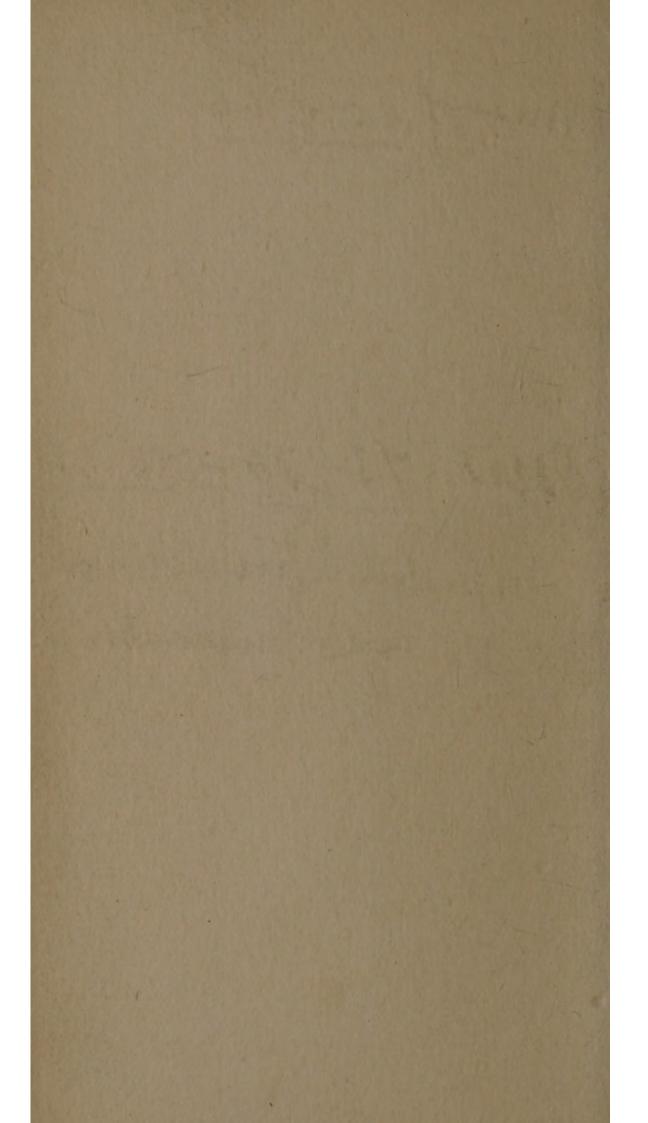


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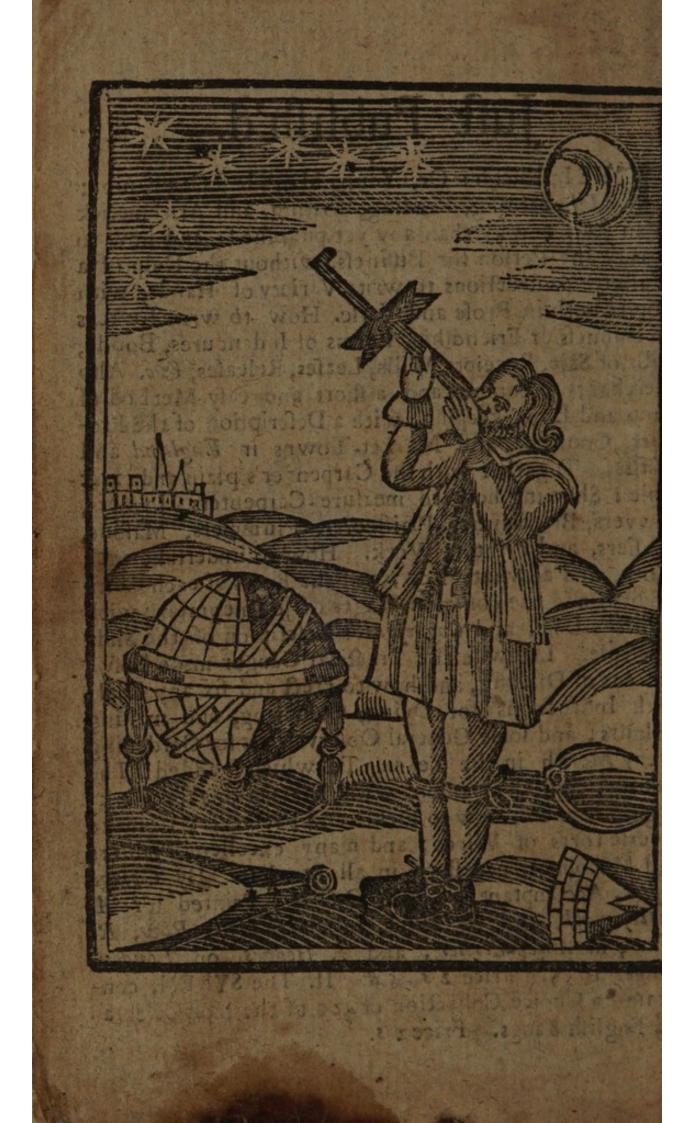


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TOTHE

Reader, desirous of Knowledge.

Courteous Reader,

HE Soul of Man being a Spark of Immortality, infus'd by its Almighty Maker, does still retain a relish of its Original, that it covers

Knowledge above all other Things, not confining its Speculation to Earth, but towering up to Heaven, it searches out the Stars and all their various Influence, nay, rifles all the heavenly Constellations, unlocking the secret Cabinet of Futurity, and diving into the vast Abys of Things unknown: For Man

Dame Nature's secret Workings doth inspect,

He knows how to advise, what to direct:

Into the World be At, and Science brings And searcheth out the hidden Birth of Things.

The unplowed Earth he to the Will subdues,

And all it brings forth he knows how touse:

He seeks out Jove: his thoughts will not be try'd, In vain from him the Stars themselves do hide.

Now to satisfy this inquisitive Nature of the Soul of Man, is the Design of this Book, which will gratify his Understanding with the Knowledge of the most hidden Secrets of Art and Nature, which the Wisdom of the Ancients have hitherto conceald, but here are made plain to the meanest Capacities.

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BOOK of KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the Ancients.

The First Part.

Signs and Planets, and other Celestial Constellations on the Bodies of Men, Women, and Children; and the mighty Influences they have upon the teat are born under them.

NE Part of the Wisdom of the Ancients confisted in their Observations of several Days and Times, and from thence to retelling such good and bad Events, as from long Experience sey sound always to follow: And therefore revising that Ancient Astrologers have said, which I sound very efective, I have myself made an exact Judgment of that should befal Men, Women, and Children, by the say of the Week on which the first Day of the Year appened to fall; As if it happened to fall on a Sunday.] The Winter sollowing shall be pleasant, the

immer seasonable; there shall be plenty of Corn, tho e Weather in Harvest will prove but indifferent; Fruit all very much abound; and there will be a very good seed Time sollow the Harvest; Flocks of Sheep, and

great

great Cattle shall increase and prosper; but there shall be Robberies in most Places, and perhaps War before the End of the Year: Also it denotes the Death of Prelates and Princes, Dissention and Discord among Men, but not of long Countenance.

Monday. If New-Years Day falls on a Monday, expect a hard and cold Winter, and a wet Summer, and as a Consequent of that, many Diseases? the Fruits of the Earth very indifferent, which will produce great Scarcity in some Places. It also denotes the Downfal of the Gen-

Tuesday.] If on Tuesday, the Winter shall be wet and the Summer very dry: Hay will be sear e, but Corn indifferent plenty. Many Factions and Divisions amongst those that sit at the Helm; and a great Moriality both

of Men and Beafts.

Wednesday.] If on Wednesday, it denotes the first Part of the Winter very hard and severe, but the last Part very mild and gentle, a seasonable Spring, and plenty of Fruit; but great Sickness, and many Distempers about Autumn: Many Fables, with salse News shall be spread abroad, and much Discontent among the comm in People.

Thursday. If on Thursday, you may look for a hard Winter, but a seasonable and moderate Spring; and a great Increase of the Fruits of the Earth: Sheep and great Cattle shall also prosper much: But towards Autum, expect to hear News of war and Blood shed abroad, and Troubles at Home, occasion'd by Contests and Divisions among the Clergy.

Friday. If on Friday, look for an extream hard winter, a late Spring and a dry Summer; Corn very dear, and Fruit very scarce: Very high winds, occasioning Shipwrecks: Cattle shall die generally; women shall have very hard Labours; and most others very loose and licentious. Thunder and Lightning shall be very

frequent, and do much Mischief.

Saturday.] If on Saturday, the winter shall be moderate, the Spring very windy, but the Summer shall be both seasonable and fruitful; Corn shall be cheap, and Fruits plentiful. The Nobility shall flourish, and the Com-

mons

mons be industrious; but ancient People shall generally die; and malignant Fevers and Tertain Ages shall be very brief.

II. A Prognostication from the Day of the Week on which Christmas day shall fall.

Sunday. IF the Nativity of our Lord shall sall on a Sunday, then shall the winter be moderate, the Spring scalonable, the Fruits of the Earth flourish, and Peace shall grow up and increase on the Earth. He that is born on that Day shall be fortunate, and shall thrive in all that he undertakes; but let him beware of letting Blood on that Day.

Monday. If it fall on a Monday, winter shall be dry, and the Summer moist, and the Air shall be rainy and tempestuous, and the Fruits of the Earth shall suffer thereby. He that is born on that Day shall be of a strong Constitution; and whoever attempts an unlawful Thing on that Day, shall be found out, and brought to Punishment.

Tuesday. It Christmas-day sall on a Tuesday, the winter shall be mild, and the Spring seasonable; the Summer shall be hot, mixed with pleasant Showers, and the Fruits mall abound exceedingly. He that is born on that Day shall live long, and enjoy Plenty all his Days: whatever work shall be begun on that Day, throughout the Year, shall prosper, and he that sails sick on that Day shall surely recover.

Wednesday. If it falls on a Wednesday, the winter will be very cold, and the Summer extream hot: Corn will be but indifferent, and Fruit not over plenty. Many will desire to travel, who shall never return again: He hat is born on this Day shall be but short liv'd, and of sickly Constitution: But to begin a work on any

rednesday that Year shall be good.

Thursday.] If it fall on a Thursday, the Year shall be in eneral prosperous, the winter shall be mild, the Spring noderate, and the Summer sruitful. Truth and Justice tall flourish in the World, and Tyranny and Oppression tall be brought down and depressed, and he that is born

on this Day, shall come to Honour; Marriages shall he fortunate and happy; and to begin any Work on Thursday, throughout the Year, shall be prosperous.

of Storms and high Winds, and in the Summer the Air di fturb'd by Thunder and Lightning: There shall be plent of Fruit and Corn; but Sheep and Bees shall suffer great ly. He that is born on this Day shall be strong and lusty, but much given to women: And he that begins work on this Day, shall meet with indifferent Success.

Saturday. If Christmas-day shall fall on a Saturday look for a dark and cloudy winter, thick, foggy, and unwholsome; the Spring tempestous, and the Summe very moist and wet. Fruit shall be scarce, and Cordear; and Sickness and Death of many, is much to be feared. He that is born on this Day shall be poor, and in Disgrace, tho at last he shall get Riches, and overcomit. If a Man fall sick on this Day, he seldom recovereth And he that begins his work on a Saturday, this Year shall repent before it be done.

III. A Short Prognostication concerning Children born every Day of the Week.

A Child born on Sunday shall be of long Life, and obtain great Riches.

A Child born on Monday shall be weak, and of ar

effeminate Temper, and feldom comes to Honour.

A Child born on Tuesday shall be given up to the inordinate Desire of Riches, and is in Danger of dying by Violence.

A Child born on Wednesday shall be given to the Study

of Learning, and shall profit thereby.

A Child born on Thursday shall arrive to great Ho-

nour and Dignity.

A Child born on Friday shall be of a strong Constitution, but very lecherous; and it it be a Female, is in great Danger of turning whore.

of a dogged Dilp sition, and seldom come to good.

EV /

IV. Of Birth of Children, with respect to the Age of the moon.

ry fortunate; for to such all Things shall succeed well; their Sleep shall be sweet, and their Dreams plealant: they shall have a long Life, and increase in Riches.

A Child born the second Day of the New Moon, shall grow apace, but will be much inclined to Lust, whether it be Male or Female. This Day is also proper to go on Messages, to trade by Land, or to sail on the Sea; as also to put Seed into the Ground, that it may thrive. On this Day also thy Dreams shall quickly come to pass, whether they be good or dad. It is also good on this Day to open a Vein it there be Occasion.

A Child born on the third Day of the Moon, shill die quickly, or at least be short liv'd; On this Day to begin any Work of Moment, is very unfortunate; for it seldom comes to a good Conclusion. If These he committed on this Day, it will soon be discovered. And on this Day a

Man that falls fick will hardly recover.

On the fourth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall prosper in the World, and be of good Repute. On this Day it is good to begin any Enterprize, provided it be done with good Advice, and with Dependance upon Heaven for a Blessing. A Man that falls sick this Day, shall either recover, or die in a little Time. They that

will may also on this Day use Phlebotony.

The fith Day of the Moon is unfortunate, and the Child that is born therein shall die in its Insancy: On this Day let no Man do any Thing of Moment, for it will have no Success: He that is in Danger, and thinks to escape this Day, shall certainly be taken; he had better therefore lye still as he is. If good Counted be given thee to Day, take it, but execute it to Morrow. He that falls sick, and takes his Bed this Day, has reason to fear he may never rise out of it again: Yet this Day you may let Blood with good Success.

The fixth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born thill

B

be

be of long Life, but very fickly: To send Children to School this Day is very fortunate, and denotes they shall increase in Learning. Hunting on this Day will also be successful; But if a Man fall fick, he will hardly recover.

On the seventh Day the Child that is born may live many Years; but he that falls sick will never recover: On this Day it is good to shave the Head, to tame the wild Brass, and buy Hogs, for he that does so, shall gain much by them. If he that has been long sick takes Physick

this Day, he is like to recover.

On the eighth Day, a Child born shall be in Danger of dying young; but if he out-live his first Sickness, he shall live long, and arrive at a great Estate. Whatever Business a Man undertakes on this Day shall prosper; but it is especially good to buy Cattle, and to begin Buildings. And he that dreams a Dream shall quickly have it come to pass. He that falls sick on this Day shall recover; and a Thing that is lost shall be found.

On the ninth Day, the Child that shall be born shall be very fortunate; enjoying long Life, and arriving to great Riches. This also is a fortunate Day for Business, for what thou undertakest this Day shall come to a good lifue: He that is pursued shall escape; and he that grouns under the Burden of Oppression, shall be opportunely relieved. But have Care you let not Blood this Day,

for it is dangerous.

On the tenth Day, the Child that is born shall be a great Traveller, pass through many Kindoms and Nations, and at last die at Home in his old Age. Do nothing on this Day but what thou wouldst have known, for all secret Things shall be brought to Light. She that falls into Labour this Day shall be delivered with out Danger; but he that being sick takes his bed this Day shall lie by it a long T me, Blood letting may be used this Day with good Success.

On the eleventh Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be of a good Constitution, and be mightily devoted to Religion; shall be long liv'd, and of a lovely Countenance, and shall have some particular Mole on his Fore-head: But if it be a Female, she shall be much ad-

diffed

difted to Wisdom and Learning. On this Day it is good to begin a Journey, for it shall be prosperous; and also to marry, for the married Couple shall be happy all their Lives, and blessed with many Children. It is likewise good for Shephards to change their Sheep-fold.

The twelfth Day of the Moon's Age, in Allusion to the twelfth House of the Zodiack, betokens nothing but Sorrow and Woe; and the Child born on this Day shall be given to Wrathfulness, and subject to many Afflictions. He that falls sick on this Day, his Sickness, after a long time languithing, shall end in Death: If there be Occasion to let Blood this Day, let it be towards the Even-

ing, and then it may do no harm.

On the thirteenth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be of a short Life, and subject to much Misery whilst it Lives, by reason of peevish Crossness, so that it can never be pleased. To plantVines, or to gather Grapes, and to eat the Fruits this Day is very good. He that out this Day is sent to Prison, shall be quickly set at Liberty; and whatever has been lost on this Day shall quickly be found. To wed a Wise on this Day is good, for she shall be both loving and obedient to her Husband.

On the sourteenth Day, the Child that is then born shall be an Enemy to his Country, and seek the Destruction of his Prince, which shall bring him to his deserved End. On this Day, if you ask a Kindness, either of a Friend or an Enemy, it shall be granted thee. Give to a sick Man Physick, and it shall restore him to his

former Health.

On the fifteenth Day, the Child that is born shall quickly die. On this Day begin no Work, it is unfortunate; yet he that falls sick this Day may recover, but it will be after long Sickness: That which was lost

Yesterday, will be found again this Day.

On the sixteenth Day, the Child born shall be of ill Manners, and very Unsortunate; insomuch, that the he may live long, yet his Life will be a Burden to him. Yet this is a good Day for buying, selling, and merchanding: And also to deal in great Cattle; but it is not good to aream it, for Dreams on this Day are commonly hare

Man be fick, and on this Day change his Habitation, he

may recover, and do well again.

On the seventeenth Day, the Child that shall be born will be soolish, to that degree, that it shall be almost a Natural, and thereby become a great Affliction to its Parents. To go on Messages this Day is unfortunate: Yet to contract Matrimony, to compound physical Preparations, and to take Physick, is very good; but by no Means to let Blood.

On the eighteenth Day, the Child that shall be born, if a Male, will be valiant, couragious, and eloquent, but if a Female, chaste, industrious, and painful; and shall come to Honour in her old Age. It is good this Day to begin Buildings, and to put out our Children, in order to be brought up in Learning. Have a Care of being

let Blood this Day, for it is very dangerous.

On the nineteenth Day the Child then born, if a Male, shall be renowned for Wisdom and Virtue, and thereby arrive to great Honour; but if a Female, she will be of a weak and fickly Constitution; yet she shall live to be married. This Day they may bleed that have Occasion.

On the twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, the Child that shall be born shall be stubborn, quarrelsome, and a great Fighter, yet shall be arrive to Riches, and great store of Money. This is a good Day to purchase Ser-

vants on, or to begin any Manner of Bufinels.

On the one and twentieth day of the Moon, the Child shat is born shall be unhappy; for though he shall be witty and ingenious, yet he shall be addicted to stealing, which may bring him to the Gallows; or if he escape that yet he will be flirring up Plots and Rebellions against the Government which in the End will be faral to him. He that is minded to keep his Money, ought on this day to abstain from Gaming, or else he may happen to lose it all. Abstain from bleeding this day at your own peril.

On the two and ewentieth day, the Child born shall be fortunate, and purchase a good Estate: he shall also be of a cheerful Countenance, comely and religious, and

th.II

. The book of Knowledge,

Thill be well beloved. Avoid going of any Mess ge this Day, for it will not be fortunate. It is good this Day to remove Bees from one Place to another, in order to their Increase. Blood letting on this Day may be prostables

On the three and twentieth Day, the Child born shall be of an ungovernable Spirit, and shall give up himself to wandering abroad in the World, and seeking of his Forune in foreign Parts, and in the End shall die mitable. This is a good Day to wed a Wife; for he that meets with such a One, ought to marry her while he can have her. It is also a general prosperous Day to all that begin Business thereon.

On the twenty fourth Day of the Moon, the Child born then shall be a Prodigy in the World, and make all Mrn admire at his surprising and wonderful Actions, which

shall exceed those of the ordinary Sort of Men.

On the five and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child then born shall be wicked; he shall encounter with mary Dangers, and at last will perish by them. This is an unfortunate Day, and threatens Dangers and Disappointments to those that begin any Enterprize of Moment thereon. A Man that falls sick on this Day shall hardly recover:

On the fix and twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, that Child that shall be then born, shall be very beautiful and aimable, but yet of an ind sterent Station in the World if it be a Male; but if it be a Female, a rich Man marries her for her Beauty. He that on this Day falls sick of the Dropsy, shall hardly recover. Let those that trave on this Day, beware of meeting with those they do to care for, and they may ease them of their Burthens.

The twenty seventh Day, the Child that shall be bot shall be of that sweet and affable Temper and Disposition that it will contract the Love of every one with whom it shall converse; and yet (if a Man) shall never rise to an great Height in the World; But if a Maiden, the Sweet ness of her Disposition may advance her, for such a Lovis to be esseemed above Rubies. If a Man falls si k o this Day, though he may endure much Misery, yet he shall at last recover.

0

On the twenty eighth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be the Delight of its Parents, but yet subject to much Sickness, and many Distempers, which shall

take it away before it arrives to a perfect Age.

On the twenty ninth Day, the Child that shall be born shall be fortunate and happy; blessed with long Life, and attain to an eminent Degree of Holiness, Wisdom, and Virtue To marry a good Wise is great Fortune, and such will his be, that shall marry this day. Fishing and Hunting are both good Recreations, and on this day will prove very successful.

On the thirtieth day, the Child that shall be born will be fortunate and happy, and well-skill'd in Art and

Sciences.

These, and divers others the like Things happens to Mankind, according to the different Age and Course to the Moon, which has a mighty Influence upon all Humane Bodies.

And as the Moon, so all the rest of the Signs and Planets have their various and respective Instuences upon subluminary Bodies, according to which Man is governed, and his Nature inclined this way or that way, according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet ruling him; tho'all in Subordination to the Will of our Supream Creator; which occasioned that memorable Saying, Regunt Astra Homines, sed Regis Astrea Deus: That is, The Stars rule men; but Ged rules the Stars.

Reader, treat a little more diffinctly of the Powers and Influences of the Coelestial Bodies, as they are laid down by Ancient and Modern Astrologers, who have written

upon that Subject more largely.

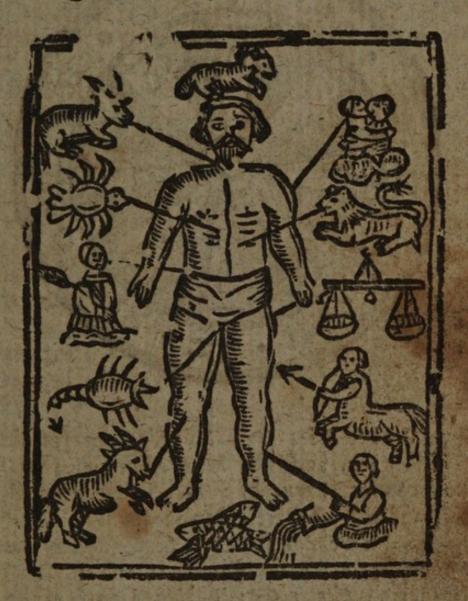
V. Of Aftrology, what it is.

A Strology is the Art that teaches us the Influences and Effects of the Coelestial Planets upon the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, which by their various Aspects, Positions and Consigurations, do foreshew the Changes and Mutations both of particular Bodies and also of Kingdoms and States.

Some

Some would confound Astronomy and Astrology together, which are in Truth different Things: And both have their particular Use and Excellency: Astronomy teaches the various and different Motions of the Planets, and Astrology shews us their Instuences and Iss. Est: But I shalk treat of the Signs and Planets more distinctly: And first of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which govern the several Parts of Man's Body; which are summ'dup in Verse;

VI. A Description of the Twelve Signs in the Verse, shewing what Part of the Body each rules.



An's Head and Face Heaven's Ram obey,
His Neck the Neck-strong Bull doth sway?
The Arm-twining Twins guide Hands and Arms,
Breast, Sides and St mach Cancer charms;
The Lion rules his Back and Heart,
Bowels and Belly's Virgo's Part;

Et 4

Rein

Reins, Hanches, Navel, Libratends,
Bladder, and Scorpio befriends:
The half-hors'd Bowman rules the Thighs,
And to the Kid our Knees suffice;
Our Leg's are but the Butler's Fees,
The Fish our Foot-steeps oversees.

YII. The Names and Characters of the Twelve Signs, &c.



HE first Aries W: This Sign governs the Head and Face, and is by Nature hot and dry.

The second is Taurus O: This S gn governs the Neck,

Throat, and is by Nature cold and dry.

The third is Gemini II: This Sign governs the Arms and Shoulders, and is by Nature hot and moist.

The fourth is Cancer 50: This Sign governs the Breast

and Stomach, and is cold and moist

The fith is Let St: This Sign governs the Heart and Back, and is hot and dry.

The fixth is Virgo W: This Sign governs the Bowels

and belly, and is cold and dry.

The seventh is Libra =: This Sign governs the Reins and Loins, and is hot and moist. The

The eighth is Scorpio M: This Sign governs the secret

The ninth is Sagittary I: This Sign governs the

Thighs and Hips, and is ho and dry.

Hams, and is by Nature cold and dry.

The eleventh is Equarius and: This Sign governs the

Legs, and is by Nature hot and moift.

The twelfth is Pisces H: This Sign governs the

Feer, and is cold and moist.

Besides the Names and Characters of the twelve. Signs, they have other Names and Characters also by which they are described and called. As Aries is called the Ram, Taurus the bull. Gemini the Twins, Cancer the Crab, Lee the Lion, Virgo the Virgin or Maid, Libra the ballance, Scorpio the Scorpion, Sagittary the Centaur, or Half-hors'd bowman, or the Archer, his Character heing half Man, half Horse, with bow and Arrows; Capricorn the Kid of Goat, and Pisces the Fish.

WIII. Of the Triplicity of the Twelve Signs.

Hese Signs are also divided by Astrologers in their several Triplicities, according to their several Na-

rures; Thus Aries, Leo, and Sagieta y being all hot and dry, are called the fiery Triplicity; Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn being all cold and dry, are called the earthly Triplicity; Gemini, Libra and Aquarius, being all hot and moist, are called the Airy Triplicity; and Cancer, Scorpio, and Pisces, being all cold and moist, are called the watry Triplicity.

IX. Of the Twelve Houses.

Houses is reckoned by the ancients a great Mystery, and that which requires great Study; for there is nothing relating to Man's Life, but it is foreshewn by the Nature of one of the twelve Houses, whose Signification are briefly summed up in the following Verse.

The first House shews Life, the second Wealth doth give, The third how Brethren, the fourth how Parents live.

Iffin

The seventh Wedlock, and th'eighth Death's Sting.
The ninth Religion; the tenth Honour shews,
Friendship the eleventh, and the twelfth our Woes.

The first House is called the Ascendant, because there the Sun ascends the Horizon, let it be in what Climate it will; and in Astrological Judgment it is called the House of Life.

The second House is the Succedent to the Ascendant,

and is the Significator of Riches and Wealth.

The third House is the Significator of Brethren, Kindred and Alliance.

The fourth House fignifies the Parents of the Native,

and all Possessions, and Lands of Inheritance.

Earth (which is the fourth House) and therefore fignifies Mirth and Jollity, which is usually the Effect of the Birth of Children, which is also fignified by this House.

The fixth House is Cadent from the North Angle, and

is Significator of Sicknesses and diseases.

The Seventh House is the Angle of the West, and Significator of Wedlock, and also of Law-suits and Quarrels.

The eight House is succedent from the Angle of the

West, and fignifies death.

The ninch House is Cadent, and signifies Religion and

The tenth House fignifies dignity, Honour and Pre-

ferment.

The eleventh House hath Signification of Friendship,

Amity, and Hope.

The twelfth House signifies Misery, Poverty, private Enemies, Imprisonment and disgrace.

X. How many Persons may know under which of the Twelve Signs they are born.

HE that is born under Aries, is of a Nature hot and dry, of a loud Voice, inclined to Choler; and if a Woman, subject to Barrenness, or at least will have

Due

The book of Phomisage.

but few Children, and those sickly; and perhaps wanting some of their Members: Very angry, desirous of Command, and loving to be above others; such have also black Eye-brows, thick Shoulders, and are of a dark swarthy Complexion, and of a middle Stature.

Those born under Taurus are of a cold and dry Constitution, inclined to melancholy, one that is sickly, and loves Pleasure, yet is very chaste, honest and religious; seldom angry, but if once provoked, seldom reconciled; of short Stature, but well set; short Legs, big. Buttocks, a Bull's Neck, wide Mouth, and black Hair.

Persons born under Gemini are hot and moist, of fair and sanguine Complexions, and affable and courteous in their behaviour, endued with Wisdom and Understanding, and accomplished with Elegancy of Speech, and a good delivery; having brown Hair, brisk and quick Eyes, a large breast, long Arms, Hands and Legs, and a tall, straight, and well set body.

Those born under Cancer (which is a watry Sign) are cold and most, and of a Phlegmatick Constitution; of a low Stature, blackish Hair, and a great belly. If it be

a Woman, it shews the shall have many Children.

Those that are born under Leo (which is hot and dry, and a Sign of the fiery Triplicity) are very cholerick, of a shrill Voice, and viciously inclined; much addicted to Anger, and very subtile; if a Woman, barren; of a generous and free Temper, very valiant and couragious, of yellowish or flaxen Hair, broad Shoulder'd, great Head and Eyes, of a middle Stature, but a lusty body.

Persons born under Virgo (which is a Sign of the Earthly Triplicity) are cold and dry, of a melancholy Constirution, but of a free Countenance; very courteous of behaviour, and yet very self-ended; the body somewhat
spare, but of a good Proportion; of a brown Com-

plixion, but black Hair, and large Eyes.

Those born under Libra (which is a Sign of the Airy Triplicity) are hot and moist, and of a sanguine Complexion; sair, and of a good Proportion, of homely Visige, well-savoured, light-brown Hair, pleasant and

COURTE OUR

what inclining to Tallness, and very slender. But if a

Woman, the will have but few Children.

Persons born under Scorpio (which is the Sign of the Watery Triplicity) are by Nature cold and moist, and consequently slegmatick, and of a sickly Constitution, yet very stuitful, yet withal vicious, sair of Countenance, but of an angry Disposition, and many times crooked in their Bodies as well as in their Tempers; they are also of a sad-coloured Hair, and of a serious and grave Countenance, very much reterved, but at the same time salse and deceitful; the Stature is commonly small, but the Body is pretty well set.

Those that are born under Sagittary (which is a Sign of the Fiery Triplicity) are hot and dry, cholerick, tall of Stature, hard-favoured, but fair; brown Hair, which will shed becomes. If a Woman, she will have but sew Children, and those very weak, but ingenious and ex-

ceeding crafty.

Persons born under Capricorn (which is a Sign of the earthly Triplicity) are cold and dry, of a melancholy Constitution, and of a Savage and cruel Nature; and much inclined to Lechery: the Body deformed, of a swarchy Complexion, short of Statute, dry and lean; the Face also lean and thin, the Colour pale and wan,

and generally hard-favoured.

Those born under Aquarius (which is a Sign of the Watry Triplicity) are hot and moist, and of a sanguine Complexion, and of a sweet and affable Condition, with Countenance very aimable and lovely; of a free and pleasant Temper, and of a chaste, honest, and religious Nature, of a fair Visage, middle Stature, well-suspen Body, and bright Hair; virtuously inclined, and always contented

Those born under Pisces (which is a Sign of the Watry Tr plicity) are cold, moist, and phlegmatick, of a short Stature, often crooked and deformed, and ill composed both in Body and Mind, having a great Face, pale and wan Comp'exion, thick shouldered, short-necked and 1000 ng.

By

By these Things Persons may know under what Signs they were born, it they will compare themselves with what is here written.

XI. Of the Seven Planets, their Characters, Names, Natures, and in what Time they make their Revolutions.

TAving spoke of the twelve Signs with their twelve Houses, and of their Natures and Significations, I come now to speak of the seven Planets, or Erratick Stars, who in their several Orbs or Circles pass through the twelve Houses of the Zodiack in more or less Time. according to their largeness or smallness of their several Orbs. And as these Planets pass through the twelve Signs, so they are said to be in such and such Houses; thus the Sun's Progress thro' the twelve Signs makes up the Complement of one Year, for on the tenth of March (at which time the Spring, and most properly the Year begins) the Sun enters into Axies, and having passed thro' that, in April he enters into Taurus, in May into Gemini. and so of the rest. And according to the Houses or Sign in which any of the Planets are, so they are said to be defigned or deliberated; for when a Planet is in a Sign of its own Nature, it is dignified; but if in a Sign of a contrary Name to its own, it is then deliberated, or made weaker: And according to their Position, their Eff ets and Operations are wonderful upon the Bodies of Men and Women. But I shall give you their Characters, Names, and Nature.

The first is h Saturn, who is by Nature cold and dry, of a swarthy, dull, obscure colour, like unto Lead; he makes his Revolution thro' the twelve Signs in thirty.

Years,

The second is 4 Jupiter, who is by Nature hot and moist, and temperate, he appears very bright and shining, and is of a warm Nature: He makes his Revolution in Twelve Years.

The third is & Mars, of Nature hot and dry, he appeareth of a fiery red Colour, and maketh his Revolution in twenty three Months.

The.

The fourth is @ Sol, whole Nature is hot, dry, and temperate; his glorious Brightness is sufficiently known to all; He makes his Revolution in three hundred fixty

five Day, fix Hours, and twenty four Minutes.

The fifth is & Venus, of Nature cold and mist, the most bright and splendent Star in all the Firmament, she moveth equally with the Sun, though her Motion teems to be very irregular, and makes her Revolution at the fame time.

The fixth is & Mercury, whose Name is cold and dry, variable, he is fituated very near the Sun, and is rarely feen; he makes his Revolution at the same time as the

Sun and Venus.

The seventh is) Luna, or the Moon, which is the last or lowest, and whose Nature is cold and moist, every one knows she is of a pale Colour, and she maketh her Revolution in twenty seven Days and eight Hours.

Having given you a brief Account of the Names and Natures of the feven Planets, I shall here add an Account

of the five Afpects also, which are these:

XII. Of the Five Aspects.

Conjunction, which is when two Planets are in one Sign and Degree.

2. * Sextile, which is when two Planets are distant

Two Signs, or fixty Degrees.

3. Quartile, which is when two Planets are di-

stant four Signs, or ninety Degrees.

4. A Trine, which is when two Planets are distant

four Signs, or one hundred and twenty Degrees.

5. 8 Opposition, which is when two Planets are di-

Stant fix Signs, or one hundred and eighty Degrees.

There are also two opposite Points in the Ecliptick Line, called Modes, which we commonly call the Dragon's Head and Tail, thus carecterised, & Dragon's Head & Dragon's Tail.

I would now thew you the various Effects and Operations of the seven Planets, as they are posited in the several Houses but I think it most necessary to give you

an

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an Explanation of several Terms used in Astronomical and Astrological Science.

XIII. An Explanation of the Circle of the Sphere, and fome other Terms in Astronomy, for the easier under-standing of this Book, and farther Information of the Reader.

THE Equinoctial Circle, Equator, or Equinox, is a great Circle or Line equally distant from the two Poles of the World, dividing the Sphere in the midst.

Zodiac, is a broad oblique Circle crossing the Equinochial in two opposite Places, viz. in the beginning of Aries, and the beginning of Libra, so that one half declines towards the North, the other toward the South; and in this Circle is comprehended the twelve Constellations or Signs, every Sign containing thirty Degrees in Length, and twelve in Breadth. Note also, That the first are Northern Signs, and the six last Southern Signs.

The Ecliptick Line, is a Line imagined to go along the midst of the Rodiack, as a Girdle, out of which the Sun never goeth; but the Moon and other Planets are sometimes on one Side, and sometimes on the other Side, which is called their Latitudes, only the fixed Stars alter not their Latitudes, whether great or small, but the Longitude of a Star, is the Arch or Part of the Ecliptick in Degrees, between the beginning of Aries, and the Circle which passeth through the Body of the Star; where note, that all Circles of the Sphere or Heavens, whether they are large or small, have three hundred and fixty Degrees allowed to each of them.

Colures are said to be two great moveable Circles crosfing each other at the Poles of the World. one cutting the Equinox at the beginning of Aries, and at the beginning of Libra, and the other cutting the Ecliptick at the beginning of Cancer, and at the beginning of Capricorn:

and so dividing the Globe into sour equal Parts.

Horizon is a great Circle which divideth the upper Hemisphere, that is, the upper Hall of the World from the lower, we being always supposed to be in the midst.

Meridian

Meridian in a great Circle, passing through the Poles of the World, and the Poles of the Horizon, called the Zenith and the Nardi (which are two Points, one directly over our Heads, the other directly under our Feel) on which the Sun is always just at Noon, and to go directly North and South, the Meridian is changed, but to go East and West it is changed, so fixty Miles either Way makes one Degree, or four Minutes of Time difference under the Equinox, viz fixty Miles Eastward, it is Noon four Minutes sooner, and fixty Miles Westward, four Minutes later.

Tropicks are supposed to be two lesser Circles, parallel with the Equinostial, and distant from it on either Side twenty three Degrees, thirty one Minutes each; the Ecliptick Line touches the Tropick of Cancer on the North side of the Equinostial, and it touches the Tropick of Capricorn on the South-side thereof, so that the Sun hath its Motion between these two Circles.

The Artick Circle is equally distant from the North Pole, as the Tropicks are distant from the Equinox

twenty three Degrees, thirty one Minutes.

South Pole.

The Antarctick Circle is the same Distance from the

Zones, so called, are five in Number, two cold, two temperate, and one hot, which are divided by the two Tropicks and Polar Circles from each other; the hot Zone is counted between the two Tropicks, that is extended from one to the other, being about forty seven Degrees, two Minutes broad; the temperate Zones are extended from the Tropicks on either side, to about forty two Degrees, sixty eight Minutes; that is Northward, to the Arctick Circle, and Southward to the Antarctick Circle, And the two cold Zones are each within those two small Circles, having the Poles for their Center.

The Poles of the World, two Points exactly opposite to each other in the Heavens, one in the North the other in the South, the Earth being in the midst, so that it seems to turn about, as if it were born up by them; therefore by some it is termed the Axlettree of the World, as if there were a Line supposed to be drawn

LUIN

from one Pole. through the Center of the Earth to the other, and the Earth turning thereon, though holy Writ tells us; The Lord hangeth the Earth upon nothing. it being uph Iden by his mighty Power. The Pole Artick, or North Pole, is elevated above our Horizon above fifty one Degrees; and those S ars within that Distacce from it never set with us, but keep their Course round is daily; so likewise those that are at that Distance from the South Pole, never rise with us, but perform their Course in the like Order.

Azimuths are supposed Lines of Circles of Distance from the Meridian, drain from the Zenith to any Degree, or two Degrees of the Horizon or according to the thirty two Points of the Mariner's Compass, so that in travelling or sailing any Way, supposing a Circle to go from our Zenith directly before us to the Horizon, is the Azimuth, called the Vertical Point, as well as the Zenith.

Almicantharats, or Almadarats or Circles of Altitude, are imagined Circles, passing through the Meridian, pa-

ralled with the Horizon.

The Sphere is a round Body, presenting the Frame of the whole World, as the Circles of the Heavens and the Earth: This is sometimes called a Martial Sphere, for the Orts of the Planets are called their Spheres, that is, the Circles in which they move.

Ascention is the rising of any Star, or of any Part of the Ecliptick above the Horizon: Descention is its going

down.

Right Ascention of a Star, is that Part of the Equinox that riseth or setteth with a Star in a right Sphere, but in an oblique Sphere, it is that Part of the Equinoctial, in Degrees, containing between the first Point of Aries, and that Place of the Equinoctial which passeth by the Meridian with the Center of the Star.

Oblique Ascention is a Part of the Equinoctial in Degrees contained betwixt the beginning of Aries, and that of the Equinox, which rifeth with any Star or part

of the Ecliptick, in an oblike Sphere.

Ascential Difference, is the Difference betwirt the Right and Oblique Ascention, or the Number of De-

grees.

grees contained between that Place and the Equinox that rifeth with the Center of a Star, and that Place of the Equinox that cometh to the Meridian with the same Star.

Solftice is in the Summer, when the Sun is in the beginning of Cancer; and in the Winter, when the Sun enters into Capricorn; because then the Days seem to stand still, and seem neither to increase nor decrease a-

bove two Minutes in ten or twelve Days.

Constellation is a certain Number of Stars, supposed to be limited within some Form or Likeness, as Aries the Ram, is said to have thirteen Stars; Taurus the Bull, thirty three; Arcturius, Orion and the Pleiades mentioned Job ix. 9. are said to be Constellations.

Peribelium is the Point wherein the Earth (or any

Planet) is nearest the Sun.

Alphelium is a Point wherein the Earth (or any Pla-

net) is farthest from the Sun.

Planets are the seven eratique, or wandering Stars called Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Sol, (or the Sun) Venus Mercury, and Luna, (or the Moon) whose Charectars Names and Natures we have mentioned before, and whose Influences we shall by and by give you a farther Account of These Planets have also their several Motions, as

Direct, Is a Planet's moving in its natural Course

which is forward.

Retrogade, Is their moving backward, contrary to

Combust, Is their being under the Sun Beams, or

within eight Degrees of him.

Oriental, Is when a Planet riseth before the Sun, Oct

cidental, after him.

Latitude of the Earth, is the Distance or Breadth or either Side of the Equinox, towards the Pole, and they that are under the Equinox have no Latitude, but the Poles of the World are in their Horizon: This is a right Sphere, and every fixty Miles directly North or South are said to make one Degree or Latitude, and the height of either Pole above the Horizon, is answerable to the Degree or Latitude in an oblique Sphere; as London is counter

Mirutes, the Pole there being elexated as much. The ike is to be observed in any other Place or Region.

Longitude of the Earth, is the outside thereof, extended from West to East crossing the Latitude at Right Angles, the beginning thereof (according to some Astronomers) is the Canary Isles so going Eastward quite round the World, unto the same Place again, which is three hundred and sixty Degrees, and under the Equinoctial is reputed to be two Millions, one thousand six nundred Miles, reckoning sixty Miles to a Degree, but the farther off the Equinoctial, the sewer Miles are in a Degree; for at London about thirty seven make a Degree of Longitude; so these Degrees grow less and less, intil they all meet in the Latitude of Ninety, that is unler the Poles.

Parallels, are Lines straight and circular, equally di-

Degrees of Latitude, &c.

Climate, or Clime, is such a space of Earth comprenended between two Parellels in which Space there is talf an Hours Difference in the Sun-dials, and Length of the Days.

Antipodes, are these whose Feet are directly against urs, as if a Line was drawn from one, through the

Center of the Earth to the other.

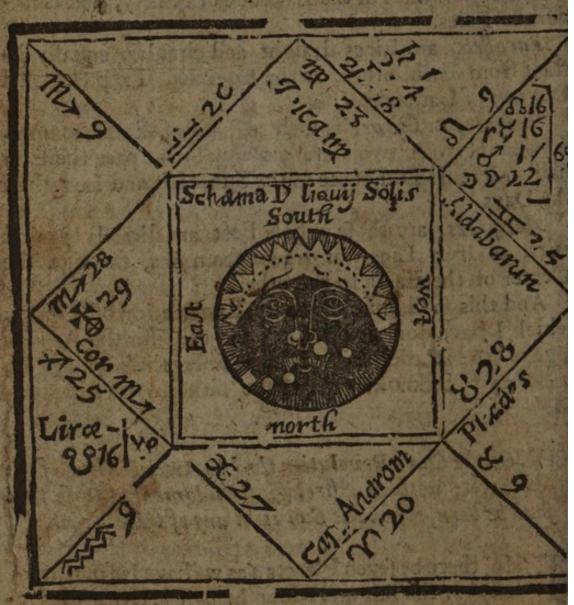
And this shall suffice as to the Explanation of Things, which I have done as briefly as I could, for the Advanage of the Reader, to whom possibly these Things (so ecessary to be known) may have hitherto been conceal-

IV. Of the Sun's Revolution thro' the twelve Signs of the Zodiack; with an Astrological Judgment of those that shall be born, when the Sun is in any of those Signs.

Ho' there be seven Planets (as we have before shewed) yet the Sun and Moon being the two great Luinaries of the World, have greater Influence upon our odies than all the rest, and the Sun shining by his own Light,

Light, and being the Fountain both of Light and Life has greater Power than the Moon, and his influence is more in any of the twelve Houses. I shall therefore here because I affect Brevity, give the Reader an Astrological Judgment of the Sun's Power and Influence, being is any of the twelve Houses: After I have first acquainted my Reader what a House is, and signifies in Astrology.

A House is a certain Space in the Firmament, which parted and separated by several Degrees, by which the Planets have their Motion metas horically called House For as in a House there he many Mansions, so every Place has a peculiar or proper Place in the Firmament, be which it moves, and in which it is resident, containing thirty Degrees, by which one House is differenced from another, and these are placed by Astrologers, viz.



The Sun being in Aries, makes a verson born unit of a forward and peevish Disposition, quickly ang

it as foon pleased; given to study, and very eloquent, at proud, lying and luxurious, promifing all Things, but erforming nothing; not beloved among his Kindred, nd obnexious to Danger from his Enemies; he shall be Danger of receiving Harm from four-footed Beafts, or ing thrown from a Horse, and the like; so that he ght to avoid all Hawking, Hunting, and other Exerle to be performed on Horseback, which are like to be ral to him: But in other Things he may be more fortuate. If the Person born be a Female, tho' she may lair and fruitful to Children, yet she will be given to ing, and of so bad a Temper and Disposition, that her susband will live but uneafily with her. Note this also, hat those born in the Day-time, the Sun being in Aries, ill be fortunate and happy, but those that are born in ne Night will be unfortunate, and come to Difgrace.

The Sun being in Taurus, makes the Native hold and ortunate in attempting hard and difficult Affairs; it news him also victorious over his Enemies, and a great raveller, but banished from his Native Country. It also news one servile, familiar and angry; but in his old ge only; for in his Youth he shall obtain Riches by sarriage, which shall make him better honoured. But hen Age comes, it brings Sickness with it, and that nakes Men peevish. It makes Females wanton, yet paintal and obedient, but sully of Tittle tattle, it also shews iem inclin'd to Whoredom, which will wear off by Derees: She shall have many Husbands and divers Children.

The Sun being in Gemini denotes a fair Child, also ne that is wise, liberal and merciful, also a Boaster and ne that ran up and down without any Regard to his usiness, whereby he shall obtain but little Riches of his wn, but shall be of that Fidelity and Truth, that he sall have the Command of the Publick Tre-sure: It also en tes one to be of a complaisant Behaviour, a good Inderstanding, and acceptable to those with whom he sall have to do. It shows him also to be well versed the Mathematical Science, and Ari him tick, and sat he shall be in great Danger about three and twenty ears of Age, either to be hurt by Fire, or bitten by a sad Dig.

The Sunbeing in Cancer, shews a Person to be of a good Wit, Humility and Wildom, but one inclined to Pleasure, and the Love of Women. It also shews one attempting many Things, and especially on Seas, and thereby often in Danger, and vexed with many Incommodities, and with much Poverty and Misery, and that though he may get much, yet he may be never the richer: he shall dig tor Treasure, and shall find that which he looked not for But if it be a Maid, she shall be witty, shame-faced, civil, wife, diligent, nimble and beautiful, foon pleafed, yet deceitful and crafty, faying one thing and doing another, subject to many Dangers by Water, by Falling, by Child-bearing and the Cholick: And after the Age of twenty fix, whether the Native be Male or Female, it promiseth good Success. It denotes also a Person to be painful, faithful, acquainted with great Men and fortu-

nate in Husbandry.

The Sun being in Leo, denotes a Man proud and arrogant, bold and stout; a Mocker, a Scorner, unmerciful, cruel, and hard to be intreated, befet with many Enemies, and subject to many Miseries; also a Captain or other Commander, looking for Promotion from great men, unfortunate in Children, and meeting with many Afflictions by their Means, putting himself into many Dangers he shall be also in Danger by Fire, Sword, and Violence of Beasts, by whom he shall be in Danger of Death; but with Prudence may escape all threatned Dangers. But if the Native be of a Female Sex, the thall be bold, have great and large Breasts, and stender Legs, which are Tokens of Stoutness and Boldness, Anger, Slanders and Babling; though the Softness natural to Women do alleviate the Excess thereof. She ought however to be especially careful of hot Waters, and Fire, by which she will be in great Danger: She thall also be much inclined to the Sickness, or grawing of the Stomach. But after the Age of one and twenty Years, she shall be fortunate in Riches, which she shall obtain by the help of great Men, and the Use of other Men's Goods; also by House. keeping, Beauty and Love.

The Sun being in Virgo, makes Men fortunate an! suc-

essful in Houshold-affairs, wise and faithful, stout and ubitions; his Wife shall die suddenly in his Absence; e shall have many Things stolen from him, but shall be wenged on his Enemies. He shall be so much given to lalk, that he cannot keep his own Secrets: It also shews ne fair Face, of a genteel Behaviour, a Lover of Woen, and delightful to be in the Courts of Princes and loblemen. It also denotes one wise, just, and honourole, a Patron and Defender of his Friends, also religious nd temperate, of a comely Personage, and well featur'd. the Native be a Maiden, she shall be witty, honest nd modest; of a willing Mind, diligent and circumpect; and shall be married about the Age of fifteen ears. But whether Male or Female, they shall be lia-

le to meet with many Afflictions.

The Sun being in Libra, denotes the Person to be fortuate in all maritime Affairs, and that he shall gain by traing in Spices and precious Stones. It also shews a comely ody, and a valuable pleasant Tongue, a good Name, nd one curious to understand Secrets, but very careful to erform what he promises, how much soever he may preend to it; It shews also that he shall have several Wives, nd that he shall quickly bury the first: He may also be gainer by dead Men, who will leave him large legacies? e shall be a great Lover of Women, and entertain unwful Familiarities with them. He shall be also a good iterpreter of Dreams, whether he be born by Day or ight. If the Native be of the Female Sex, the shall be ee and debonair, and of a jocund Humour, taking much elight in Herbs, loving the Fields, and wandering into range Places: About twenty three Years of Age she all have a Husband, and be happily married, for her eauty, pleasantness of Conversation, and good Behaviir, shall much promote her. Likewise the Children of ibra are such as are Studious and Lovers of Learning; it without special Care be taken, they may receive Predice by Fire, or scalding Water.

The Sun being in Scorpio, encreases the Native's Inheance, and gives them Boldness and Stoutness, inclining em likewise to Flattery, by which Means those they deal

Withal

withal are often deceived; and when they expect Bread may meet with nothing but a Scorpion. It likewise denotes a Ferion full of Mirth, giving to Jesting, and easy of Belief, at the same time a Conqueror of his Enemies. It makes a Woman to be full of Crast and Wit, and yet her Husband shall deceive her. She shall likewise be subject to the Pain and Spleen, and have some extrordinary Mark either in the Head, Shoulder, or Brawn of the Arm. It makes both Sexes bold and rash, given to Thieving, and to search out hidden Things; also it makes them wanton Fornicators, and full of evil

Thoughts, and given to too much Talking.

The Sun being in Sagittary, gives Fortune and Bold. ness to take in Hand an Enterprize, inclining a Person to Travel, and take Voyages by Sea, and Journeys by Land and not without confiderable Advantage; It also gives Accels into the Courts of Princes, where the Native shall be advanced to some honourable Post. It also shews Person given to Riding, Hawking, Hunting, Leaping Fighting, and fuch manly Exercises, at which he always comes off with Honour, by which Means he is envied and has many Enemies, whom yet he shall vanquish and overcome. It always hews he shall possess the Inheri tance of his Father, and that he shall be just, ingenious faithful, hearty, a sure Friend, and a generous Enemy If the Native be a Woman, it likewife betokens the fame; The shall be industrious, of an excellent Temper the shall be envied by her Enemies, but shall overcome them; she shall be married about Seventeen, and have many Children.

The Sun bing in Capricorn, shews the Native shall meet with many Afflictions and Adversities, which he shall sustain with many Resolutions: Yet it always shews him angry and fretful, and one that keets had Company. I also makes him marry and chearful; yet he may fall i Love to that Degree, that he may be ready to die for h Mistress; but it the Nativity be by Night, he shall hunconstant: It also shews in Age he shall grow covetous He shall thrive in Navigation, especially in the Trade to wards the East, so from thence his Fortune shall arise

f the Native be a Woman, she will be modest and bashful f a fearful disposition and very much addicted to travel. The Sun being in Aquarius, maketh the Native of a riendly disposicion, fearful of Waters, and in danger of eceiving Prejudice thereby: he shall be Subject to Sickess and Quartidian Agues until about the fifteenth Year f his Age, after which he shall be more fortunate, for y travelling thro' divers Countries he shall gather Riches, which with a liberal hand he shall distribute; he shall neet with fundry Losses and Afflictions, especially by leans of his Wife and other Women; and shall live for long time without the Enjoyment of her. But the being lead his Affairs will be more fortunate. It the Native e a Woman, the shall be comely of Body, and of a aithful and constant Mind; she shall be enriched with ther Mens Goods, but her Children shall be a great Afliction to her, and the thall receive much damage by hem. She shall not attain to any great Fortune till the we and twentieth Year of her Age, and then she shall rrive to a competent Estate.

The Sun being in Pisces denotes a Man to be quiek, of Valuable and ready Tongue, hold and conceited, but fortunate in finding out hidden Treasure; for this is peculiar to those who are born, when the Sun is in Pisces, hat they shall find something unlooked for, and shall be lso inriched with other Mens Goods: It also shews them o be merry and jocofe, of a good disposition, and loving he Company of good Men: They feldom live very long; out if they reach to thirty five Years, they may live to a good old Age. They shall never be very rich, except in their own Opinions, always full of uneafy Thoughts, and tre in danger of being brought into Captivity by means of Women: They have commonly some Mark in the Elnow or Foot, and their Fortune will come from the South. If the Native be a Woman, the will be bold, concumelious, a notorious Scold, and formething worfe, for the will for take her own husband, and cleave to an Adulterer.

Thus have I given you an Account of the Influences of the Sun, being in any of the Coelectial Signs, by which

any

any person may know in what Sign the Sun was at the time of his Birth.

XV. Of the evil or perilous Days in every Month in the

Here are certain Days in the Year which it concorns all Persons to know, because they are so pesillous and dangerous; For on thefe Days, if any Man or . Woman shall be let Blood, they shall die within twenty one Days following, or whoso falleth fick on any of these Days, shall cetainly die : And whoso beginneth a Journey on any of these Days, he shall be in Danger of Death before he return: A so he that marrieth a Wife on any of these Days, they thall either be quickly parted, or else live together with much Sorrow and Discontent. And laftly, who foever on any of these Days beginning any great Business it will never prosper, nor come to its defired persection. Now fince those Days are so unforsunare, it highly concerns every one both to know and take Notice of them; which, that the Reader may do. I have here fet down in the following Order.

In January are eight Days; that is to say, the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 17th and 19th. In February are three Days; that is, the 8th, 17th and 19th. In March are three Days; that is, the 15th, 16th, and 21st. In April are two Days, the 15th, and21st. In May are three Days; that is, the 15th, 17th and 20th. In June are two Days; the 4th and the 7th. In July are two Days; the 15th and 20th. In Argust are two Days; the 20th and 25th. In September are two Days; the 6th and the 7th. In October is one Day; the 6th. In November are two Days; the 5th, and the 19th. In December are three Days, the 6th, 7th and the 11th; and other say

the 15th and 19th.

But besides these, there are also the Canicular Dog-Days, which are Days of greater Danger and peril; and they begin the 19th Day of July, and end the 27th Day of August, during which Time it is very dangerous to fall sick, take Physick, or to be let Blood; but if Necessity call for it; it is best to be done before the midst of the Day.

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XVI. Of the Planetary Days and Hours, and how to know under what Planet a Man is born.

HE Planetary Hours are those Hours in which each Planet reigns, and has the chief Dominion; of Which the Ancients give the following Account.

Saturn is Lord on Saturday; Jupiter is Lord on Thursday; Mars is Lord on Tuesday; Sil is Lord on Sunday; Venus reigns on Friday; Mercury on

Wedne day; and Lung on Monday.

On Saturday the first Hour after Midnight Saturn reigns, the second, Jupiter, the third, Mars, the fourth Sol re gas, the fifth, Venus, the fixth, Mercury, and the feventh Luna; and then again, Saturn the eighth, Jupiter the ninth, Mars the tenth, Sol the eleventh, Venus the twelfth, Mercury the thirteenth, Luna the fourteenth; and then the third time, Saturn the fifteenth, Jupiter the fixteenth, Mars the seventeenth, Sol the eighteenth, Venus the nineteenth, Mercury the twentieth, and Luna the one and twentieth Hour: Then in the fourth place, Saturn the two and twentieth Hour, Jupiter the three and twentieth, and Mars the four and twentieth: And then Sil beginneth the first Hour after Midnight on Sunday; Venus the second Hour, Mercury the third, and so the twenty fourth, which is the Hour of Mercury, and then Luna begins the first Hour after Midnight on Monday, Saturn the second, Jupiter the third, and so to the twenty fourth, which is the Hour of Jupiter, and then Mars begins the first Hour after Midnight on Tuesday, and Sol the second : and so forward Hour by Hour, and Planet by Planet, according to their Order, by which every Planet reigns the first Hour of his own Day; And so likewise the eighth, fifteenth, and the twenty second: As for Instance, Saintn reigns the first Hour, the eighth, the fifteenth, and the twenty second on Saturday; Sol the same Hours on Sanday, Luna the same on Monday, Mars the same on Tuesday, Mereury the same on Wednesday, Jupiter the same on Thursday, and so Venus on Friday; Which for the readier and easier finding out, I have thus fet down.

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A Table of the Planetary Hours for every Day in the Week.										
Sunda	Mo	nd. T	uesd.	We	dn. T	bursd.	Fri	day.	fatt	urd.
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This Table is so easy, it needs little Explanation. Its Use is to find what Planet rules any Hour of the Day, every Day in the Week. As for Example. I desire to know what Planet rules on Wedne day, at seven a Clock at Night; under the Tit's of Wednesday, I look for 9, which answers to seven a Clock at Night, for the Natural Day consisting of 24 Hours, begins after Midnight, so that from 12 at Noon, you begin to reckon 13, 14, 15, 17, you find that the 19th Hour from Midnight answers

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to seven a Clock at Night, over against which you will find \odot , which shews that to be the Hour of the Sun. And if you would know what planet rules at seven in the Morning that Day, you will find against \mathcal{Q} , 7, which shews that Venus rules that Hour; and so of any other Hour in the Day.

But I shall now come to speak of the Significations of the Planetary Hours of each planet, and what it portends

to those that are born in them

The Hour of Saturn is strong, and is good to do all. Things that requires Strength; such as sighting ar bearing of Burthens, or the like; But so other Things it is very evil. He that is born in the Hour of Saturn, is slow, dull, and melancholy, of a dogged Temper and Disposition, black and swarthy of Complexion, being quarrelsome, wrathful, and very malicious.

The Hour of Jupiter, is in all Things good, and deanotes peace, Love and Concord; He that is born in the Hour of Jupiter, is of a ruddy and sandy Complexion, fair Hair, well proportioned Body, and of a lovely Countenance, his Face rather broad than long, well spoken and courteous, and of a very affable Carriage, sober, just,

and religious.

The Hour of Mars is evil, and denotes the Person born in it, to be of a cholerick Constitution, and of a roburst strong Body, soon angry, and hard to be reconciled; His Face red, and his Eyes sparkling and fiery, much addicted to fighting, and ready to quartel with every Man he meets, which oftentimes brings him to an untimely End.

The Hour of the San signifies great Strength, and is very fortunate for Kings and Princes. He that is born in this Hour hath sharp Eyes, brown Hair, and a round Face, and denotes one that is a great Projector, aims at high Things, but is often disappointed, and seldom

brings his Defign to pals.

The Hour of Venus is very propirious and fortunate, but it is better by Night than Day, especially Mid-day, for then the Sun coversit. He that is born in this Hour, bath f.ir Hair, soft Eyes, a little Forehead, and round

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Beard; very complaisant in his Carriage, mighty amorous, and a great Admirer of Women; much addicted to Singing and Gaming, and spends his Money in court-

ing and treating the Female Sex.

The Hour of Mercury is very good, but chiefly from the Beginning to the Middle: He that is born in this Hour, has Stature inclining to Talness, a sharp long Face, long Eyes, and a long Nose: His Forehead narrow, long Beard, and thin Hair, long Arms and long Fingers; of a good D sposition, and an obliging Temper, much given to reading, and very defirous of Knowledge, delighting to be among Books; very eloquent in his Speech, and yet addicted to Lying; and if he be

poor, he is common'y light-fingered.

The House of the Moon is both good and Evil, according to the Day : For from the 4th to the 17th it is good to those that is born under it; but from the 17th to the 20th, it is counted unfortunate to be born under it; and from the 20th to the 27th, very unhappy. He that is born in the Hour of the Moon (especially upon her own Day) shail be pale fac'd, of a thin Meagre Visige, with hollow Eyes, and of a middle Stature: He appears very courreous and obliging, but is very crafty and deceirful; sering about many Things, but so inconstant and variable in his Humour, that he is pre'ently off of them again, and fetting about fomething elfe; infomuch, that what he cries up one Hour, he shall as much cry down the next; he is also very malicious, and will never forget an Affront once offered him: His Constitution Regmatick.

Thus have I given the Reader the Judgment of the Ancients upon the Planetary Hours, and what they portend to those that are born under them, by which a person comparing himself with what is here fet down, may

eafily known under what Planet he was born.

XVII. Of the Significations of the Seven Planets, with Respect to Man's Body.

D'Efore I conclude my Discourse of the Seven Planets, their Nature and Influences, I shall give you att Account of the Signification of them, as they respect the several Paris of Man's Body, and the Discases that they govern, that proper Remedies may be applied accordingly.

Saturn governs the right Ear, the Bladder and the Bones; and the Diseases he governs, are Quartian Agues, Cancers, Black Choler Rheums, Coughs, Palsies, Loofe-

ness, of the Blood, Oc

Jupiter governs the Lungs, Rits, Liver, Seeds, Arteries, and left Eir; and the Diseases incident to them are Pleurifies and Apoplexies, and fuch as proceed from too great a Quantity of Blood, or from Wind in any Part of the Body.

Mars governs the Gall, the Veins, and the Reins, and their Distempers.; which are Fevers, Yellow Jaundice, Madness, Choler, Carbuncles. Mars also governs the Stones and Privy-Members of Man or Woman in part.

The Sun governs the Eves, heart, and the right Side, and the Difeases relating to them; such as Colds, especially in the Stomach and Liver, Fluxes in the Eyes, Cramp, head-ach, Gc.

Venus governs the Liver, Loins, Matrix, Pip :rd Throat; the Diseases whereof are, Weakness in the Bo-

dy and Members, Cararrhs, French-Pox, Ge.

Mercury governs the Brains, Thoughts, Memory, Speech, and Tongue; and also the distempers incident thereto, as Falling Sickness, Madness, Coughs, hoars

ness, Stimmering, Physick, and Rheums.

The Moon governs the left Eve of a Man, and the right Eye of a Woman, also the Stomach, Belly, and the left Side; and the diseases proper to them, are dropsies, Palsies, rotten Coughs, Surfeits, Worms in Children, King's-Evil, Falling-Sickness, Convusion-Fits, dimness of Sight, Small Pox, and Meafles. - Here

Here note, That in all Distempers, before you apply any thing to the Patient, it is proper and necessary to consult the Motions and Positions of the Planets; and when by the Table of Planetary Hours before recited, you know what Planet rules; you must in the next Place consider the Nature of that Planet, as whether it be fierce or cruel, as Mars; or friendly and benevolent, as Jupiter; also whether they be cold and moift, or hot and dry, and what is the predominant Complexion, whether the Sanguine, Choler, Phlegm, or Melancholy; as also what Member of the Body it governs, and what Disease is under its Power: These Things being diligently weighed and confidered, will furnish the ingenious Physician with Grounds sufficient to make a Judgment of the true Nature of the Disease, whereby he may apply the suitable and proper Remedies, that shall best confift with, aud the most prevalent against the Distemper; whereas the want of a due Consideration of the Matter, Sauses the Physician ofrentimes to administer those Medicines that rather kill than cure, though those very Medicines may be good against the same Disease to a Patient under other Circumstance, and falling sick under a different Position of the Signs and Planets.

The End of the First Part.

THE

BOOK of KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the Ancients.

The Second Parr.

Containing Progn stications for ever, necessary for keeping the Body in Health, &c

A s I have found in the Astrological Science, there are four different Sorts of Humours in the Body of Man, of which the four Complexions are formed; and of these one is made of yellow Choler, another of black Choler, a third Phiegm, and a fourth of Blood: And if any of these be wanting, the Body

must perish, because they equally sustain it.

And all those ought to be kept in an Equality; or it one be predominant over the rest, it puts the Body out of Order, and brings Diseases, which many times end in Death: For the Blood stagnating, and gathering into Clots, causeth shortness of Breath, which by Degrees growing less and less, at last proves without stemedy: But it a Person be let Blood in the Beginning of those disordered Humours, the Danger may be easily prevented. To purge the Blood.

of Ground Ivy eight Handfuls, of Sige six Handfuls, of Scap-wort Boots four Ounces, of Agrimony and Garden

Cresses, of each four Hundfuls; of Rosemary Flowers two Drams; of Leaves of Rosemary and Balm, of each a Handful; four Orange Peals; a large Nutmeg sliced; put all into four Gallons of new Ale; and when it has d ne working stop the Barrel close. Take a Pint every

Morning, and at four in the Afternoon

Likewise the Black Choler, or Melancholy, is extreamly dangerous, and when it gains the Alcendant over the other, do great Prejudice to the Body several Ways, caufing divers distempers; and sometimes prevails to much over the Senfes, that a Man becomes in a manner a meer Ideor; and also raises a kind of Scurff all over the Ecdy, which sometimes turns to the Measles; and are befides very apt to make a Man afraid even of his own Shadow, and turn a flour Man in o a Coward, and a wellbred Person into one that's unmannerly : But by the Use of proper Medicines, such as herbs, Flowers, and the like, all this may be either prevented or cured : First, shave the head, then bleed plentifully, afterwards purge well with the Extract of Hellebore; laftly, let them ule the following diet-drink.

Ro Of Epich mumi, Dodder of Thyme, Wood Sorrel, of each a Handful, Rolemary Flowers, Lavender Flowers, of each two Drams. Primrose and Comstip Roots, of each an Dunce, Red Dock Root half a Pound: Slice the Rosts, and infuse all in a Gallon of small Ale, and drink as common Drink.

White Flegm is also very hurt ul, if it exceed in Quantity, and over-power the other humours: For then they cause the Gout, and divers other diseases, and are allo prejudicial to the Feet, Legs, Knees, hands and Reins, caufing an evil Savour both from the Teeth, Mouth, Nose, and Ears : Bur also this may be cured by Medicines compounded of Roors, herbs, and Flowers; likewife by Physical drinks, and taking a Vomit-

By Dryed Resemany Tops Rose Leaves, Lavender-flowers, Red Sage and Mint, of each a Handful, Roots of Succery two Ounces, Senna Hermodull's Turbith, and Scammony, of each two Drams: of Zedoary, Gin er, Cloves and Cubebs of each one Dram: Infuse all in three Quarts of good. White-wine for two Days; take a Wine Glass full three Yellow

times a Day.

Yellow Choler is likewise very bad when it predom nates in the Body, aff thing the heart, and troubling the
Brain: and indeed, weakening all the Members of the
Body, causing a general Faintness, with such a Loss
of Appetite that he ther Meat nor Drink will go down;
Besides which, it alters a Man's Colour, and is hurtful to
his Eye sight. This also may be helped by taking a Vomit, and applying prop a Medicines, compounded of the
Roots and Flowers of several herbs.

Re Of the Rosts of Turmerick half an Ounce, Tods of Centary the less, Roman Wormwood and Horehound, of each an Handful, Roots of the greater Nettle two. Ounces; Boil them in three lints of Water to the balf, then add two Scruples of Saffron tied up in a Rag, and a Pint of White Wine, give it a Whalm or two, and strain it for

Vie. Dose a small Glass full Night and Morning.

ons, which have their several Times of dominion or Government in the Body of Man, according to the se-

veral Seasons of the Year.

1. Of the Disposition of Humours in the Body of Man in the Winter Quarters, under the Signs Capicorn, Aquaty, and Pilots.

Hat humour or Complexion that governs Man's

Rody in the Winter Quarter, is Flegen, which is

cold and moist, and is under the domin on of Capricorn,

Equary, and Pisces—This is predominate from the 24th

of December, till the Day after our Lady-day.

11. Of the Spring Quarter, and what Humour is predominant therein, which is governed by Arics, Taurus and Gemini.

Hat humor which is predominant in the second Ouarter, or Spring, is Black Choler, and is hot and moid, and their Signs are Aries, Taurus, and General, and have the chief Rule over the Breast. They initiate the 22d of March, and terminate the 3d of June.

III. Of the Disposition of the Hum urs in the Third Quarter under Cancer, Leo and Virgo.

THE Third part is the Summer Quarter, and the Comp'exion prefiding therein, in Yellow Choler, is hot and dry, and the Signs this Quarter is under, are Cancer, Leo, and Virgo; which commence the 24th of June, and continue till the 29th of September.

IV. Of the Disposition of the Humours in the fourth Quarter under Libra, Scorpio and Signarius.

the Humour bearing Rule therein, is melancholy, cold, and dry, whose Signs are Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius, and continue their Reign from the 29th of September, till the 24th of December. By a due Observation of those several Seasons, and take heed to keep to the Rule of Contraries, both as to Clothing Food and Physick, according to what is in this Book related, and through the Divine Benediction, he may keep himself free from all Distempers. Note, That Pellitory of Spain, chewing in the Mouth, purges both Head and Body. And also Cummin-seed and Fennel-seed, being eaten, is good to prevent Phlegm, which is the Cause of most of those Distempers that annoy the Body of Man.

V. Of the Body of Man from the four Parts of the World.

I Uch also may be known of the Body of Man from the Disposition of the four Parts of the World; that is to say, East, West, North and South.

First, As to the East: This figuifies the Disposition to.

be fiery and juvenile, and betokens Summer.

In this Part the Water is thin and high coloured, the gross Male very hard and ruddy, and the Spirit somewhat thick and glutinous: The Signs into this Part or Quarter, are Aries, Ieo, Sagittarius; and the Distempers signified hereby, are hor, dry, and subject to Choler: If a Man

be

be taken fick in those Original Signs, he is in great Danger, and cannot be cured but by Medicaments of a contrary Nature, that is cold and moife, and his Diet ought also to be of the same Nature: Which Advice, if he tollows, he may, by God's Grace and Mercy, be recovered.

Be Barley water a Gallon, Leaves of Mallows, Marshmallows, Violets, of each a Handful; Roots of Marshmallows half a Pound, Liquorish four Ounces: Boil all to three Quarts, strain, and drink it for a common Drink. Purge once a Week with Extractum Rudii.

Secondly, As to the West; This fignifies the Disposition to be airy, brisk, and adolescent, and betokens the

Spring.

In this Quarter the Water is high-coloured, but yet thick withal; and the gross Male very thick and ruddy, the Spittle being tenuous, and of a sweetist Taste, and the excrementious Parts disordered. The Signs that govern the West are Gemini, Libra, and Aquarius. Occidental Distempers are such as proceed from a sanguine Complexion, being hot and moist; and therefore the Medicines that best oppose them, are cold and dry, and Care must be taken, that the Diet of the Patient be of the same Kind.

Re Shavings of Ivory, Hartsborn, China, Sarafaparilla, of each two Ounces, Respings of Box an Ounce and a half, green Twigs of the Willow half a Poand, Quick-time Water a Gallon; boil to three Quarts, and drink as common Drink. You may sweeten it with Sugar or Honey.

Thirdly, As to the North: This signifies the Dispofition to be dull and earthly, increasing in Years, and be-

tokens Autumn.

In this Quarter the Water is thin and whitish; the gross Male is thick, and of a dark Colour, the Spittle being glutinous, and of Taste like Vinegar, the Excrements will fetulent. The Signs that have Domination in the North are Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn. Sententional Distempers proceed from Melancholy, and are cold and dry, which are best cured by Medicines hot and moist, and the Food that the Patient eats, ought to be of the same Kind.

R. Crab's

By Crab's-Eyes, calcined Heart's Horn, Egg-shells finely powdered, Cream of Tartar, of each two Drams; Take balf a Dram three times a Day, in a Spoonful of good Sack, drinking a Glass after it.

frion to be cold; watry and weak, like to old Age, and

betokens Winter.

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In this Quarter the Water is somewhat thick, pale, and white, the gross Male pale and thick, and the Spittle renuous and sweet, the excrementuous Matter being weak. The Signs that bare Rule in the South, are Cancer, Scorpio and Pisces. Meridional Distempers proceed from Flegm, and are cold and moist, and by necessary Consequence, those Medicines that oppose it, must be hot and dry, and of the same Nature must his Diet likewise be, that would either prevent or Cure such Distempers.

Re Lignum Vitæ a Pound, Sassafras a Pound, Root of Master-wort an Ounce, Angelica Roots two Ounces, Shavings of Ivory, Liquorish, of each four Ounces, sweet Fennel Seed bruised half an Ounce; boil in two Gallons of Water to six Quarts, and drain it off for common drinking.

VI. Directions for letting Blood in each of the Twelve Months.

January] T'His Month beware of letting Blood on the 1st, 2d, 5th, 10th, 15th, 19 h, 20th, and 25th Days, because on these Days it is very dangerous: But to drink good White Wine fisting, will buth cleanse the Body, and procure at Appetite, but if thou hast a Desire to be let Blood, and Necessity urge it, see that the Sign be good for that purpose, or else it is better letting it alone.

cutting any Pottage made of Docks or Mallows, for they are right perilous, and if thou half Occasion to let Blood, whether it be on the Wrist or the Arm, let it not be upon the 4th, 6th, 8th 16th, or 18th Day, unless the Sign be very good, and the Necessity very urgent.

March.] In this Month take care how you eat Figs of Railins:

Raifins; also of sweet Meats or Drinks: But eat hot Meat, and if thou hast Occasion to be let Blood, let it be on the right Arm, and upon the 5th, 12 h, or 17th Days, for then thou mayest do it with Advantage, it being good against all sorts of Fevers; but take heed of Bleeding on the 1st, 15th, 16th, 19th, or 28th Days, if thou canst possible avoid it; but if thou are under a-Necessity. see that the Signbe favourable.

April] In this Month I would advise thee to be let Blood in the left Arm, and upon the 3d, 12th, or 15th Days, for thereby thou shalt both prevent the Head ach, and strengthen the E e-sight all the Year after. In this Month also eat fresh and hot Meat; but take heed of Bleeding on the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 20th Days; for

on these Days it will be perilous.

May Inthis Month it is good to walk abroad early in a Morning, and to drink Sage Ale, and ear Sage and fresh Butter, and other good Meats and Drinks, but neither eat the Head nor Feet of any Creature during this Month? Letting Blood also may be of good for thee, on the 1st, or the 8th Day, on which Arm thou pleasest, as likewise on the 27th or 28th Days, and thou shalt find it beneficial against all Distempers: But take heed of the 2d, 6th, and 25th Day, for then it will be hurtful.

June. It is the Opinion of some Physicians, that in this Month it is good to drink cold Waters fasting every Morning, and to be temperate in thy Meat and Drinks And if thou halt Occasion to bleed, do it on the 28th Day, and it may be beneficial; But take heed that thou bleedest not on the 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, nor 20th Days

for those are Dangerous.

STEET THE TOUT S July. In this Month abitain from Venus, for now both the Brain and Humours are open. Bleed not at all this Month, except on very urgent Necessity; and then be fure thou avoid bleeding on the 13th and 15th Days, for they are perilous.

August. In this Month forbear eating any fort of Worts, or any kind of hot Meats, Drinks, or Spices, and avoid Bleeding on the 11, 20th, 29th, and 30th Days.

On

On the other Days, if Necessity urge, thou may; but without an absolute Necessity, it is better to let it alone.

September In this Month thou mayest eat Fruit without Danger, provided it be ripe, and not infected, but bleed not on the 4th, 16th, 21st, nor 22d, Days; for then thou wilt find it prejudical; but if thou bleed on the 27th or 18th Day, either for the Falling Sickness, Frenzy, Dropsy, or Palsy, thou shall not need to fearthem that Year.

October] In this Month, if thou drink Wine, and other wholesome Liquors, it will comfort thy Heart: But bleed not, unless there be a great Occasion, and then see that the Sign be good for thee. And yet, let the Occasion be what it will, I advise thee to forbear Bleeding on

the 3d, 5th, and 14th Days.

November In this Month bleed not at all, unless upon great Necessity; for now the Blood lies in the Head
Vein, neither is it convenient for thee to bathe, but thou
may st vent thee a little of grasing? for all the Humours
are now apt to bleed. But if urgent Necessity require
that thou be let Blood, yet see that thou bleedess not on
the 5th, 6th, 15th, 19th, 28th, nor 29th Days.

December] In this Month bleed not, without it be absolutely necessary: And yet even in such a Case be sure thou mayst not on the 5th, 7th, 15th, 17th, nor 22d Days; but on the 26th Day thou mayst bleed without Damage. In this Month also see thou keep thy Shins

from the Fire.

Whoever 'tis that does intend to bleed,

Let 'em to the forgoing Rules take beed:

For these Directions were by the Antients penn' d,

To caution those that do to bleed intend;

For here thou all the several Days may'st see,

In which thy Bleeding may unbealthful be.

Nor need'st thou of a Doctor ask Advice,

Qur Author here has been so very Nice.

VII. Directions for the letting of Blood, shewing where every Vein in the Body of Man may be readily found.





Those that are troubled with the Megrims, Fevers, Lethargy or Pains in the Head, must be let Blood the Vein which is in the midst of the Forehead.

Those that are of a dull Understanding, and are trouled with Deafness, and shortness of Breath, also those hat have the Measles, or Leprosy, must be let Blood in

he Arterial Veins behind the Ears,

Those that are troubled with too much Blood in the Irain, which is bad for the Sight, ought to be let Blood the Arterial Veins near the Temples; which is also ery good against the Gout, Megrim, and diverse other distempers of the Head.

For Imposshumes, Swellings in the Throat, Squinancy, and other such like Distempers, let a Man bleed

the two Veins under the Tongue.

When the Leprofy proceeds from abundance of Blood, will be proper to bleed in the two Original Veins in the Neck; but not without the Advice of a Physician.

Those that are troubled with Phtisick, and short-windt, and are given to spit Blood, ought to bleed in the rm, and they will find Ease.

Bleed

Bleeding at the Liver-Vein in the Arm, takes away the extraordinary Heat of the Pody, and keeping it in a good State of Health; and is very available against the Yallow-jaundice, and Imposshumes of the Liver, and against the Palsy.

The Pains that come from the Stomach and Side, as Blains, Blotches, Imposthumes, and diverse other Accidents that proceed from too much Releption of Blood, are cured in letting Blood in the Vein between the

master Finger and the little Finger.

For the Drospy, let Blood on the right Side between the Womb and the Branch: Diseases proceeding from the Milk on the lest Side: And here note, The Party should bleed proportionable, according to their Fatnes or Leanness; and this ought not to be done without the Advice of a Doctor.

For Blotches and Imposshumes proceeding from the Groin, let Blood in the Vein named Sephon, which is or of the three under the Ancle of the Foot. It is also great Advantage to Courses to descend in Women, an

to prevent the Hemorrhoids in the secret Parts.

When any Person is taken by the Pestilence, caused to Repletion of Humours, let them bleed in the Vein the is between the Wrists of the Feet and the great To but let the Patient be sure to bleed within twenty for Hours after he is first seized with his Distemper, and it be with respect to the Patient's Body, whether it fat or lean.

other Ill, proceeding from the overflowing of Blo and Humours; let the Patient bleed in two Veins th

are in the Angle of the Eyes.

If the Nose be red and pimpled, and the Face red a pimpled in like manner, and be troubled with red Dro Scabs, Pustules, and other Infections, that may proceed from too much Blood; les the Patient bleed in the V which is at the end of the Nose.

For the Tooth-ach, and the Canker in the Mouth the Party troubled be let Bood in the four Veins t

are in the Gums in the Mouth.

Those that are tainted with a stinking Breath, let them let Blood in the Vein that is between the Lip and the hin.

There are four Veins in each Arm, the highest of he four is from the Head, the Heart challenges the fend, and the third is from the Liver, the last is called he Low-liver Vein, and comes from the Melt. These ifferent Veins should be bled upon different Occasions: s for Instance, for Pains in the Head, Eyes, Brains, leart, swelled Faces, and those that are red; it is most toper to bleed that Vein in the Arm which has Relation the Head. For Fevers, either Tertians or Quartans he lower Liver Vein is the most proper to be blooded; at then Care must be taken that the Orifice be made witer, and not so deep as usual, lest thereby it not only gamers wind, but also damages a Sinew that is underneath, called the Legard.

There are three Veins in each, and that above the humb is proper to bleed, in order to remove the Heat the Face, and to distipate the thick Blood, and Humours that are in the Head, this Vein being more proper

ian in the Arm.

Against all Fevers, Tertians and Quartans, Phlegms, and other Obstructions about the Paps and Melt, letting lood between the little Finger, and the leech Finger, elps very much.

Against Pains and Humours in the Groin and Genitals,

eed a Vein in the Thigh.

Against Pairs in the Flanks, and to dissipate all Huours that would gather therein, and to restrain too great
Flux in the menstrues in Women, it exceedingly helps
bleed the Vein under the Ancle of the Foot, without,
hich is called the Sciot.

VIII. Choice Receipts both in Physick and Surgery.

1. Of the great Virtues of Corcus Marcus.

IS a Powder which you may have at the Apothecaries, and this amongst all other Medicines in the orld, is the most excellent against the Bloody flux, ed as follows: Take one Ounce of Conserve of Roses, and

and one Scruple of Crocus Matis, and mix them together then let the Patient eat in the Morning and fast there on two Hours; and this (by the Grace of God) wi help him, although he has had it never so long, or fore. It is also given above all other Medicines, in the lattered of a Drospy, and also against the Flux of the Merstrues Bleeding at the Nose, and all other Fluxes what soever, it helpeth those that so it Blood. It is excellent to stop the Flux in Wounds, and to heal them, and druthem; yet strew the Powder there in.

2. Of the Virtue and Operation of the Quintessence

Heney and the Oil of Wax.

You may understand, that Honey is rather a Lique Divine, than Humane, because it salleth from Heave upon Herbs and Flowers, and is such a sweet Thing, the the like cannot be sound on Earth: This Quintessence of such a Virtue, that if any Man be almost dead, and drink two or three Drams thereof, he will presently receiver. If you wash any Wound there with, or other Sor it will quickly heal. It is excellent against the Coug Catarrh, or Pain of the Melt, and many other Disease it helpeth the Falling sickness, Palsy, preserveth the Body from Putresaction.

The Oil of Wax worketh in Wounds most miraculously, healing them be the same never so big and wide (bing before wide stitched up) in the Space of eleven twelve Days, but smaller Wounds in three or sour Day by anointing the same therewith, and laying a Clea thereon wet in the same. Moreover, for inward Dise ses it is excellent: It provoketh Urine which is stoppe it helpeth Stiches, and Pain of the Loins, if you dri one Dram thereof in White Wine; it helpeth the co-Gout, or Sciatica, and all other Griefs coming of Cold

3. Of the manifold Operations of the Oil of Cinnamon This Oil is of a malicious Nature, for it pierce through the Flesh and Bones, being very hot and dry, a is good against all cold and moist Diseases, being co fortable for the Head and heart, working the same O

rati

tion on a dying Man as the former: To be short, the il is of such Operation and Virtue, that if a Man drinks wer so little, he shall seel it work to his Fingers and oes ends, therefore it pierceth through the whole Body, lping all Diseases that come of cold and slegmatick Huours: It availeth much with Women in Travail; it iveth away the Measses and Spots; if the Face and ands be anointed there with, it warmeth the Breast, and lps the cold Cough; it c nsumes all cold Fluxes that oceed from the Brain and Head, and causeth quiet ep. In brief, this Oil may be used instead of the atural Balm for many Diseases.

How to make Oil of Rosemary Flowers, with its Virtue. Take Rosemary Flowers and stamp them, then put n into a Glass with strong Wine, and stop it close, uing it in the Sun for five or fix Days, and then distil with a soft Fire, and you shall have both Water and il, which you must separate, keeping the Oil close in

e Glass, whose Virtues are these;

It helpeth against all Pains in the Head, altho' they ve continued feven Years; it comforteth the Memory, d also preserveth the Eyes, if you drink now and then Drop or two, and put another into the Eyes; it helpthose that are deaf; if it be put into the Ears, and o drank with good Wine, it openeth all Scoppings of e Liver and Melt, and helpeth against the Dropsy and ellow Jaundice; it breaketh Wind, easeth Cholick, d rifing of the Mother. It is also excellent against the stilence, or those who have drank Poison, if they ink of this Oil, and lay them down to fiveat, It comtheth the Heart, and cleanfeth the Blood, and makha Man merry, and caufeth a good Colour, it helpeth ofe that have the Canker and Fiftula, and fuch like. nd to be brief, it helpeth all Diseases of the Body that me of cold and moist Humours, altho' never so evil.

How to cure that troublesome Companion the Ague.
Take the common bitter Drink without the Purgatives
o Quarts, Salt of Wormwood two Ounces, the best
English

English Saffron a Dram. After you have taken the Vomit, or a convenient Purge, take half a Pint of this three times a Day, viz In the Morning fasting, three o'Clock in the Afternoon, and last at Night.

Take Annifee's, weet-Fennel Seeds, Coriander, Carraway Seeds, of each two Drams; Cummin Seeds a Dran raced Ginger a finall Quantity; bruife all in a Morta and put them into a Quart of Nantz Brandy; let their infuse three Days, shaking the Bottle three or four time a Day, then strain and keep it for Use. Take two cothree Spoonfuls in the Fit.

Take five or fix Drops, or more of Wine, or god Aqua Vita, in a Spoon, and holding down your Heat on one fide, let one pour the same into your Ear, let continue there for about the Space of half a Quarter of Hour, still holding your Head aside that they run not ou and then you shall hear a most terrible Noise and Rum ling in your Head, which is the Wind; then turn you Head aside, and the Water will run out again very hon Now when you have done thus much on one Side, you may do as much on the other; but he sure to keep you head warm ofter you have done. This I have often proved, and found Ease thereby.

8. How to give Ease, and belp the raging Pain of t Teeth without drawing.

This is also performed with the Spirit of Wine, good AquaVitæ (as you have read in the former Receip or by pouring it to your Ears, especially on that Sic where your Pain lyeth, but after that you have let the Water run forth of your Ears, then with more of the same Water (against the Fire) you must rub and chargour Cheeks, and under your Jaws, and under your Ears, stroaking of them upwards with your Hands I ward the Neck, to drive back the Humours; for it nothing else but a cold Rheum that distilleth from

H

lead into the Gums which cauteth the Pain, therefore fure to keep the Head warm when you have done.

9. How to strengthen and comfort the Eyes.

Dip a clean Rag into a few Drops of Aqua Vita, and with the same wipe the Corners of the Eyes, Eye brows, and Temple, which will keep back the Rheum, and great-strengthen and comfort the Eyes, of which I have of made Trial, and found much Comfort.

o. Of Fractures, which are Bones broken, and also Dislocations, or Joints displayed, with their Cure.

Many times it happeneith that Legs, Arms and Fingers are broken, or out of Joint, and the Parties so hurt re void of Help, by reason they have no Chirurgeon ear them, therefore for the Relief of such Persons, I have here set down some Directions, by which they may be eased of their Pain? but I will not wish them to rust to their own Skill, if they have any expert Chirureon near at Hand.

If a Leg or an Arm be broken, then have a Care to lace the Member in the same manner as it was before,

hich you shall do in this Manner.

Take a Towel, and make it fast about the Place where t is broken, and then take another Towel, and fasten t underneath the Place where it is broken, then cause wo Men to pull those two Towels, that they may there yextend, or stretch out the Member, and when the sember is stretched forth at length, place the broken lores as they were at first, and so by little and little et them slack their pulling; then have a Cloth ready, big that it may compais the whole Member, wet this Cloath in the White of an Egg, and Oil of Roses minged together, and lay it on the grieved Part, then rowl t about with a Linnen Rowler of four Fingers broad, and two Yards long; wet the Rowler in Water and linegar mingled together.

First, Rowl it about the Fracture three or four times; hen downward, and then upward, and so tasten it; hen rowl it with another Rowler after the same manner,

on these place thin Splints of light Wood armed with Toe, one Finger's Breadth from each other, and bind them on with Tape, then place the Member on some sof Pillow for twenty days; but if a painful Itch do arise open, and soment the Place with warm Water, and then anoint it with Unguentum Album, and rowl it up again.

If that a Finger be broken, rowl it with a convenien

Rowler, and splint it, and use the Means aforesaid.

11. A Precious Salve for all those that have any Membe out of Joint, called Jeremy of Brunswick's Salve.

This Salve hath healed those that have had their Members out of Joint, or that have been wounded, and coul not stir or bow the Member where they had the Hurt; so by this Salve did he bring many stiff and crooked Joint again to their former Strength, to the great Admiratio

of all Men, both Chirurgeons and others.

How to make the Salve: Take two Ounces of old Hog Grease, and of Duck's Grease, and Goose Grease, Hen or Capon's Grease, of each two Ounces; Linseed-mea Fenugreek-meal, of each two Ounces; Oil Olive eigh Ounces; Opoponax, Mastich, and Frankinsense, of eac an Ounce, dissolve the Gums in White-wine that are to be dissolved, and powder the others; mingle them all to gether, and add wax and Turpentine to them, than bo them all together, when stirring.

12. How to Order and Dress a Wound, when it is at fir hurt; with the Remedy.

First remove all such Things as are in the Wound, clotted Blood, Wood, Iron, or the like, then dry the Blood with a Cloth or Spenge, and wash it with cow white Wine, and apply some Unguents or Ba'ms to the same, and on that a Plaister sit for a Wound, then row it gently, and in a good Form, for that helpeth to haste the Cure. If the Wound be of any Length, you may stite it in three or more Places; but be sure for to leave a Platate the lower Part thereof, for to Purge it self thereby.

THE

BOOK of KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the ANCIENTS.

The Third Part.

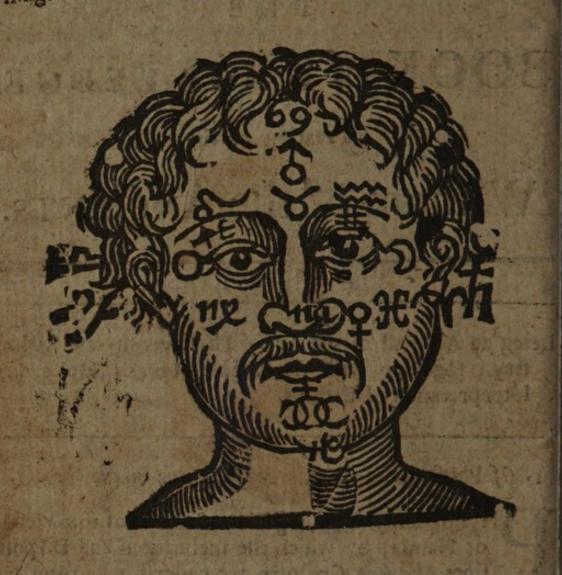
Being an Abstract of the Art of Physiognomy and Palmistry; together with the Signification of Moles, and Interpretation of Dreams.

1. Of Physiognomy, and the Judgment made thereby.

Hysiognomy is an ingenious Science of Knowledge of Nature, by which the Inclinations and Dispositions of every Greature are understood; And because some of the Members are uncompounded, and infire of themselves, as the Tongue, the Heart Gre. and ome are of a mixt Nature, as the Eye, the Nose, and others, we therefore say, That there are many Signs which agree and live together, which inform a wise han how to make his Judgment, before he be too rash to teliver it to the World.

Nor is it to be esteemed a foolish and idle Art, seeing is divided from the superior Bodies: For there is no art of the Face of a Man, but what is under the peculiar Influence or Government, not only of the seven Places, but also of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, and

from each governing Part is the Nature and Inclination of a Man or Woman plainly foretold, if the Person undertaking this Province, or pretending to it, be an Artist. Which that my Reader may attain to, I shall set these Things in a clearer Light by the following Figure.



By this the Reader may see, at the first Glance, that the Forehead is governed by Mars; the right Eye is under the Dominion of O Sol, the lest Eye is ruled by the Moon C, or Luna; the right Ear is the Care of Jupiter 24, the Lest of Saturn H, the ruling of the Nose is claimed by Venus Q (which by the way is one Reason, that in all unlawful Venereal Encounters, the Nose is so subject to bear the Scars which are goven in those Wars.) And the nimble Mercury Q, the Significator of Eloquence, claims the Denomination of the Mouth and that very justly.

Thus have the seven Planets divided the Face among them, but not with so absolute a Sway, but that the twelve Signs of the Zodiack come in for a Part: And therefore the Sign Career to presides in the uppermost

art of the Forehead, and & Leo attending upon the ight Eye-brow, as F Sagittary does upon the right Eye, and Libra upon the right Ear: Upon the left Eyeand Lye-brow, you will find Aquariaus and II Gemini, and P Aries taking Care of the left Far: Taurus rules in the middle of the Forehead, and P Capricorn the Chin; R Scorpi takes upon him the Protection of the Nose, and Piges of the Lest. And thus the Face of Man is canon'd out amonst the Signs and Planets, which being carefully attended to, will sufficiently inform the Artist now to pass a Judgment. For according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet suling, so also is the Judgment to be the part ruled; which all those that have Understanding know easily how to apply.

I shall now proceed to give a porticular Judgment of

he several Paris of the Body: And first

of the Head.) A large Head shews a Person stupid, and of adult Apprehension, also a very small Head signifies the same; but the Head of a Man being neither great nor small, is the Prognostick of a wise Man; for all Extreams are irregular, and a Deviation from Nature; and Experience has made it manisest, that a great Head and small Members, do always produce much Indiscretion and Folly, both in Man or Woman: But we must also con-

fider the several parts of the Head : And first,

of the Hair.) The Hair is the only Excrescence of a moist Brain; yet the Ancients observe several Things from it: As, if the Hair be thin, it shews a Man to be of a weak Constitution; but if curled and thick, it shews the person to be of a hot Complexion: If the Hair be stiff, and stand upright, either upon the Head, or any other part of the Body, it shews a Person extreamly subject to Fear, and very apt to be frighted. If the Hair be thick and lank, it shews the person to be meek and humble, and his Constitution inclining to cold.

Man: but the Forehead norrow, denotes a foolish Person, a long Forehead shews one apt to learn; a high Forehead, swelling and round, is a Sign of a crasty Man,

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and

and a Coward, a Forehead full of Wrinkles, thews

Man to be envious and crafty.

Of the Eyes.) The Eyes being moist and clear, shew Mirth, good Manners, and an honest Life, but if the Eyes be declining, and looking downward, or red and very great, it berokens fleshy Luft, Small hollow Eyes fig hily Coverousness; grey Eyes an evil Man, hollow Eyes a crafty Man, rowling Fyes, a wicked and vicious Man black Eyes do denote a tharp and piercing Wir, but one lustful and incontinent; great Eyes, der ote Sloth, trembling Eyes, Sluggishness, glittering Eyes berokens Drunk conefs, similing and twinkling Eyes shews a merry Life Eyes of divers Colours, and Imail, denotes one crafty and flattering; Eyes turned towards the Nofe, shews a Mar given to Women. Great drooping Eyes, with an unfla ble Countenance, shew a Man mid : The Circle of the Ball green, declares a crasty wicked Man, and a Thief Moist Eyes denotes stoutness of Stomach, perfect Speech, and good Counse'. Great glittering Eyes shews a Mar gluttinous and mad. High Eyes, large, clear, pure, and moift, are Tokens of circumspect, diligent Persons, and Lovers. Eyes always running, without Sickness cause it enews rooliffiness. Small and hollow Eyes, thews covesous, deceitful, wrathful and angry Men. Chearful Eyes betokens just Men, of pleasant Disposition, kind and hor ly. Twinkling Eyes thews a Thief, and one that lays wait to catch and infnate Men, Blear Eyes fignify a Whore-mafter.

Of the Eye-brows.) Upright Eye-brows are aimable, but the Eye-brows hanging over, thew an effeminate Person. The Brows very hairy, denotes an Impediment in a Man's Speech; and the Brows being extended to the Temples thew a Man to be a Sloven, and uncleanly.

Of the Ears.) Open Ears shews a Man to be without Reason and Understanding; great Ears an unwise man and small Ears a Fool: Square Ears, and of a middle

Size, shew a learned and wife man.

of the Nose.) A great Nose shews a good man; a lit the enoie a deceirful Person. A sharp Nose denotes as angry Person, and a Scold. Thick and low, a Person of bad ad manners. The Nose stretching so the Mouth derotes lonesty, Scrength, and Aptness to Learning. A Nose ke an Ape, betokens a libidinous and riotous Person.

Of the Nostrils.) The Nostrils thick and strong, betceneth Strength; if round, fair; drawn at length, mery and couragious. The Nostrils narrow and round, are

okens of a foolish Person.

Of the Mouth) very big Mouth with the upper ip banging over, fignifies a Mon foolish and unfleadfast, to a rath man, a Babbler, a Glucton, and an ungodly nan. An ind fferent lirge mouth, thewing a bold and

ouragious man, and a Warriour.

Of the Lips.) Thin Lips with a little mouth, shews n effeminate Person. Slender, thin and fine Lips, ber oken Eloquence. Helhy and great Lips, a Fool. And hole whole Teeth bear up their Lips, are generally conumelous Slanders, and unfaithful, also addicted to the ove of Women.

Of the Face) A lean Face is a Token of a wife Man: he Face plain and flat, denotes a man full of Strife : The Face without any Rifing or Swelling, denotes a Peron injurious and unclean; a flefling Face shews a man pt to learn; a sad flace sometimes de notes Foolishness; and sometimes Wisdom. A Far Face shews a men to be Liar, and Foolish. A round Face fignifies Folly. A. reat Face shews a man dull and slow about any Busie ess. A well proportion'd Free, shews a Person to have irtuous Qualities, and to live a commendable Life, whether they be rich or poor.

Of the Voice.) A Ihrill Voice denotes a Person to be holerick and hafty. A great and hoarse Voice shews a erson to be injurious, and of a merciless Temper. A yeak and low Voice fnews a man to be fearful and cowrdly. A grave and flow Voice, shews a man to be of a edate and quiet Temper, and one of great Strength.

Of the Neck) A Neck inclining to the Right-fide, hews a temperate man; but turning to the Left-fide, a ool, and a man given to unlawful Love. A crooked leck shews a coverous man. A thick Neck denotes rude, barbarous, ill-natured man, A long flinder Menta

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Neck shews a Man to be a Coward. A thick and long Neck, a furious and stubborn Person. A mean Neck, a strong and vircuous Man, and one inclined to Learning.

Of the Breast.] A broad Breast is always good, and represents Magnanimity, Boldness, Honesty, and Courage. A narrow Breast denotes Imbecility, or Weakness, both of Body and Mind. A pursy or gross Breast, shews a Man to be morose, cross, and void of Pity. The Paps or Dugs hanging down from the Breast, shews a violent cholerick Man.

Of the Back.] A broad Back is a Sign of Strength; but the mean Proportion of both Back and Breast is always commendable. A crooked or hunch Back, is generally a Toker of a niggardly and coverous Person.

of the Belly.) A lank Belly, with a high Breast, denotes a Man of Understanding, Courage, Counsel: But a great Belly shews an indifferent, soolish, proud Man, and given to Luxury.

of the Arms.) Very long Arms are a Sign of Boldness, Strength, and Honesty. Short Arms denotes a

Fomencer of Discord and Strife among Friends.

of the Hands.) The Hands very short, denotes a clownish, rude, ill-bred Person. And it sat and sleshy, with the Fingers so also, it shows they are inclined to Thest: Small Hands and long Fingers denotes a Person of a

genteel Carriage, but crafty.

Of the Legs.) Large and well-fer Legs denotes Bold-ness; large Legs and sull of Sinews, shew Fortitude and Strength. Slender Legs denotes Ignorance. Short and sat Legs, Crueky. Legs crooked and hollowed inwarding, is a Sign of very ill Men. Soft and swelling Legs shows a Man to be of ill Manners. The Skin cross and short, with a sharp Heel, and fat Thighs, denote Madness or Frenzy to happen to that Party.

Of the Feet.) Small and flender Feet denote Hardness,

but the Feet full of Flesh declare Foolishness.

II. Of Palmestry, shewing the various Judgments made from the Hande

Shall next fay fomething of Palmestry, which is a Judgment made of the Condicions, Inclinations, and Fortunes of Men and Women, from the various Lines and Characters, which Nature has imprinted in the Hand, which are almost as various as the Hands that have them. And to render what I shall say more plain, I will in the fift place present the Scheme or Figure of a Hand, and explain the various Lines therein.

By this Figure the Reader will see that one of the Lines. and which indeed is reckoned the Principal, is called the



Line of Life; this Line incloses the Thumb, separating its from the hollow of the Hand. The next to it, which is called the Natural Line, takes its Beginning from the rifing of the Fore-finger, near the Line of Life, and reaches to the Table-Line, and generally makes a Triangle thus, A. The Table-Line, commonly called the Line of Fortune, begins under the little Finger, and ends near the middle Finger. The Girdle of lenus, which is another Line to called, begins near the Joint of the little Finger, and ends between the Fore-finger and the middle Finger. The Line of Death is that which plainly appears in a Counter-Line to that of Life, and is by some called the Sister line, ending usually at the other Ends: For when the Line of Life is ended, Death comes, and it can go no farther. There are also Lines in the fleshy Paris,

D.4

of Venus; under each of the Fingers are called mounts, which are each one governed by a several Planet; and the hollow of the hand is called the Plain of Mars

I now proceed rogive Judgment of these several Lines: And in the first place take Notice, that in Palmestry the Left hand is chiefly to be regarded; because therein the Lines are most visible, and have the ftrictest Communication with the heart and Brains. Now having premised these, in the next Pl ce observe the Line of Life, and if it be fair, extended to its full Length, and not broken with an Interm xture of cross Lines, it shews long Life and health; and it is the same if a double Line of Life appears, as there sometimes does. When the Stars appear in this Line, it is a Significator of great Losses and Calamiries: If on it there be the Figure of two O's, or a T, it threaters the Person with Blindness. If it wraps itself about the Table Line, then doos it promise Wealth and honour, to be attained by prudence and Industry, if the Line be cut or jagged at the upper End, it denotes much Sickness. If this Line be cut by any Line coming, from the mount Venus, it declares the Person to be un ortunate in Love, and Bufiness also, and threatens him with sudden Death, A Cross between the Line of Life and the Table Line, thews the person to be very I becal and charicable, and of a noble Spirit. Let us now see the Signification of the Table Line.

The Table Line, when broad, and of a lovely Colour, shews a healthful Constitution, and a quiet and contented Mind, and couragious Spirit. But if it have Crosses towards the Little-singer, it threatens the Party with much Affliction by Sickness, If the Line be double, or divided in three Parts in any of the Extremities, it shews the Party to be of a generous Temper, and of a good Fortune to support it: But if this Line be fork'd at the End it threatens the Person shall suffer by Jealousies, Fears and Doubts, and with the Loss of Riches got by Deceit. In three points such as these ... are sound in it, they denote the Person prudent and liberal, a lover of Learn-

ig, and of a good Temper. If it spreads it self tovards the fore and middle Fingers, and ends blust, it enotes Preferment. Let us now see what is fignified by The Middle Finger: This Line has in it ofrentimes for there is scarce one hand in which it various not) livers fignificant Characters: Many small Lines beween this and the Table-Line threatens the Party with Sickness, but also give him hope of Recovery. A half Cross branching into this Line, declare the Person shall have honour, Riches, and good Success in all his Uldertakings. A half Moon denotes cold and watry Diffempers; but a Sun or Star upon this Line promifeth Profperity and Riches. This Line double in a Woman thews the will have several husbands, but without any Children by them.

The Line of Venus, if it happens to be cut or divided near the Fore Finger, threatens Ruin to the Party, and that it shall besal him by means of lacivious women, and bad Company. Two Croffes upon this Line, one being on the Fore-finger, and the other bending toward the Little finger, thews the party to be weak, and inclined to Moderity and Virtue; indeed it generally denotes Modesty in Women; and therefore those who defire such

Wives, usually chuse them by this Standard.

The Liver-Line, if it be straight and croff d by other Lines, thew the person to be of a found Judgment, and a Piercing Understanding: Bur if ic be winding; crooked, and bending outward, it thews Deceit and Flattery, and that the person is not to be trusted. If it make a Triangle A, or a Quadrangle D, It thews the person to be of a noble Descent, and ambitious of honour and ipromotion. If it happens that this Line and the middle Line begin hear each other, it denotes a person to be weak in his Judgment, if a man, but if a Woman, Danger by hard Libour: The the set the little the time that a

The Pain of Mars being in the hollow of the hand most of the Lines pass through it, which render it wery fignificant: This Plain being hollow, and the Lines abeing crooked and differred, threaten the party to fall byA his-Enemies. When the Lines beginning at the Wrift are

D. 5

long whithin the plain, reaching the Brawn of the Hand, they shew the Person to be one given to quarrelling, often in Broils, and of a hot and siery Spirit, by which he shall suffer much Damage. If deep large Crosses in the middle of the plain, it shews the Party shall obtain Honour by Martial Exploits; but if it be a Woman, that she shall have several Husbands, and easy Labour with her Children,

The Line of Death is faral, when any Crosses or broken Lines appear in it; for they threaten the person with Sickness and a short Life. A clouded Moon appearing therein, threatens a Child-bed Woman with Death. A bloody spot in the Line, denotes a violent Death. A Star like a Comet, threatens Ruin by War, and Death by Pestilence. But if a bright Sun appear therein, it promises long Life and Prosperity.

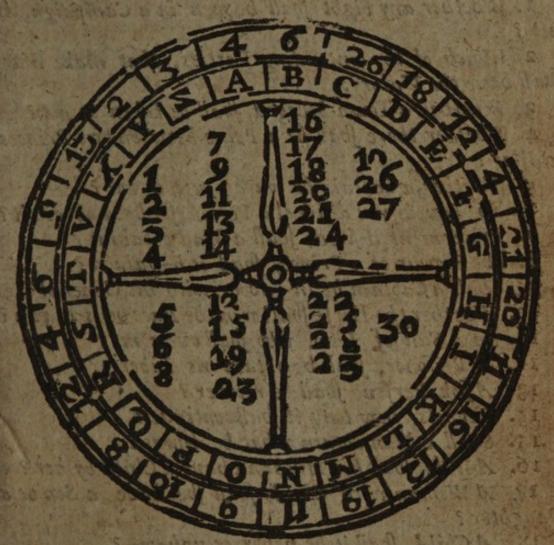
As for the Lines in the Wrist, being fair, they denote good Fortune; but if crossed and broken, the contrary.

Thus much with respect to the several Lines in the Hand. Now as to the Judgment to be-made from the Hand itself; Ifithe Hand be soft and long, and lean withal, it denotes the person of a good . Understanding, a lover of Peace and Honesty, discreet, serviceable, a good Neighbour, and a Lover of Learning. He whose Hands are very thick, and very short, is thereby fignified to be faithful, strong, and laborious, and that cannot long rerain Anger. He whose Hands are full of hairs, and those hairs thick, and great ones, if his Fingers withal be crooked he is thereby noted to be luxurions, vain, false, of a dull Understanding and Disposition, and more soolish than wife, he whose hands and Fingers do bend upwards is commonly a Man liberal, serviceable, a Keeper of Secrecy, and apr, to his power, (for he is feldem fortunate) to do any Man a Courtely, he whole hand is stiff, and will not bend at the upper Joint near his Finger, is always a wretched miserable Person, covetous, obstinate, incredulous, and one that will believe nothing that contradicts his own private Interest.

And thus much shall suffice to be said of Judgments

made by Palmestry.

V. Of the Ancient Wheel of Fortune, approved of, and affirmed by the most eminent Philosephers; by which any Thing you desire to know, may readily and easily be resolved, according to the Rules of Art.



Meaning of this Wheel of Fortune, and how such Questions as you propound may be resolved by it: First, Pitch upon what Number you like best, but let it not exceed 30: Then take the Number of the day, as it is set down, and the Number of the Circle of the Wheel above the Letters, which must be the Letters that begin your Name. Then put the Numbers altogether, and divide them by 30, and look in the Body of the Wheel for what remains, and if it happen in the upper Part of the Wheel, your Answer will be in the Affirmative, if in the lower Part, the Negative. In like manner, to know if the Party shall obtain their Love

Love, take the Number that stands over the first Letter of your Name, and of the Planet and Day of the Week; divide the Total of these by 30: If it be over, it will come to pass; if under, not.

Questions to be answered by the Wheel of Fortune.

1. Whether any Fight shall happen in a Campaign, or not?

2 Which of the contending Parties, that make War,

Jhall have the Victory.

3. Whether a Town besieged, shall be taken or not?
4. Whether there shall be a Peace between two Princes at War?

5. Whether a Captain be couragious, or not?

6. The Favour you desire of a Person, Shall you obtain it?

7. Preferment desired, shall a Man obtain it?

8. The Favour of a Prince, Shall it be gained?

9. Shall a Captain be in Favour with his General?

10. Whether the Herse Shall win the Race be is to run?

11. In a Suit of Line who shall overcome?

12. A Prisoner, Skall h: obtain his Liberty?

13. A fick Person, Shall be recover?

14. Sickness, bow long it shall continue?

15. Shall a Man obtain what he desires in

16. A Wife, Shall ber Husband bave a Child by her?

17. A Woman with Child, shall she have a Son or a Daughter?

18. A Child, Shall it be happy or unhappy?
19. Things Stolen, Shall they be recovered?

20. Shall the Tear be plentiful?

21. A Voyage at Sea, Shall it be fortunate?

22. What Trade Shall a Manthrive by?

23. Shall a Man gain by Marriage?

24. A Ship, Shall it make a good Voyage : 11 22

25. Is it good to take it or not drayout land wells

26. Shall a Man be rich or poor?

Thefe, or any other Questions of the like Nature;

may be resolved by this antient Wheel of Fortune.

To proceed upon any Question by this Wheel, first chase what Number you please: As 7, 8, 9, &c. then take the Number of the Day, set all in Order, then take the

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he Number you shall find in the Wheel, upon the first etter of your Name; For Example, If your Name be George, you may take G, and the Number which is over t; all which set down within the Wheel; and having idded all into one Sum, which divided by 30, and set by the Rest; As for Instance, If your total Number amount to 145, divide that by 30, and there will 25 remain; which Number you must look for on the Wheel, and if it be in the uppermost half, the Matter will succeed; if not, miscarry.

And by the like Process you may find out any Thing you would know, always observing, that the Number in the Wheel exceed not 30; as you may see in the Wheel.

VI. Alphabetical Tables, rightly resolving sundry Questions and Demands, &c.

1. Which of the opp site Parties that are at War with one

A B. C D E F G H

13 3 22 24 22 3 7 6

14 K L M N O P Q

15 10 23 12 8 13

18 S T V X Y Z

18 S T O 6 6 4

Now to put this Alphabet rightly in Practice, you must find out the proper Names of the contending Parties, who shall either make Wars, or go to Law with each other: Then put those Names into Latin, and let it be in the Nominative Case Singular, observing the Orthography; and then as you see in the Alphabet, place unto each of those Names the Number belonging to him, according to the Table here before written, and put the Total of the said Numbers together, or which is the same Thing, each Man by himself; and when you have to done, divide them by 9, and by what remains on the one Part and the other, you shall find it with Ease. Next take Notice of the following Rules, by which you may learn what shall befal the one and the other : And if it happen, that after you have divided the whole by 9, nothing nothing remains, you must take the last 9 instead thereof.

as Experience will afterwards teach you.

Now it very rarely, if at all, ever happens, that the opposite Parties are of the same Name, therefore search diligently for their right Names, and that you may be the better acquainted with this Rule, suppose, for Example's sake, that those two contending Parties should be Peter and Paul, if you do but consider what has been laid down before, you shall be able to give a right Judgment. But you must lay this down for a certain Maxim, That the divine being is the great Causer and disposer of all Effects, changing and altering them according to his own Will. And therefore what is here said, is according to the Starry Influences, when no superiour Power interposes.

P 13 E 2267 T 8 R 13	makes feven times nine	PAU	13	makes 4 times
U 2 S 9	resteth 4.	US	2 9	refts 1.
Sum	67.	Jui	m.37.	

And so in this Instance is shewed unto you their Names, Numbers, and Sums, which being divided by 9: to Peter there remains 4, and unto Paul rest 1.

The following Table likewise lets you see which of the

The state of the state of	13	15	1.7	91	花屋
2) I	4	0	-8	1
3	2	5	7	9	Service Services
4	I	3	6	8	10 m
5 The Conqueror.	LI	4	7	9	Section.
6 4 5 5 5 6 5 6 5		13	5	0	
8 19 19 THE SHEET STATE OF	1	4	n c	7	No.
9	2	4	6	8	Total State

To find out whether a Person speaks true or false.

First write the Persons Name in Latin, upon whon
you would try this Exerperiment; and what the Ham

I that day was, in which they told you the Story, and ut the Numbers thereto belonging, to each of their Leters, according to the following Alphabet. Then make ne total Sum of all those Numbers, adding 20 thereung; and then divide the whole by 7, and if the remaining Number be even, the Story's talse; if odd, 'tis true.

1	В	C	D	EA	F	G	п
0	2	20	4	N N	6 O 14 Y	16	7 Q 16
	K	20 L 11 T	M M	N	O	P 6 Z	16
8 2 3	11	11	12 V	x	14	7	
R	S 18	T	V	N. X	Y	7.4	1000
3	18	10	2	nea Zx s	4		

3. To know whether the Husband or the Wife shall be the

longer Liver.

To resolve this Question, the proper Names both of the Man and the Woman must be writ in Latin, and the Number belonging to each Letter added thereto, as in the foregoing Alphaber, then gathering the Number into one Total, divide them by 7: And if the Remainder be even, the Man shall live the longest; but if odd, the Woman.

4. To tell whether a Woman with Child shall have a

Roy or a Girl.

The Resolution of this is by writing the proper Names of the Father and Mother, and the Name of the Month wherein she conceived; Then put all the Numbers of these Letters together, dividing them by 7: And if the remaining Number be even, 'twill be a Girl; if odd, a Boy.

5. To know whether a new born Child shall live long or

die quickly.

To resolve this, first set down the Parents Names, and the day on which the Child was born; putting to each Letter its Number, as in the last Question: Then collect the total Sum, and put it to 25; after which divide the whole by 7: And it what remain be an even Number, the Child is but short-liv'd, but it it be odd, the contrary.

6. To know which of the Cal stial Signs rules at the Birth of any Person.

A	B	C	D D	Ę.	F	7 G	H 8
9	O K	20 L	M	40 N	50	60 P	70
80 R	S	100 T	200 V	300 X	400 Y	500 Z	

To know this, you must take the Numbers belonging to each Letter of the Name of the Party you desire to know, and of his Parents in Latin; by the fore going Alphabet; then collect those Numbers into one total Sum, dividing the same by 124; and if there remains 1, it signifies Leo; if 2, Aquarius; 3, Virgo: 4, Sagittarius; 5, Cancer; 6, Taurus; 7, Aries; 8, Libra; 9, Scorpio; 10, Capricorn; 11, Pisces; 12, Gemini.

VI. Pleasant Questions in Arithmetick.

A Thief breaking into an Orchard, Role a certain Number of Pears, and at his coming out he met with three Men, one after another, who threatned to accuse him of Thest; and for to appeale them, he gave unto the first Man half the Pears that he stole, who returned him back 12 of them: Then he gave unto the Second half of them he had remaining, who returned him back 7; And unto the third Man he gave half his Refidue who returning him back 4; and in the End he had Mill remaining 20 Pears. Now do I demand how many Pears he stole in all? To answer this Question you must work backwards; for if you take 4 from 20, there will remain 16, which being doubled make 32, from which abate 7, and there will remain 25, which being doubled, makes 50; from which subtract 12, and there will remain 38, which again doubled, make 76, the true Number of Pears that he gathered.

what he thought, which done, bid him multiply the Sum of them both by 5, and give you the Product (which

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hey will never refuse to do it, it being so far above Number thought) from the which if you abate the last Figure of the Product (which will always be a Cypher, or 5) he Number thought will remain.

Example: Let the Number thought be 53, which loubled maketh 106, and multiplied by 5, makes 530; hen if you take away the Cypher which is in the last

place, there will remain 53, the Number thought.

3. A certain Man having three Daughters, to the Elect he gave 22 Apples, to the Second he gave 16 Apples, and to the Third he gave 10 Apples, and sent them to the Market to sell them, and gave them Command to sell one as many for a Penny as the other (namely 7 a Penny and every one to bring him Home so much Morey as the other, and neither change either Apples or Monies

one with another: How could that be;

This to some may seem impossible, but to the Arithmeticians very easy. For whereas the eldest had 3 pennyworths and one Apple over, the Second two Penny worths, and two Apples over, and the Youngest had one Pennyworth and three Apples over: So that the Youngest had so many fingle Apples and one Pennyworth, as the Eldest had Penny worths and one Apple over, fo confequently the Second proportionably to them both. They made their Market thus: A Steward coming to buy Fruit for his Lady, bought all the Apples they had at 7 a Penny, leaving the odd ones behind; then had the Eldest Sister three pence and one apple, the middle Sister two pence and two apples, and the Youngest one Penny and three apples. The Steward bringing the Fruit to his Lady, she liked it so well that she sent him for the rest; who replied, There was but few remaining; she notwithstanding sent him for them at any Rate. The Steward coming to the Market again, could not buy the odd apples under a penny-a piece (who was fain to give it) then had the youngest Sister three Pennyworths, the middle Sifter two penns worths, and the eldeft one pennyworth, and so they had all four Fence a piece, and et fold

fold as many for a Penny one as another, and neither changed Apples nor Monies one with another, as they were commanded.

4. A Man bought 100 Eggs at three a Penny, having 120 to the Hundred, also he bought 100 more at two a Penny, having likewise a 120 to his Hundred; these Eggs being mingled, he sold them for two Pence, and 120 to the Hundred as he bought them, the Question is,

Whether he gained or loft in the Bargain?

If you work by the Rule of Three direct, you shall find that his 120 Eggs at 2 for a Penny, came to 3 Shillings 4 Pence, and his 120 at 2 for a Penny, come to 5 Shillings, which being added, makes 8 Shilling 4 Pence. Then again, to see at what they come to at 5 for two Pence, work likewise by the Rule of Three direct, and you shall find that 240, at 5 for two Pence, comes but to 8 Shillings, whereby the Seller loseth 4 Pence of the Money they first cost him.

The End of the Third Part.





THE

300K of KNOWLEDGE;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the Ancients.

The Fourth Part.

The Farmer's Kalender: Containing 1. Perpetual Prognostications for Weather. 2. The whole Mystery of Husbandry. 3. The Compleat and Experienced Farrier, Cowleck, Shepherd, and Swine-herd, &c.

Year is the Principal Part of Time, by which not only the Ages of Men and other Things, but also the Times of many Actions in the World (their Beginning, Progress, Continuance, and Intervals) are measured: And is a Periodical Revolution of a great Circle of Months and days, in which the four Seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter are, after one Revolution of the Sun, ordained to return to their Courses.

But there are diverse Sorts of Years, as saith the Ancients, according to diverse Nations, which are different from one another, reduced to the Rule of Cælestial Motions. The Year is divided in Astronomical and Political Parts.

The Astronomical Year is two fold, that is, Solar and

The

The Solar Year is the Time in which the Sun, by his proper Motion departing from one Point of the Ecliptick returns to the same again. And this is called either Natural or Syderial.

time in which the Sun departing out of the tropical, Equinoctial or Solstitial Point, and returning through the

Eclipick, returneth to the same again.

This Natural or tropical Year is also twofold; mean

or equal, and true, also called unequal.

The mean or equal tropical Year, contains 365 Days,

5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 15 Seconds.

The true or unequal tropical Year, is sometimes more and sometimes less than the equal, by 6 or 7 Minutes; so it increasets, or decreaseth according to the swift or slow Progress of the Equinoctial or Solstitial Points.

2. The Syderial Year, is the Space of time in which the Sun returns from the same Star from whence he departed; and is 365 Days, 6 Hours, 6 Minutes, but in the Seconds there is a Difference among the Authors.

Mow the Lunar Year, is likewise twofold; the Common, which is 12 Moons, or 354 Days, 8 Hours, &c.

The Embilifinal, which is 13 Moons, or Lunations

containing 383 Days, 21 Hours, &c.

The Political and Civil Years, be such as are comm nonly used for the Distinction of times, wherein respect had either to the Motion of the Sun, or Moon only, or to them both together, according to the Custom of diverse Nations.

The Julian, or old Roman Year consisting of 365 Days and 6 Hours: This Julian Account, or Year, is used by the English, Muscovites, Syrians, Abassines, and Ethicpians, though the names of their Months differ. It is held to begin (which the Vulgar) on the first of January, which is therefore called New Tear's-Day: But according to the State Accounts, the Year begins not till the 25th of March at which time they alter the Date of the Year; As for Example: The first Day of January next will be reckoned the first Day of the Year, 1736; but because the State first Account begins not till the

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5th of March, they commonly write the Date double, nus, $17\frac{19}{20}$, from the first of January till the 25th of

March, after which they write only, 1720.

The Gregorian, or New Roman Year, is so called, beause mended by Pope Gregory XIII. consists of 365
Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 seconds: It begins
nour 22d of December, begin 10 Days before the Juian, and is received in all Countries, owning the Auhority of the See of Rome, and in some protestant Counries also; as in the six or seven provinces, Utrecht
teeping the Julian Account.

I. Of Months.

He Months by which we measure the Year, are of two Sorts, vz. Astronomical, Political, and each nath several Divisions; Astronomical or Natural, are eccording to the Motion of the Sun and Moon; and be either Solar or Lunar; the Solar, are the Spans of Time in which the Sun runs through a twelfth Part of the Zadiack, of which there are two Sorts, mean, or equal; true, or unequal: An equal Solar Morth, is the Time in which the Sun, by his mean Motion, goeth a welfth-part of the Zodiack, and is always 30 Days, 10 Hours, 26 Minutes, 6 Seconds, &c. But the true or apparent, is according to the true Motion of the Sun thro' the Zodiack; for when he is in, or near his Apogaon, the Months are longer; but when he is in, or near his Perig con, they are shorter. Luna Months are referred to the Moon's Motion, and are chiefly threefold, viz. First, periodical, which is the Space of Time in which the Moon, by her mean Morion, goeth through the Zodiack, and ss adout 27 Days, 8 Hours. Secondly, Synodical, which is the Space of Time from one Conjunction to another, being performed according to the Moon's mean Motion in 29 Days, 22 Hours, 44 Minutes, and about 4 Seconds; but according to the Moon's true motion, it is fomerimes greater or leffer, by about 12 Hours. Thirdly, The month of Illumination, or Apparition, is faid to be 28 Days, or four Weeks, it being the longest Time

that the Moon is to be seen between Change and Change Lastly, The politick Month are evil and usual, at every Nation best pleases; which differ both in proportion and Name.

II. Of the Days and Hours.

Pays are either Natural or Artifical: A Day Natural is our intire Rovolution of the Sun about the Earth, which is performed in 24 Hours, containing both Day and Night: And this Day the English begin at Mid-night; but the Astrologers begin at Mid-day, or Noon. An Artificial Day is from Sun rising to Sun setting; differs in length of equal Hours, according to the Sun's place in the Zodiack, and Latitude of the Region, but in unequal Hours, (called planetary Hours) are 22, so that one Hour is the 12th part of the Day be it long or short, and the Hours that make an Artificial are from 9 to 6; that is, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

I shall now give some brief Directions for the Know-

ledge of the Weather.

I.I. Signs of the fair Weather

Clouds before him into the West. If at the Rising there appears a Circle about him, and it vanisheth equally away. If the Sun set red. If the Moon be clear three Days after the Change, or three Days before the sull. If the Clouds appear with yellow Edges. A cloudy Sky, clearing against the Wind. The Rain-bow after Rain appearing meanly red. Miss coming down from the Hills, and setting in the Vallies: or white Mists rising from the Waters in the Evening. Crows or Ravens gaping against the Sun, Beetles slying in the Evening. Bats slying abroad sooner than ordinary. Many Flies or Crots playing in the Sun-Shine at Evening.

IV. Signs of Rain.

IF the Sun be fiery red at his rifing. If he shews pale and wan. If red and black Clouds be about him at his rifing. If the Moon three or four Days after the Change is blunt at both Ends, the thicker, the more. A Circle about the Moon. If the great Stars be only feen, and they look only dim. The Rain bow appearing in a fair Day, the greater it is, the more Rain-birds washing themselves. The chattering of a Pye, Peacocks and Ducks often crying. The Owl crying chew it often; Swallows flying low; the working of an I feet ca led a Spinner. Many Worms appearing above Ground. The Beafts earing greedily, and licking their Hoofs. The biting of Fleas, Knats, Gro. The Soot falling much from Chimneys. The Swearing of Stones. A Circle round a Candle. Aches in ancient Peoples Limbs or Corns. Bells heard at a farther Distance than usual. Sparks gathering together in the Fire. No Dew Morning nor Evening, Oc. All these are sure Signs of Rain.

V. Signs of Winl or Tempest.

Replaced Described in the Morning. Much shooting of Stars. The Rainbow red. Black Circles with red Streaks about the Moon. Stars dim and fiery. Autumn fair, a windy Winter. Clouds flying swift in the Air. Fire burning pale or huzzing. Ravens clapping themselves with their Wings. The high flying of the Hern. Crying of Swine. The Herb Tretoil looking very rough.

VI. Of the Rain-bow.

THE Rain-bow, is that Bow which the Almighty was pleased to place in the Firmament, as a Token to Noath, that he would drown the Earth no more. But as to the natural Cause of it, it is caused by the Sunbeams striking upon a hollow Cloud, when its Edge is repelled.

relled and driven back against the Sun; and thus ariseth Variety of Colours, by the mixing of Clouds, Air and stery Light together; there it is seen in Opposition to the Sun, for the most part in the Evening.

VII. of Rain.

Vapour or Humour, is exhaled from the Earth and Waters by the Beams of the Sun, and carried into the middle Region of the Air, where, by the Extremity of the Cold, it is thickened into the body of a Cloud; and afterwards being dissolved through an Accession of Heat, it falleth upon the Earth: And this is done by God's Power, and at his Appointment, as the Prophet Ames witnesseth, Amos iv. 7. and ix. 6.

VIII. Of Hail.

Ail is nothing but Rain congealed into Ice by the Coldness of the Air, freezing the Drops after the dissolving of the Cloud; and the higher it comes, and the longer it tarries in the Air, the rounder and lesser it is: We have sometimes great Showers of Hall in the Heat of Summer after a Thunder-clap; which doth manifest, that the Air at that Time is extream cold, thus to congeal the Water therein, notwithstanding the Heat then upon Earth.

IX. Of Snow.

S Now, (as say the Ancients) is of the same Humour that Hail is, but only looser-parts; and therefore in the Summer-time is melted into Rain before it cometh down.

X. Of Frost and Dew.

N the Day time, through the Heat of the Sun, there is a cold and not Vapour drawn up a little from the Earth:

The Book of Know edge. Earth; which, after the fetting of the Sun, descends upon the Eirth again, and is called Dew: But if by the Sharpness of the Air it be congealed, is called Frost; and therefore in hot Season, and windy Weather, Dews are not so frequent, nor so much, as after a calm and a clear Night: For when Frosts happens, they dry up wes and Moisture; for the Ice being melted, the Water is proportionably less.

XI. Of the Wind.

17 Ind is said to be an Exhalation hot and dry, en-V gendered in the Bowels of the Earth; and heing gotten out, is carried fide-long upon the Face of the Earth, and cannot mount upwards above the middle Region of the Air, which by reason of its Coldness doth beat it back, fo as by much Strife, and by meeting other Exhalations rifing, its Motion is forced to be rather round, than right in its falling; and this makes it a Whirl-post or Whirl-wind, which oftentimes by its Violence carrieth many Things with it from place to place.

XII. Of Earthquakes.

HE Ancients affirm, That the Cause of Earthquakes is plenty of Winds goven and confined within the Bowels of the Earth, which is fir ving to break forth, caufing a Shaking, or fometimes a Cleaving of the Earth, and thereby the Destruction of many People, and Ruin of whole Towns and Cities, as the fad Fare of Sicily has but letely shown us, by finking of Mountains, and raifing of Vallies. But though what I have faid may be the Natural Cause of Eirel quakes, yet doubtless the final Cause is God's Anger against a provoling finful People; which ought to make all our Hearts to tremble, left God for our Sins Thould cause the Earth under us to do fo. Earth under us to do fo.

XIII. Of Thunder and Lightning.

Hunder and Lightning is occasioned by an Exhalation hot and dry, and being carried up into the
middle Region of the Air, and there inclosed into the
Body of a Cloud: Now these two Contrarieties being
thus shut or inclosed into one Place together, they fall
at Variance, whereby the Water and Fire agree not till
they have broken through, so that Fire and Water sly out
of the Clouds, the breaking whereof makes that Noise
which we call Thunder, and the Fire is the Lightning;
which is first seen, though the Thunder-crack be first
given; because our Sight is quicker than our Hearing:
For the sooner the Thunder is heard after the Lightning
is seen, the nearer it is to us.

XIV. Of the Eclipses and Causes.

By an Eclipse in general, is understood a Desect of Light happening in some of the Coelestial Bodies, and is caused by the Interposition of an Opique Body and our Sight; now the Opinion of Astronomers are, that all the Planets of themselves are dark Bodies, having no Light but what they receive from the Sun; but the Sun and fixt Stars are naturally luminous; whence it will sollow, that any Planet interposing betwiet the Sun and our Sight, so also our primary Planet coming betwiet the Sun and its secondary, deprives that secondary of its Light, and consequently renders such secondary Planet un-illuminated to its primary.

2. Of Eclipses of the Sun.

An Eclipse of the Sun is caused by the diametrical Interposition of the Moon betwixt the Sun and the Earth, which commonly happens at the New Moon, or when she is in Conjunction with the Sun; but every New Moon doth not cause an Eclipse because of her Latitude; yet the Sun seldom escapeth an Year together without appearing eclipsed in some part of the Earth or other; be-

cause

rause twice in one Year the Sun and one Node meet:
Also if the Conjunction, or New Moon doth not happen
bust at the Sun's passing by the Node, but within half
a Degree from the Node, he then must suffer an Eclipse
greater or less r, according as the Node is nearer or
remote from him at the Time of true Conjunction; but
if the meeting of the Sun, and either Node happen as
the very sull Moon, then he shall totally escape an Eclipse
of the New Moon.

3. Eclipses of the Moon.

An Eclipse of the Moon, is nothing but her being deprived of the Sun's Light, by the Interposition of the Earth betwixt the Sun and her, which can never happen, but when the Moon is at full; nor doth it always happen then, because of her Latitude, for if the Sun of of the Semidiameter of the Moon and the Earth's Shadow, at the Time of the true full, he more than the Moon's Latitude, she will be eclipsed; but if the Sun of the Semidiameter be less than the Latitude, she cannot suffer an Eclipse that's full; and though every full Moon there are not an Felipse, yet she rarely passeth a Year together without being eclipsed little or much, for the Sun passeth her Nodes every Year.

4. Eclipses either Total or Partial.

Total Eclipses are such as quite over the illuminated Body, and are either central or not; central are when the Centers of the Sun, Earth and Moon be in a straight Line, or when the Centers of the Sun, Earth and Moon concide: Nor central, are when the Center do not concide, though notwithstanding they may be total: Partial, are when the Sun, Moon, or other luminous Bodies are but partly darkned.

Now the Moon being less th n the Earth, and the Earth much less than the Sun, solar Eclipses are never or very rarely total; yet if it happen the Mon h be Perigon, and the Sun Apogeon, an Eclipse of the Sun may be total; for then the Moon's apparent Diam ter exceeds the Sun's considerably, and her quick and perfect shadow reaches the Superficies of the Earth, by which such Plateaches the Superficies of the Earth, by which such Plateaches

E. 4.

ces that are situated within the Compass of this persett Shadow, (the Diameter which is about 300 Miles) do Jose the whole Light of the Sun, which has caused such Darknefs, that the Stars have appeared at Noon-day, and fo dreadful, that the Birds have fell to the Ground.

XV. Of the Four Quarters of the Year; and first of the Spring.

HE Spring, or Vernal Quarter, begins when the Sun enters into the Ram or Aries, (which is with us the tenth Day of March, astronomically) thereby making the Days and Nights equal to all the World, the Sun then r fing due East, and setting due West. This Quarter continues while the Sun goes through Aries, Tauvus, and Gemini ..

This Quarter is naturally hot and moist; the most tenperate in all the Year, being both pleasant and healthful, and most convenient for the taking of Physick, either to remove Chronical Distempers, or to prevent them for

Time to come.

of the Sun.

The Summer, or Estival Quarter, begins when the Sun touches the first Minute of Cancer, or the Crab, thereby making the longest Days and shortest Nights, to those that dwell on the North side of the Equinox, which usually happenech about the 11th of June; after which the Days decrease. This Quarter continues till the Sun hath gone through Cancer, Leo and Virgo.

This Quarter is hot and dry; for then the Sun is in his full Heighth and Strength, bringing to Perfect on the Productions of the Earth, the Time of gathering in the Har-

vest being chiefly in the last Month of this Quarter.

3. Of the Autumnal Quarter.

The Autumnal Quarter begins when the Sun is said to touch the first Minute of Libra, or the Ballance, thereby making the Day and Night again of equal Length, which is usually upon the 12th Day of September, for then

hen likewise the Sun rifeth due Eaft, and sets due West. his Quarter continues while the Sun goes thro' Libra,

This Quarter is generally held to be cold and dry, tho" coften proves most and wet; for the Sun now withdraws his Heat, and thereby causeth the Falling of the Leaves from the Trees, whence this Quarter is also called The Fall of the Leaf.

4. Of the Winter.

self a fire of the first first first farth pa, 540 The Winter, or Hyemmual Quarter, begins when the Sun touches the first Minute of the Tropical Sign Capricorn, which is for the most part about the 1 th of December, thereby making the shortest Days and longest Nights to those that dwell on the North-side of the Equinoctial; and the contrary to those that dwell on the South-fide. This Quarter continues while the Sun makes his Progress through Capricorn, Aquarius, and Pisces.

This Quarrer con inues cold and moift, being directly opposite to Summer; for now the Fields look barren, and the Trees naked.

XVI. The Compleat Gardiner: Containing Observations on every Month in the Year, for Planting and Sowing. plong share the riot work had been be I real

January Vines and lay them for Increase, and pl ne Apples and Petr-trees, and all Sortsof Wall-truit-trees; if the Weather be opin, trim Walltrees, cur, and nail them: Ser and fow K rnels and Ston s; in this and the next Mosth, breaking only the Stones, or Shells, and fow only the Kernel : Set Beans and Peafe cur, fet, and lay Quickfers and Roses; all these may be done also the next Month. Des male one come well one

February.] Now it is a very good Time for Grafting the forward Sorts of Fruit-trees : If the Weather be temperate, fow hardy Seeds, as Peafe, Beans, Radishes, Puolnips, Carrots, Onions, Parfley, Spinnage : Make up Hotbec's for Melons, Cucumbers, and fech I ke : Lay Sranchers of Vines, Rofes, Wood-bines, Jeffamins, Liureftinus, Phil-197013

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82 I ne book of Knowledge.

Philleory, Pyracutha, &c. Plant Gooseberries, Currans, Rasberries; and begin to plant hardy Herbs towards the latter End of the Month; transplant Cabbage and Colli-

flowers, and fow Asparagus.

March. This is the principal Month for grafting all Sorts of Fruit-trees; transplant all Sorts of hardy Herbs and Flowers, make up Hor Beds for Cucumbers, melons, Colliflowers, to come late, the Ruffia Cabbage and tender Flower-seeds, as Amranths ot all Sorts, Africans, marvail of Paris, &c. Sow most Sorts of Garden-feed; as Endive, Succory, Leeks, Radish, Beets, Parsnips, Skirrers, Paril y, Sorrel, Buglois, Burrage Chirvil, Sallery, Lettice, Onions, Orrice, Purssin, Carrots, Creffes, Spinnage merry golds, &c. Sow most Sorts of Flower-feeds; likew fe Turnips in this and the next month, to have them early. This is the principal month of fowing of Seeds, and planting of Flowers and Slips. Sow Pinks and Carnations, Gilly flowers at the Full-moon, and the Seeds of Winter-greens : Plant out Coll flowers, and all Sorts of Cabbages, where they are to stand; and likewife Carnation layers in this end and the next month. In this month also fow Oats and Barley.

April.) You may Graft some Sort of Fruit-trees in the beginning of this month; sow all Garden-seeds in dry Weather; and plant all Sorts of Garden Herbs in wet Weather. You may yet sow those sort of Seeds spoke of in March: Sow tender Seeds, as sweet marjorum, Basil, Pinks. Catnations, Hyssop, Thyme, Savory, and Pursin, Dutch and English Savoys. Set all Sorts of Winter Greens in this, and the former month, set Sage and Rosemary, sow Lettice, Spinnage, Chervile and Cresses, once in three or four Weeks, to have it young. Plant Cucumbers, melons, and Artichoaks. In this month also sow Hemp and Flax, pull Hops, and open your Bee-

hives, and Bark Trees for Tanners

May.) About the Beginning, or within a Fortnight ander or over, sow French Beans in fine mould; sow tender Garden-seeds: as, Sweet marjorum, Thyme and Bafil, Dutch and English Savoys, plant our Cucumbers and Amarenthus, &c. Of the Hot-bed, take up Tulips whose

Stocks

tocks are dry; sow Purslin; set your Stills to Work; Veed your Hop-Gardens, out off superfluous Branches:

noss Trees, and weed Gardens and Corn.

June.) The beginning of this month to v English and putch Savoys; sow salled seed for latter Salleds. Take p your best Anemonies. Tulips, and Ranumculus's; sow urnep seeds, in this and the next month; and translant those Savoys that were sowed the last month; plant lips of mircle; shear your Sheep, the moon increasing.

July.) This is the principal month to inosculate Aprilocks, Peaches, Nectarines, and Roses, Gr. Plune your Vall-trees, lay Gallislowers and Carnation, sow Lettice and Spinnage for latter Sallading; transplant or remove Julips, and other bulbous Roots; plant cutting of Myroles, but let them not have too much Sin at first, remove our large-sided Cabbages planted in May to head in naturns. Keep Weeds from growing to Seed, and begin your howing. Gather the Snails from your Wall-ruit, but pull not off the better Fruit, for then they will begin with others.

August.) The beginning of this mouth sow Cabbage and Coliflowers seed; prune sup rsuous Branches from he Wall-fruit Trees; unbind the Buds you inocculated the nouth before, if they take. Sow Spinnage and Lettice for atter Saliading; set Suckles, plant them rather in the Shade than in the Sun; so Lark-stur, Candirate, Columbines, Roben the push, and such hardly plants as will endure the Winter; plant Straw-berries and other Garden-plants. Reap and gather in your Harvest, while the Weather continues fair, for you may reap and carry in your Corn, as well as make Hay when the Sun shines.

September) Transplant Coliflowers and Cabbages that were sowed in August: Plant Tulips, and other bulbon-Roots you formerly took up; take off your Carnation layers, and plant them where they are to stand the Winter; removes Fru threes from September till march, except in Frost, set Cutting of Bays, Lawrels, &c. Transplant most fort of Here's and Flowers; gather Hops the beginning of this month, and sow your Wheat and Rye.

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red said how noY : how and an october.)

Ochober.) Set Beans and Pease: Sow all sorts of Fruit trees, as Nuts, Kernels and Seeds, either for Trees of Stock, in this or the next Month; plant Rose-trees, and your bulbous Roots of all Sorts; plant all Fruit-trees that have shed their Leaves; Drenc's stiff Lands.

November.) Sow Beans and peafe, prune all Sorts of Fruit-trees, and begin to cut and trim Wall trees; lay up Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, either for your Use of Seed; cover your Asparagues or Artichokes; Set Nuts and Kernels; you may plant Tulips. Kill your Swine in

or near the full of the moon.

December.) Set Peafe and Beans if the Weather be moderate; fet and transplant all those Sorts of Fruit-trees, especially such as are not very tender, and subject to the Injury of the Frost; prune Vines if the Weather be open, nail and cut all Sorts of Fruit trees? sow Bay and Lawrel-berries dropping ripe.

XVI. The Experinced Husbandman: Shewing how to Manure, P.ow, Sow, and Weed, &c.

I Aving already treated of Gardening, and directed the Gardiner how to order matters for every month of the Year, I come now in the next place to direct the Husbandman in the management of those Affairs that are properly under his Cognizance.

The first Point of Husbandry is, to prepare the Ground; the second, to plough it well; the third, to dung it well. The Ways of doing this are divers, according to the Nature of every Soil and Country. Only take Notice, That all great Fields are tilled with the

plough and Shear, but the lesser with the Spade.

The Season of the Year, and the Weather also is to be observed in the Ploughing of the Ground: You must not Plough in wet Ground; nor yet after every little Rain: That is, if after a great Draught, a little Rain falls which hath not gone deep, but only wet the upper Part: For the Ground ought to be thoroughly mellowed, but not too wet, for it it be too wet, you can expect but lit le Benefit that Year: You must therefore observe

that the season be neither too dry, nor too wet: For much dryness will hinder it from working well; because either the Hardness of the Earth will resist the Plough; or if it should enter, yet it never will break the Clods small enough, which will be burtful to the next Plowing. But if your first ploughed has been in a dry Season, it will be necessary to have some Moisture in your fecond stirring, which will also make your Labour the more easy. When the Ground is rich, and wet withal, it is to be stirred when the Weeds are full grown, and have their Seeds in the top, which being ploughed so thick, that you can see where the Coulter hash gone, utterly kills and destroys them: Besides, through many Stirrings your Fallow is brought to so fine Mold, that it will need very little harrowing when you fow it. And feeing so much depends upon the well-ploughing of the Ground, the Husbandman must try whether his Ground be well ploughed or not; for otherwife, the Balks being covered with Mold, he may eafily be deceived; to be certain therefore, let him thrust down a Road into the Furrow, and if it pierce alike in every place, 'tis a fign the Ground is well ploughed, but if it be shallow in one Place, and deep in another, the Ploughing is faulty. If you are to Plough upon a Hill, you must not Plough up and down but over-twhart, for fo the inconvenient Steepness is to be avoided, and the Labour of Men and Cattle made more easy. But then you must be careful not to Plough always one way, but sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, working allope as you see needful.

As to the Season of Ploughing, it must be chiefly in the Spring, the Ground being in the Summer too hard, and in the Winter too dirty; but in the Spring, the Ground being mellow'd is the most easy to be wrought upon; and the Weeds are then turned in, and being plucked up by the Roots before they are seeded, will not spring again, but help to enrich the Ground. And therefore the middle of March is usually the best time to begin Ploughing. But yet if the Ground be light and sandy, it may be ploughed in the Winter, if the Weather will

will permit. A sender and level Ground, subject to Water, should be first plowed in the end of August, and Mirred again in September, and prepared for sowing about the middle of March. The light hilly Ground is broke up about the middle of September, for if it be broken up before, it may be burnt up by the Sun, and have no Goodness remaining in it, being barren and without Juice. But this shall suffice to be spoken of breaking up the Ground.

Now if your Ground be barren and cold, producing fore of Weeds or Rushes, to bring it to a moderate Heat, and so make it fruitful, let it be manured with Lime. The Lime stones may be had among Quaries of Stones. and in diverse other Places, and you may burn them in a Kiln, in the most convenient Place you have, to save the Charge of Carriage; and when you have fanded your Ground and backed it, make your Lime small, and on every Acre bestow thirty or forty Bushels of Lime, spreading it, and mixing it with Earth and Sand very well; and the stronger and sharper the Lime is, the better the Earth will be, and you will find your Improvement anfwer your Labour. And here note, That it is no matter what Colour your Lime-stones are, whether White or Grey, so that they be but sharp and strong in Quality, to give a good Tincture to the Earth, it being the Strength and Goodness of the Lime, and not its Beauty, that produces the Profit. It is a great helper to a cold, clayer, wet Ground. Such Grounds are also very much helped by laying Dung, or any Soil that is fattening, either of Cattle, or such as is cast out of Pond-lakes, or muddy Ditches, for barren and hot Earth can never be overlaid with good Manure, or Compost, for that warms the Earth, and it is the want of Warmth makes it unfruitful.

As for the Hacking and Sanding before-mentioned, the first is, after the Ground has been turned up with the Plough, to go over it with a long Hoe, or Hack, and cut in Pieces, the Grass which you see turned up with the Ridges or Furrows, or any uneven Lumps, that it may be dragged away, burnt, or carried together with the

Weeds

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Weeds, not to grow up again to incumber the Corn. And fanding it, to bring Loads of Sand, and lay them in convenient Places, f, reading them lightly, or thick, as you see Occasion over the Ground, that the Lime mixing with it, may the better imbody with the Mould, and soak in with the Rain, to the heartning the Ground, and produ-

cing a good Crop.

But besides, what I have already mentioned, there are feveral other ways of manuring Land; I will mention some of them for the Husbandman's better Information. But here it will not be amiss to take Notice, That what will do very well for one fort of Land, will not do at all for another; and therefore in manuring of Land, regard must be had to the Nature of it: As for Example, For a barren clayed Ground, Lime and Sand is excellent to manure it with, but for a barren fandy Ground, good Marle is much more proper. If it he asked, What this Marle is? I answer, it is a rich Cliff-Clay, an Enemy to all Weeds that Spring up of themselves, and gives a generative Virtue to all Seeds that are fown in the Ground, it is of a glewy Substance, in Quality cold and dry, and was Earth before it was Marle, and being turned into Marle, it is nothing but a rich Clay of diverse Colours, according to the Strength of the Sun, and Climate where it is produced. This is so good a Manure, that well laid on, it will enrich the barrenest Ground for ten Years, and some for thirty. To find it, Take an Auger whimble, made to hold many Bits, one longer than another, till you have tried, by drawing the Earth into one Place, then proceed in the most proper Places till you come to the Marle, and the most proper Places are in the lowest Part of high Countries, near the Brooks and Lakes, and in the high Parts of low Countries, upon the Knowls or little Hills, and in the Clefts of steep Banks, or Branches in Hills opening themselves; in some Places it lies deep, in others shallow; and commonly barren sandy Grounds are verged with it, lying very deep. Having found it, dig it up in great Lumps, and lay in Heaps a Yard distance one from another, and when it is dried; spread all the Heaps, and mix the Marle with the Sand. -Bus

But because this is not so easy to come by, I will speak of others more general, that will enrich any poor Sand, or Clay for Grain, with less Trouble and Cost than before.

Woollen rags are very profitable for manuring and enriching of Land, a Sackful and a half being sufficient for dreffing an Acre of Arab'e Ground. The way of using them is to chop them very small, and spread them an equal Thickness over the Land before the Fallowingtime, and then coming to Fa'low, let the Plough take

'em carefully into the Ground, and cover them.

Shavings, or Waste Horns, or Hoofs of Beasts, are very good to manure Land withal; scatter the Shavings in the same manner. These will keep the Ground in good like Quantity as the Rags, and Plough 'em in after the fame manner. These will keep the Ground in good Heat for five Years together, without any renewing. The Hoofs of Catile are approved for this, and may be had of Trotter and Tripe-men, Gr. and must be used as the Rags and Shavings. Soap ashes, when the Lye has been drained from them, is of excellent Use in this Case, and has besides the Property of killing Weeds and Insects that breed in the Ground, and eat up the Corn. The Hair of Beafts enriches Land, being strewed and ploughed in, and there let lie to rot. Also Mait dust is much available to this Purpose, allowing three Quarters of it to an Acre. And to enrich your Dung on the Lay-stall, is to throw often Beef-broth, and other waste Broths upon it, as also Soap-suds; and in so doing, one Load will be worth three of the same kind that is not so used. But To much shall suffice as to the manuring of Ground.

In fowing of your Seed, let your Grain be the best, and scatter it according to the Art of good Husbandry, and let your sprinkling be a Medium, not too much, nor coo little. But to make the Seed prosper the better, steep it in thick slimy Water that drains from Dunghills, and if no such he to be had near hand, steep Cow-dung in Water, and foak the Seed in it: Wheat will be well soak'd in 18 Hours, Barley in 36, Peafe in 12; but Rye and Oats may be fowed dry; for that agrees best with But

them.

But when the Seed is fown, all is not done; you must ke Care to prevent the Designs of those that will make oid all your Labour, and defeat your Hopes; or else, lough you have fown your Corn, you shall never see it me up: Rooks, Crows, and Daws, are great devours of Grain, who will be fure to be about you, when you to fow; to keep these at a Distance, shoot some of iem, and hang them upon Poles in diverse Angles of our Field; slick their Feathers along the Ridges of the and; las Trains of Gun-powder, and blow the Powder p, or let it lie scattering in the most frequented Places, d the Scent of it will make them forfake the Field; pecially now and then shooting a little. You may altake great Numbers of them by placing strong thick rown-paper, twifted Tapor-wife, like those on Sugaroals, in Holes of the Earth, the broad Top coming ven with the Ground; Bird-lime the Infide, and scatter ome Grain in it, and then the Foul putting in his Head o take it out, the Paper so simed, will stick close, and ife with him; when being blind-folded, in Amaze he will fly up a great Height, and will fall down again; so hat if you be near at Hand, he may easily be taken. Mo the scattering Nux vomica, mingled with Paste, if aken by them, as it feldem miffes, will make them fo ck, that they will forfake the Field. If you Lime your Dorn, they will forfake it; and so they will, if it be teeped in Water wherein Wormwood has been boiled, r infus'd; or else sprinkling your Corn with the Dregs the bitter Oil; and it will do the like, by making hem cast it up fick, and so not defirous of any more: And thefe with hanging Bunches of Feathers on Lines r Sticks, that the Wind may dangle and twirl them aout, may help to preserve your Corn when newly own; and this last also may be useful when it is ripe. But these Directions relate only to Fowl; who, not withlanding all you can do, will be fure to come in for a hare with you.

But there are other Destroyers of your Corn besides Birds; which you must likewise take care to destroy, un ngst which are the Pismires or Ants, who will do a great deal of Mischief by biting off the Chits or Sprouts so that it will never grow, but rot in the Ground: To prevent this, search the Corn Fields well, especially un der the Hedges, and the Roots of old hollow Trees, of on the Tops of Hills cast up; and if you find them there put your limed Water strong and hot among them, presently after Sun-setting, and it will destroy them. For want of Lime, make a Live of Wood-ashes, and it will destroy them.

do the same, tho' not so effectually.

Another Devourer of Corn, are your Dores, or grea Black Beetles, which lie under the Clods, and in sprout ing-time do much Mischief: To destroy these, mak great Smoaks in your Fields, in a still Night, or whe there is a little breathing Wind that may carry it over the Surface of the Ground, with wet Rubbish, or mould Pease-straw, Hay, or such like, and it will kill 'em, o chase 'em out of the Ground; for they are, of all othe Creatures, the greatest Enemies to Smoke, and can least endure it. But if your Ground be limed, or that you sow Lime among your Corn, you may trouble your sel with them no farther; for if they bite where the Lim

has touched, it kills them.

Mice, and Water Rats also; for these destroy a great deal of Grain: Which to prevent and ruin them, simpout their round Holes when the Field is bare, and pur Hemlock Seed into them, which they will eat, and it will them, the springing of Juice of Hellebore in them who also do the like. But that which I prefer above the rest is, to beat common Grass very small, mix it with little Coperas, Vitriol, and coarse Honey, and make sup in Pellets, and scatter it in their Haunts, in the Moulof their Holes, or other likely Places, and the Scent will draw them from all Parts, and once eating it, they will certainly die. This also may be used in Granaries and Barns, for other Rats and Mice, with good Success.

Slugs and Snails, are another fort of Devourers, whice do much Mischies to Corn and Pease just sprouting up To kill these, the best thing is Soot or Lime sprinkle thin over the Ground, for touching it, they will die.

Grashopper

The Book of Knowledge. trasheppers also do much Irjury, by feeding on the and Blossom of Corn and Pulse, from the first to last: These are not easily destroyed, the best way to id of em is, by sprinkling Corn with Water, where-Vormwood, Rue, or Centaury has boil'd, till the ength of them are taken away by the Water; and if bite where the Sprinklings happen, they will die. e Scent of any bitter thing being so offensive to them, they are never found where any fuch Things grow. Moles are another Vermin to be destroyed, for they in a double regard destructive to Corn; that is, in ing the Roots, and rooting it up: Not making Diftinon of any Sort, but taking all alike: There are diverse ys of taking them, but not to eafily when the Corn is ll grown, for then they do the greatest Mischief, when ir Tracts, or casting up of their Hills cannot be discoed so easily; however, you must do as well as you ; and when you see them casting, or moving in ir Tracks, strike them with an Iron of many Spears; dig Pits in their Tracks, and fet earthen glazed Pots, ich they will blindly fall into, and cannot scramble ; or fillan earthen Jug with Pitch, Rosin, and Brimne, with some loose Toe or Rags, and firing it, clap Neck to the Mouth of the Hole, and the Air in the irth drawing in the Scent to a great Distance, will stiffe em; or mix Juice of Hellebore with Rye-meal, scatter tle Pits in the Furrows, and finding it in their Ways ey will greedily eat it, and die. Having shewed you how to destroy such Vermin as are evourers of Corn, it will be now necessary to say someing about weeding of your Corn when it is sprung up; Weeds are very offensive and destructive to Corn, ndering its Growth, and choaking it up. When the Corn is sprung up about a Foot above the round, those sorts of Soil that are apt to produce weeds, ill require your looking after, to root them out : If ey he Thiftles, or such as are great and offensive, they off be taken away with Hooks and Nippers, cutting em off cl-se by the Roots, or rather pulling them up the Roots, if you can do it without breaking the

Ground

Ground, so as to bring Corn along with them. The Nipper may be made with two long Pieces of Wood rivette to be opened like a Pair of Pincers, with Sawteeth, cleing into one another, that they may take the surer ar firmer hold without slipping. And these Weeds may much hindred in their Growth, by sowing of two Bushe of Bay-salt in an Acre of Land, as you do your Whea after the Grain is sowed: For the it is a Friend to Cor in making it prosper and increase, yet it is an Enemy the Weeds, and hinders their Growth.

2. How to turn barren Land into good Pasture and Meador

Hitherto I have been speaking of the ordering of Cor I come now to fpeak of enriching the Earth for Meado and Pasturage. And this is done two ways, viz. By w tering and manuring it. And for this Use, the lower th Ground lies, fo it be not subject to Overflowings or to much wer, the better it is; and the fooner made good Consider, in the next place, what kind of Grass it n turally produces whether clear and entire, or mixed wil that of worser Growth, the first is best; but if it be a worser fort, intermixed with Thistles, Broom, and c fenfive Weeds, then grub and pluck 'em up by the root clearing the Ground of 'em as well as you can; then d them, mix them with Straw, and burn them upon the Swarth of the Ground, and spread the Ashes upon it then fold your Sheep upon the Ground for several Night that their Dung may increase its Strength, and their Fe trample up the Grass: Then scatter it well over wil good Hay feeds, and go over them with a Rowler, beat them with a flat Shovel, that they may be the be ter pressed into the Ground, to take Root; then ov these scatter Hay, or the Rooting of Hay under Stack or the Sweepings of the Barns, or moist Bottoms any Hay that has been good, and is moift, and of i other Use, then spread on your Manure, as Horse Dun Man's Ordure, or the Durg of any Beaft; which b ing thinned, and the Clots well broken, let it lie to the New Grafs springs through it; but do not graze the first Year, lest the Cattle tread it up, not having y

take

en very good Root; but mow it, that it may have e to come to Persection: And tho' the first Year it y prove short and coarse, yet the second it will be , and very long, and in great Plenty. And dreffing hus but once in twenty Years, will continue it for goodeadow or Pasture; especially if in dry Seasons you Water to relieve it, which may be done by bring-Springs through it, or gathering the violent Fallings Rain into a Ditch on the other fide of it, or by any other nveniency, according to the Situation of the Ground, the ascending Part, to overflow it so long, that it toak eper than the Roots of the Grass, to continue its Moire for the Nourishment of it for a considerable time. nd note here, That the best Season for the watering of eadows, is from the Beginning of November to the End April; and the muddier or more troubled the Wais, the better, for then it brings a Soil upon the round; and this generally happens after hasty Showers, d great Fluxes of Rain. And if you have many Fields ing together, especially in a Descent, you may make a onveniency in the uppermost, to pen up the Water 'till s very well foaked; and then by a Sluice, or breaking own of a Dam, let it into the next; and so by a small ddition of Water, transmit it to many. the transport to the comme

XVI. The experienc'd Farrier and Cow-leech, &c. Containing above an hundred approved Receipts and Me cines, for the Cure of all Distempers in Cattle, as How Kine, Sheep, and Hogs; With Directions how to find and know what the Diseases and Instructions are.

1. FOR a gall'd Back, Take Honey and unflack Lime beat, put it in a Linnen-cloth, bind it cle and lay it in the Embers all Night, then strew it on t galled Place; but if it bleed, strew thereon a little Ve

digrease, and old Shoe leather burnt to Ashes.

2. For a bruis'd Back, Take a good quantity of Reac allom burnt, two handfuls of Barley burnt, mix 'em, at put upon the Sore Morning and Evening, but if the fo be corrupt and full of dead Flesh, then use more of the Allom than Barley, if it begin to heal, use more of the Barley-powder than Allom: If you have no Allom tal Butter of Verdigrease, melt it very hot, and pore it the Sore twice or thrice a Day, and bind a little Hathereon, that the Horse may not rub it off. If it swell keep it warm, dip a Ward of Hay in Water, lay it on the Sore, and keep on an old Saddle.

3. For a broken Wind, Take Boar's Dung and Powde it, and pour a good Quantity of it into Milk luke warn give the Horse a Quart every third Day, and in four of

five times it will cure him.

4. For a hoarse Cough, Take five or six Eggs, and la them in sharp White-wine Vinegar, till the Shells b somewhat soft, then sling them down his Throat, and i will cure forewith.

5. For the Belly Bound, Take good Wort, and so much Soap as an Egg, mixed together, and give it to you

Horse to drink.

6. For the Bots, Take a good Handful of Egtimony and make the Horse to eat it early in the Morning, and

keep him fasting for a pretty while after it.

7. For the Hide-bound, Take Fenugreek, Turmerick Annifeeds, Bay-berries, Liquorith, and Cummin-feeds of each a like Quantity, beat them to Powder, min

then

m well tegether, and give him a Spoonful in Ale or er at a time, Blood-warm, and this will cure him

edily.

8. For a Canker, Take a Handful of Salt and burn it ick, a Penny worth of Bole-armoniack, a Half-penny orth of burnt Allom, and a handful of Sage, boil all these a Quart of old Chamber-lye, till one half be wasted, as the Horse therewith every twenty sour Hours, and ter you have washed the Sore five or six times, then ke a little Turpentine, wash it in clean Water, put it a little Powder of Brimstone, and a little Honey; will them in the said Water, and wash the sore Place

erewith, and it will cure him.

andful, half a Found of Allom, and burd it, or Honey of white Coperas, of each two Pennyworths, boil these is a Pint of White wine Vinegar, then take the third or our th Feather of a Goose-wing put a strong Thread fast bout your Finger, dip it in the Water, and wash his lose therewith: And if he snort up the Feather, the Thread will pull it back. This will heal it in three Weeks. Is you may, if the Time of the Year will serve, boil in your Vinegar a little Handful of Ribwort, Bittony and Dazies, which is very good.

to. For a Green Wound, Take White-wine and warm t, and wash the Wound all over, then take Turpentine, Ioney of Roses, and Wax, melt them together, and stir hem continually till they incorporate: If it be a Cut, dip Iow in it, and fill it; if it be a Hole, make Tents and

out into it.

11. For a fester'd Sore, Take Lime, Tow, and Horselung, temper them well together with Pepper, and the White of an Egg, lay it to the Sore for the Space of five

Days, and it will heal it.

12. For a Shot or Stake, Take Sallad Oil, Turpentine, and Bees-wax, of each a Pennyworth, and so much Rolin as an Egg, boil all these tegether, and sprinkle on them a little Verdigrease, then make clean the Wound, and make Tents and put them into it.

23. A good Drink, Take Pulus Diapentha, two penny-

worths, Annifeeds and Liquorish, in Powder of each Half-penny worth, of Sack a quarter of a Pint, and a li tle Sallad Oilmix'd together; warm them Blood-warn but no warmer, then give it to the Horse, with a Hor to drink, and let him stand tied upon his Bridle a whi

after. 14. For the Haw, or Horn in the Eye, To help you Horse yourself, if you want a Farrier to do it, take Cord (for want of Nippers) with a Stick, and twite his Nose very hard, and hold him fast, then take the up per Lid of each Eye, and with a Needle and Threa give it a stitch to the Top of the Horse's Ear, and under neath the Eye lid you shall see a Skin with a hard Grift or Horn, which with a sharp Penknife you may cut out but be careful in cutting it too much, then take a litt small Beer or Ale, and spurt it in to wash it, and it wi help him.

15. For the Pearl in the Eye, Take Juice of Sallending the Juice of Ground Ivy, Woman's Milk mixed togethe and squirt it into the Eyes as often as you think fir, ti

it go away. .

16. For Itching and burning in the Eyes, Take Role water, Plantain-water, Mirtle, Housleek and Flower-wi ter of Tuttia prepared, of Camphir, of white Strufe will out Opium, and the Whites of realted Eggs, of each thre Grains; fet the Water on the Fire until it be hot, an heat them so for the space of three or four Hours, the strain them, and keep the Liquor in a Brass Veffel we

Stopped; apply this to the Corner of the Eyes.

17. To cure a Fistula, When you perceive it to fivel scald it well with Honey and Sheep's-fuet, for that wi keep it from bleeding; then flit it in the nether End c the Sore, and put in so much Mercury as a Pea, it bein well abated with Sallad Oil, lay it on with a Feather then take a Penny-worth of Verdigreafe, one Halfpenny worth of Red-lead; beat all their together, then was the Sore with Water made of Coperas, Elder-leaves i Summer, but with the Inner Bark of Elder in the Win ter; and after the washing, put in the Powder on th Sore, and drop in a little Sallad-Oil.

18. F

18. Ear a Fistula in the Head, Take the Jaice of outleek, and dip a Lock of Wool in it, put it in his ar, and bind it fast; observe to do this once a Day, and will help him.

19. For a Fever, Let him blood in the Thigh, in the iddle Vein, some sour Fingers breadth under the Rowel, relse take the Vein in the Neck, and afterwards give

im a Drink.

oil them well together, soum them, then put in the owder of Sale Petre, and wash therewith as you see oc-

afion, till he be cured.

21. For the Glaunders, Take twenty Cloves of Garlick, our Quarts of Ale, and one Penny worth of Sallad oil, eel and beat the Garlick, and mix them altogether, and ive it him to drink; then take a pan of Coals and firew n them the powder of Brimstone, laying on it a little tet Hay, and hold it under the Horse's Nose in a Tunel, that the Smoak may ascend to his Nostrils, and perame him well with the same, and then ride him forth 11 he begins to swear, and set him up warm, and an sour after give him Meat.

22. For galled Thighs, Wash them with the Water of oses, Plantane, Myrtle, and the Leaves of Mallows,

ien anoint the place with Unguentum popilion.

23. For a Strain or Stroke, Take Flower of Linseed, urpentine, and Life-honey, of each a like Quantity, oil them all together with White-wine, till they be thick, ke an Ointment, then spread it on a Cloth, and lay it o the Grief, and it will take away any pain in the Siews.

24. For a hot Imposthume, Stamp Liver-wort and Malows, mix 'em well with the Grounds of Ale, and Hog's Grease, then mix it hor, and lay it on the sore Place.

Or for Imposshumes in the Ears or Head, take a Peny worth of pepper beaten to fine Powder, a Spoonful of wine's Grease, the Juice a of Handful of Rue, two poonfuls of strong Vinegar; mix all well together, retewing it once in two Days, till the Swelling go away. 25. For a cold Imposthume, Stamp Balm, and mix it with Hog's Grease, and lay it in the Manner of a plaifter.

wood, Horehound and Smallage, wring them together, and boil them till they are for: then lay it to the Grief, and it will bring it to a Head, then launch it, and take red Lead, Bole-armoniack and Rosin, beat them well to-

gether, and lay it on the place.

27. For the Mange, Take one pennyworth of May Butter, a Half-penny worth of Brimstone in powder, and the Juice of Hemlock, and boil them all together; then with an old Wool-card scrape away the Hair, and lay on the Medicine co'd, where the Mange is: then with a warm Bar of Iron, or Fire-shovel, pat it easily, and in three or four times doing it will cure him.

28. To help an over-rid Horse who forsakes his Meat. Wash his Mouth with Vinegar and Salt, and he will

feed after a while.

29. To help a Horse poor in Flesh, Give him two penmy worth of Horse-spair in one Penny-worth of Ale, and doing this two or three times, it will make him recover his Flesh.

50. For a Horse that is Pursie, Take the powder of Gentian at the Apothecaries, give him some of that in

Water or Ale, and it will help him.

3r. To flench Blood, Take the Scrapings of the out-fide of a porridge por, that you see the Meat in, lay it to the bleeding Place plaister-wise, and it will stench the Blood fortuwith.

32. For the Scratches, Take English Honey, Verdigrease, and the powder of Brimstone, bear them well together, and wash the Place very clean, and then a-

noint it all over.

33. For the Ring-bone, or Spavin, It groweth with a hard Knot between the Knee, the Hoof and the Hair when you perceive it, burn it with an hot Iron, and an noint the Hair about with Nears-soot Oil, and it will help it.

34. For the Staggers, Take two Penny worth of Tur-

nerick, Anniseed, Long-peper beaten, and Sallad-oil, of each one Penny worth, give him this to drink, Rowel im in the Forehead, and put in a piece of Nurmeg; hen take a spoonful of Aqua Vita, and a spoonful of Salt, put it into one of his Ears, and so likewise in the other Ear, and bind them up for the Space of twenty-our Hours together.

35. For the Pole-Evil, Take running Water and Champer-lye, of each a Quart, put therein a pint of Salt, and soil them till they come to a Quart; then boil in them a little Wad of Hay, and after you have strained it, apply

it very hot to the Sore.

36. For a Prick, Take Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, and Beef-suet, of each a Dram, and one Head of Garlick; poll all these together, and lay them so hot as can be suffered, and if it chance to break out above the Hoof, anoint the Place with the same Stuff, and it will draw and help it.

37. To help a Horse that cannot stale, Take Beer, Anniseeds, and Sallad-Oil, of each one pennyworth, and a little Elicampane, give it him to drink, then draw out his Yard, and wash it with Butter and a little White-wine Vinegar two or three days together, and it will

give him case, and cure him.

38. For the Strangles, or Strangullion, Take Crumbs of Brown-bread, bay-berries, or of the Leaves in Powder, temper them with May Butter, and give em in lintle Balls three Days together, and it will cure him.

39. To help any Swelling, Take Hemlock, stamp it and mix it with Sheeps Dung and Vinegar, and make of it a

Plaister, and by it to the swelled place.

40. To cure any swelling in the Leg, Mark the Ground where the said Leg or Foot doth stand, and with a Knife or other Thing, dig up a Turst or piece of Earth just where the Leg or Foot did stand, hang the same on a white Thorn, if it be Summer, or dry Weather; if it be Winter, or wet Weather, hang it in your Chimney, and as the Turst or Earth drieth, so shall the Swelling cease.

41. For a broken Bone, or Foynt out, You must first

bathe the grieved Place with warm Patch-greafe, then put about it a binding Plaister of pitch, Rozin, Mastick, and Sallad-oil well mixed together, and molten on the Fite; then fold that Limb about with Flax, and spiint it with soft, broad, flat, strong Splints, but remove them not for fifteen Days together, except the Rowlers slacken, and then you may straiten them again; yet it is a good Sign it it swell, and the Rowler grow straiter, you may give it ease, it being bound too hard; and thus dressing it every sisteen Days, the Bone will knit, and if any gross Matter appear, bathe it twice or thrice a Day.

42. For the Tellows, Chop Salendine and Rue very small, mix it with fresh Butter and Sallad-oil, give it him,

and let him Blood in the Forehead.

43. To skin Sores, Take molten Butter and strew upon it the Powder of Rosin a Day or two, then take two sponfuls of very thick Cream, and with the Soot of a Chimney make a passe thereof, and spread it on the Sore.

44. To cause a Stomach, Stamp Garlick and Pepper together, give it to him, then rub his Teeth with Salticed in a Clout to a Stick, and thrust it into his Jaws, and

let him chaw upon the Bridle a while after it.

45. For a Splinter or Spavin, Take Mercury, or white Arlenick ground to Powder, then make a little flit the length of a Barley-corn, to the Bone on the Top of the Sp int, raising up the Skin with a Corner, and put in as much Mercury or Arsenick as will lie upon the slir, and tye up the Horse's Head to the Rack, so that he may not bite the sore Place the space of two or three Hours, for in that time rhe Anguish will be over, and so let him fall to his Meat: It will rot and go away of itself, and you may heal the Sore with the former Salve prescribed in the 43d Cure.

and Turpenine, of each a like Quantity, melt the Wax and Hog's Greafe, dissolve the Turpenine into it, and stir it well together, then put in an earthen por to cool, and with the same anoint the Corner of the Hoof, and

putting

utting Wheat-bran unto it, boiled very hot, and ftop it

the horse's Feet, helpeth a Fretese or Founder.

47 To repair a broken Hoof, Take twelve heads of farlick, seven Ounces of Rue, old barrows Grease and fllom, of each two Ounces, mingle them with half a andful of Ass's Dung, then boil them altogether, and noing the hoof therewith.

48 For a Gall or Hurt with the Saddle that doth swell. cethe an Onion in Water, and so lay it hot to his back s can be suffered, bind it fast, and it will asswage the

welling.

49 For the Vives, Take a Pennyworth of English hoey, a handful of Violet-leaves, and stamp them togeher, being mixed, then flie the Sinew under the Er, and lay on the Plaister two or three Days together, and t will cure without fail.

50 To help all Cramps, Take Peace-greafe, or Patchgreafe and Wine-Vinegar, of each a like Quantity, boil r, and being molten very hot, with the same bathe twice or thrice a Day, and exercise moderately before and after dreffing; it will not only take away his Pain; but also remove all Swellings, or Cramp whatsoever.

51 To cure the Worms or Bots, Take hart's-hora and Savin stamped or cheped together, mix ir with good strong Vinegar, and give it to drink : or with your hand wash his Fundament with brine, or with the Water of

Germandine, will give him ease presently.

52 To help a tired Horse, Pour a quart of good Wine or Ale down his Throat, and it will very much refresh him. If your horse in Travail fall sudd nly fick, where no Town is nigh, alight, and with a Knife or bookin, prick him in the Roof of the Mouth, and make him bleed, suffering him to chew and eat his own blood, is a Cure to himself.

53 If a Horse in halting bow not his Hoof, Mingle hemp with the White of an Egg, and stop the hoof under the Shoe; but if it be a Wound, put in the Powder of Oyster-shells and Verdigrease, to dry it up, or the White of an Egg with Soap and Vinegar.

2. The Experienc'd Com-leech.

calf: She will look hollow-eyed, and pine, Take the Grounds of Ale, and the Powder of Cinnamon, Liquorish and Ginger, and give it her to drink.

2. For a Cow that has cast her Calf, Take Grains and Long-pepper, of each two Pennyworth in Powder, and

give it her to drink in Milk.

Quart of good Ale, boil it and scum it well, then put in a handful of the Flower of Barley-malt, and give it

her to drink in a warm Marth

4. To keep Ca'ves from Worms, When they are troubled therewith, they will run up and down, and not stand still in a Place, but quiver and snake, and hold their Heads towards their Sides: Take Southernwood, or Wormwood, and bruise it with dry Figs and Fitchets, and make a Paste thereof, and put 'em into the Throat.

fey, five Branches of Rosemery, and Sprigs of Minr, stamp them, and give the Juice to drink, with sour

spoonfuls of good Veriuice.

6. To increase Milk, Take Sugar-candy, Cinnamon,

and strong Drink, and give it to drink now and then,

7. To help the Beast that cannot Piss, Take and bruise Carduus Renedictus, then strain it with White-wine, and so give it to drink

8. For the Cholick, Take the Powder of one Pennyworth of Ginger, and so much of the Powder of Liquorish; give it in a quartof Mead, and it will help her.

9. For loss of Eud, Take half a Pint of Urine, Bay-falt, and Wall-earth, of each a handful, mix 'em well together, and wash the Roof of the Mouth; but pull out the Tongue, and sorce some down.

winkle, Comfrey, Hearts Tongue, and Bloodwort, chop and stamp them in a Mortar, wring out the Juice, and give a little thereof at a Time in Rennet to drink.

11. For a Goar, Take Ashes finely sisted, and mix

them

them with the Grounds of Ale or Beer, and make it thick; like Eatter, and so lay it thereon; use this, and

it will healic.

12. If a Cow have the Fret, her Milk will go away, and the will lye with her Legs along. Take a little Danderdelion, and Grounsel, and boil them well in good strong Ale, then strain out the Liquor, and give it her.

13. For a Beast that cannot Dung, Take Hay, seethe it. well, stamp it, and strain the Liquor, and put into it

fresh Grease and Soap, and give it.

14. If the Beast be sick of the Gall, and ready to burst, Take a Pint of stale Ale, one Pennyworth of Ox-gall, and a handful of Salt. mix them together, and give it to drink, and it will cure forthwith

15. If a Cow's Gall do run, she will scour and hang down her Ears. Take Sillend ne, Turmerick and Renner, boil 'em well, and strain 'em, then give it Lukewarm.

16. If a Beat be grieved in the Lungs, it will be boar fe, short winded, and hang out the Tongue, Take a Pint of stale Ale, a Half-pennyworth of Bole-armoniack beaten, of Hemp-seed and Lungwort, of each a Handful; beat

'em well together.

17. If a Beast be sick of the Murrain, it will rattle in the Throat, Take a Pint of stale Ale, Long-Pepper, and Grains, of each one Half pennyworth, of Fenugreek, a Farthingworth, beat them well, and mix them together, and give it warm to drink. Or you may let them blood in the Nostrils, and give him Sugar-candy, Cinnamon, and Turmerick, beaten and put in Milk.

18. Fir the Staggers, Take Cloves and Fennel frede, hear them to Powder, and with Milk give it the Beaff to

drink, and then let him Blood.

19. If Beasts be Maw sick, their Eyes will settle in their Heads, and groan much, and pine away, Take a line of Milk, a spoonful of Tar, a Half-pennyworth of Honey, mix 'em together, and give it the Beaft to drink w rm.

20. The More Evil, is known by the staling of Blood, Take More-warer, and More-grafs otherwife called Rola S lis, chop their Herbs small, and give the Beast a Diffful of it three or four times a Day.

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21 The Tangen, and what it is, is a Disease known by the Swelling of the Tongue, or by a Bleb thereon, it maketh them rough furred in the Throat, and to swell. To cure it, Take a Handful of dry Mole's Earth, prick the Bleb with the Point of a sharp Knise, then rub the Root of the Tongue about the Bleb very well with the Earth, and cast some Urine into the Beast's Mouth.

Neck Vein, then take a quart of Ale, boil it and seum it well, then take it off, and put it into a Spoonful of the Juice of Garlick, and as much Tar, then take Sugarcandy, Fenugreek, and brimstone, all beaten to Powder, the quantity of three Spoonfuls; brew all together with the Ale, till it be cool, putting in a quarter of a Pint of Sallad-ol, and so give it the beast to drink sasting, and after it, chase it too and fro a pretty while.

23 For the Asprung, Take running Water, Leaven and Salt, rub her Mouth and Nostrils therewith, and break

the bleb under the Tongue.

Bay-salt, of each a Handful, and four Heads of Garlick, stamp all these together, then take a quarter of a pound of Laven, a little dishful of Soot, work it with the other Things, then take a quart or less of good Ale, in two Spoonfuls of Mather, one Pennyworth of Long-pepper beaten, and give it the beast to drink, and when chase her up and down an hour, but keep her from Water five or six hours after it.

21 For the Itch, With old Urine, and Ashwood-ashes, make a strong Lye, then to a Pint of this Lye put Tar, black Soap, Coperas, Pepper, brimstone, boar's grease, Stasse-sace, Plantane, of each a like quantity, as much as will make the Lye a thick Salve, and with the same anoint all the fore Places, and it will both kill and heal.

26 For a Beast that hath eaten venomous Herbs, Take a good handful of Wormwood, chop it very small, put it into a good quantity of Ale or beer, and give it the beast to drink three or sour Days together, in the Morning.

27 For the Garget in the Maw, Take a good Quantiity of whole Mustard-feed, and mix it with Wine or strong

Ale, and give it the Beaft.

28 For the Canker in the Mouth, Take Woodbine-Leaves, Sage, Salt, and Plantane, of each a Handful, boil hem well in a quart of running Water, with half a Pint of Honey, and a Pint of good firong Vinegar, mixed to-

gether, and wash the Beast's Mouth once a Day.

29 For Infirmities in the Eyes, Take an Egg, and put out half the White, then fill it again with Salt, and roaft on the Embers fo long, that you may beat it to Powder, then mix that Powder in a Spoonful of Water of Eyes-Bright, and as much of the Juice of Houlleck, willing he Beaft's Eye twice or thrice a Day, if it do not help, et them Blood in the Temple Vein.

30 For Inflammation in the Eyes, Take Southernwood, and bruise it with Vinegar, and lay it to the Eye; for a fore Eye, spirt Beer therein, or c'iew the Leaves of Ground-Ivy, and drop into the Eye, with the Juice there-

of with the Powder of Ginger

31 For a, Cow that bath the Wither, Take the Mores of the Flower-de-luce, wash them close, stamp them well, and mix it with a Pennyworth of Long-pepper in Powder, make thereof three Balls of the bigness of an Egg, and give the Beast one in Drink each, for three or four Days together.

32 To make a Com take Bull, Give her of the Herb called Cow-make, which groweth like a white Gilliflower among Corn, two Hours before the shall sake Bull, if

the should refuse the Bull.

33 Against the biting of a mad Dog, Take Garlick and put it in a Linnen-cloth, then chase and rub the bitren Place therewith. Or take the Root of the great Bur bruised with Salt, laid to the Place, it will help Man or Beaft.

34 To fasten Teeth, First you mall prick his Gums beneath on both fides, within and without, and the Gums above with the Point of a Knife, then take a Whetstone or rough Pebble, and rub the Gums therewith, and make them bleed; so done, chase them well with Suct, a d

they will fasten again; or rub them with Sage and Salt,

35. How to geld, or cut a Calf, You shall cause one to hold down his Fore-part or Legs, then bind his Hinder-feet with some Cord half a Yard asunder, let his Feet be bound, and let the said holder set both his Knees on the Cord, nigh to his Legs, and so cut him gently, and anoint his Flanks with some sresh Grease, then rub his Reins with cold Water mixed with Salt, and he shall do well.

36. Against Hide-bound, Take and stamp the Leaves of the Flower-de-luce, then strain it with good Ale, and so

give it them warm.

37. Against pissing of Blood, or Bloody Flux, If this Difease be newly begun, you shall take a Frog, and cut off his lest Leg, and so put him alive in the Beast's Mouth; but then you must have ready a Handful of Salt mixed with a Pint of good strong Ale; and so soon as you can, after the Frog, give the Beast to drink, and make him swallow all down together. But if your Beast have continued long, then shall you take of sharp Tanners Ouse, with Powder made of old Martlemas beef, mixed and well stirred together, and then give it to the Beast.

The experienced Shepherd.

1. For the Sheep that hath the Staggers, Give them one Pennyworth of Treacle, one Race of Turmerick, and one Pennyworth of English Saffron, all mixed together.

2. For Sheep that maketh red Water, Take a little piece of Roach-allom, and a little piece of Butter, mix it

sogether, and give them as you fee occasion.

3 For the Scab and Itch, Take Tar and fresh Grease, of each a like quantity, mix them well with the Juice of Chervil and a little Brimstone; make a Salve and anoint the fore Place therewith.

4. Looseness of Teeth, and Grief of the Mouth, Take Sage, Salt, and Earth, of each a like quantity beaten to-gether, and rub the Mouth and Gums of the Sheep until you make them bleed.

5. For the general Rot, or Water in the Belly, Take Sage, Tanley, Holy-thiftle, Horse-mint, Wormwood-

Howers,

flowers, Rosemary, Rue, Plantane, Dill, and Lungwort, of each a like quintity, bearen in a Mortar, then strain out the Juice, and to five Spoonfu's of it, put into a Pin of honied Water boiled, with two Spoontuls of the Powder of Bay-berries, Long-pepper, Liquorith, and Annifeeds. of each alike; then taken from the Fire, put in two Spoon uls of good Sale, and as much sweet Butter as a Wall-nut, stir altogether, and give it the Sneep lukewarm in a Horn to drink, Morning and Evening, rubbing the Mouth very well with Salt, is a certain and approved Cure.

4 The Compleat Swineherds

1. For the Murrain, or Garret, Take Gun-powder, Bayfalt, Bole-armoniack and Garliek, beat them together, and with a Knife make a Hole between their Claws, put in the quantity of a Hazel-Nur, and let them Blood under the Tongue, or in the Shoulder-vein.

2. For Sourf and Mangine's, Let them blood in the Tail. then take black-foap, brimitone, Vinegar, Swine's Greafe and Hopey mixed together, of each a like quantity, and moine the Swine all over with it, having first rubbid off all

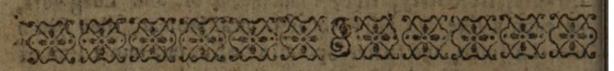
he Scurf and Filth with a Wool-card.

O A WILLIAM TO G

3. For a Som that eateth her Pigs, Watch the Pigging, and take the least or worse Pig, and anoint it all overwith the Juice of the Herbs called Stone crop, and give it

her to ear, and the will never do the like again.

4. For the Measles, or Pox, Let them blood under the Bars, or in the Tail, then bind the Sore with the bark of Green Offers, then take an Ounce of Treacle, the suice of Worm-wood, Liver-worr, and Gall-wort half a Pinc; of red Oaker and Hen's Dung, of each a Handful, and of parley-meal three handfuls, mixed with a Pottle of Urine and Honey all together, put it into two Gallons of sweet warm Wash, and give it to the Swine to drink, and anoing ill the fore Places with boar's Greafe and brimitone nixed together.



THE

Dealer's Directory, &c.

1. The true Form of Bonds, Bills, Counter-Bonds, Indentures Letters of Attorney, and License, Deed of Gift, Will, &c.

- An Obligation from One to One.

Now all Men by these Presents, that I T. R. of G. in the County of K Yeoman, do owe, and am indebted unto J. A. of G. in the County abovesaid, Gentleman, the Snm of one and twenty Pounds, of good and lawful Money of England, to be paid to the abovessaid J. A. his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in and upon the first of May next ensuing, the Date hereof, at or now in the Dwelling-house of the abovesaid J. A. for the which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, in the Sum of two and forty Pounds, of like Moneys of England, firmly by these Presents: In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the 1st Day of July, 1725.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Ash

An Obligation with a Condition, from Two to One.

Now all Men by these Presents, That we W. S. of M. in the County of K. Carpenter, and H. M. of F. in the County of S Bricklayer, are holden and firmly bound unto V. G. of B. in the County of S. Gentleman, in the Sum of two Hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of England, to be paid to the abovesaid V. G. his Heirs, Execu-

Executors, Administrators, or Assigns; for the which Payment well and truly to be made, we bind us, and either of us, our Heirs, Executors, and Administrators of us, and either of us in the Whole, and for the Whole, firmly by these presents.

He Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bound W. S. and H. M. they or either of them, of their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, shall pay, or cause to be paid, the full and entire Sum of one hundred Rounds of good and lawful Money of England. in and upon the first Day of October, next ensuing the Date hereof, at, or in the now dwelling-house of the faid V. G. of B. that then this present Obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue.

Sealed and delivered in the Presence of

William Sims, H. Man,

The Condition of a Counter-bond one to another; before which recite the abovefaid, &c.

He Condition, &c. That whereas the abovenamed H. M. at the special Instance and Request of the abovebound W. S. for the proper Debt of the faid W. S. and as his Surety, by Obligation bearing date with these Presents, standeth jointly and severally bound, together with the faid W. S, unto V. G. of B, in the Sum of, &c. with Cordition thereupon endorsed for the Payment of one hundred Pounds of, &c. to the faid V. G. or to his certain Attorney, his Executors or Affigns, at &c. upon, &c. as in and by the faid Obligation and Condition more at large appeareth: If therefore the faid W. S. his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of them do pay, or cause to be paid unto the said V. G. or his Assigns, the said Sum of, &c. at the Day and Place aforesaid, and also from henceforth, save and keep harmles the abovenamed H. M. his Heirs, Go- of and from the aforesaid Obligation, and of and from all manner of Costs, Charges, Suits and Damages whatsoever of, for and concerning the faid Obligation; that then, Ge.

BE it known, &c. That I W. B. of &c. have remifed, released, and for me and my Heirs, &c. do by
these Presents remise, &c. unto J. R. of &c. all, and all
manner of Actions, Suits, Quarrels, Debts, Trespasses, Accounts, Covenants and Demands whatsoever, which I the
said W. B. now have against the said J. R. or my Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at any time might, ought
or could have against the said J. R. his, &c. [as Executor
of J. R. bis Father, deceased, or otherwise howsoever,]
from the beginning of the World, until the Day of the
Date hereof. In Witness, &c.

An Obligation of a Reward with an Umpire. He Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above bounden T. C. his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their parts and behalf do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide, perform and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, final end and Determination of B. B. of the Parish of, Go. in the County of M. Esq; and B. B. in the County of M. aforesaid, Gent. Arbitrators, indifferently named, elected and chosen, as well on the part and behalf of the above-bounded T. C. as of the above-named H. S. to Arbitrate, Award, Order, Judge and Determine of and concerning all and all manner of Action and Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialities, Judgments, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages and Demands whatfoever, at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought, commenced, fued, profecuted, done, suffered, committed or depending by or between the faid Parties, or either of them, so as the faid Award. be made, concluded, and agreed upon, and figned and sealed by the Arbitrators aforesaid, on or before the third Day of, &. next enfuing the Date of these Presents. But if the faid Arbitrators do not make fuch their Award of, and concerning the Premises by the time aforesaid, That then the said T. C. his Heirs, Executors and Administrators, for his and their parts and hehalfs.

halfs do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, a-bide, perform, sulfil and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, Umpirage, sinal End and Determination of G. L. of C. in the County of M. aforesaid, Esq; elected and chosen Umpire by and between the said Parties, of and concerning the Premises, so as the said Umpire do make his Award or Umpirage of and concerning the Premises in Writing under his Hand and Seal, and to be by him published on or before the sourth day of, &c. ensuing next: Then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full force and Virtue, &c.

Sealed and delivered in be Presence of

The Form of a Letter of Attorney. Now all Men by these Presents, That I James Roe, of Bucks, in the County of Bucks, Yeoman, have for fundry good Causes and weighty Considerations nominated, constituted, ordained, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute, ordain and appoint my trusty and well beloved Friend William Gore of London, Gentleman, my true and lawful Attorney, to ask, demand, recover, and receive for me, and in my Name, and to my Use and Behoof, giving, and by these Prefents, granting to my faid Attorney, my fole and full Power and Authority, to fue, arrest, implead, imprison, and condemn any Persons owing or being indebted to me in any Sum or Sums of Money, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, and again out of Prison to deliver at his Discretion, and upon the Receipts of any Sum of Sums of Money; due unto me, the faid James Roe. to give a legal Acquittance, or Acquittances, Discharge or Discharges for me, and in my Name, to make, fign, feal and deliver; as also one or more Attorney or Attornies under him to substitue or appoint, and again at his Pleasure to revoke, and further to do, execute, perform and finish for me, and in my Name, all or fingular Thing or Things, which shall or may be necessary, touching and concerning the Premises, as fully through. ly and entirely, as I the faid James Roe in my one Per_ fon

fon might, or could do in or about the same. Ratisying, allowing, and confirming whatsoever my said Attorney shall do, or cause to be done in the Premises, by these Presents. In Witness whereof, I the said James Roe, have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the 29th Day of October in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, &c. and in the Year of our Lord, 1725.

James Roe

A Letter of License.

O all to whom, Gc. We M. A. and A. B. Credio tors, of, &c. Citizen and Mercer of London, fend Greeting, Whereas the said N. C. the Day of the Date hereof is indebted, and doth owe unto us the faid Creditors, diverse Sums of Money, which by reason of some Losses unto him happened, and diverse bad Debts owing unto him, as he informeth us, he is not able prefently to fatisfy and pay, as he willingly would, but requireth our Favour and respite a Time for the Payment thereof. Therefore know ye, That we the faid Creditors above named, and every one of us, moved with Compassion, and the desire which the said N. hath to and for the Contention of our faid Debts, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant unto the faid N C. our fure and whole License, Liberty, and fafe Conduct, as much as in us is, so also he the said N. may fafely come, go, and refort unto us, and every of us his faid Creditors, to compound and take Order, with us, and every of us, for our and every of our faid several Debts, without any Let, Trouble, Suit, Arrest, Attachment, or other Impediment to be offered or done to him the faid N. his Wares, Goods or Merchandizes, or any of them, for and during the time and space of one whole Year, next enfuing the Date of these Presents: And if it happen the faid N. C. in his Person, Goods, Wares, or Merchandizes, or any of them, within the faid term of one Year next coming after the Date aforefaid, by us or any of us the faid Creditors, or by any Person or Persons by or through the Commandment, Will, Prouring. Partnership, Consent or Knowledge of us, or aly of us against the Tenor, Form and Effect of this our present Writing of safe Conduct. in any Ways to be Arefted, Sued, Impleaded, Vexed, Hindred, or Attachd, and thereof be not forthwith delivered or defendd, and then the faid N. E. his Heirs, Executors, and Idministrators, shall be by Virtue of these Presents for vermore clearly acquitted and discharged against him or hem of us, by whom he the faid N. shall contrary to the form, Effect, and true Meaning of this our present Vriting and fafe Conduct, be attempted, vexed, fued, ttached, arrested or hindered, and thereof not forthvith released or defended, as aforesaid, of all manner of ctions Suits, Debts and Demands whatfoever they be, com the Beginning of the World, until the Day of ich Arrefts, Suits, Attachment or Hindrance, In Witels, Uc.

A Bill of Sale.

Now all Men by these Presents, That I.W. A. of, Sc. for and in confideration of the Sum of, Sc. lawful Money of England, to me in hand paid by J. S. , Se. Goldsmith, at and before the ensealing and devery of these Presents, wherewith I confets my felf be fully fatisfied, contented, and paid, have barfined and fold, and by these Presents do fully, clearly d absolutely bargain and sell unto the said 7. S. in plain nd open Market, within the City of London, one Chain Gold with round Links unfothered, weighing twenty unces of Gold Weight, and one Gold Ring enamelled, t with small Table Diamonds: To have and to hold e said Chain of Gold and Ring, to the said J. S. his xecutors, Administrators and Assigns, to his and their wn proper Uses and Behoofs for ever. And I the said . H. my Executors and Administrators, and every of , the said Chain and Ring unto the said J. S. his Exutors and Administrators, against all People, shall and ill warrant, acquit, and for ever defend by these Preots: Provided always, That if I the faid W. N. my eirs, Executors, Administrators, Gc, or any of us do

do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said J. S. his Executors, or Administrators, or Assigns, the sull Sum of, &c. at or in the. &c. without Fraud or Cozin, that then this present Bill, and the Bargain, and Sale of the said Chain and Ring, shall be utterly void and of none Effect, or else to stand and abide in Force and Virtue.

A Deed of Gift. O all People to whom this present Writing share come, I A. D. of, &c. fend Greeting, &c. Know ye, That I the said A. D. for and in Consideration of the Sum of, Oc. which I the faid A. D. do owe and am in debted unto T.S. of, &c. have given, granted, and fold and by these Presents do fully, early, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said T. 5 all and fingular fuch my Goods, and Chattles, and Imple ments of Houshold, and Commodities whatever, as are contained and specified in a cer- Habeno To have tain Schedule hereunto annexed. and to hold all and fingular the Goods, Chattles, Imple ments of Houshold, and Commodities whatsoever, a aforesaid, to the aforesaid T. S. his Executors, Admin strators, and Assigns, to his and their own proper Uses an Behoofs for ever; thereof, and therewith to do, ul and dispose at his and their Will and Pleasure, as of h and their own proper Goods and Chattles, without ar manner of Challenge, Claim, or Demand of me the fai A. D. or of any other Person or Persons for me, in m Name, by my Cause, Means, Consent or Procuremen And further, know ye, That I the faid A. D. have pi the faid T. S. in full Possession of all and singular the foresaid Premises, by the delivery unto them (at the i fealing thereof) of one Goblet of Silver, in the Name all the said Goods. In Witness whereof, &c.

A Copy of a Will.

IN the Name of God, Amen. The tenth Day of, & I A. D. of, &c. being fick in Body, but of good at perfect Memory, thanks be to Almighty God, and calli

remembrance the uncertain Estate of this transitory ife, and that all Flesh must yield to Death, when it rall please God to call, do make, constitute, ordain, nd declare this my last Will and Testament in manner nd frm following; revoking and annulling by thefe refents, all and every Testament and Testaments, Will nd Wills heretofore by me made and declared either by Vord or Writing; and this is to be taken only for my oft Will and Testament, and none other. And first, eing penitent and forry from the bottom of my Heart or my Sins past, most humbly desiring Forgiveness for he same. I give and commit my Soul unto Almighty God my Saviour and Redeemer, in whom and by the derits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe afforedly to be ived, and to have full Remission and Forgiveness of all ny Sins, and that my Soul with my Body, at a geneal Day of the Resurrection, shall rise again with Joy; nd through the Merits of Christ's Death and Passion, offess and inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, prepared for is elect and chefen; and my Body to be buried in such Place where it shall please my Executors hereaster naned to appoint. And now for the f-ttling of my Temoral Estate, and such Goods, Chattles, and Debis as hath pleased God, far above my Deserts, to bestow pon me: I do order, give, and dispuse the same in nanner and form following: (that is to fay) First, I Vill that all those Debts and Dues as I owe in Right or conseience to any manner of Person or Persons whatsover, shall be well and truly contented and paid, or rdained to be paid within convenient time after my deease, by my Executors hereafter named. Item, 1 give nd bequeath, &c. In Witness, &c.

be Form of an Indenture for an Apprentice, and may indifferently ferve for either Sex.

His Indenture Witnesseth, That T G. the Son of W. G. late of the City of York, hath put himfelf, nd by these Presents doth voluntarily, and of his own ee Will and Accord, put himfelf Apprentice to James alter of London, Mercer, to learn his Trade or My-Acry

Aery, and after the manner of an Apprentice to ferve him from the Day of the Date hereof, for and during the term of seven Years next ensuing; during all which term, the said Apprentice, his said Master faithfully shall serve, his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly obey; he shall do no damage to his said Master, nor see it to be done by others, without letting or giving Notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said Master's Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any; he shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony during the faid Term. At Cards, Dice, or any other unlawful Game he shall not play, where by his said Master may be damaged with his own Goods, nor the Goods of others; He shall not absent himself Day nor Night from his Ma ster's Service without his Leave; nor haunt Ale houses, Taverns, or Play-houses, but in all Things behave himsely as a faithful Apprentice ought to do, during the faid term And the said Master shall use the utmost of his endeavour to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said Apprentice in the Trade or Mystery he now followeth, and procure and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink Ap parel, Lodging and Washing fitting for an Apprentice during the faid Term. And for the due performance o all and every the faid Covenants and Agreements, either o the said Parties bind themselves unto the other by these Presents. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably put their Hand and Sea's this fourteenth Day of Decembe in the 11th Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George, King of England, &c. Anno Dom. 1725.

The Form of a Bill with a Penalty.

BE it known unto all Men by these Presents, That Walter Erby, of the Parish of St. Martin's in the Fields, in the County of Middlesex, Gentleman, dowe and stand indebted unto Roger Eaton of the same Parish, Grocer, the Sum of forty Pounds of lawful Money of England to be paid unto the said Roger Eaton his Heirs, Executors, administrators or assigns, on the

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Sth of December next ensuing the Date hereof, which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind my self, my leirs, Executors, or administrators, in the penal Sum t eighty Pounds of the like lawful Money, firmly by hese Presents: In Witness whereof, I have set my Hand he 4th Day of Ottober, in the eleventh Year of the Leign of our Sovereign Lord, George, King of Engand, &c. Anno Dom. 1725.

Signed and delivered in the Presence of William Erby.

A fingle Bill for Money without a Penalty.

Now all Men by these Presents, That I A. Jones of Hertford, in the Country of Hertford, Husbandman, do owe and stand indebted unto William Goodman, the Sum of Ten Pounds Six Shillings, and Eight Pence of good and lawful Money of England, to be paid into him the said William Goodman, his Heirs, Executors, administrators, or assigns, at or upon the first of fanuary next ensuing the Date hereof: In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand the 20th Day of Signed and delivered in A. Joint.

Signed and delivered in A. Joint.

A Receipt for Rent.

Received May 13. 1725. Ten Pounds in Full for a Quarter's Rent due at Lady day last past from William Almond; all Taxes being allowed to this Day. I y received per me,

A Receipt in Full.

Eceived May 13. 1725. of Mr. Jacob Tyler, the Sum of Seventy Two Pounds Seven Shillings and ix-pence, which is in full of all accompts whatfoever this Day. I say received per me,

The Form of an In-land Bill of Exchange.

Laus Deo. In London this 30th of Novem. 1725. for Fifty Pound Sterling.

A T six Days sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. James Turner, or his Assigns, Fifty Pound Sterling, for the Value here received of Mr. Richard Wadsworth, and put it to Account, as by Advice

To Mr. T. Arnold, Mer. Your Friend, Sam. Duke

cerd de Pma in York. If it be an Out-land Bill, it differs only in Place, aud very seldom in the Form; however, you must expect to have a Letter, fignifying, that fuch a Bill is drawn upor you, expressing the Contents, and upon what Account which is commonly called a Letter of Advice, and is to prevent any Person's forging a Bill upon you; and the Letter is frequently fent before, though sometimes with the Bill inclosed in it, when there is no scruple in the Fidelity of the Taker, or Party to whom the Bill i directed. And if a second Bill come, then you must have it subscribed, (viz.) My first Bill not being paid pay this my second Bill, &c. and so the third: And i he that underwrites the Bill makes himself Debror then must it be expressed, (viz.) And put it to my Ac count; but if he ought to pay it, then he must write Put it to your Account.

II. The true Method every honest Dealer should take (according to Law) to get in what is owing to him, either by shuffling Tradesmen in the City, or dishonest Correspondents in the Country.

for Debts that are under forty Shillings, and take Cognizance only of such as are owing by Freemen of the City of London, inhabiting within the said City, of the Liberties thereof. Here you cause the Debtor to be warned in, and must refer the Matter to Commissioner appointed by the Lord-Mayor, Go. and you must abid

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y the Determination of the said Commissioners. Gecally Poverty is pleaded, and the Debter is ordered
pay so much by the Week, 6 d. or 12 d. or what the
court thinks sit, or else Execution is taken out against
im. You are believed for what you demand upon your

2. The second Way of proceeding, that is Civil, is to take an Attachment upon your Debtor's Estate, Monies a Goods that you understand is due to him from A. B. G. &c. in the Mayor's or either of the Sheriffs Court, and this does not hurt the Person or him that owes the soney, but only secures the Debt, and is no great difference to the Debtor, nor any great Charge, but is done with much privacy.

3. The third Way, if you have any difference with a san, and have a mind not openly to disparage him, you equaint him you intend to enter an Action against him such a Counter, and he will do well to put in Bail by ach a day; this is a great Piece of Civility, if you nust go to Law, and save Money on both sides that is

iven to Sergeants, &c.

4. The fourth Way is, when you fear your Man ineed, and really think to secure him, then you give rder to an Officer to take him into Custody; you must intenter your Action at one of the Counters, and pay our Sergeant; and when the Sergeant hath him, you are the Sheriff for your Security, if the Party makes an scape, or the Bail be not good.

5. The fifth is, by Way of Writ from the King's Bench, or the Common Pleas, and here the Party is held o special Bail before a Judge, and must give in Bail here below, and above too; and this is troublesome for

he Debtor, and also chargeable.

6. A fixth Way is by Outlawry, and this is very rigoous; and a Man now-a-days, by the Baseness of an Atorney, is sued to an Outlawry, and knows nothing of it,
out is quiet, and means no body harm; and here he is
uined, and run up to great Charges before he knows
wherefore he is troubled.

7. The seventh is, A Commission of Bankrupts, and this

is many ways convenient, but exceeding chargeable the Meaning of it is a Commission from under the Grea Seal of England, directed to such and such Commission ners, naming Five or more, willing them to enquire into all the Particulars of the Man's Condition that hath tailed They have Power to administer an Oath, to send to Prison, to release out of Prison; they can break open Houses, seize Goods, sell them, extend Lands; and in short, do any thing for the advantage of the Creditors But a Statute cannot be taken out against a Man, unless one o more Creditors do joyn together, or the Sum a mount to more than 100 l. and they must give Security to prove the Man a Bankrupt. This is a rigorous manne of Prosecution, and generally leaves the Estate far worse than they sound it, for it is very chargeable and tedious

These are the several Ways that are used to get Money in, and to prosecute Men: What more there are, know not; that must be enquired into, of them that

are learned in the Law.

But now if I am employed by a Friend to prosecute

another here, how must I act it?

Ans. In the same Nature as is before cited; but you

must have Power from the Man that employs you.

What mean you by Power; Is not his Letter enough

and his Order to do it?

Ans. No, that is not sufficient; you must have a Procuration so called in the Foreign Parts; and by us in England. a Letter of attorney, that impowers you to sue his Debtor, cast him into Prison, and release him.

Methods for Compounding Debts, and what ought to be observed therein, &c.

Failure in the World, and will not appear to negotiate with his Creditor for Time of abatement, but does it by Proxy, appointing a Place for the general Meeting of the said Creditors to hear Propositions made to them which are usually these, viz. To pay so much in the Pound, which is called Compounding: To pay in Good

as they first cost, or give Security upon Time. In this Case the Creditores ought to consider whether their Deber is really necessitated to betake him to this Shift, or whether he does it out of policy, to shift himself of a had Burgain, or to keep others Mens Monies in his Hands, &c. and accordingly to take their Meausures; for if the former, they ought to takethe first Offer, for seldom comes a better; a Mancontinually loosing himself by being restrained from his Business, and consequently his Affairs must run to ruin: But if it be out of a knavish Design to defraud his Creditors and enrich himself, a practice too frequently used, there is a Way to ferret him out of his secret Abode, which is by taking out a Stature of Bankrupey against him, as before directed, &c.

As for the usual Rites of Composition, they are from Five to Fisteen Shillings in the pound, ready Money, or such Security as the Creditors shall accept; and in this Case it must be acknowledged as Satisfaction, and a Release given general Discharge upon Payment, as if the

Whole had been paid, and full Satisfaction made.

III. An Account of Weights, Measures, and Numbers, &c.

Hree Barley Corns make an Inch, two and a half'a Nail: A Hand is four Inches, or Fingers breadth three Hands in a Span; four Hands or twelve Inches a Foot, two Foot makes a pace, five Foot a Geometrical pace, three Foot or fixteen Nails is a Yard; one Yard ind a Quarter, that is twenty Nails, makes an English Ell. A Dutch Ell or Stick is three Quarters of a Yard: which way they commonly measure pastry. Six Foot makes a Facham. Ten Foot is a G.d, or Geometrical Perch. ometimes nine Foot. Sixteen Foot and a half is a Pole or perch by the Stature. Eighteen Foot a Wood-land perch, used in Fens and Moors. One and twenty Foot a Forrest Perch-used in Ireland, or Lancashire. Eighteen oor three Quarters a Scotch Pole or perch. Four Staute Perches, or one hundred Links make a Chain. One jundred twenty five Geometical Paces make a Stade. eight Stades, or a thousand Geometrical paces makes

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I'sh Mile is one Thousand seven hundred and sixty Yards. Eight Furlongs make an English Mile, as eight Stades an Italian. Three Italian Miles are an English League. Four thousand Geometrical Paces make a small German Mile, sive Thousand a great. Forty square Perches is a Rood, sour Rood an Acre; that is to say, one Hundred and sixty perches in Length, one in Breadth; or eighty perches in Length and two in Breadth; or four in Breadth, and forty in Length make an Acre: Ten Chains in Length, and one in Breadth, make an Acre: Thirty Acres is a Yard-land, and one Aide of Land is a hundred Acres. Ten Foot every way is a Square, that is, a hundred square Feet.

How to Measure Wood. A Coard of Wood is four Foot over, four Foot deep, eight Foot long, being a hundred and twenty eight cubick Feet. A Stack of Wood is three Foot over, three Foot deep, and twelve long, which makes an hundred and eight cubick Feet. Block-wood, being great Logs, are fold by the Coard, small by the Stack. A cubick Foot contains one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight cubick Inches, a cubick Yard, twenty feven cubick Feet, or forty fix thousand fix hundred and fifty fix cubick Inches. Fifty Foot of Fimber makes a Load, forty Foot makes a lun, twenty Foot a Butt or pipe, ten Foot an Hogshead, eighteen Foot square, and one Foot deep, or three Hundred twenty sour cubic Feet is called a Floor. A brick by the Stature should be nine Inches long, four and a quarter broad, and two and a half thick; five hundred make a Load, and one thouland of plain Tiles likewise.

How much Plank makes a Load; Three hundred Foot of two Inch Plank, two hunered Foot of three Inch plank, one hundred and Fifty Foot of four Inch Plank, four hundred Foot of four and a half plank, and

two hundred of Inch make a Load.

Of the Tale of Go ds. Canvas Cloath, 120 Ells is accounted an hundred. Fustian, 14Ells is a Chief; but of fine Linnen, Silk, and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief Fish, as Ling, Haberdene, and Godfish, &c. 124 is an hundred; 1230 makes a thousand. Eels, 25 to a Strik,

10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fish, 120 to a hundred; 1209 makes a thousand in a Birrel; 12 Bar rels makes a Last. Laths, there must be but five Score to the Hundred, or five Foot long; but four Foot long are fix Score, or 1.0 to the Bundle; but four Foor long Inch and a half, half an Inch thick. There are 120 Deals and Nails to the Hundred, one thosand fix Inches Tree Nails, (being made for Ship Pins) three Thouland nine Inches, two thousand Foot, fifteen hundred eighteen Inches, or one thousand two Foot Tree Nails or Shippins go to the Thousand, and there's a Load of Timber in them, Lime is fold by the Bag in London, which should be a Bushel; twenty five make a hundred; in the Country is is fold by the Load; which is about forty Bushels. hops are sold by the Bundle, as sevency Pipes Bushels. Hoops are sold by the Bundle, as seventy pipe Hoops, ninery a Hogshead, 120 Barrel or Kilderkin, 180 Pink or Firkin hoops make a hundred Skins as Goat, ire numbered by the Knip, as fifty Skins to the Knipe; other Skins five Score to the hundred. Furrs, as Sables, Filches, Minks, Martins, Greys, and Gennets, forty Skins nake a Timber. Giass a Seam is twenty four Stones, or 201. New-Castle Glass. Five Foot make a Table forty ive Tables make a Case; Normandy Glass, twenty-five Tables sia Case which is cut into long Squares, the other Diamoud-Fashion. Glass Bottles twenty one to the Don; twelve such Doz n, or 252 make a Gross, which a Day's Wor7. Paper, a bale is ten Ream, and a learn twenty Quire' twenty four Sheets in a Quire, in enoa Paper 25 Sheets in a Quire. Parchment, a Role is Dozen, 12 Skins a Dozen, hides, ten make a Dicker; orse-shoes the same. A Caldron of Coals, thirty fix ushels. A Lord of Timber, 50 solid Foor. In a hognead of Wine, 93 Gallons, In a Barrel of beer, 36 fallons. In a barrel of Ale, 32 Gallons. A Grossi44 oz 2 Dozen, A Weigh of Cheese 256 Pound. Days in Year. 365; Weeks in the Year, A Tun of Wine, 252 allons. In an Acre of Land, 160 Perches. In a Rod Land 40 Perches. In a perch of Land, 272 1 Foot. Pipe or butt of Wine, 126 Gallons. In a Lift of Corn.

Corn, 23 Quarters, or 80 Bushels. A Tun of Iron, 20 hundred Weight, or 2240 Pound Weight. A Fodder of Lead, 19 hundred Weight, or 2184 Pound. A Tod of Wool is 28 Pound; a Sack, 361; a Last, 4868 Pound A Load of Bricks, 500.

IV. A Table of Numeration.

The state of the s	Hundreds of Millions.	Tens of Millions.	Millions.	Hundreds of Thoufands.	Tens of Thoufands.	Thoufands.	Hundreds.	Tens.	1 1 9 2 8 6 Unites.
1	9	19	19	9	9	91	9	91	9
1	8	8	8	8	8	8	9 8	8	8
	7	7	7_	7	7_	9 8 7 6 5	7	7	7
U.	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6.
5	5	8 7 6 5 4	9 8 7 6 5 4	5	9 8 7 6 5 4	5	7 6 5 4	9 7 6 5 4	5
100	9 8 7 6 5 4	4	4	9 8 7 6 5 4	A	4	4	4	4
127	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	2	2	,2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	I	l'ea	11	1	I	1	1	1	11

This Table hath nine Places, and in every one of the

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The Book of Knowledge. V. A Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence, and Farthings, and the contrary.

Pounds.	Shikings.	Pence.	Farthings.
1	1 20 1	240	1 960 T
2	40	480	1920
3	60	728	2880
4	80 1	960	3840
5	1. 100	1200	1 4300
6	1 120	1440	1 5760
7-	140	1480	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2460	9200

This Table is easy, and wants not Explanation, and turned backward, it is Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, and Shillings into Pounds, which at first Sight

may be easily computed.

And here Note, for a Caution against Extravagance. and for the Encouragement of Frugality, that every Penny any one spends idly, would purchase a Yard (that is three Foot) square, and somewhat above, of as good Land as most in England, to him and his Heirs for ever

An easy Rule for Retailing Shop-keepers.

OR every Farthing that a Pound doth coft, reckon two Shillings and one Groat, which must shew you

the Price of an hundred Weight just.

For Example: Raisins are 3 di (that is 14 Farthings) the Pound: Twice 14 st is 28 s. and 14 Groats is 4 s. and 8 d. that is in all 32 s. and 8 d. the just Rate by the hundred Weight; for 112 Three-pences makes 28,5. and 112 Half-pence 4 s. and 8 d. together 22 s. and 6d.

G 3

VII. Of Reduction of Troy Weight.

BY Troy Weight is weighed Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, Electuaries, Bread, Corn and Liquors, and from this Weight all Measures for wet and dry Commodities are taken.

The Pound Troy is in proportion to the Pound Aver-

dupois as 17 to 14, and the Ounce as 51 to 56.

Troy Weight.		Grains.
Pel	ny Weight.	24
Ounce	24	480
Pound. 12	240	5760

WIII. A Table for the Assize of Bread, for Bakers that live in Corporations, &c.

May Heaven still send w fruitsul Show'rs of Rain, And may the Earth by Handsuls bring forth Grain: May Flora's Bounty Cloath the verdant Field; And Heaven and Earth to w its Plenty yield.

	Pric				Tr	оу	w	eigl	ht.			Averdupois W.						
	the Bu-		Peny White.			Wheaten.			Houshold.			The state of the s	-		Hou- (bold			
1	so d		li.oz. dw		li. oz. dw.			li. oz. dw.			-		z.qu. oz.qu.					
1	2	0	1	3	6	I	11	0	2	6	12	17	E	25	1 34	0		
1	2	3	I	2	2	I	9	2	2	4	4	16	C	23	0,32	0		
I	2	6	I	1	C	I	U MARS 1/1/7		SURFEI OF	2	0	15	C	21	130	0		
4	2	9	I	0	1	I		0	1000	0	STATE OF THE PARTY.	N. COLUMN D.		Section 1	3 27			
4	3	0	0	II	5	I	4	18	1	10	10	12	1	18	3 24	2		
	3	3	0	10	11	I	3	16	1	9	2	11	2	17	1 23	0		
me.	3	6	0	9	19	t	2	17	I	7	16		_		1 22			
N.	3	9	0	9	8	I	2	1	1	6	16	10	1	15	2 20	2 2		
1	1	0	O	8	18	I	I	7	I	5	16	9	3	14	3 19	2		
1	4	3	0	8	.9	1	0	12	1	4	17	19	1	14	018	3 2		

Pric				Ti	oy	W	cig	ht.			A	Averdupois W.						
the Bu- shel.		DIRECTION OF THE PARTY OF THE P			DOLLAR CHARLES			Houshold.			Peny whea- whit ten.			Hou- Chould				
5.	d.	li.	. oz.	dw.	li.	07.	div.	li.	02.0	dro.	77.	qu.	2	-	oz.			
4	6	0	8	1	I	0	0	I	4	2	18	3	13	1	17	2		
4	9	0	7	13	0	11	10	1	3	6	13	1	ii	3	16	2		
5	0	0	7	7	0	11	0	1	2	14	3	C	II	0	16	0		
5	3	0	7	1	0 0	10	10	-	2	1	7	3	II	2	15	2		
5	6	0	6	15	5		-2	-	1	10	7	-2	II	0	15	10		
5	9	0	6	10	0	9	14	10000	-,1	C	17	C	10	2	14	,0		
6	1000	0	6	5	0 0	9		1	0	10	15		10	1	13	2		
6	3	0	6	0	111-	8	15		0	0	15		10		13	C		
6	6	960	5	16	0	8	9	160	11	12	6	1	3	2	12	2		
-	_9		5		-		-	-		-		0	9	1	-	1		
7	0	200	. 5	9	100	8	18	4.75	11	71	5	3	1	3	II	3		
7	3	0 0	5	5 2	0 0	7	10	5	10	1	5	2	3	2	TT	2		
7	9	100	4	19		7	9	3	9	19	13	1	8	1	10	2		
8	2011	1	-	16	-		2200		Service Vo	12	1-	-	- 7	-	03.57	+		
8	0	1000	4 4	14	123	7	5	0	9	8	5	0	7	3 2	4. Part	2 I		
8	6	00	4	11	0	6	17	1	9	2	13	0	16.300	2	125.50	0		
8	N. KIA	0	Sale 257	9	1	6	13	17.2	8	18	14	3	To the last	1650	9	2		
9	1000	10	0.000		1900	6	10	10	8	12	1	7 1150	17		9	2		

Note, That Bakers who live out of Corporations are to make their B end of the Weight of the Rate of three Perce less than the Corporation Bakers, and when the Corporation Baker makes Bread of the Weight against 5 s the Country Baker must make it of the Weight a-

ga.inft 4s 9d.

When Wheat is at 4 Shillings per Bushel, then the Corporation Baker's Penny Wheaten Loaf is to weight 11 Ounces Troy, and three Half penny white Loaves the like Weight, and the Houshold Penny Loaf is to weight 1 Pound, 2 Ounces, and 14 Penny Weight Troy, and fo for a greater or lesser Weight proportionably. Ard if a Baker want but one Ounce in 36, for the first, se-

cond, and third Fault he may be Amerced, but for the fourth he is to stand in the Pillory without Redemption.

Thus Bread shou'd weigh, if justly it be made, (For so the Law ordains it shou'd be weigh'd: But cozening Bakers who the Law do slight, Abuse the Poor, and make their Breadtoo light; But may such Bakers, as is their just due, Lose all such Bread, and gain the Pillory too.

IX. A Table of Troy Weight.

31 Grains of Wheat ()24 Artif

24 Grains

20 Penny Weights

12 Ounces

Sylvanian Grains, gr.
1 Penny Weight. p. w.
1 Ounce oun.
1 Pound. lib.

X. A Table of Averdupois Weight.

4 Quarters

16 Drams

16 Ounces

28 Pounds

20 Hundred

See 21 Dram.
1 Ounce.
1 Pound. [112 Pounds
1 Quarter of a 100 of
1 Tun.

XI. A Table of Liquid Measure.

r Pint. 1 Pound of Wheat Troy? Weight I Quart. 2 Pints Pottle. 2 Quarts I Gallon. Herrings. 2 Pottles I Ferkin of Ale, Soap, 8 Gallons 9 Gallons I Ferkin of Beer. I Ferkin of Salmon of 30 Ga ons and a half Kilderkin. | Eels. 2 Ferkins Barrel. 2 Kilderkins Tierce of Wine. A2 Gallons I Hogshead. 63 Gallons r Pipe or Butt. 2 Hogsheads Tun of Wine. 2 Pipes

XYI)

XII. A Table of Dry Measure.

2 Pints 2 Quarts	Quart. I Pottle.
2 Pottles	I Gallon.
4 Gallons	Bulhel Land measure.
4 Pecks	Bushel Water-mea-
5 Pecks 8 Bushels	1 Quarter. [jure.
2 Quarters	1 Chalder.
5 Quarters	Li Weigh.

XIII. A Table of Long-measure.

XIV. A Table of Time.

60 Minutes	1 - 19 Linnie Intagasanianiat
24 Hours	Day natural.
	To Veek.
7 Days	E I Month of 28 Days
4 Weeks [8 Hours	T I TATOUR OF SO DAYS.
12 Months, 1 Day and	Year very near.
the transmission in the same	Meld dieres 1 8 6 19 19 19
TO STORE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY.	
XV. AL	ble of Motion. Morrow
Commence of the Control of the Contr	North a confine that a start
Ex Comula	Minute. Industrial
bo Seconds	
50 Minutes	Degree Im semi wid
o Degrees	La Sign of the Zodiack
Liegicus	E) Quadrant.
3 Signs, or 90 degrees	T JI Quautaine

duadrants, or 300 ac.

A Table of all the Shires and Counties in Eng-									
land and Wal	es;	fb.	wi	ing t	be i	Nu	mber	of Parliament	
Men, Hundreds, Market Towns, Parishes, Length,									
Breadth, and Circumference of each,									
					-	di while		britis sile	
The Names of all	de	ed.	ww	hes	16.	116	mf	Chief Towns of	
the Shires.	1.7	ndo	Lo	12	Me	940	cm3	each Shire.	
The Names of all the Shires.	2	In	4	Parifhes.	Le	Breadth.	Ci	THE STATE OF	
-	1	1	V		-			-	
Park China	al a	100						n 1. 15	
Bark Chire	9	20	12	140	40	24	120	Reading	
Bedfordshire "	4	9	10	110	24	12	73	Bedford	
Bucks								Buckingham	
Cambridgeshi.	6	17	8	163	35	20	130	Cambridge	
Cheshire	4	7	13	68	44	25	[12	Chester	
Cornwal	44	9	2 I	161	70	135	150	Launstone Carlifle C.	
Cumberland	6	5	15	58	55	40	168	Carlifle C.	
Darbyshire	4	6	9	106	134	26	130	Darby 2	
Devonshire	26	133	32	394	56	154	203	Exeter C.	
Dorfetshire								Dorchester	
Durham	1 4	4	6	118	36	30	107	Durham	
Effex	1 8	20	21	415	40	35	146	Colchester	
Glaocestershire	1 8	30	25	280	48	26	138	Glocester C.	
Hent shire	26	40	16	253	46	130	154	S. Hampton	
Hertfordshire	6	1 8	81	1120	27	tis	130	Hertford	
Herefordshire	18	11	8	176	24	23	102	Hereford C.	
Huntingtonsh.	14	4	6	79	20	15	67	Huntington.	
Kent Manager	10	6.6	29	408	60	34	162	Canterbury C.	
Lancashire								Lancaster	
Leicestershire								Leicester	
Lincolnthire -								Lincoln C.	
Middlesex	8	6	4	173	15	16	80	London C.	
Norlolk	12	11	28	660	50	30	240	Norwich C.	
Northamptonin.	9	20	13	326	42	20	120	Northampton	
Northumberl.	18	16	6	46	43	50	142	New Cft le	
Nottingha mih.	6	8	9	168	38	19	IS	Nottingham	
Oxtordihire	9	141	13	280	38	25	25	OxfordC.	
Rutlandshire /								Okeham	
N				1756		100	1000	Shrop-	
THE PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND ADDR			A SUGA			THE REAL PROPERTY.	Mark State	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T	

A Table of all the Shires and Counties in England and Wales, &c.

		192					- 25 2	G on Williams
The Names of all the Shires.	den	spa	Towns	65.	6.	Breadth	35	Chief Towns of
all the Shives	1.1	ndr	Lou	ofi.	181	eac	cumj.	each Shire.
- 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	arl	Hundred	Mi.	Parifices	Length.	Br	ire	20年至96年
	1	1	1/	1			10	
Shropshire	72	Ys	~	70	25	33	7 2 4	Shrewsbury
Somerfetsh	10	,	5	1 25	55	40	204	Briftol C.
Staffordshire	E19(20)	4	30	720	40	22	141	Litchfield
Suffolk	7		. 0	-70	110	150	1.10	lpiwich
Surry	10	TA	7	140	134	22	112	Kingflon
Suffex	14	6:	16	140	56	30	1 68	Chichester
Warwickshire	6	0 ?		108	23	28	Tos	Warwick
Westmoreland			1 0	25	126	7 6	120	Kendal
Wiltshire	4	4	1, ,	201	140	25	146	Salisbury C.
Worceitersh.	34	1	1,	304	125	20	1140	Worcester C.
Yorkshire .	3	1.0	9	100	85	75	1320	Worcester C. York C,
	2	20	+0	73	25	17	80	Beaumaris
file of Angle.	ALC: NO	6	55	61	20	16	106	Brecknock
Brooknockih.	2 2		4	61	26	100	100	Beaumaris Brecknock Cardigan.
Cardigan	2	1 3	6	68	40	1,0	IIO	Carnarvon
Carnarvonsh.	Dear.	7	1 8	27	135	10	120	Carmathen
Carmarthenstr.	100000	12	100	1 27	22	1,8	116	Denbeigh
Denbigshire		14	2	130	120	18	80	Flint.
Flintshire	1	3	8	1.18	10	120	1712	Landaff
Glamorglanth.	1	1		2 7	26	126	108	Harleon Wall
Merionethsh.	100	6	98000	127	2	100	1 18	Monmouth
Monmouthsh.	100	0	6	12/	20	1,	19	Montgomery
Montgomery	-		8	4/	130	1	020	Montgomery Pembrcke
Pembrokeft ire	1 3	1		145	1.	120	1000	Radnor
Radnockshire.	2	0	3	1 7 2	1	-	1 70	- Maria Austra

Thus England thou thy Happiness may see:
What Towns, how many Parishes there be:
In thee both Hills and fruitful Vales abound;
And Peace and Plenty compass thee around:
Thou that at Distance hear'st the Canon roar;
Whilst George's Flest secures the happy Shoar.

An exact Catalogue of all the Roads and Post-Stages, in Miles and Totals, to, through, and from the noted Places in the Kingdom of England, &c. of daily Use for all Travellers and Tradesmen, either in Coash, on Horseback, or on Foot.

The 7	Vorth	rn Ro	ad from London.		27.7
Post-Roads.	M.	To.	P.ft-Towns.	M.	To.
Waltham-Crofs	12	12	Tedcaster	9	144
Ware	8	20	York	8	152
Royfton	13	33	Barrowbrigs	12	164
Caxton	13	41	Northalerton	12	176
Huntington	9	50	Darlington	.10	186
Stilton	9	59	Durham	12	200
Stamford	12	71	Newcastle	12	212
Southwitham	8	79	Morpeth	12	224
Grantham	8	87	Alnwick	12	236
Newark	10	97	Belford	12	248
Tuxford	IO	107	Berwick	12	260
Bantry	12	119	Cockburnspech	141	274
Doncaster	6	125	Huddington	14	288
Ferry-Bridge	10	135	Edenborough	12	300
No	rwich	Road	from London.	no mis	an O
Royston	33	33	Thetford	IO	73
Cambridge	10	43	Atleborough	10	73
New-Market	10	53	Norwich	12	03
Burry		63	THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE PARTY AND THE PART	が音がい	95
dan mineral		3 4 5 5	from London.	Japon:	0036
Barnet	10	Linga			noivi
St. Albane's	10	20		16	
Dunstable	10	A DECIMAL PROPERTY OF	Chefter	er a resultati	126
Fenistrationd	8	38 1	Northope	14	140
Toffeter	21	50	Denbigh	1 (No. 14)	153
Daintry	IOI	60	Conway	12	170
Coventry	14-		Bewmorris	14	184
Cofhal	8	74	Hollyhead	IO	194
Litchfield	12		Ser Republication	24	210
		94		D	erby

e alexandre					
The Desired De	erby .	Road j	rom London.		L.C.
Post-Towns.	M.	To.	Post-Towns.	M.	To-
Toffeter	50	-50	Leicester	10	0-
Northampton			Loughborough		88
Harborough	12		Derby	1 The Paris of the last of the	100
August State	and public		and the solutions		100
We	ftern	Road	from London.		To au
Stanes 1			Sherborn	16	110
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Crookborn	13	123
Balingstoke	9	41	Hunniton	19	142
Andover	18	59	Exeter	15	157
Salisbury	16	75	Ashburton	20	177
Shaftsbury			Plymouth	24	201
划4进 海绵	en ud	机多次	product a sunday	704	2041,
			d from London.	LE LE	DY CO
Stanes	16	16	Petersfield	IO	42
Hartford-bridge				24	66
			of short farmers		III TO
Brentwood	nout	1 Moad	from London.		
Wickam	10	24	Saxmundum		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TRANSPORT NAMED IN COLUMN TWO PERSON NAMED IN CO
Wickam Colchester	10	34	Vormouth		94
Ipswich	16	60	Lamouth	10	104
an one land one		The second secon	The state of the s	75.0	Alessa.
Leanning Br					111
Hounflow	101	10	Marlborough	15	69
Maidenhead	16	26	Chippenham		84
Reading 1	12	38	Briftol	201	104
Newberry 10 18	16	54	Hawite Milastrati	100 2	os I i
and parametric	Best	150	Newport pages	it i	Diour
Talks and set Glou	cefte	r Road	d from London.	175	Rend
Maidenhead	26	26	Cirencester	75 1	72
Abbington	16	42	Glocester 200d	18	DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER, THE OWN
			que N. sanbrog	Lang	103
Vilseas Weastliv				A STATE	
Daniel Ke	ntiih	Road	fron London.	The William	MEL IN THE
Dartford Probector	14	14	Canterbury	15	55
Rochester III			Deal or Dover	15	70
Sittingburn	12	40	PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	TO THE TO	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF

XVIII. A Catalogue of the Names of the principal Fairs in England and Wales, together with the Month, Day, and Place where they are kept.

January. The 3 Day at Llaniother; 5 Hickerford in Lancashire; 6 being Twelfth-day, Salisbury, Bri-Row; 7 Llanginny; 25 Bristol, Churching ford, Graves-

end; 31 Llandysfel.

Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon Godlemew, Lin, Maidstone, Reading. Backlessield, the Vizes in Wiltshire, Whiteland; 3 Boxprove, Brimly; 6 Stainford for 6 Days, for all kind of Merchandise, without arrest; 8 Tregarron, 9 Landasse; 14 Owndle in Northampton-shire, Feversham; 24 Baldox, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon Thames, Higham servers, Tewksbury, Upingham,

Wolden; 26 Stamford, an Horse-Fair.

March. The I Day at Llangodog, Llangevellah, Madrim; 3 Bremwel brake in Norfolk; 4 Bedfird, Okeham; 8 Tragarron; 12 Spaford, Wooburn, Wrexam, Bodnam, and alfome in Norfolk; 13 Wye, Dudwin in Cornwal, Mountbowin; 17 Patrinto; 18 Sturbridge; 30 ailesbury, Durham; 22 Lutterworth; 24 Llaverchemith; 29 St. albans, affiwel in Hartfordshire, Burton, Cardigan Walden in Essex, Huntington, St. Jone in Worcest. Maiden, Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, Onay in Buckinghamshire, Woodstock, Whiteland,

Great Charre; 31 Malmesbury.

April. The 2 Day at Hitching, Northfleet, Rochford, 3 Leek in Staffordsh. 5 Wallingford; 7 Darby, 9 Billingworth; 11 Newport pagnel, 22 Stafford; 23 ampti, Bewdley, Brewton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancash. Castlecomb, Charing, Chichester, Ensield in Sussex, Gilsord, Bishop's Hatsield, Hinningham, Ipswich, Kilborough, Lonquer, Northampton, Nutlay in Essex, St. Pombs, Sabridgeworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham. Riliborough, Harbin in Nortolk, Sipsar, in Hartsordsh. 25 Bourn in Lincolnsh. Buckingham, Calne in Wiltsh. Clisse in Sussex, Colebrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby, Innings.

Innings in Bucking. Oakham, Utometer, Winchcombe; 28 Tendeeden in Kent, Clare, Subury the last Thursday

Friday, and Saturday in April.

May. The first Day at Andover, Brickhill, Blackbourn in Lancash. Chelmsford Congerton in Chesh, tockingham, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Litchfield, if not Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Larriffent, Louth, Maidstone, Oswestry in Shropsh. Perin, Philipsnorton, Pombridge, Reading, Rippon, Stanstead, Stow, in the Wold, Stoakvail, and Tuxford in the Clay, Uske, Haveill, Warwick, Wendover, Worfworth; 2 Powithely, in Carmarthenshire, abergavenny, ashborn-peak, arundel, Brampard, Bala, Cherfy near Oatlands, Chipnam-Church-streeton in Shropsh. Bowbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby, Denbigh, Elstow, by Bedford, Hingningham, Meythyr, Moucon, Non-eaton, Hundersfield, Ratidale in Lancash. Tidnel, Waltham-abbey, Thetford in Norfolk; 5 Marchenieth in Montgom. 6 almesbury, Knighton, 7 Bath, Beverly, Hanslop, Newton in Lancash. Haresbury, Oxford, Stanford upon Avon, Thundedy in Effex; 9 Maidstone; 10 ashburn in the Peak; 11 Durstable; 11 Graies, Thorock in Effex; 12 and 13 albrighton in Salop; 14 Bala in Merionethin. 15 Welchpool in Montgom, Llangarang in Cardigan; 19 Mayfield, Odohil, Rochester, Wellow; 20 Malmesbury; 25 Blackbourn; 22 Cambool; 31 Penshore in Gloucestershire, Maidenhead, Whitson-wednesday.

June the 3d at ailesbury; 9 Maidstone; 11 Holt, Kin-wilgate in Carmarthensh, Llambishey, Llanwist, Llandilaunder in Carmarthensh. Maxsield, Newborough, New-castle in Emlin, Oakingham, Welsington, Newport-pagnei, Skipton upon Stow, Bremel, in Norsolk; 13 Newdown in Kedewenin Montgom. 14 Bangor; 15 Vizer, Nershore from Worcester 7 Miles; 16 Bealth in Breck. Liewport in Keams; 17 Hadstock, Higham serrers, Marvelling, Stowgreen; 19 Bridgnorth, Ysteadsoerick; St. Alban's, Shrewsbury, Dercham in Norssolk; 23 Barnet, Castle-ebichenim, Monmouth, Dolgelly in Merioneth; 24 Ashborn, St. Annis, Awkinough, Bedford, Bedle, Beverly, Bishop's Castle, Broughtongreen-market,

Lofworth,

Bosworth, Brecknock, Broomsgrove, Cambridge, Colchester, Crambrook, Croydon, Farnham, Gloucester, Hallifax, Hartford, Harestone, Horsham, Hurt, Kingston-wars Kirkhamaund, Lancaster, Leicoster, Ludlow, Pemsy, Prefton, Reading, Zumford, Shaftsbury, Strenstock, Tunbridge, Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor, York; 26 Norshop, 27 Burton, Trent, Folkstone, Landpagoing, 28 Hescorn, Marchenleth, St. Pombe's, 29 ashwel, Bala Barkamstead, Bennington, Bibalance, Bolton, Broomly, Buckingham, Bunningford, Cardiff, Gorgang, Hodefdon, Holdworth, Horndon, Hudderfield, Lower Knotsford, Lemster, Llamorgan, Lambeder, Manfield, Marlborough, Mount-ferrel, Mountstril, Ona, Peterborough, Peterfield, Ponstephen. Sarstrange, Sevennock, Southam, Stafford, Stockworth. Thorockgraies, Tring, Upton, Wem, Westminster, Witney, Woodverhampton, Woodhurst,

York, 30 Maxfield, Chest.

CATHOLINIA I

July. The 2d Day at ashton under Lin, Congerton 3 Days, Huntington, Richmunswarth, Smeath, Swansey, Woobourn; 3 Haverson; 5 Burton upon Tr. 6 Haveril, Llanibither, Llanidlas; albrighton, Burntwood, Chip. pingnorton, Castlemain, Chappel-frith, Canterbury, Denbigh, Emlin, Haverford, Richmond, Royston, Shelford, Sweaton, Tenbury, Tershemick, Vizer, Upingham, 11 Lidback; 27 Stevenage, Belth, Knelmes, Leek, Lianvilling; 20 Winchcomb, awferton, Barkway, Barlay, Boultons, Bowlin, Catesby, Chimmeck, Coolidge, Llaimibithiner, St. Margarets, Neath Odhinam, Tenby, Uxbridge, Wood-Rock; 21 Barnard's Castle, Barrlefield, Biccleworth, Billericacy, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Gale, Clitheroe, Colchester; 22 Ickleton, Reswick, Kimbolton, Kingstone, Maidenhead, Mawl, Hill, Win, Hey, Marlborough, Newark, Trent, Norwich. Ch. Pouterly, Lidwaliy, Roking, Stony-stratford, Stokesbury, Truby, Witteral, Witherige, Ladeland, Yarn; 23 Canarvan; Gheston; 25 abingdon, aldergame, ashwel, Baldock, Berkhamstead, Bilson, Histower, Boston, Bristol, Bromesgrove, Bromely, Broadoke, Buttingford, Camden Cappeliago, Chichester, Chilholme, Darby, Doncaster, Dover, Dudly, Erith, Hatfield, St. James London, St. James's near Iphvich, Kingston, Lisle, Kirkham, Linfield, Leverpool, Llandergiram, Louth, Malps, Malmesbury, Machenblech, Raden, Skiffnal, Skipton, Crav. Stampford, Stone, Stack, Pool, Theblegreen, Thickham, Thropstone, Tilbury, Towbridge, Waldren, Warrington, Wetherby, Wigmore; 26 Pewdley, Rajading way, Tipterry. 27 ashwel, Canterbury, Chappelfrieth, Horsham, 30 Stafford.

August. The first Day at Bath, Bedford, Chepstow, Dunstable. St. Edes, Exeter, Feversham, Flint, Hersnay, Kermerthen, Kaergwilly, Llantiffent, Llawin, Ludford, Loughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancash. Newcastle, Trent, Northamchurch, Rumney, Selby, Shrewsbury, Selbounn, Thaxted, Wisby, Yellaud, Yeril, 4 Radnor, Linton, Thunderley in Effex, 6 Barney, Peterborough; 9 aberlew; 10 alchurch, Banbury, Blackamoor, Bodwin, Brainford, Childley, Chorlay, Groyley, Diffringodwick, Doncaster, Farnham, Foodisham, Fulsea, Harleigh, Hawkhurst, Horn castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwilgell, Kilgaron, Ludlow, Maras, Melton-moobray, Meirworth, Newborough. Owndle, Rughby, Sedle, Sherborn, Toceter, Waltham-abby, Waldon, Waidon, Worminster, Winstow, ; 15 St. albans, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlifle, Cardigan, Dry field, Dunmow, Eglewibate, Ek snare, Gisborough, Goodhurt, hinkley, huntington, Luton, Marlborough, Newin, Northampton, Newport, Momnsh. Preston, Rajudargwy, Rosse, Stow, Lincolnsh. Strowd, Swanfey, Tutbury, Wakefield, Whiteland, Yminth; 24 aberconway, aborough, ashby-de-lay Zouch, Beggars-bush, Broomly-paget, Brickstock, Chorley, Croplay. Lane. Crowland, Dover, Farringdon, Grimsby, harewood, Kiderminster, London, Monmouth, Montgomery, Nantwich, Northallerton, Oxford, Tewksbury, Watford; 28 ashford, Daintry, Sturbridge, Ware, Talisergreen, Welshpool; 29 Brecknock, Golby, Karriwis, Kaermarthen, Oakham, Watford.

September. The 1st Day at Chapplesilvy; 5 Lutterworth, St. Giles. Neath; 7 Ware, Woodbury kill; 8 atherstone, Bewmaris, Blackbourn, Breewood, Bury, Lan

Lancash Cardigan, Cardiffe, Cherton, Chaulton, Draiton Dry field, Gisborough, Gilbourn, Hartford, Huntington Llandissel, Maiden, Northampton, Partney, Reculvers Smeath, Snide, Southwark Sturbridge, Camb. Terby Utchester, Wakefield, Waltham, Wou. West-name, Whiteland, Win, Powltheley, Vahfley; 14 abergavenneys Barfley, Church streeton, Cheterfield, Denbigh, Hidome, helsbury, Monckton, Newborough, Newport, Penhad, Rippon, Richmond, Raffe, Rockingham, Smalding, Stratford, Avon, Waltham abbey, Wotter Ender hedge; 15 Rajadargway; 17 Cliffe, Llanidisse; 20 Llanvelly, Ruthin; 21 Abergwilly, Baldock, Bedford, Braintly, Bracklimalden, Bulwick, Canterbury, Clapon, Croydon, Daintry, Dover, Fastred, St. Edmond's bury, helmsley, holden, Katherine hill, Knighton, Kirgston, War-Marlborough, Maiden, Midnall, Nottingham, Peterborough, Shrewsbury, Stratford, Vizes Wendover, Wetheral, Wordflock; 23 Pancride, Staf. 24 Llanvilling, Malton a week; 29 Dolgeth, Kaermarthen; 30 Aberconway, St. albars, alborn-peak, Balmstock, Basingstoke, Bihop Bratford, Blackburn, Brunningham, Lackland, Barwell; Canterbur, Chichester, Cockermouth, Marketdeeping, Michael, Dean, headly, hay, higham-ferrers, hull, St. Ives, Kingstyn, Killinsworth, Kinsland, Leverham, Lancaster, Leicester, Llanidlass, Llanihargle, Llochyr, Ludlee, Maiden, Marchereth Methyr, Newbury, Selby, Shelford, Bed, Sittirghourn, Stow, Line, Tortington, Uxbridge, weybill by andorer, weymer, 7 Days westchester, witham, woodham-ferry.

October. The I Day at Banbury, Caster; 2 Salisbury; 3 Boultonmoors; 4 St. Michael's; 6 havent, hampshire, Maidstone in Kent; 8 Bishopstratford, Chichester, hereford, Llanibither, Ponstephen, Swansey; ashbourn-peak, Blyth, in North Devizes, Gainsborough, harborough, Sawbridgworth, Thorockgraies; 12 Boulton, Farnac, Llangoveth, abestow, Charing Chuston, Colchester, Draiton, Edmunstow, Gravesend, hitchen, Newp. hodnet, Laiton Buzzard, Marchfield, Newport; Mon-royston, Stopford, Stanton, Tamworth, windsor;

18 afh-

18 Ashwel, Banbury, Barnet, Brickhill, Bridgenorth, Bishop's-haifield, Burton upon Trent, Charleton Cliffe, Regis Elv, Flarindon, Henly in Arden, Hole, Kidwelly, Isk, Lowhaddon, Marlow upon Thames, Midlewich Newcastle, Radnor, Thirst, Tildale, Tunbridge Uphaven, Wellingborough, Witham, Wrickley; York; 19 Fridiswid by Oxford; 21 Saffron-walden, Cicester, Coventry, Hereford, Lentham, Llan bither, Stoke-effe ; 23 Bickesworth, Knotsford, Low Retsdale, Pristons Whitchurch; 25 beverley, Elflow; 28 Aberconway, Alby de la Zouch, bidderdeer, Hellaton, Hert, Lempster Llanedy, Newmarker, Oxford, Preston, Stanford, Tallifarngreen, Warwick, Wilton, Wormester; 29 and 30-Albrighton in Salop; 31 Abemarles, Chelmsford, Powi-

therly, Ruthin, Stoakfly, Wakfield.

November. The I Day at bicklesworth, Castlemain, Rel'om, Montgomery, Ludlow; 2 bichingly, bishop'scastle, Ellesinere, Kingston on Thames, Leek, Loughborough, Maxfield, Mayfield, York; 3 Kaermanhen, Welhpool; 6 Andover, bedford, brecknock, Harrford, Lesford, Mailing Marcon, Holder, Newport, Pondpembridge, Saltorth, Stanley, Trigney, Warlington, Whetshod; 10 Aberwingnen, Lenton, Nottinghamshire, Llanibither, Rugby, Shifnal, Wem. Aberkennem, brottingham, Dover, Folkingham, Marlborough, Monmouth, Newcastle, Elm, Shasesbury, Skipton crave, Tream, Withgridge, York; 12 St. Edmondsbury, Guilford, Sur. 15 Llanithinery, Marchenieth, Wellington; 17 Harlow, Hide, Lincoln, Northampton, Spalding; 19 Horsham, Kent; 20 St. Edmondsbury, Health, Ingolftone; 22 Pen hour, Sawthey; 23 bangor, buclith, Caerlin, Froom, Ludlow, Kitecross, Sandwich, Tuddington; 25 Higham-ferrers; 28 Ashton-peak; 29 Lawreste; 30 Ampthil, baldock, bedford, York-bewdley, bofton, Marr. bradford, Collingborough, Cobham, Cubley, Enfield, Gergreen, Greenstead, Harleigh Rimbolton, Maidenhead Maiden-brack, Marbert, Ofestry, Perersield, Pecores, Preston, Rochester, Wakefield, Warrington,

December. The fifth Day at Dolgeth, Newton, Pluckley; 6 Arundel, Cajed, St. Edes, Exerer, Grancham,

hen-

hendingham, hethin, hormise, Norwish-Ch. Sennock Kent, Spalding, Woodstock, 7 Sandhurst; 8 bewmoris, Clitheral, helxome, Kaerdigan, Kimar, Leicester, Malps, Northampton, Whiteland, 11 Newport-pagnel, 21 hornby; 22 Llandilavass; 22 Canterbury, Salisbury.

The moveable Fairs in England and Wales.

Rom Christmas till June, every Wednesday at Northallerton; 3 Mondays after Twelfth-day, at hinkley. Leicestsh. Tuesday after Twelsth-day, at Melton mobray; an horse Fair at Salisbury; Tuesday after Twelsth-day, at banbury, Lutterworth, every Tuesday after for 3 Weeks;

Friday after Twelfth-day at Litchfield.

On Shrove-monday at Newcastle Underline. Ash-wednelday, Abington, Candan, Glostersh. Ciceter, Dunstable, Eaton by Windsor, Exeter, Folkingham, Litchfield, Royston, Tamworth, Tunbridge; on the 1st Thursday in Lenr, banbury; ist Mond. in Lent, Chersey, Chichester, Winchester; ist Tues in Lent bedford; 3 Months in Lent an horse Fair at Stamford; 4 Mon. in Lent Odiham, Saffron-walden, Stamford; on Friday and Saturday before 5 Sun, in Lent hartford; on Monday before Annuncia. Denbigh, Kendal, Wisbich; Palm-sund. Llandissel; Palmsund. Eve, Ailesbury, Leicester, Newport, Pomfret, Skipton, Wisbich; Palm-sund. billingsworth, Kendale, Lancesh. Lladdauren, Worcestr : Wednesday before Easter, Kaerline, Llanvilling; Monday, Tuesday Ketetring, Sudminster; Good-friday, Acton-burnel, Ampihil, bishops-Castle, brewton, bury-Charing, Ensield, Gilford, hunpingham, Ipswich. Lonquer, Mellain, Nutly, St. Pome's, Risborough, Rotheram; Monday, in Easter-Week, Gainsborough, a Marr. Onay, buckinghamsh. Eryfield, Yorksh. Tuesday before Easter-Week, Ashby-de-la Zouch, brails, Daintry, hitchin, Northfleet, Rochford, Sambrich; Wednef. Easter-Week, Wellinborough, beverly; Frid Easter-Week, Derby; Saturday, Skipton in Cravan; Mond. after Low-sund. bickleworth, Eversham, Newcastle Under-line; 3 Sundays after Easter, Lowth, Lincolnsh. Rogation-week, beverley, Englesfield, Lancash Rich; Ascension Eve, Aben-

gely,

gely, Dorking; Ascension-Day, bewmoris, bishop-strare ford, brafted in Kent, brunningham, bridgnorth, burton upon Trent, Chappelfrith, Chappelkinon, Eccleshal, Egglestrew, hallaton, Leicestershire, Kidderminster, Lutterworth, Middlewich, Newcastle, Rippon, Rosse, Stappot in Cheshire, Sudminster, Vizes, Wigao, Yarn; Sunday after Aftension day, Thanted burlington, Yorkshire; Wednes. after Ascension-day, Shrewsbury; Friday after Ascension day, Ruthin ; Whitsun eve, New-Inn, Skipton upon Craven, Wisbich; Whitsun. Cribb, Kirby, Stephen, Westmoreland, Lenham, Ratsdale, Ryhill, Salisbury : Whitsun-mond. Agmonsham, Amerson, Appleby, bicolefworth, bradford, broomyard, burton, Chichefter, Cockermonth, Darrington, Eversham, Exeter, harilgreen, Sr. Ives, Lincon, Owndle, Rygare, Shelford, Sittingborn, Skeford, Midlam, Whitchurch, Darrington in the North, Dryfield, Yorkshire, Stokecleer ; Whitsun. Ashby-dela Zouch, Canterbury, Daintry, Ellesmere, Epping-Ferringdon, high Knotsford, Layton-buzzard, Lew's, Loaquer, Longmiltord, Llainimthevery, Melton-mowbray, Midhurit, Moum. berith, Rochford, Oringstoke; Wedf. Whitsun-week, Llanbedden, Llande y, Leck. Newark upon Trent, Ponstephen, Royston, Sudbar, Cakefield, -Kingston; Frid. Cogshall, Darby. St. Win, Gulin; Trin. Eve, Pomfret Rowel, Skipton in Craven; Trin. Sund. St. Mary Awk, Kendal, hounflow, Southcove in Yorkshire. Stolielly; Trin. Monday, Creswel, Raely, Spisby, Usk. Warford, Tunbridge, Vizes; Tuef. after Trin. at Abergavenny, Radnor; Wednes. Aberfrow, Corpus Christi's day, St. Anne's, banbury, b thopfiratford, bremm ngham, Carewid, E.glesfew, hakaton, haligh, Kidderm neler. Llonwist, Lammerchimorh, Neat, Newport, Monmouth, Prescre; 3 Edes, Stoppost, Newbury, hempsted, Rosse; Frid. after Corp. Christi Coventry, Cheapstow, Monm wih. - Sunday after at belton Stamford; Sunday after 3 July, haveril; on Relque Sunday (being the Sund. formight after Midlum.) Forheringay; I Sund. after St Bartholomew at Sanbick, Chesh. Mond. after St. Michael, Falsely, St. Faithsby, Norwich, St. Michaels; Tuesday, Salisbury; Thursday, banbury; Friday before Simon and Jude, Litchfield.

XIX. A Catalogue of the Markets, and the Days they are kept on, in the several Counties and Shires in England and Wales.

Middlesex. At brentford t. London m. w. f. s. Uxbridge th. Stanes f. Edgware th. Westiminster

m. w. f. s. Enfield f.

Hartfordsbire, barkhamstead m. barnet m. buntingsord m. Ware t. hitching t. Warford t. Richmansworth s.
St. Albans s. hertford s. Sahsworth w. hempstead the
hatsield th. bishops-staford th. Stevenedge s. Tring s.
Stondon s. hodsdon th. boldock th.

Barkshire, Reyding s. Abbington m. f. Wanting s. Wallingford t. f. New-windfor s. Farringdon t. Fewbury th. Oakingham b. La l-Esledge w. Maidenhead w. hunger-

ford w.

Bedfordshire. Toddington s. bedford t. s. patton s. Lutton m. Shefford f. Leighton t bigleworth t. Dunsta-

ble w, Ampthil th. Woobourn f.

Bucking hamshire. Risborough f. Great-malow s. Oulney, m. Amerikam t. Colebrook w. Cheskam w. Newport s. Ailesbury s. Winslow th. Wendover th. beconsfield th. Stonestration f. buckingham s. Juingo f. highwickham f.

Cambridgeshire. Ely s. New-market t. Royston w. Caxton t. Linton th. March f. Wisbich s. Cambridge s,

Cornwal County. Starton t. penzance th. St. Columb th. Falmouth th. Marker jew th. St. Germans f. Camelford f. Foy f. Listithiel f. Gramyond f. Padstow f. Tregony f. helstone f. Launston f. b ndman f. Liskard f. Truro w. f. Sa. Ives w. f. Pentin w. f. f. East-Lowe t. Saltash f.

Cheshire. Abrincham f. Maxsield m. Frodshem w. Malps m. Notwich f. Sambich th. Sopford f. Nant-which s. Middlewich s. Congleto s. huntsford s. West-

chester w. and f. Tarvin-

Cumberland. brampton t. Cockermouth m. Wigton t. Alleyholm f. Keswich s. peritht. bootle w. Withavon

h. Ravenglass s. Egreraont s. Long worth th. Assoumour

- Carlifle. Irehy th. Longrown th.

Derbyshire. bakewel m. al r con m Wirksworth t. Ashburn s. Videswal w. Dronfield th. Derby s. Chester-

ild f. Bolsover f. Drawfield -

Devenshire. Tiverton t. bedford t. Ottery t. Exeter f. Axminiter s. plympton s. honiton s. Credition s. Columpton s. Southmoston s. Great Torrington s. holf-vorth s. Tavistock s. Morten s. oakhamcon s. Chidley. Ashburton s. plymoath s. Tomes s. King's bridge s. tarnstable f. Dartmouth f. Colli on th. hatburly f Chumeythow th. Dodbrook w. Newton-abbey w. Medbury h.

Bishoprick of Durham. Durham f. Darlington m. berardcassle w. Sunderland f. bishops-atkland th. Stain-

ho:p-

Dorsetshire. Corn-abbas w. Cranborn w. Cross-castle b. Abbotsbury th. Struminster th. Dorchester w. Frampon th Wembornminster f. Shaltsbury w. Wetham w. landford w. Pool m. th. Weymouth t. f. Melcomb-re-

is f. Sherbourn th. and f.

Essex. Epping f. Sheping longer s, harwich t. Eainree t. Waltham abbey t. billericay t. brintree w brentrood th. Rumford w, halstead f. Colchester s. Chelms.
ord f. Thackstead f. Cogshal s. Maldon s. horden s.
Valden s. haisield s. Dunmore s. Raleigh f. bargin s.

orden s.

Gloufterirshe, Wickware m Deanmag m. Minchinampton t. priswick t. horton t. Cetchald t. Marshfield t. lackley w. Compdon w. Tedbury w. Cheltenham the ursly th. Stow on the Wold th. Chiping Sudbury w. s. lewent f. Fairford th. Newham f. Tewksbury w. s. troud f. wotten Underedge f. Leonard's Stanley s. indeecomb f. Thornbury s. Cirencester m. f. Gloufter s.

Hamshire. basingstoke. w. Kingscleree t. Alceston th. ingwood w. Newport in white Isle w. s. Portsmouth

. S. winchester w. S. Southampton t. and f.

Kent. Dover w. Sandwich w. S. Eltham m. woiam t. Sc. Mary Cray w. Lentham t. wye th. westrini w.

ni w. Llyd th Rumaey th. Bromly th. Belion th. Maid stone the Rochester f. Tunbridge f Smarden f. Tender den f. Woolwich f. Maliner f. Milton f. Crattbrook f. Hyth f. Sevenoke f. Dartford f. Gravesend w: f. Fever sham w. f.

Herefordshire. Hereford w. f. s. Bramperd m. Libr ry t. Pembridge t. Knye on w. Webley th. Ross th. Lem

fter f.

Huntingtonshire. Toxley t. St. Ives m. St. Neots F.

Ramfey m. Hunrington f. Kimbolton f.

Lancashire. Blackborn m. Bulton m, Dartmil m. Poulton m. Hawshed m. Hornby m. Rochdale t. Ormkir s. Charley t. present t. Holsinston w. Coln w. Warrington w. Bury th. Gasting th. Ulherstone th. Lancaster s. Clithe to s. Manchester s. Darkon s. Liverpool s. preston w.f. s. Wiggham m. f.

Leicestershire. Ashby-de-la-Zouch s. hinckley m. Leicester s. Mountsorrel m. Melton-mowbray t. Harbo rough t. bosworth w. Lough-borough th Hillaton th. Wal

than would th. billefden f.

Accomplies. Gainsbury t. Sleaford m. Barton m. Calford Spilsbury m Market-stanton m. Narket-ason t. bulkingbrook t. Spalding t. Alford t. Great Grimsly we Glamford the binbrook w. burgh the Market deeping the holbich the polstinham the Wragby the Naverby the Taterinal f. Lincoln f. Kirton f. Thoncaster f. Wainstee form m. f. Lowthe w f. bosten w. f.

Norfolk. Norwich w. f. f. Fastharling t. Foulsham to Coston t. harlstone w. Attebury th. Wanton w. Faking ham th. Northwalshal th. Dis f. Wymondham f. East Dercham f. Suetsham f. Waltingham f. Yarmouth f hinghem f. Therford i. Swascham f. New backingham f. Downham f. holt s. burnham-marr. f. Cromar f. Rep ham f. Alesham f. Worsleds f. Sechby every second Menday

Northamptonshire. Tharpston t. Tou cester t. Rothwe m. Kingscliff w. Wellingborough w. Daventry -brack ley. w. Keating f. peterborough s. Northampton s. Oun dle s.

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Oxfordshire. Tame t. Woodslock, Bampton w. Chipingnorton w. Whitney th. Henley th. Baubury th. Bursond s.
Burchester f. Deddington s. Watlington s. Oxford w. s.
Northumberland, Newcassle t. s. Hexham t. Weller th.
Morpeth w Alerwick s. Berwick s.

Rutlandsbire. Upingham w. Okenham s.

Shropshire. Ofwestry m. Great Wenlock m. Ludlow m. Elsimere t. Ship on t. Praiton w. Stretton th. Wem th. Bishops-Cattle f. Wedington th. Whitchurch f. Bridg-

north s. Shrewsbury w. th. s. Newport s.

Somersetshire. Chard m Somerton m. Glassenbuly m' Wivescom t. Penssord t. Writon t. North Petherson t. Wincaunton w. Ilchester w. Axbridge th. Fromselwood w. St. Petherson th. Wellington th. Bridgewater th. Canisham th. Shipton-mallet f. Dunstarwinton s. Longport f. Yeovil f. Crookhorn s. Ilminster s. Vetchers s. Dalveston f. Taunton w. s. N. Cinry t. s. Bristol w. s. Wells w. s.

Staffordshire. Stow t. Newcastle Underline m. Pagets
Browledge t. Betels t. Turbury t. Walsalt. Ridley t. Pancridge t. Brewood t. Leeke w. Woolverhampton w. Utoxeter w. Chichly th Litchsield t. f. Stafford s. Burton on

Frent th. Eccleshal f.

Suffolk. Woodridge w. Needham w. Bidleston w. Haveil w. Orford m. Hadliegh m. Mendlesham t. Halfeworth
Lestoff w. Bury w. Stow-market th. Tansdale th. Saxnunham th. Sowly th. Bungay th. Ikesworth f. Newmartet th. Maidenhal f. Clare f. Neyland f. Lebenham f.
Sudbury f. Aye f. Framlingham f. Aldborough f. Danvich f. Ipswich w. f. t. Eccles f.

Sussex. Battel th. East Grindsted th. Brithelmisson th. etworth w. Stevington w. Midhurst th. Steining w. Hastings w s. Coxsield f. Horsham s. Lewes f. Chichester

Arundel w. J. Rye w. J.

Surry. Southwark in. w. f. f. Rygate t. Darking th.

arnham th. Croydon f. Kingston f. Guilford f.

Warwicks. Tamworth s. Henley m Southam m. Sutton ofield m. Aulcester t. Symeton t. Athenston t. Stratford t. Colshill w. Bromicham th. Coventry f. Warwick f. nipton s. Nan Eaten s. Rugby s.

H

West moreland. Ambleside w. Burton t. Burgh w. Orton w. Kerby-Lendale th. Kerby-Stephen Kendale f. Ap-

pleby f. Faidondike-

Wiltschire. Sundon m. Bradford m. Swyndon m. Calne 4. Alhburn t. Lavington w. Wilton w. Highworth Hindon th. Divises th. Wooren Baffet th. Dunston f. Mersbury f. Westbury f. Warminster s. Troubridge s. Chipnam s. Malmsbury Malborough f. Salisbury t. f. Creekland f.

Worcestersbire Worcester f. w. s. Sturbridge f. Bewdley f. Evelhold m. Pa shore t. Broomsgrove t. Droitwich

f. Shipton f. Kidderminster th. Upton t. Tedbury t.

Torkshire. East Ridings Hedon S. Wigton w. Kilham th. Bridlington f. Pocklington f. Howder f. Hull t. f. Bever-

ly m. J.

West Ridings. Selby m. Rotheram m. Otley t. Settle t. Sheffield f. Barnsby w. Knaresborough w. Bradford th. Halifax th. Witherly th. Wakefieldth f. Leeds t. f. Skipton S. Boroughbrigs S. Pontefract S. Tadcaster th Rippon th. Suathe f. Ripley f. Tickley f. Bantrey f. Doncaster f. Sherborn f.

North Ridings. Gisborough m. Pickering m. Thrusk m. Beda t. Masham t. Kerky-moreside w. Northallerton w. Abberforth w. Scarborough th Malton f. Yarum th. Helm-

ly S. York th. S. Whitney S. Stokely S. Richmond.

Market Towns, and their Days in Wales.

Recknickshire. Brecknock w. s. Hay m. Coetowel th. Bleath m. J.

Anglesey. Newbury t. Bewmaris w.

Cardiganshire. Aberisthway m. Llandebar t. Cardigan

J. Tregeton th. Carnarvanshire. Kreekych w. Bangor w. Newen s.

Carnervan, J. Palbeley w. Abberconway f.

Caermarthenshire. Llanesty t. Kidwelly Llandilmawre t, Newcassle f. Llangadock th. Caermarthen w. J. Lautharne

f. Llans nodifs w. f. Denbighshire. Wrexham m. th. Ruthen m. Llanrost t.

Dennigh w.

Eintshire. St. Asaph S. Holy-well S. Calevise t.

Glamorganshire. Careph lly th. Cowbridge t. Powrise th. Bridgens f. Llintieffunt f. Neath f. Cardiff. w. f. Swanfy w Glamorgan /-

Radnorshire. New Radnor th. Knighton th: Prestains.

Merionethshire. Harlech s. Belgele t. Bila s.

Monmouth shire. Carelyon th. Monmouth J. Abergaveny f. Port-pool f. Usk m. f. Newport f.

Montgomeryshire. Machimleth m. Welstpool m N. w-

town & Mongomety th. Llanvilling th. Llaniclois.

Pembrookshire. Killgerven w. Teuby m. s. Nowheth w. Fishguard f. Pembrook s. Newport s. Wiston s. Haverford t.f.

Note, In this case, that m. stands for monday, t. Tuesday, w. Wednesday, th. Thursday, f Friday, and f. Saturdny; and according as they are thus marked the markets are held.

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XX. A I le shewing the Bearing, Distance, longest Day, and difference of Noon-Tide, of mist of the principal Cries in the World from the famous City of London.

Trees to a fame as Caryof Deficient										
Names of the	The Way,	The Deft.	Lingist Diy.	Difference						
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Barwick	N Sere	267	17 42							
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Bermudas	WSW	3409	14 10							
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Dublin	N W by W	296	17 15	0 26 A						
Dan zick	ENE	961	17 5	1 44 A						
Dama'cus	ESE	2404	14 5	3 16 A						
Edinburgh	North	328	17 40	. o o A						
Ephelus	ESE	1808	14 40	2 30 1						
Florence	S.E.	802	15 0	0 57 A						
Franckford	E fere	448	16 15	0 47 A						
Hamburgh	ENE	538	18 0	0 58 A						
Jerufalem	SEBE	2352	14 8	3 3 A						
Ireland	NNW		11 4	0 52 4						
Towns	SEbyE	930	14 4	3 0 A						
Јорра	SSW	2230	14 46	0 4						
Lisbon	East	965	15 45	0 20 8						
Middleb,	East	205	16 25	0 48 S						
Mentz		410	15 20	0 48 4						
Millan	SE fere	644	16 0	0 28 4						
Morocco	SSW	1449	13 20	0 50 1						
Mexico	Wlys	6844	After the Control of	0 16						
Naples	SEbyE	1061	14 50	3 52						
Niniveh	ESE	2635	14 30	0 10						
Paris	SSE	215	15 57	2 10						
Philippi	ESE	1395	15 10	1 14						
Prague	East fere	700	16 15	1 28						
Pequin	Eait	7272	13 35	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA						
Rome	SEbyE	889	15 4							
Spire	E by S	430	15 2	The state of the s						
Strasburgh	E by S	432	16 0	2 41 5						
Toledo	S by W	934	14 36	0 30						
Troy	ESE	1605	15 0	2 24						
Tombes	SW by W	6045	12 15	6 56						
	SbyE	NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER, WHEN PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PE	15 23							
	S by W		14 40	THE RESIDENCE OF STREET						
York			17 0	The state of the s						
London			1 16 26	1000						
Tombes Venice Sevil York London	S W by W S by E S by W N fere	744 950 150	15 23 14 40 17 0	1 2 0 52 0 0						

A T A B L E of Kings and Queens since

The Kings	Began their	Reigned	Since their
Names.			6 Reign
W. Conq.	1066 Octob. 14	20 10 26	668 Sept. 9
W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12 10 24	647 Aug. 2
Henry 1	1100 Aug. 2	35 4 3	634 Decem. 2
Stephen	1135 Decem. 2	18 10 25	599 Octob. 25
Henry 2	1154 Octob. 25	34 8 11	580 July 6
Richard 1	11189 July 6		545 April 6
King John	I THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY	16 6 12	535 Octo 19
	STATE OF THE PARTY	The state of the s	514 NOV 16
	1272 Nov. 16	THE RESERVE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	461 July 7
Edward 2	1307 July 7		427 Jan. 27
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	1326 Jan. 27	50 5 25	408 June 21
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	1377 June 21	21 3 8	357 Sept. 29
THE PER CHARLES AND ADDRESS OF THE PER CHARLES AND ADDRESS.	1399 Sept. 29	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	335 March 20
But I have been been a second	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	The Address of the Control of the Co	322 Aug. 31
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1422 Aug. 31	38 6 4	312 March 4
The second secon	A SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	STATE OF THE PARTY	274 April 9
	The state of the s	The second secon	25.1 June 22
the state of the s	A THE RESIDENCE WHEN THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	The second secon	25 1 Aug. 22
	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY OF TAXABLE PARTY.	TO THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF	249 April 22
Henry	1509 April 22	37 9 6	249 Jan. 28
The same of the sa			187 July 6
Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5 4 11	181 Novem 17
Q. Elizib.	11558 Nov. 17	44 4 7	176 March 24
			132 March 27
			1093 Jan. 30
Charles 2	11648 Jan. 3	36 0 7	86 Febr. 6
James 2	1684 Febr. 6	4 0 7	50 Febr. 13.
			45 March 8
			32 Aug. 8 1
			20 June 11
K. George 2	11727 June 11	Whom G	od preserve.

Note, Every King began his Reign when the prece-

Four plain and necessary Tables, shewing the true Value of the Purchase of any House or Land, by Lease or otherwise, according to these several Rates following:

	1 7 0 2 0	11313 3413	0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
and the state of t	per Cent	7 per Cent	STREET, SQUARE,	10 per Cent.
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	of the ourch.	of the burch	months.	of the purch.
purch. > E	purch.	purch	Ĕ	purch.
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	3,5	8	7 4	32 0
43 27	4152	or Lands.	4	4.3 2
Land.	B 744	12 21+5	5 - 0	Houses. 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
1 0 B	9 4 2 1	200	7	3 945 4
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C Purchase of Land. 2 11 01 6 80 2 9 4 4 4 6 9 6 1 4 6 6 1 9 6 1 4 6 6 1 9 6 1 4 6 6 1 9	Value of the Purchase	0 100	0729392	cafes of 1 0 6 8 0 6 10 9 0 6 10 9 0 6 10 9
a 11 3 > 4 4	117 11	117	2	7 116 0 6 7 137 1
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15 10 5	17 10 6	ie of Leafes of Honfes or Land 12 12 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	7	afe of 1 eafes of Houses. 2 1 9 2 6 8 4 1 4 6 6 1 7 4 6 1 1 4 6 6 1 1 1 4 6 6 1 1 1 1
1 11 3	17 10 6	Purchase of Leases of Honses 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 1 7 0 4 8	E 178 0
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-		Topic	-	The second second second second

These Tables are so plain, they may be understood by their bare Titles, and are all to be used the same way; their Difference being only in the Rate of Profit.

A Table of Expences and Wages.									
	1	Week.	4.	1	Month.			Year.	
TAN.	12.	Sh.	d	1.	Ph.	d	1. 3 4 6 7 9 10 12 2	Sh.	d. 5 10 38 1 6 1 5 9
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5	0	2	11	0	11	8	7	12	I
	00	3. 4 4 5 5	6	0	14	0	9	2	6
Pence.	0	4	1	0	16	4	10	12	1
28	0	4	8	0	18-	8	12	3	5
9	0	5	3	1	1	0	2	13	9
10	0	5	1	I	3	4	15	4	. 2
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7	2	15 2 9 12 3	0 0 0	9	4 J2 O 8 16 4 I2	0	127	15	
8	2	12	O'	11	4	0	146		0.00
	3	3	C	12	12	0	164	5	0
10	3	10	0	14		0	182	10	0
II	3	17	0	15	1.8	0	200	15	0
5 12	4	4		16	16	0	219	0	0
£ 13	4	11	0	18	4	0	279	- 5	0
三14	4	18	C	19	12	0	255	10	0
\$ 15	5	5	0	21	0	C	2.73	15	0
16	5	11 0	C	22	8		292		0
17	5	19	2010/07/09	23	16		310		0
18	5	6	0	25	4.	0	328		0
19-	6	13	0.00	26	1-2	DESCRIPTION OF	336	15	0
20-	7	0	0	28	0		,65	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	0
(0	227	tre the P	mea	hos	t of one Y			4	1

Compare the Pence but of one Year's Expence,
So many Pounds, Angels, Groats and Pence,
Are spent in one whole Year's Circumference.

Leain. One Weeks Expence in Fithings males appear,
The Shillings and Pence expended in a Years.

An

Fixed Feasts and Remarkable Days. Ircumcision or New-year's Day Epiphany or Twelfth day Conversion of Sr. Paul Martyrdom of King Charles the First Purification of the V. Mary, or Candlemas-day St. Matthias [in Leap-years Feb. 25] lady=day or Annunciation of the V. Mary St. Mark Evangelist St. Philip and Jacob or May-day Birth and Return of King Charles the II. St. Barnabas Apostle Midlummer, or St. John Baptist St. Peter Apostle St. James Apostle St. Bartholomew Aposile St. Matthew Aposle Michaelmas or St. Michael the Arch-angel Sr. Luke Evangelift St Simon and Jude All Saints Powder-Treason St. And em Apostle St. Thomas Apostle Christmas or Birth of our Lord God St. Stephen Protomartyr St. John the Evangelist Innocents Valentine Equal Day and Night St. George

Longest Day or Barnaby

Swithin

Lamm's

Dog days end

Shortest Day

Dog days begin

Equal Day and Night

Election of Sher ffs in London

fan. 30 Feb. 2 Feb. 24 Mar. 25 April 25 MayI May 27 fune 11 fune 24 Fune 29 ful, 25 Aug. 24 S.pt. 21 Sept. 29 081.18 08 28 Nov. I Nov. 5 Nov. 30 Dec. 21 Dec. 25 Dec. 26 Dec. 27 Dec. 28 Feb. 14 Mar. 10 April 23 fune II Fune 24 Fully 13 July 26 Aug I Aug. 27 Sept. 12 Dec 12 She-

Fan. 1

	The Book of Knowledge.	153
ner	iffs of London Sworn	Tept. 28
		ept. 29
	Mayor's Day when he is sworn at West	The state of the s
		Hob. 29
X	V. A Computation of the most remarkabl	7. 3. 2. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
1	ages of the Time from the Creation toth	ichro
	ages of the Time, from the Creation toth	rs h.e-
-	ent Year, 1735.	ing to
38.		ing to
5	1 Chronology, is	5683
-	Noah's Flood	4027
	Sodom and Gomorrha destroy'd by Fire	3636
	The Destruction of Troy	2851
E E	The Building of the Temple at Ferusalem	2840
6	Brute entred this Island	2841
8	The Building of London	2486
44	The Building of Rome	2721
	The Building of Tork	King of
8		2034
	the East Angles	2786
1	Julius Casar conquered this Island Alexander the Great began his Monarchy	2082
5	The Bible was translated into Greek by the	
H	Interpreters, at the Command of Ptolen	y Phila-
Cars mu	delphus	1999
2	Clocks and Dials first set up in Churches	1121
	Glafing, and Building with Stone, broug	AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF
111	England by Bennet a Moak	
	Sr. Paul's Church burnt	
10	London-bridge new built of Timber	
4	London bridge after thirty Years Labour	finished
	wich Stone	522
	London-bridge burnt	517
	Tiling first used in London	F 70 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10
	A Frost from September till April	
6	The first Use of Guns	THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
1	Printing first used in England	288
	Register-books in every Parish	
100	The Swearing Sickness	NO WITCHES AND ADDRESS.
	The first Use of Coaches	176
	一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一一	The

-)	The book of Knowledge.
285	The last firing of St. Paul's Sceenle
	A great Frost and sidden Thaw, which broke ma
7.5	
92	The Royal Exchange Going
	A haz no Saran Mar
	A great Dague whereof died in
-18"	A great Pague, whereof died in one Year in Lo
	Gun-powder Tresson, Nov. 5th, 1605
	A Blazing Star in December
6	The Robel Parliament began Nov. 3, 1640
	King Charles II. his happy Arrival at London, Me
- 25	TO TO TO THE THE PARTY OF THE P
6.17	Two Comets seen in December and March
	I all Mortality hat followed whereof died
	I the Plague that were taken notice of befid
	many others, 98506 man and a second account of
	The most dreadful Fire in London, that followe
U	[
THE STATE OF	The Discovery of the Popula Plor
10	Green, Bury, and Hill, executed for murdering S
ears fince	Edmundbury Godfrey
7	The Lord Stafford Beheaded
大批	The last Comet, December and January, 1681 5
- 10	Another Comet fince that
98 3.	A great thirteen Weeks Fro?, with a Fair kept up
	on the frozen Thames
	King Tames II been bis printed
180	King James II. began his Reign Feb. 6. the Kin and Queen crowned April 23
723	The Duke of manualth bill 23
40	The Duke of monmouth behended, July 15 4
45	K. William and Q. mary crowned April 11 4
603	King William Went to Ireland, June 4
1 1	The French Plot and intended Invafion
	a cace concluded with France
	11. Jumes 11. (Who abolicated Decemb. 18, 1688) died
	at St. Germains in France, 1701
6.9	Aing William III. died march 8, 1704
201	Queen ANNE proclaimed
254	War proclaimed against France and Spain
9 4	ning George I. proclaimed
1	King George II. proclaimed.
D-1 4	Font

IVI. A Geographical Description of the World, containing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.

UROPE contains in it these Provinces, Germany, Sweedland, Denmark, Italy, Muscovia, Hunga-, France, Spain, Polonia, Sclavonia, Norway, Grecia. e most eminent Islands are these, Great Britain, Ireland, dinia, Candia, Necropant, Grecia, and Corsia. The atest Length of this Part of the World is 3000 Miles, Breadth 900.

ASIA, the biggest of the four, and first known Part of World, contains these principal Regions and Islands, Armenia, Anatolia, Persia, Assyria, China, Syria, abia, Mesop tamia, India, Parthia, Media, Palestine, Idea, Tartaria.

In AFRICA are these Provinces; viz. Ægypt, Barry, Æthiopia, Nubia, Abyssites, Alamoniopa, Lybia, Islands Magdagard, St. Thomas, Insula de Cape I er-Insula de Cavaria, Insula de Maden.

AMERICA, the fourth part of the World, and of latest Discovery, consisteth of the etwo Parts, Mexima Peruana. These Provinces of Mexicana are. Na-Hispania, Terra Florida, Nova Albania, Californiu, rimbega, Nova Francia, Astotland. The chief Islands Mexicana are, Greenland, Heland, and Friezland. De Provinces of Peruana are, Brazil, Pilat de Chibana, su de Cortanean, Chila, Charon, Chico, Patagores. e chief Islands of Peruana are, Hispaniola, Cuba Jacica, and many others.

XXVII. The Dimensions of England.

HE Length of England from South to North 1s 386 Miles; the broadest Place from the Land's d to Sandwich is 276 Miles; the next broadest Place ich is between St. David's and Yarmouth in the East 240 Miles; the whole Compass of England is 1552 les.

The

The Length of Ireland, North and South, is 303 Mil the greatest Breadth thereof, East and West, is 1 Miles; the whole Compass of the main Land is 948 mil

The greatest Length of Scotland, South and North, 480 miles; and the Breadth East and West, is 165 miles whole Compass is 1100 miles.

The Isle of Man is in Length 28 miles, the Breadth

miles, and in Compass 91 miles.

The ille of Anglesey is in Length 28 miles, in Bread

18 miles, in Compass 85 miles.

The Isle of White is in Length 32 miles, in Bread

18 miles, in Compass 57 miles.

The Isle of Garnsey is in Length 13 miles, in Bread

9 miles; the whole Circumference is 36 miles.

therity St. Winness In the de-

The Isle of Jersey is in Length 20 miles, in Bread 6 miles, in Compass 28 miles.

To Cartar In was at Market

MERCE, Go Combined of the WAL

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TWIN I DON'T CONTROL FOR SELECTION OF THE STREET, MINE TH

MEDILED STRAIN TRUCK CHARTE LIST CLASSES

Note Present a Reportant Tile the I haven

a former at which it eximits of Architecture are the

