



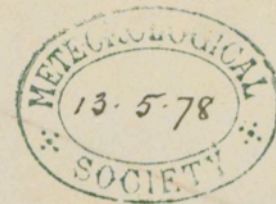


MET/2/1/2/3/350









*Pre-Instrumental Meteorology.*

*Contained in Extracts from  
the*

*Saxon Chronicle,  
with*

*English translation by the Rev. J. Ingram.  
(in 1828.)*

AD 84 to AD 1582

*And*

*Holinshed's Chronicles,  
of*

*England, Scotland, & Ireland.  
(translated 1807.)*

*By*

*Eleanor A. Ormerod. F.M.S.*

*(copied in 1878.)*



Re-Instrumental Meteorology.

Invasion of Julius Caesar. (Vol 1. p 472. Holinshed's Chronicles)

The next day, as he had sent forth such as should have pursued the Britons word came to him from Quintus Suetonius that his navy by rigour of a sore and hideous tempest was grievously molested and thrown upon the shore, -----

A. D. (?84) Here it is to be noted that before the fore-remembered overthrow of the Scots and their confederates at the foot of Grangbene (? Grampians E.A.C.) there happened many sundry, "unketh" and strange sights in this Isle. Amongst other there appeared flying in the air certain fiery visions much to be wondered at. Also a great piece of Kalendar wood seemed in the night time as if it had been on a flaming fire, but in the morning there appeared no such token. There was in like manner seen in the air the similitude of certain ships. And in Angus it rained frogs.

A. D. ?352. The same year before Eugenius gave battle unto Maximus, many strange sights were seen in the furthest part of Albion, striking a wonderful dread in many mens hearts. In the night season in the air were seen fiery swords and other weapons moving in a long rank, after coming together on a heap, and being changed into a huge flame as it had been a firebrand, it then vanished away. The waters of the river of Sane ran with blood the banks of the same river flashed oft times as they had been all on a fire.



A.D. circa 436 (H.B.) In those days also many strange sights were seen in sundry parts of Britain before the last mentioned overthrow: the moon being in plain opposition to the sun, when it should be most round, appeared in a quadrant figure. At York it rained blood: and trees in sundry places being blasted withered and died. The market-place, or rather (if ye will so term it) Cheapside in London opened so that a great hole appeared, and many houses were swallowed up.

A.D. 538. This year the sun was eclipsed, fourteen days before the calends of March, from before morning, until nine.

A.D. 540. This year the sun was eclipsed on the twelfth day before the calends of July; and the stars showed themselves full night half an hour over nine.

A.D. 542. In the same year before the battle, were seen many strange sights in Albion. Grass and herbs in Yorkshires appeared to be all stained with blood. .... The sun appeared about noon day[s] all wholly of a bloody colour. The element appeared full of bright stars to every mans sight continually for the space of two days together.

A.D. 664. The same year there chanced a great eclipse of the sun the third of May about 10 of the clock in the day, a great dearth and mortality ensued.---

A.D. 664. This year the sun was eclipsed on the eleventh of May; ..... This same year there was a great plague in Britain, in which died Bishop Iuda, .....

~~Vol. p. 634~~ A.D. 678. It chanced that for the space of three years (as it is said) before the coming thither of bishop Wilfred, there had fallen no rain from the air within that province of the South Saxons, so that the people were brought into great misery by reason of famine;



Refer also to Memoirs of Berlin Academy  
Oct 26. 1848 Ehrenberg.

Subscribed  
Markel Harberson  
March 13. 1878

Dear Sir

Blood rain is not very uncommon.  
Here is a Memoir by Dr Montagne in  
the Transactions of la Société Nationale  
et Centrale d'Agriculture July 28. 1852.  
He attributes it to ~~the~~ Palmella prodigiosa  
(Monas Prodigiosa Ehrb). This rain is cultivated  
on rice paste. Montagne even proposes  
to cultivate as a dye material.  
I believe it to be a fungus. This very  
common on old Agarics in woods &  
can be easily cultivated, as also  
the blue matter which often accompanies  
it, as I know by experience.  
There is likewise a Paper by Stephens somewhere  
in the Annals of Natural History, but without  
an Index it is impossible to refer to it.  
In Dr Cowdell's Purious origin of Cholera  
some mention is made of it. The blood

A.D. 678. This year appeared the comet-star in August, and  
shone every morning, during three months like a sun-beam.

A.D. 678. In the year of our Lord 678 in the month of August  
a blazing star appeared with a long bright beam  
like to a pillar. It was seen every morning for  
the space of three months together.

A.D. 685. This year there was in Britain a bloody rain, &  
milk and butter were turned to blood.

A.D. 697. Many wonderful visions were seen that year  
in Albion, as the Scottish chronicles make mention.  
In the river of Humber there appeared in the  
sight of a great multitude of men, a number of  
ships under sail, as though they had been furnished  
for the wars. In the church at Camelon there  
was heard a noise, as it had been the clattering  
of armour. Milk was turned into blood in divers  
places in Pittland, and cheese converted into a  
bloody mass or cake. Corn, as it was gathered in  
the harvest time appeared bloody. In the further-  
most parts of Scotland, it rained blood.

A.D. 729. This year appeared the comet-star, and St Egbert  
died in Jona.

A.D. 729. In the year 729, in the month of January, there  
appeared two comets or blazing stars very terrible to  
behold the one rising in the morning before the rising  
of the sun, and the other after the setting thereof:  
so that the one came before the break of the day  
and the other before the closing of the night stretching  
forth their fiery brands toward the north; and  
they appeared thus every morning and evening  
for the space of a fortnight together.



In the year 733, on the 18 kalends of September, the sun suffered a great eclipse about three of the clock in the afternoon, in such manner that the earth seemed to be covered with a black and horrible penthouse.

A.D. 733.; the sun was eclipsed;---

A.D. 734. This year was the moon as if covered with blood.

A.D. 744. The stars went swiftly shooting;-----

A.D. 764. .... in the year of our Lord 764. there fell such a marvellous great snow, and therewith so extreme a frost as the like had not been heard of, continuing from the beginning of <sup>the</sup> winter almost till the midst of the spring, with the rigour whereof, trees and fruits withered away, and lost their lovely shape and growth: and not only feathered fowls, but also beasts on the land, and fishes in the sea died in great numbers.

circa 784. About the third year of Brightrikes reign there fell upon men's garments as they walked abroad drops of bloody colour, and blood fell from heaven as drops of rain.-----

In the tenth year of King Brightrikes reign there were seen in the air fiery dragons flying,-----

A.D. 793. This year came dreadful forewarnings over the Land of the Northumbrians, terrifying the people most woefully: these were immense sheets of light rushing through the air, and whirlwinds, fiery dragons flying across the firmament. These tremendous tokens were soon followed by a great famine;

A.D. 806. This year was the moon eclipsed on the first of September;----- This year also on the next day before the nones of June, a crucifix was seen in the moon, on a Wednesday at the dawn; and afterwards during the same year on the third day before the kalends of September, a wonderful circle was displayed about the sun



5.  
A.D. 807. This year was the sun eclipsed, precisely at eleven in the morning, on the seventeenth day before the calends of August.

A.D. 839. There were seen in the same year two comets or blazing stars of dreadful aspect to the beholders, the one went before the sun rising in harvest season and the other followed the going down thereof in the spring of the year. There was oftentimes also seen in the air a vision of fiery armies running together with burning staves and the one being vanquished they suddenly both of them vanished away.

..... About noon day the air being fair and clear as well in the countries of the Scots as of the Picts, there was heard such a noise and clattering of weapons and armour, with braying of horses as though two armies should have been together in fight, whereby many of either nation which heard it were put in great fear.

A.D. 874. The same year were many wonders and "unketh" sights seen within the Scottish dominions. In the mouth of the Forth otherwise called the Scottish sea, there appeared fishes in great numbers like unto men in shape swimming up and down in the stream with half their bodies above the water and having a black skin which covered their heads and necks from their shoulders upwards like an hood. These are called Bapsinates and use to



6.  
(874 continued)  
in great companies together, as though they were  
"skulles" of herrings, signifying (when they are seen)  
some great misfortune unto the country, as the  
common people have long had an opinion. Also  
the locks, rivers, and all manner of other waters  
were frozen from the beginning of November till the  
latter end of April; and when the frost brake,  
and the snow melted, there was such a flood  
pouring over <sup>all</sup> the plains even to the roots of the  
mountains as the like had not been seen. Further  
more, when the same shrunk and went away,  
in the mud and slime there was such a sort of frogs  
left that when they were dead, and began to putrify,  
the air was so infected, that many deadly diseases  
ensued, whereof great numbers of the inhabitants  
did perish. Moreover, there was a mighty star  
or comet seen with fiery rays issuing forth  
of the same, which both night and day followed  
the moon during the month of April, to  
the great horror of all that beheld it.

A.D. 879. The same year also the sun was eclipsed one  
hour of the day.

A.D. 891. And the same year after Easter about the  
gang-days, or before, appeared the star that men in  
Book Latin call cometa: some men say that in English  
it may be termed "hairy star"; for that there standeth  
off from it a long gleam of light whilom on one side  
whilom on each.

A.D. 897. The enemy had not thank God <sup>more</sup> entirely destroyed  
the English nation; but they were much weakened in  
these three years by the disease of cattle, and most of  
all of men; so that many of the mightiest of the king's  
thanes that were in the land, died within the  
three years.



A.D. 904. This year the moon was eclipsed.

A.D. 905. Ealswitha died this same year; and a comet appeared on the thirteenth day, before the calends of November.

A.D. 926. This year appeared fiery lights in the northern part of the firmament; and Siffric departed; ---

"in the time of Athelstane".... "the Bishop of Shireburne was in like sort slain in this battle, that began at Brunedune near to Eoliton, and endured even to Axminster which then was called Brunberie or Brunberg. The same day that this thing happened the sun lost his light, and so continued without any brightness, until the setting of that planet, though otherwise the season was clear and nothing cloudy."

No date, and passage given as an extract, with inverted commas. E.A.O.

A.D. circa 939. About the same time there issued forth a fountain of blood out of the side of a mountain in Galloway, & flowed in great abundance for the space of seven days together, so that all the rivers thereabouts (whereof there is great store in that country) had their waters mixed with blood, and so running into the sea, caused the same to seem bloody certain miles distant from the shore.

A.D. 961. This year there was a very great pestilence; when the great fever was in London; and St Paul's minster was consumed with fire, and in the same year was afterwards restored.

A.D. 975. About the beginning of his reign a blazing star was seen signifying (as was thought) the miserable hap that followed. And first there ensued barrenness of ground and thereby famine amongst the people and murrain of cattle.

A.D. 976. This year was the great famine in England.



A.D. 1513. This entry misplaced. Copied at proper place.

A.D. 979. This same year was seen a bloody welkin oft-times in the likeness of fire; and that was most apparent at midnight and so in misty beams was shown; but when it began to dawn, then it glided away.

A.D. 986. ....; and this year came first the great murrain of cattle in England

A.D. 995. This year appeared the comet-star.

A.D. 1000. The sea left upon the sands on the coast of Buchan, an infinite multitude of fishes, the which lying there dead caused such a filthy savour, that the air being therewith infected great death of people ensued. The moon appeared of a bloody colour to the great terror of all that beheld it. In the summer next following corn failed, and cattle died so generally, that if there had not been more plenty of fish got than was accustomed to be, the people had been famished in many places. 10430. (This sent before the battle of Hodden) 220.

A.D. 1513. And surely, beside the want of victuals, the foul and evil weather sore annoyed both parties; for there had not been one fair day, no scarce one hour of fair weather of all the time the Scottish army had lain within England but great cold wind and rain which had not only caused many of the Scots to return home, but also sore vexed the English men, as well in their journey thitherward, as also while they lay in camp against the Scottish army.

A.D. 1005. This year was the great famine in England; so severe that no man ere remembered such.



7  
A.D. 1009. . .; there came such a wind against them as no man remembered before; which beat and tossed the ships and drove them aground.

A.D. (?1034) In this season was seen many signs and wonders and strange sights in Albion. On Christmas day there was an earthquake and a great rift of the earth made therewith in Striveling town (?Stirling B.) out of the which issued such abundant stream of water that bore away the next wood that was adjoining to the river of Forth. In the summer the sea rose higher and flowed further into the land than ever it had been seen at any other time. On Midsummer day which is the feast of St John the Baptist, there was such a vehement frost, that the corn and other fruits of the earth were blasted and killed, so that thereupon followed a great dearth in all the country.

A.D. 1039. This year happened the terrible wind.

A.D. 1040. This year rose the price of wheat to 55 pence.

A.D. 1042. All that year was the season very severe in many and various respects; both from the inclemency of the weather and the loss of the fruits of the earth. More cattle died than any man ever remembered, either from various diseases or from the severity of the weather.

A.D. 1044. This year there was very great hunger over all England, and corn so dear as no man remembered before; so that the price of wheat rose to 60 pence and even further.

A.D. 1046. And in the same year after Candlemas, came the strong winter, with frost and with snow, and with all kinds of bad weather; so that there was no man alive who could remember so severe a winter as this was both through loss of men, and through loss of cattle; yea fowls and fishes through much hunger perished.



10.  
A.D. 1047. And in the year following, that is to say in the year 1047 there fell a marvellous great snow, covering the ground from the beginning of January until the 17<sup>th</sup> day of March. Besides this there happened the same year such tempest and lightnings, that the corn upon the earth was burnt up and blasted: by reason whereof, there followed a great dearth in England, and also death of men and cattle.

A.D. 1048. This year also there was an earthquake on the calends of May in many places; at Worcester, at Wick and at Derby, and elsewhere wide throughout England; with very great loss by disease of men and of cattle over all England; and the wild fire in Derbyshire and elsewhere did much harm.

A.D. 1053. About this time was the great wind, on the mass. night of St Thomas; which did much harm everywhere. And all the midwinter also was much wind.

A.D. 1054. And in this year was so great loss of cattle as was not remembered for many winters before.

A.D. 1060. This year was a great earthquake on the Translation of St Martin, and King Henry died in France.

A.D. 1066. About the same time also and upon the 24 of April (whilst Harold was making provision to withstand the Norman force) there appeared a blazing star which was seen not only here in England but also in other parts of the world, and continued the space of seven days. This blazing star might be a prediction of mischief imminent and hanging over Harold's head; for they never appear but as "prognosticats of afterclaps". To be resolutely instructed herein do but peruse a treatise intituled; A doctrine



general of comets and blazing stars published by a  
bishop of Mentz in Latin, and set forth in England by  
Abraham Fleming, upon the apparition of a blazing star  
seen in the southwest on the 10 of November 1577, and  
dedicated to the right worshipful Sir William Cordell  
knight, then master of her majesty's rolls, &c.  
p 754. (Edward the Confessor D.) (1066)

In the year before the death of King Edward a blazing  
star appeared, .....

A.D. 1066. Then was over all England such a token seen as no  
man ever saw before. Some men said that it was the  
comet-star which others denominate the long-hair'd star. It  
appeared first on the eve called Litanie major, that is  
on the 8<sup>th</sup> before the calends of May; and so shone all  
the week.

A.D. 1076. 1077. On the 27<sup>th</sup> day of March was a general earth-  
quake in England, and in the winter following a  
frost that continued from the first of November  
until the middle of April. A blazing star appeared  
on Palm Sunday, being the sixteenth day of April  
about six of the clock, when the air was fair and  
clear.

A.D. 1077. This year the moon was eclipsed three nights before  
Candlemas; .....

This year also was the dry summer; and wild fire came  
upon many shires and burned many towns; and also  
many cities were ruined thereby.

A.D. circa 1080. Which cruelly, not only mortal men  
living here on earth, but also the earth itself  
might seem to detest, as by a wonderful significa-  
-tion it seemed to declare, by the shaking and  
roaring of the same, which chanced about the  
14<sup>th</sup> year of his reign (as writers have recorded.)



12.  
A.D. 1082 .....; and this year also was a great famine.

A.D. 1086. And the same year there was a very heavy season and a swinkful and sorrowful year in England, in murrain of cattle, and corn and fruits were at a stand, and so much untowardness in the weather as a man may not easily think; so tremendous was the thunder and lightning, that it killed many men; and it continually grew worse and worse with men.

A.D. 1087. ....; in the one and twentieth year after William began to govern and direct England as God granted him, was a very heavy and pestilent season in this land. Such a sickness came on men, that full nigh every other man was in the worst disorder, that is in the diarrhoea; and that so dreadfully, that many men died in the disorder. Afterwards came, through the badness of the weather as we before mentioned, so great a famine over all England, that many hundreds of men died a miserable death through hunger.

A.D. 1087 About this season, the people were pitifully plagued with burning fevers which brought many to their end: a murrain also came to their cattle, whereof a wonderful number died. At the same time (which is more marvellous) tame fowls, as hens, geese, & peacocks, forsaking their owners houses fled to the woods, and became wild.

A.D. 1089. There was also over all England much earth stirring on the third day before the ides of August, and it was a very late year in corn, and in every kind of fruits, so that many men reaped their corn about Martinmas and yet later.



13  
A.D. 1091. Toward the end whereof, and upon the fiftth day of October, a marvellous sore tempest fell in sundry parts of England but especially in the town of Winchester, where (by force of thunder and lightning) a part of the steeple of the church was thrown down, and the crucifix with the image of Mary standing under the rood-loft was likewise overthrown, broken and shattered in pieces; then followed a foul, a noisome, and a most horrible stink in the church. On the 17th day of the same month much harm was done in London with an outrageous wind, the violence whereof overturned and rent in pieces above five hundred houses, at which time and tempest the roof of St. Mary Bow church, in Cheap was also overthrown, wherewith two men were slain. Moreover at Salisbury much hurt was done with the like wind and thunder for the top of the steeple and many buildings besides were sore shaken and cast down.

A.D. 1092. In the same year many uncouth things came to pass and were seen in Albion. By the high spring-tides which chanced in the Almaine seas, many towns, castles, and woods were drowned, as well in Scotland as in England. After the ceasing of which tempest the lands <sup>that</sup> ~~which were~~ sometime were Earl Godwin's (of whom ye have heard before) lying not far from the town of Sandwich, by violent force and drift of the sea, were made a sand-bed, and ever since then have been called the Godwin Sands. . . . Moreover sundry castles, and towns in Murrayland (Scotland &c) were overthrown by the sea tides. Such dreadful thunder happened also at the same time, that men and beasts were slain in the fields, and houses overturned even from their foundations. In Lothian, Fife and Angus, trees and corn were burned up by fire kindled no man knew how, nor from whence.



4  
A.D. 1093. In this sixth year (An. Reg. 840) there chanced such an excessive rain, and such high floods, the rivers overflowing, the low grounds that lay <sup>unto</sup> near them, as the like had not been seen of many years before; and afterwards ensued a sudden frost, whereby the great streams were congealed in such sort, that at their dissolving or thawing many bridges both of wood and stone were borne down, and diverse watermills rent up and carried away.

A.D. 1094. This year England and Normandy were sore vexed with mortality both of men and beasts, inasmuch that tillage of the ground was laid aside in many places, by reason whereof there followed great dearth and famine. Many grizly and hideous sights were seen also in England, as hoots of men fighting in the air, flashes of fire, stars falling from heaven and such like strange wonders.

A.D. 1095. This same year also the weather was very unseasonable; in consequence of which throughout all this land were all the fruits of the earth reduced to a moderate crop.

A.D. 1096. This was a very heavy-timed year through all England both through the manifold tributes, and also through the very heavy-timed hunger that severely oppressed this earth in the course of the year.

1097. . . .; to wit 1097, near to Abingdon at a town called Finchamstead in Berkshire, a well or fountain flowed with blood, in manner as before it used to flow with water, and this continued for the space of three days, or (as William Malmes. saith) fifteen days together.



Welling of blood — ? at Finchamstead. See years 1098 & 1103.

15.  
A.D. 1097. Then upon the feast of St Michael, the fourth day before the Nones of October, appeared an uncommon star shining in the evening and soon hastening to set. It was seen southwest, and the ray that stood off from it was thought very long, shining southeast. And it appeared on this wise ~~shining~~ <sup>nearly</sup> all the week. Many men supposed that it was a comet. . . . . This was in all things a very heavy timed year, and beyond measure laborious from badness of weather, both when men attempted to till the land, and afterwards to gather the fruits of their tillth; . . . . .

A.D. 1098. In the summer of this year also at Finchamstead in Berkshire, a pool welled with blood, . . . . . Before Michaelmas the heaven was of such an hue, as if it were burning, nearly all the night. This was a very troublesome year through manifold imposition, and from the abundant rains, that ceased not all the year nearly all the tillth in the marsh lands perished.

A.D. 1100. And at Pentecost was seen in Berkshire at a certain town blood to well from the earth; . . . . .

A.D. 1100. . . . . the Thames did rise with such high springs and tides, that many towns were drowned, and much hurt done in England and elsewhere.

A.D. 1103. In this year also at Hamstead in Berkshire was seen blood [to rise] from the earth. This was a very calamitous year in this land, through manifold impositions, and through murrain of cattle, and deficiency of produce not only in corn but in every kind of fruit. Also in the morning on the mass day of St Lawrence the wind did so much harm here on land to all fruits as no man remembered that ever any did before.



A.D. 1104. This year was the first day of Pentecost on the Nones of June; and on the Tuesday following were seen four circles at mid-day about the sun of a white hue each described under the other as if they were measured.

A.D. 1105. This was a very calamitous year in this land through loss of fruits . . . . .

A.D. 1106. In the first week of Lent on the Friday, which was the fourteenth before the calends of March, in the evening appeared an unusual star; and a long time afterwards was seen every evening shining awhile. The star appeared in the south-west; it was thought little and dark; but the train of light which stood from it was very bright, and appeared like an immense beam shining north east; and some evening this beam was seen as if it were moving itself forward against the star. . . . .

On the night preceding the Lord's supper that is the Thursday before Easter, were seen two moons in the heavens before day, the one in the East, and the other in the west, both full; and it was the fourteenth day of the moon.

A.D. 1110. Moreover a comet or blazing star appeared in a strange sort, for rising in the east, when it once came aloft in the firmament it kept not the course forwards but seemed to go backward as if it had been retrograde.

A.D. 1110. The river of Trent near to Nottingham for the space of a mile ceased to run the wonted course during the time of four and twenty hours, so that the channel being dried up, men might pass over to and fro dry shod.

*This Comet alluded to more fully, p. 17, line 11.*



17.  
A.D. 1110. On the fifth night in the month of May appeared the moon shining bright in the evening, and afterward by little and little its light diminished, so that as soon as night came it was so completely extinguished withal that neither light nor orb nor anything at all of it was seen. And so it continued nearly until day and then appeared shining full and bright. It was this same day a fortnight old. All the night was the firmament very clear, and the stars over all the heavens shining very bright. And the fruits of the trees were this night sorely nipt by frost. Afterwards in the month of June appeared a star north east, and its train stood before it to the south west. Thus was it seen many nights; and as the night advanced when it rose higher it was seen going backward towards the north-west. . . . .

This was a very calamitous year in this land through the contributions which the king received for his daughters portion, and through the badness of the weather, by which the fruits of the earth were very much marred and the produce of the trees over all this land almost entirely perished.

A.D. 1111. This year was the winter very long, and the season heavy and severe; and through that were the fruits of the earth sorely marred, and there was the greatest murrain of cattle that any man could remember.

A.D. 1112. This was a very good year, and very fruitful in wood and in field; but it was a very heavy time and sorrowful through a severe mortality amongst men.



18  
A.D. 1114. This year in the latter end of May was seen an uncommon star with a long train shining many nights. In this year also was so great an ebb of the tide everywhere in one day as no man remembered before, so that men went riding and walking over the Thames eastward of London Bridge. This year were very violent winds in the month of October; but it was immoderately rough in the night of the octave of St Martin; and that was everywhere manifest both in town and country.

A.D. 1114. In this year about the fifteenth day of October the sea so decreased and shrank from the old accustomed water marks and coasts of the land here, in this realm that a man might have passed on foot over the sands and washes for the space of a whole day together, so that it was taken for a great wonder. It was also noted that the great rivers (which by the tides of the sea used to ebb and flow twice in twenty four hours) became so shallow, that in many places men might go over them without danger, and namely the river of Thames was so low for the space of a day and a night, that horses men and children passed over it between London Bridge and the tower and also under the bridge the water not reaching above their knees. Moreover in the month of December, the air appeared red, as though it had burned. In like manner was very extreme cold with frosts, by reason whereof at the thawing and breaking of the ice, the most part of all the bridges in England were broken and torn down.

A.D. 1115. This year was the winter so severe, with snow and with frost, that no man who was then living ever remembered one more severe; in consequence of which there was great destruction of cattle.



19.  
A.D. 1116. And there was also this year a very heavy-timed winter, strong and long, for cattle and for all things. .... This was a very vexatious and destructive year with respect to the fruits of the earth, through the immoderate rains that fell soon after the beginning of August, harassing and perplexing men till Candlemas-day. This year also was so deficient in mast, that there was never heard such in all this land or in Wales.

A.D. 1116. In this eighteenth year of King Henry's reign, on All Hallows day, or first of November great lightning thunder, and such a storm of hail fell that the people were marvellously amazed therewith. Also on the thirteenth of December, there happened a great earthquake, and the moon was turned into a bloody colour: which strange accidents fell about the midst of the night.

A.D. 1117. This year also in the night of the calends of December were immoderate storms with thunder, and lightning, and rain, and hail. And in the night of the third day before the Ides of December was the moon during a long time of the night, as if covered with blood, and afterwards eclipsed. Also in the night of the seventeenth day before the calends of January, was the heaven seen very red as if it were burning. .... This was a very blighted year in corn throughout the rains that scarcely ceased for nearly all the year.

A.D. 1118. In this year also on the feast of St Thomas, was so very immoderately violent a wind that no man who was then living ever remembered any greater; and that was every where seen both in houses and also in trees.

A.D. 1121. And the moon was eclipsed in the night of the Nones of April being a fortnight old. .... And in the night of the eve of Natalis Domini was a very violent wind over all this land; .....



A.D. 1122 — .... After this there were many shipmen on the sea, and on fresh water who said that they saw in the north east, level with the earth, a fire huge and broad which anon waxed in length up to the welkin; and the welkin undid itself in four parts, and fought against it, as if it would quench it; and the fire waxed never the less up to the heaven. The fire they saw in the day, dawn and it lasted until it was light all over. That was on the seventh day before the ides of December.

A.D. 1124. This same year were the seasons very unfavourable in England for corn and all fruits; so that between Christmas and Candlemas men sold the acre-seed of wheat, that is two seedlips for six shillings; and the barley that is three seedlips for six shillings also; and the acre-seed of oats that is four seedlips for four shillings.

A.D. 1131. This same year was so great a murrain of cattle as never was before in the memory of man over all England. That was in neat cattle and in swine; so that in a town where there were ten ploughs going or tithen there was not left one: and the man that had two hundred or three hundred swine had not one left. Afterwards perished the hen fowls, then shortened the flesh meat and the cheese and the butter.

A.D. ? 1133 } Not long after, or rather before (as by Will. Malmes.  
1135 } it should seem) King Henry passed over into Normandy —  
..... On which day falling upon the Wednesday, and being the second of August) a wonderful and extraordinary eclipse of the sun, and moon appeared, inasmuch that Will. Malmes. who then lived, writeth that he saw the stars plainly about the sun at the very time of that eclipse. On the Friday after such an earthquake also happened in this realm that many houses and buildings were overthrown. This earthquake was so



21.  
sensible, or rather visible, that the wall of the house wherein the king then sat, was lift up with a double remove, and at the third it settled itself again in his due place. Moreover at the very same time also fire burst out of certain "risses" of the earth in so huge flames, that neither by water nor otherwise could it be quenched.

A.D. 1135. In this year went the king Henry over sea at the Lammes; and the next day as he lay asleep on ship, the day darkened over all lands, and the sun were all as it were a three night old moon, and the stars about him at midday.

A.D. 1135. The same day that he arrived in England there chanced a mighty great tempest of thunder, horrible to hear, and lightning dreadful to behold.

A.D. 1140. .... After this in the Lent, the sun and the day darkened about the noontide of the day when men were eating; and they lighted candles to eat by. That was the thirteenth day before the kalends of April.

A.D. 1149. The great rain that fell in the summer season this year did much hurt unto corn standing on the ground so that a great dearth followed. In the winter also after about the tenth day of December, it began to freeze extremely, and so continued till the ninth day of February; whereby the Thames was so frozen that men might pass over it both on foot and horseback.



22.  
A.D. 1152; the king ... marched forth towards Malmesbury.  
But upon his approach to the duke's camp the day  
following his coming thither, there rose such a hideous  
tempest of wind and rain, beating full in the face  
of King Stephen's people, that God seemed to fight  
for the duke, who in respect of the number of people  
was thought too weak to deal with the strong and  
proud army of the king: howbeit the storm being  
on his back, and beating extremely in King Stephen's  
men's faces they were not able to hold their weapons  
in their hands, insomuch that he perceived he could  
not pass the river that ran betwixt the armies: where-  
upon constrained in that sort through the violent rage  
of that cold and wet weather; ----

(? A.D. 1165.) A certain comet or blazing star appeared  
14 days together before his death with long beams  
very terrible to behold. (The king referred to  
Malcolm the Daider.)

73  
A.D. 1175. The same year both England and the countries adjoining  
were sore vexed with a great mortality of people and immediately  
after followed a sore dearth and famine.

A.D. 1176. About this time, the sea rose on such a height  
that many men were drowned thereby. Also a great  
snow fell this year, which by reason of the hard  
frost that chanced therewith, continued long  
without wasting away, so that fishes both in the sea  
and fresh water died through sharpness and vehemency  
of that frost neither could husbandmen till the  
ground. A sore eclipse of the sun chanced also the  
sixth ides of January.



23  
A.D. 1177. About the same time it rained blood in the Isle  
of Wight, by the space of two days together, so that  
linen clothes that hung on the hedges were coloured  
therewith: ---

A.D. (circa 1177) On Midsummer day being the feast day  
of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, there fell  
such a storm of hail, that it killed many sheep  
and small cattle: people that were out of houses  
and from under covert anywhere abroad, were  
beaten to the earth with violence of that storm. The  
sun in September about noontide was darkened  
for the space of two hours together, without any  
eclipse or cause natural by interposition of  
clouds. In Yorkshire was such terrible thunder  
with strange lightning, that many Abbeys and  
churches were consumed with fire.

A.D. 1178. In September following, the moon being about twenty  
seven days old at six of the clock, a partial eclipse  
of the sun followed happened, for the body thereof  
appeared as it were horned shooting the horns towards  
the west as the moon doth: being twenty days old. The  
residue of the compass of it was covered with a black  
roundel, which coming down by little and little, threw  
about the horned brightness that remained, till both  
the horns came to hang down on either side to the earth  
wards; and as the black roundel went by little and  
little forwards, the horns were at length turned toward  
the west, and so the blackness passed away, the sun  
received his brightness again. In the mean time the  
air being full of diverse clouds, as red, yellow, green  
and pale, help the peoples sight with more ease to  
discern the manner of it.

67



24.  
A.D. 1178. This year on the Sunday before the nativity  
of S. John Baptist; being the 18 of June after the setting  
of the sun, there appeared a marvellous sight in the  
air unto certain persons that beheld the same: For  
whereas the new moon shone forth very fair with  
his horns towards the east, straightways the upper  
horn was divided into two out of the midst of  
which division a burning brand sprang up, casting  
from it a far off coals and sparks as it had been  
of fire. The body of the moon in the mean time that  
was beneath, seemed to wrest and writh in resem-  
blance like to an adder or snake that had beaten  
and anon after it came to the old state again.  
This chanced above a dozen times, and at length  
from horn to horn it became black.

A.D. 1179. The 18<sup>th</sup> day of August the moon was eclipsed, which  
was seen of King Henry and his train as he rode all that  
night to Dover there to meet -----

The king this year held his Christmas at Winchester, at which  
time news came abroad of a great wonder that had  
chanced at a place called Brendale within the Lordship  
of Berlington, in which place a part of the earth lifted  
itself up on high in appearance like a mighty tower,  
A.D. 1179. marginal } and so it remained from nine of the clock  
date. 900 } in the morning till <sup>the</sup> eventide, and then  
it fell down with a horrible noise, so that as such as  
were thereabouts, were put in a great fear. That piece  
of earth with the fall was swallowed up, leaving a  
great deep pit in the place, as was to be seen many  
years after.

p 223. A.D. 1191.  
On Midsummer Eve, there was such an eclipse of the sun  
the moon being at the same time 27 days old that  
for the space of three hours (for so long it lasted) such  
darkness came over the face of the earth, that even  
in the day time (for this eclipse began about nine <sup>of the clock</sup> to  
the morning,) the stars appeared plainly in the element.



25  
A. D. 1194. The same year that king Richard was taken  
(as before is mentioned) by the duke of Austria, one  
night in the month of January, about the first watch  
of the same night the northwest side of the element  
appeared of such a ruddy colour as though it had  
been burned without any clouds or other darkness  
to cover it so that the stars shined through the redness  
and might very well be discerned. Diverse bright  
streaks appeared to flash upwards now & then, dividing  
the redness through which the stars seemed to be  
of a bright sanguine colour. In February next  
ensuing one night after midnight the like wonder  
was seen and shortly after news came that the  
king was taken in Almaine.

On the second day of November also a little before  
the break of the day the like thing appeared again  
with less fear and wonder to the people (than before)  
being now better accustomed to the like sight  
again. And now the same day and selfsame hour  
that the king arrived at Sandwich being the  
second hour of that day whilst the sun shone very  
bright and clear there appeared a most brightsome  
and unaccustomed clearness, not far distant from  
the sun, as it were the length and breadth of a  
man's personage, having a red shining brightness  
withal like to the rainbow, which strange sight  
when many beheld, there were that prognosticated  
the king to be already arrived.

A. D. 1196. Here is also to be noted, that in the seventh year  
of king Richard, a great dearth chanced through  
this realm of England, and in the coasts about the same.



101198. Also immediately after, that is to say in the year of our Lord a thousand, one hundred, ninety six, which was about the seventh year of the said king's reign there followed a marvellous sore death, which daily consumed such numbers of people that scarce there might be found any to keep and look to those that were sick or to bury them that died. Which sickness was a pestilential fever, or sharp burning ague. The accustomed manner of burial was also neglected: so that in many places they made great pits and threw their dead bodies into the same one upon the other. For the multitude of them that died was such, that they could not have time to make for every one a several grave. This mortality continued for the space of five or six months, and at length ceased in the cold season of winter. In the octaves of Pentecost before this great death, in the first hour of the day, there appeared two suns, the true sun and another, as it were a counterfeit sun: but so apparently that hard it was to the common people to distinguish the one from the other: in taking their altitudes and places, whereby in the end they found the new apparition, as it were to wait on the planet, and so continued by the space of certain hours.

A.D. 1198. - was more dearth felt in Scotland than ever was before: for a measure of Barley in Scottish called a boll was sold for five crowns; and yet in the year next following, accounting from the nativity of our Saviour 1199, was more plentiful abundance than ever had been seen before.

A.D. 1199. Moreover there fell many floods in England, and on the borders of Scotland, by violence whereof diverse bridges were borne down, and amongst other the Bridge at Barwike.



27.  
A.D. 1200. About the month of December there were seen in the province of York five moons, one in the east, the second in the west, the third in the north, the fourth in the south, and the fifth as it were set in the midst of the others having many stars about it, & went five or six times encompassing the other, as it were the space of one hour and shortly after vanished away. The winter after was extremely cold more than the natural course had been aforesaid. And in the springtime came a great glutting and continual rain causing the rivers to rise with higher floods than they had been accustomed.

A.D. 1201. There chanced this year wonderful tempests of thunder, lightning, hail and abundance of rain in such wise, that men's minds were greatly astonished therewith: meadows and marsh grounds were quite overflowed, bridges broken and borne down, and great quantity of corn and hay, lost and carried away, and diverse men and women drowned.

A.D. 1202. This year many wonderful things happened for besides the sore winter which passed any other that had been heard of in many years before, both for continuance in length and extreme coldness of frosts, there followed grisly tempests, with thunder lightning and storms of rain, & hail of the bigness of hens eggs, wherewith much fruit, and great store of corn was perished, beside other great hurts done upon houses and young cattle. Also spirits (as it was thought) in likeness of birds and fowls were seen in the air flying with fire in their beaks, wherewith they set divers houses on fire:



A.D. 1207. Also upon the 17<sup>th</sup> of January then last past about the midst of the night, there rose such a tempest of wind upon a sudden that many houses were overthrowed therewith, and sheep and other cattle destroyed and buried in the drifts of snow, which as then lay very deep every where upon the ground.

A.D. 1203 or 1204 - apparently the latter

This year the air toward the north and east parts seemed to be on a bright fire for the space of six hours together. It began about the first watch of the night on the first of April.

A.D. (1204) (Scotland) In the winter following, the frost was so vehement, & continued so long, that till mid March, no plough might be put into the ground. Ale was frozen in such wise within houses, and cellars, that it was sold by weight. Such a great snow also fell therewith that beasts died in many places in great numbers. Moreover from the Twelfth tide till February there was every day very terrible earthquakes.

A.D. 1205. The 14<sup>th</sup> day of January, it began to freeze, and so continued till the 22<sup>d</sup> of March, with such extremity that the husbandmen could not make their tillth, by reason whereof in the summer following, corn began to grow to an excessive price, so that wheat was sold by the quarter at 12 shillings of money then current.

A.D. 1213. The year before his death two comets or blazing stars appeared in the month of March very terrible to behold; the one did shine before the rising of the sun, and the other before the going down thereof. The year next following ----- In the winter after there were seen also two moons in the firmament, the one being severed from the other and in shape naturally horned, as ye see the moon in her increasing or waning.



29.  
A D 1222 . . . in this year there chanced great tempest  
of thunder lightning and rain, whereby much harm  
was done in diverse parts of the realm and at  
sundry times, as by throwing down of steeples  
churches, and other buildings with the rootwallowing  
of trees, as well in woods as orchards, very strange  
to consider chiefly on the eight day of February  
at Grantham in Lincolnshire, where there chanced  
beside the thunder such a stink and filthy savour  
to follow in the church that the people fled out for  
they were not able to abide it. Likewise in the day  
of the exaltation of the cross, a general thunder  
happened throughout the realm, and thereupon  
followed a continual season of foul weather and  
wet, till Candlemas next after, which caused a  
dearth of corn, so as wheat was sold at twelve  
shillings the quarter. Likewise on the day of St. Andrew  
an other terrible tempest of thunder happened through  
the realm, throwing down and shaking buildings  
in many places, in so much that at Killedeston in  
Warwickshire, in a knights house, the lady thereof  
and six other persons were destroyed by the  
same. And a turbarie thereby compassed about  
with water and "marrefoe" was so dried up, that  
neither grafs nor mire remained after which  
ensued an earthquake. Moreover on the even of  
Saint Lucy, a mighty wind raged which did  
much hurt in sundry places of the realm.  
Furthermore, about this time there appeared in  
England a wonderful comet or blazing star.  
The sea also rose with higher tides and springs  
than it had been accustomed to do.



A. D. 1228 For the most part of this summer season, great thunders happened in England: the element also seemed as though it had burned with continual flames: steeples churches and other high buildings were stricken with lightning, and the harvest was sore hindered by continual rain. Also in the midst of the day there came a wonderful darkness upon the earth, that the brightness of the air seemed to be covered and taken away.

A. D. 1230.

Upon the five and twentieth day of January also while the Bishop of London was at high Mass within the church of St. Paul in London a sudden darkness over-shadowed the quire, and therewith such a tempest of thunder and lightning, that the people there assembled thought verily the church and steeple had come down upon their heads. There came moreover such a filthy savour, and stunk withal, that partly for fear, and partly for that they might not abide the savour, they voided the church, fell on heaps one upon another, as they sought to get out of the same. The vicars and canons forsook their desks, so that the Bishop remained there <sup>only</sup> with one deacon that served him at Mass. Afterward when the air began to clear up, the people returned into the church and the Bishop went forward and finished the Mass.

A. D. 1230. In this year upon the 14<sup>th</sup> of May, a marvellous eclipse of the sun chanced immediately after the rising thereof so that the earth seemed as if it had been covered again with shade of night. On the 22<sup>d</sup> day of November the moon was likewise eclipsed being as then 13<sup>th</sup> days old.

A. D. 1232. This year also about the same time, to wit, the morrow after St. Martin's day, chanced great thunder and lightning, which continued for the space of fifteen days together to the great terror



<sup>1233</sup>and fear of the people, and namely of the Londoners which have that kind of weather so familiar to them, that if there be any abroad in the land they have their part thereof. Moreover on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of March <sup>(a.d. 1233)</sup> was heard another great and terrible tempest of thunder, and after followed a marvellous wet summer with many floods. Also on the 8<sup>th</sup> day of April in the parts about Hereford and Worcester, there appeared four suns in the element, beside the natural sun of red colour and a great circle of crystalline colour, the which compassed with his largeness as it had been the whole circuit almost of the whole realm of England, from the sides whereof went forth certain half circles, in whose sections appeared the said four suns. The natural sun was at the same time in the east part of the firmament, for it was about the first hour of the day, or betwixt six and seven in the morning the air being the same time very bright and clear. The Bishop of Hereford, and Sir John Mowbray knight, and many others beheld this wonderful sight, and testified the same to be most true. .... About the same time to wit in June in the south parts of England near to the sea coast, two huge dragons appeared fighting in the air, and after a long fight the one overcame the other, and followed him, fleeing into the depth of the sea, and so they were seen no more.

A.D. 1234. The same year chanced a great dearth by reason that the growth of all things was much hindered with the extreme cold weather. Also there happened about the beginning of November great thunder and lightning, and therewith followed an earthquake to the great fear of the inhabitants of "Huntington" and other places thereabouts. After this came a great death amongst the people being commonly a near companion to great famine and dearth.



A.D. 1236. (Marvellous sights of companies of armed men mentioned as seen coming out of the earth.) Immediately followed, or rather preceded passing, great tempests of rain which filled the earth full of water and caused monstrous floods: for this rain continued all the space of the months of January, February, and a great part of March; and for eight days it rained (as some write) in manner without ceasing: and upon the tenth of February, immediately after the change of the moon the Thames rose with such a high tide, that boats might have been rowed up and down in Westminster Hall. In the winter before on the twentieth of December, there chanced a great thunder, and on the first Friday in December, which was the fifth of that month there was a counterfeit sun seen beside the true sun. Moreover as in the spring preceding there happened sore and exceeding great rains, so in the summer <sup>following</sup> there chanced a great drought continuing by the space of four months or more.

A.D. 1236. In the beginning of the 21<sup>st</sup> year of King Henry's reign on the morrow after the feast of St. Martin, and certain days after, the sea burst out with such high tides and tempests of wind, that the marsh countries near to the same were drowned up and overflowed: and besides great herds and flocks of cattle that perished, there was no small number of men lost and drowned. The sea rose continually in flowing the space of two days and one night, without ebbing by reason of the mighty violence of contrary <sup>winds</sup>. At Wobech also, and in villages thereabouts the people were drowned in great numbers so that in one village there were buried an hundred corpses in one day. Also the day before Christmas eve there chanced a great wind with thunder and rain, in such extreme wise, that many buildings were shaken and overthrown.



A.D. 1239. (~~1240~~ 1239). Before the birth of this Edward <sup>Edward the 1<sup>st</sup></sup> (born June 16. 1272) there appeared early in the morning certain days together before the sun was up a star of large compass, the which with swift course was carried through a long circuit of the air, sometimes shewing as it had borne fire with it, and sometimes leaving as it were smoke behind it, ~~and so forth~~. This year for the space of four months together fell exceeding great rain, yet at length it began to hold up about Easter.

A.D. 1240. There was also a great sound heard this year in sundry parts of England at one self time as if it had been the noise of some mighty mountain that had fallen in the sea. And upon the seventh of May there chanced a great boisterous wind that sore troubled the sky.

A.D. 1240. Also in February, there appeared a comet or blazing star very dreadful to behold for the space of thirty days together.

395. A.D. 1241. About the latter end of this 25 year\*, the sixth day of October, there appeared a right sore eclipse of the sun very strange to the beholders.

A.D. 1242. About this season also that is to say on the day of St. Edmund the King, there happened a marvellous tempest of thunder and lightning, and therewith followed such an exceeding rain (which continued many days together) that rivers rose on marvellous height, and the Thames itself, which seldom riseth or is increased by land floods, passing over the banks, drowned all the country for the space of six miles about Lambeth, so that none might get into Westminster Hall, except they were set on horseback.



84  
A.D. 1244. About the midst of November great thunder and lightning chanced. with a marvellous intemperate season for the space of 15 days together, as a sign of some misfortune to succeed.

A.D. 1246. On St Marks day, was a great frost and snow which nipped the leaves of trees and herbs in such extreme wise, that for the more part they faded and withered away.

A.D. 1246. On St Margarets day, there fortun'd a marvellous tempest of hail, rain, thunder and lightning which being universal through the realm did much hurt, and continued the space of 16 hours together without ceasing.

A.D. 1247. On St Valentines even, a great earthquake happened here in England, and namely about London on the Thames side, with the which many buildings were overthrowen. These earthquakes the seldomer they chance in England, the more dreadful the same are, and thought to signify some great alteration. A little before this earthquake the sea had ceased from ebbing and flowing, for the space of three months together, by a long tract near to the English shore, to the great marvel of many, for either it flowed not at all, or else so little that it might not be perceived.

A.D. 1247. And after the earthquake (on St Valentines even) there followed such a season of foul weather that the spring seemed to be changed into winter, for scarce was there any day without rain till the feast of the translation of S. Benet.



A.D. 1248. In the first day of June the moon immediately upon the setting of the sun, was almost wholly eclipsed so that little of her might appear. ....

There chanced another earthquake four days before Christmas, namely, in the west country about Bath & Wells, which shook and overthrew some buildings, specially the tops and summits of steeples, towers and chimnies were shaken therewith and not the bases or lower parts.

A.D. 1249. In June there fell such abundance of rain specially about Abington that the willow trees, mills, and other houses standing near to the waterside were borne down and overturned with one chapel also: and the corn in the field was so beaten to the ground that bread made thereof after it was ripe seemed as it had been made of bran.

(Alexander the 3<sup>rd</sup> began to reign 1249. ED.)  
Many strange wonders and "unketh" sights were seen in the days of this Alexander the third. In the 17<sup>th</sup> year of his reign there was such an infinite number of worms through all the partes of Albion, that not only the leaves and fruits of trees, but also flowers and herbs in gardens were eaten up and consumed with them. And in the same year, the waters of Forth and Tay, rose with such high tides in flowing over the banks, that many towns and villages were drowned to the great destruction both of men and beasts. In the 20<sup>th</sup> year of his reign, there was a comet or blazing star seen of a marvellous quantity, shining every day toward the south even about noon days. On the Epiphany day next after, rose so great winds with storms of such unmeasurable great hailstones



that many towns were thrown down by violence thereof. In the meantime, rose through the vehement rage of winds, a sudden fire, in many bounds within the realm of Scotland, that did much hurt. ----- (continued from previous page)

A D 1250 On the first day of October, the moon upon her change, appearing exceeding red and swelled began to shew tokens of the great tempest of wind that followed, which was so huge and mighty, both by land and sea, that the like had not been lightly known, and seldom or never heard of by men then alive. The sea forced contrary to her natural course flowed twice without ebbing, yielding such a roaring noise, that the same was heard (not without great wonder) a far distance from the shore. Moreover the same sea appeared in the dark of night to burn as it had been on fire, and the waves to strive and fight together after a marvellous sort so that the mariners could not devise how to save their ships where they lay at anchor, by no shift cunning nor shift which they could devise. At Hertborne three tall ships perished without recovery, besides other smaller vessels. At Winchelsey besides other hurt that was done in bridges, mills breaks, and banks, there were three hundred houses and some churches drowned with the high rising of the water course. The country of Holland beyond the sea, and the marsh land in Flanders, sustained inestimable damage, and in many other places; by reason that rivers beaten back and repelled (by the rising of the sea) swelled so high that they overflowed their channels, and much hurt was done in meadows, bridges, mills, and houses.



1250 continued.

About the same time to wit on St. Lucy's day, there was a great earthquake at St. Albons, and in the parts thereabouts with a noise under the ground, as though it had thundered. This was strange and marvellous, because the ground there is chalky and sound, not hollow nor loose, as those places be where earthquakes for the most part happen. Doves, rooks, and other birds that sat upon houses and in boughs of trees fearing this strange wonder flickered up, and flew to and fro, shewing a token of fear, as if a goshawk had been over their heads.

A. D. 1251. On St. Dunstan's day there was a marvellous sore tempest of weather, the air being darkened on every side from the four corners thereof, and withal chaunced such a thunder as few the like had been heard of. First it began as it had been a great way off, but after it burst out with such terrible cracks as was wonderful. . . . About the same time the sea on the coasts of England, arose with higher tides than the natural course "gave", by the space of six feet.

A. D. 1252. On the thirteenth day of March the new moon was seen whereas the prime change by natural course should not have been till the sixteenth day following; and for the space of fifteen days that next ensued the sun, the moon and stars, appeared of a red colour. And herewith the whole face of the earth seemed as it had been shadowed with a thick mist or smoke, the wind notwithstanding remaining north and north-east. Then began a sore drought continuing a long time. . . . The grass was so burned up in pastures and meadows that if a man took up some of it in his hands it



<sup>1253</sup> Straight fell to powder, and so cattle were starved for lack of meat. And because of the exceeding hot nights there was such abundance of fleas, flies, & gnats that people were vexed and brought in case to be weary of their lives. And herewith chanced many diseases, as sweats, agues, and other. In the harvest time fell there a great death and murrain amongst cattle, and specially in Norfolk, in the fens and other parts of the south. This infection was such that dogs and ravens feeding on the dead carrion, swelled straightway and died so that the people durst eat no beef lest the flesh happily might be infected. ----- The cause of the death of cattle was thought to come hereof. After so great a drought (which had continued by all the space of the months of April May June and July) when there followed good plenty of rain, the earth began to yield her increase most plentifully of all growing things, though not so wholesome or of such kindly substance, as in due time & season she is accustomed to bring forth, and so the cattle which before were hunger-starved fed now so greedily of this new grass sprung up in undue season that they were suddenly puffed up with flesh, and such unnatural humours, as bred infections amongst them, whereof they died.

A.D. 1253. Also in the spring, and summer of this year was a great drought, and in the harvest season fell such wet, that great floods by the rising of the rivers, and overflowing their banks, did much hurt in sundry places of the realm. Again in the latter end of the harvest about Michaelmas, there was eftsoons such a drought that men could get no grinding at the mills, but were constrained to go in some places a days journey off to get their corn ground.

A.D. 1253. On St. Lucy's day there fell a great snow and withal a winter's thunder, for a token of some evil to follow.



A.D. 1253. About the beginning of Lent, the new moon was seen four days before she ought to have appeared by her due and common course.

A.D. 1254. On the even of the Circumcision of our Lord in the night season whilst the air was most clear and bright with shining stars, the moon being eight days old there appeared in the element the perfect form and likeness of a mighty great ship which was first seen of certain monks of St. Albons, who remaining at St. Amphibalus, were got up to behold by the stars if it were time for them to go to matins; but perceiving that strange sight they called up such of their acquaintance as lodged near at hand, to view the same. At length it seemed as the boards and joints thereof had gone in sunder and so it vanished away. There followed a marvellous sore latter end of a winter through cold and oversharp weather which continued till the feast of St. Gregory in March next ensuing. Also there chanced the same year a <sup>great</sup> murrain and death of sheep and deer, so that of whole flocks and herds scarce the one half escaped.

A.D. 1254. The wind continuing this year for the space of three months and odd days northerly did greatly hinder the growth and increase of flowers and fruits: and about the first of July there fell such a storm of hail and rain, as the like had not been seen or heard of in those days, breaking down the tiles and other coverings of houses, with boughs of trees, by the violent abundance and force of the water and hailstones, which continued above the space of an hour pouring and beating down miserably.



A. D. 1255. The moon suffered a marvellous eclipse on the night following the day of St Margaret in July. It began afore midnight, and continued four hours.

A. D. 1255. Many wonders chanced about this time. The sea rose with most high tides, rivers were so filled with abundance of water by reason of the great continual rain that marvellous floods followed thereupon. A comet also appeared, and many high buildings were stricken by force of tempests.

A. D. 1256. This year, three days after the feast of St Eivicus a marvellous sore tempest of wind rain and hail and thunder chanced, that did exceeding much hurt. Mill wheels by the violence of waters were carried away, and the wind-mills were no less tormented by the rage of wind.

A. D. 1258 In the same year by the wind, which continually certain months together kept northerly, the flower with other growing things were so hindered that scarcely they appeared to any purpose, till the most part of June was past, whereupon the hope of receiving the fruits of the earth was quite taken away, and so upon the great dearth that happened, a sore death and mortality followed, for want of necessary food to sustain the pining bodies of the poor people. They died so thick, that there were great pits made in churchyard to lay the dead bodies in one upon another.

A. D. 1258. The harvest was very late this year, so that the most part of the corn rotted on the ground, and that which at length was got in, remained yet abroad till after Allhallowtide, so intemperate was the weather, with excessive wet and rain beyond all measure. Hereupon the dearth so increased, that even those which late relieved others, were in danger to starve themselves.



41  
A.D. 1258. In this year was an exceeding great dearth  
inso much that a quarter of wheat was sold in London  
for four and twenty shillings, whereas within two  
or three years before, a quarter was sold at two shillings.

A.D. 1258. In the first night of December there chanced a  
marvellous sore tempest of thunder & lightning, with  
mighty winds & rain.

A.D. 1263. In this year the frost began about St. Nicholas  
day, and continued for the space of a month or more  
so extremely that the Thames was frozen, so that men  
passed over on horseback.

A.D. 1263. In the year following which was the year after  
the birth of our Saviour 1263 there fell a great dearth  
through both the realms of England and Scotland,  
by reason of the wet harvest preceding, so that the  
corn and grain was quite marred and corrupted  
before it could be got beside the ground.

A.D. 1269. In the fifty & third year of King Henry's reign  
there was such an exceeding great frost, beginning  
at St. Andrew's tide, and continuing till it was near  
Candlemas, that the Thames from the bridge upwards was  
so hard frozen, that men and beasts passed over on  
feet from Lambeth to Westminster, and so westward  
in diverse places up to Kingston. Also merchandize  
was brought from Sandwich and other places unto  
London by land. For the ships by reason of ice could  
not enter the Thames. And about the feast of  
St. Vedast, which falleth on the 6<sup>th</sup> of February  
fell so great abundance of rain, that the Thames rose  
so high, as it hath not done any time before, to  
remembrance of men then living: so that the cellars  
and vaults in London by the water-side were  
drowned, and much merchandize marred and lost.



A.D. 1274. On St. Nicholas even there chanced such an earthquake with lightning and thunder, and there withal the appearing of the burning drake, and a blazing star called a comet that the people were brought into no small fear upon consideration thereof.

A.D. 1275. After this it rained blood in the country of Wales, ----- preceded "The 11 Sep. - p 23

A.D. 1275. The 11<sup>th</sup> of September a general earthquake chanced betwixt the first hour and the third of the same day, the church of St. Michael on the hill without Glastonbury was therewith thrown down to the ground.

A.D. 1284. On Easter day which fell this year on the 9<sup>th</sup> of April being also leap year in the morning about the rising of the sun, the element was shadowed with such darkness, and thickness of air, that it seemed to was night again, and suddenly rose an horrible tempest, first of hail and rain and after of snow, that covered all the earth; and then followed such thunder and lightning, that men were marvellously amazed therewith, considering it seemed to be against the nature of the season for scarce in April shall ye hear any such thunder.

A.D. 1287. In the winter of this year great floods chanced by reason of the exceeding abundance of rain that fell: and the sea along the northeast coast from Humber to Yarmouth brake into the Land, .....

This year (1288) and likewise the year last past, was such plenty of grain, that wheat was sold in some places of this land for twenty pence a quarter, and in some places for sixteen pence a quarter. The summer this year exceeded in heat, so that men through the intemperate excess thereof died in divers places.



A.D. 1289. This year on Margaret's even, that is on the 9<sup>th</sup> day of July, fell a wonderful tempest of hail that the like had not been seen or heard of by any man living. And after there ensued such continual rain, so destempering the ground that corn was very dear, so that whereas wheat was sold before at threepence a bushel, the market so rose by little and little, that it was sold two shillings a bushel, and so the dearth increased. Still almost by the space <sup>of 40 years</sup> till the death of Edward the second, in so much that sometime a bushel of wheat London measure was sold at ten shillings.

A.D. 1293. On the 14<sup>th</sup> day of May fell a wonderful snow and therewith blew such an exceeding wind, that great harm was done thereby in sundry places in England.

A.D. 1294. This year in England was a great dearth and scarcity of corn, so that a quarter of wheat in many places was sold for thirty shillings: by reason whereof poor people died in many places for lack of sustenance.

A.D. 1315. Also in the ninth year of King Edward's reign before Christmas a blazing star or comet appeared in the north part of the element, by the space of a month together, and after followed dearth and death.

A.D. 1316. The dearth by reason of the unseasonable weather in the summer and harvest last past still increased for that which with much ado was sown, ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> crop gathered yielded little, wheat rose to 40 shillings the quarter, other grain also rose from "a sore price" to a "farre higher rate".  
"Also by reason of the murrain that fell among cattle beefes and muttons were unreasonably priced."



44  
This year there fell exceeding great rain and abundance  
of wet in the months of July & August ----- (1316)  
(this followed by a small harvest gathered in with difficulty,  
and small yield from the crop saved 220)

A. D. 1317. In this season victuals were so scant and dear, and  
wheat and other grain brought to so high a price, that  
the poor people were constrained through famine to  
eat the flesh of horses, dogs, and other vile beasts, ----  
Wheat was sold at London for four marks the quarter  
and above. Then after this dearth and scarcity of  
victuals ensued a great death and mortality of people, ----

A. D. 1319. In this season to wit in the year 1319. a great  
murrain and death of cattle chanced through the  
whole realm, spreading from place to place, but  
specially this year it reigned most in the north  
whereas in the years before it began in the  
south parts.

A. D. 1322. This year also the sun appeared to man's  
sight in colour like to blood, and so continued  
six hours, to wit, from seven of the clock in the  
morning of the last day of October, until one  
of the clock in the afternoon of the same day.

A. D. 1325. The summer this year proved exceeding hot and  
dry, so that springs and rivers failed to yield their  
accustomed course of waters, by reason whereof great  
numbers of cattle and beasts, both wild and tame died  
through lack of convenient liquor to assuage their vehement  
thirst.

A. D. 1330. On Christmas even about the break of day  
a marvellous sore and terrible wind came forth  
of the west, which overthrew houses and buildings  
overturned trees by the roots, and did much hurt in  
diverse places.

47



p 598. A.D. 1330.

The sixteenth day of July, chanced a great eclipse of the sunne, and for the space of two months before, and three months after, there fell exceeding great rain so that through the great intemperance of weather, cora could not ripen, by reason whereof in many places they began not harvest till Michaelmas, and in some places they inned not their wheat till Allhallontide nor their pease till St Andrew's tide.

A.D. 1334. This year on St Clement's day at night, which fell on the three and twentieth of November, through a marvellous inundation, and rising of the sea all along by the coasts of this realm, but especially about the Thames, the sea banks or walls were broken and borne down by violence of the water, and infinite numbers of beasts and cattle drowned, fruitful grounds and pastures were made salt marshes so as there was no hope that in long time they should recover again their former fruitfulness.

A.D. 1337. This year also a comet or blazing star appeared with long and terrible streams passing from it.

A.D. 1339 From the beginning of October to the beginning of December this year fell such abundance of rain that it hindered greatly the husbandmen in sowing of their winter corn: and in the beginning of December came such a vehement frost continuing the space of twelve weeks, that it destroyed up all the seed almost that was sown, by reason whereof small store of winter corn came to proof in the summer following: but though there was no plenty, yet all kinds of grain were sold at a reasonable price through want of money.



46  
A.D. 1346. In the same year as some do write) or (according  
to others) in the year following there was such a miserable  
dearth both through England and Scotland, that the  
people were driven to eat the flesh of horses, dogs  
cats, and such like unused kinds of meats ----

(circa) A.D. 1347. Sundry marvellous things were seen in the  
days of this King, David within the bounds of Albion.  
In the 16<sup>th</sup> year of his reign crows, ravens, and pies in the  
winter season brought forth their brood, and ceased  
in the summer and springtime contrary to their  
kind. All the ewes in the country the same year  
were barren, and brought no lambs. There was such  
plenty of mice and rats both in houses and abroad  
in the fields that they might not be destroyed.  
In the 27<sup>th</sup> year of his reign <sup>(circa 1358 A.D.)</sup> the rivers and other  
waters rose on such height through abundance  
of rain that fell in the latter end of harvest, that  
breaking forth of their common channels, with their  
violent stream many houses, and towns were borne  
down and destroyed.

A.D. 1348. In this 22 year from Midsummer to Christmas for  
the more part it continually rained so that there was not  
one day, and night dry together by reason whereof great  
floods ensued, and the ground therewith was soon corrupted  
and many inconveniences ensued as great sickness, and  
other, insomuch that in the year following in France  
the people died wonderfully, in diverse places ----  
----- 1349 About the end of August the like death  
began in diverse places of England and especially  
in London continuing so for the space of twelve  
months following.



47.  
A.D. 1349. In the year next following, which was from the incarnation 1349, there came such a pestilence through all parts of Scotland, so vehement and contagious that it slew near hand the thirde part of all the people.

A.D. 1353. In the summer of this seven & twentieth year (An. Reg. E. 20.) was so great a drought, that from the latter end of March fell little rain, till the latter end of July by reason whereof many inconveniences ensued: and one thing is specially to be noted, that corn the year following waxed scant, and the price began this year to be greatly enhanced. Also beees and muttons waxed dear for the want of graze, and this chanced both in England and France. so that this was called the dear summer.

A.D. 1361. In this four and thirtieth year of King Edward, men and cattle were destroyed in diverse places of this realm, by lightning and tempest; also houses were set on fire and burnt, and many strange and wonderful sights seen. . . . .  
In this year also was a great death of people (namely of men, for women were not so much subject thereto.) This was called the second mortality because it was second that fell in this King's days.

A.D. 1361. Moreover this year two castles in the air of the which one appeared in the southeast, and the other in the southwest, out of which castles about the howe of noon sundry times were seen hosts of armed men (as appeared to man's sight) issuing forth, and that host which sailed out of the castle in the southeast seemed white, and the other black. They appeared as if they should have fought either against other, and first the white had the upper hand, and after was overcome and so vanished out of sight.



43  
A.D. 1362. This year upon the sixteenth day of January there rose such a passing wind, that the like had not been heard of in many years before. It began about evensong time in the south, and that with such force that it overthrew and blew down strong and mighty buildings, as towers steeples, houses and chimnies. This outrageous wind continued for the space of six or seven days, whereby even those buildings that were not overthrown and broken down were yet so shaken, that they without repairing were not able long to stand. After this followed a very wet season namely in the summer time and harvest, so that much corn and hay was lost and spoiled, for want of seasonable weather to gather in the same.

A.D. 1364 This year by reason of an extreme sore frost, continuing from the seven and twentieth day of September last passed unto the beginning of April, in this eight and thirtieth year (An. Reg. 38 E. 20) (or rather from the seventh day of December till the nineteenth day of March as Walsingham and other old writers do report,) the ground lay untilled, to the great hinderance and loss of all growing things on the earth.

A.D. 1365 or. 66. In this year fell great abundance of rain in the time of hay harvest, so that much corn and hay was lost. There was also such peighting amongst sparrows in that season that they were found dead on the ground in great numbers. Also there followed great mortality of people, the sickness being so sharp and vehement, that many, being in perfect health over night when they went to bed, were found dead in the morning. Also many died of the small pox, both men women and children.



A. D. 1370.

By reason of the great wet and rain that fell this year in more abundance than had been accustomed much corn was lost, so that the price thereof was sore enhanced inasmuch that wheat was sold at three shillings fourpence the bushel.

A. D. 1379. (? 1380. Ead.) About the feast of St. Nicholas, in this third year of King Richard's reign there went to sea an army of men . . . ; but they were no sooner on the sea, but suddenly there arose such a hideous tempest of wind and storm, that they looked presently to be all cast away they were scattered here and there, and driven they <sup>drift</sup> knew not whither. . . . We find that there were drowned in one place and other above a thousand Englishmen in that most unlucky voyage.

A. D. 1379. In the summer of this year, a grievous mortality afflicted the north parts of this land, so that the country became almost desolate.

A. D. 1382.

In this year the one and twentieth of May, being Wednesday, a great earthquake chanced about about one of the clock in the afternoon; it was so vehement and namely in Kent, that the churches were shaken therewith in such wise, that some of them were overthrown to the ground. On the Saturday after being the four and twentieth day of May, early in the morning chanced an other earthquake, or (as some write) a watershake being of so vehement and violent a motion, that it made the ships in the havens to beat one against the other, by reason whereof they were sore bruised by such knocking together, to the great wonder of the people, . . .



A.D. 1382. (On the arrival of Anne affianced wife of Richard the second at Dover. &c) --- she was no sooner out of her ship, and got to land in safety with all her company, but that forthwith the water was so troubled and shaken, as the like thing had not to any man's remembrance ever been heard of: so that the ship in which the appointed Queen came over, was terribly rent in pieces and the residue so beaten one against the other, that they were scattered here and there after a wonderful manner.

A.D. 1390. In the fifth of March a sore and terrible wind arose with the violence whereof much harm was done houses overthrown, cattle destroyed, and trees overturned. After this ensued great mortality by pestilence, so that much youth died everywhere in cities and towns in passing great numbers. Herewith followed a great dearth of corn, so that a bushel of wheat in some places was sold at thirteen pence, which was thought to be at a great price.

A.D. 1391. On the ninth of July the sun seemed darkened with certain gross and ill favoured clouds coming between it and the earth, so as it appeared ruddy but gave no light from noon till the setting thereof. And afterwards continually for the space of six weeks about the midst of the day clouds customably rose and sometimes they continued both day and night not vanishing away at all. At the same time such a mortality and death of people increased in Northfolke, and in many other counties of England that it seemed not unlike the season of the great pestilence. In the city of York there died eleven thousand within a short space.



67  
A.D. 1393. In September, much hurt was done, through  
exceeding great thunder lightning and tempests, which  
chanced in many parts of England, but specially  
in Cambridgeshire, where many houses were burned  
with no small quantity of corn. Great inundations  
and floods of water followed shortly after in  
October, which did much hurt in Bury, and  
Newmarket in Suffolk, where it overthrew walls  
of houses, and put men and women in great  
danger of drowning. In Essex also in September, great  
mortality fell by pestilence amongst the people  
whereof many died.

p 829. A.D. 1395.

In April there was seen a fiery dragon in many places  
of England; ... In this king's days (as saith Thomas  
Walsingham) ... there happened a conjunction of the  
two greatest planets, namely Jupiter and Saturn;

A.D. 1395. A certain thing appeared in the likeness of  
fire in many parts of the realm of England, now  
of one fashion, now of another, as it were every  
night, but yet in diverse places all November and  
December. This fiery apparition oftentimes when  
anybody went alone, it would go with him, and  
would stand still when he stood still. To some  
it appeared in the likeness of a turning wheel  
burning; to other some round in the likeness of  
a barrel, flashing out flames of fire at the head; to  
other some in the likeness of a long burning lance; and so  
to diverse times and seasons it shewed itself in divers  
forms and fashions a great part of winter specially  
in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire: and when  
many went together, it approached not near them,  
but appeared to them as it were afar off.



A.D. 1402. In the month of March appeared a blazing star first between the East part of the firmament and the North, flashing forth fire and flames round about it, and lastly shooting forth fiery beams towards the north, foreshewing.....  
 20. 1. 188

A.D. 1404. About this season great loss happened in Kent by breaking in of waters, that overflowed the seabanks as well in the Archbishop of Canterbury's grounds, as other men's whereby much cattle was drowned. Neither did England alone bewail her losses by such breakings in of the sea, but also Zealand, Flanders, and Holland tasted of the like damage.

A.D. 1407. This year the winter was exceeding sharp through frost and snow that continued and covered the ground by all the months of December, January, February and March, insomuch that Thrushes, Blackbirds, and many thousand birds of the like smaller size perished with very cold and hunger.

A.D. 1407. The city of London this year in the summer was so infected with pestilence mortality, that the king durst not repair thither nor come near it.

Vol 5. Scotland. p 423. date given 1430 to 1433. Eclipse of the sun.  
 In the same year the seventeenth day of June was a terrible eclipse of the sun, at three of the clock, at after noon, the day being darkened over head for the space of one half hour together as though it had been night and thereupon it was called the Black hour. At the next Lammass, the king raised an army, & came with the same to Roxburgh, besieging the castle. \*



53.  
A.D. 1435. The frost was so extreme this year, beginning about the five & twentieth day of November, and continuing till the month of February, that the ships with merchandize, arriving at the Thames mouth could not come up the river: so their lading there fain to be discharged, was brought to the city by land.

A.D. 1436. Thus was James the first murdered the 21<sup>st</sup> day of February, the 44<sup>th</sup> year of his age, the 13<sup>th</sup> of his reign, and from the incarnation of Christ 1436. --- In the harvest before the kings death, a blazing star was seen with long streaming beams. And in the winter following the frost was so vehement, that ale and wine were sold by pound weight, and then melted against the fire. A sword was seen gliding up and down in the air to the no less dread than wonder of the people.

A.D. 1439. This year (by reason of great tempests) raging winds and rain, there rose such scarcity, that wheat was sold three shillings, four pence the Bushel.

A.D. 1459. In a little town in Bedfordshire there fell a bloody rain whereof the red drops appeared in sheets the which a woman had hanged out for to dry.

A.D. 1477. After the death of this Duke by reason of great heat and intemperance of air, happened so fierce and quick a pestilence, that fifteen years war past consumed not the third part of the people that only four months miserably and pitifully despatched and brought to their graves.

A.D. 1498. Also this year was a great drought by reason whereof a load of hay, which was before sold in London at five shillings, was this year sold for ten or twelve more.



54  
A. D. 1486. In this same year a new kind of sickness  
invaded suddenly the people of this land passing  
through the same from the one end to the other.  
It began about the one and twentieth of September  
and continued until the latter end of October being  
so sharp and deadly, that the like was never heard  
of to any man's remembrance before that time.  
For suddenly a deadly burning sweat so assailed their  
bodies and disordered their blood with a most  
ardent heat, that scarce one amongst a hundred  
that sickened did escape with life: for all in manner  
as soon as the sweat took them, or within a short time after

yielded the ghost.

(Remedy found to succeed - to lie down on oozure for  
four & twenty hours, so wrapped up as neither to check  
or encourage the perspiration, to abstain if possible  
from solid food, and only to take as much lukewarm  
drink as was found necessary. EAO)

A. D. 1500. The next year after there was a great plague  
whereof many men died in many places very  
sore, but specially and most of all in the city  
of London, where died in that thirty thousand.

A. D. 1506. A star like a comet appeared the tenth of August  
giving great light in the night season like to the  
sunbeams.

A. D. 1506. The sweating sickness (which as ye have  
heard in the first year of the king first afflicted  
the people of this realm, now assailed them again: howbeit  
by the remedy found at the beginning of it nothing  
the like number died thereof now this second time  
as died the first time till the said remedy was  
invented.



This just before the battle of Flodden

A.D. 1513. And surely beside the want of victuals the foul and evil weather sore annoyed both parties; for there had not been one fair day, no scarce one hour of fair weather of all the time the Scottish army had lain within England but great cold wind and rain which had not only caused many of the Scots to return home, but also sore vexed the Englishmen, as well in their journey thitherward, as also while they lay in camp against the Scottish army.

A.D. 1508. The nineteenth of September was a great earthquake in many places both of England and Scotland namely the same was perceived in Thwaches.

A.D. 1510. This year the plague was great and reigned in diverse parts of this realm.

A.D. 1510. Two scorpions were found the one quick and the other dead in the Brehard of the castle of Braigmillar which thing was reputed for a marvelous great wonder that any should be seen within the Isle of Britain. In the month of September a universal sickness reigned through all Scotland whereof many died.

A.D. 1519. After this great triumph the king appointed his "ghests" for his pastime this summer; but suddenly there came such a plague of sickness, called the sweating sickness, that turned all his purpose. This malady was so cruel that it killed some within three hours, some merrily at dinner and dead at supper. ----- And because that this malady continued from July to the midst of December the king kept himself ever with a small company and held no solemn Christmas, willing to have no resort for fear of infection: but much lamented the number of his people for in some one town half the people died, and in some other town the third part the sweat was so fervent and infectious.

A.D. 1525 In this winter was great death in London so that the term was adjourned: and the king kept his Christmas at Eltham with a small number and therefore it was called the still Christmas

A.D. 1527. By reason of the great wet that fell in the sowing time of the corn, and in the beginning of the last year, now in the beginning of this corn so failed that in the cities of London for a while bread was want



58  
A.D. 1527. In the winter season of this year fell great abundance of rain and namely, in September, November, and December. And on the sixteenth of January, it rained so abundantly that great floods thereby ensuing destroyed corn fields, pastures and drowned many sheep and beasts. Then it was dry till the twelfth of April, and from thence it rained every day or night till the third of June and in May, it rained thirty hours continually without ceasing which caused great floods, and did much harm namely in corn, so that the next year it failed within this realm, and great dearth ensued.

A.D. 1528. In the end of May, began in the city of London the disease called the sweating sickness which afterwards infected all places of the realm, and slew many within five or six hours after they sickened. This sickness for the manner of the taking of the patients was an occasion of remembering that great sweat which raged in the reign of this kings grandfather; and happily men caused the same remedy then used to be revived.

A.D. 1529. In August following, many marvellous signs were seen about Spiveling (? Stirling W.) as candles burning on the tops of hills in the night, and in the morning afore sunrising.

A.D. 1530. The fourth and fifth of November was a great wind that blew down many houses and trees after which wind followed so high a tide, that it drowned the marshes on Essex side and Kent, with the Isle of Thanet and other places, destroying much cattle.

A.D. 1536. This year in December the Thames was frozen over; insomuch that the king and queen rode through London to Greenwich.



57.  
A.D. 1543. Wood was sold very dear in the winter season of this year, and likewise victuals both flesh and fish, grew to an high price towards the spring, by reason (as was thought) of the intemperate wet summer last past, causing great death among cattle.

A.D. 1545. About the five and twentieth of June was a great tempest in Derbyshire, where thorough trees were overturned, and diverse churches chapels and houses were uncovered. Also in Lancashire, there fell hailstones as big as men's fists which had diverse prints in them some like men's faces some like gun holes &c.

A.D. 1555. On the last of September by occasion of great wind and rain that had fallen was such great floods that that morning the Kings palace at Westminster, and Westminster Hall was overflowed with water, ---.

A.D. 1556. This year the hot burning fevers and other strange diseases, which began the year before, consumed much people in all parts of England; but namely of most ancient and grave men: ---.

A.D. 1557. The seventh of September, at seven of the clock at night, in a black rainy cloud in the west, was seen a rainbow, the moon in the east risen one hour before, and fair shining, and at the full the day before.

A.D. 1558. Also this year within a mile of Nottingham was a marvellous tempest of Thunder, which as it came through two towns beat down all the houses and churches, the bells were cast to the outside of the churches, and some webs of lead four hundred foot into the field withen like a pair of gloves. --- there fell some hailstones that were fifteen inches about &c. This year in harvest time the quartan agues continued in like manner, or more vehemently, than they had done the last year past, where through died many old people, and specially priests, so that a



great many parishes were unserved, and no curates to be gotten, and much corn was lost in the field for lack of workmen and laborers. Whereupon ensued a great scarcity; so that in the beginning of Sir Thomas Leigh's mayoralty, corn rose to fourteen shillings the quarter, and wood wared want in London, and was sold for thirteen and fourteen shillings the thousand of billets, and coals at ten-pence the sack, by reason of the great death and sickness the last summer for lack of help and carriage.

A.D. 1558. (Time of the taking of Calais &c.) ---; for then began a marvellous sore and rigorous tempest, continuing the space of four or five days together;

A.D. 1559. The fifth of September about midnight fell a great tempest at London in the end whereof, a great lightning, with a terrible clap of thunder strake the spire (being stone) of the steeple of All Hallows church in Breadstreet, about a ten foot beneath the top, --- And at the same instant, by the same tempest, one of the south doors of St. Dionise church, in Fenchurch street with the door of the revestry of the same church were both stricken through and broken.

A.D. 1563. The eighth of July in the morning happened a great tempest of lightning and thunder, where thorough a woman and three kine were slain, in the Covent garden near to Charing cross. At the same time in Essex a man was torn all to pieces as he was carrying hay, his barn was borne down, and his hay burned. Both stones and trees were rent in many places.

A.D. 1563. An earthquake was in the month of September in diverse places of this realm especially in Lincoln and Northamptonshires. After the election of the Mayor of London by the council's letters, the Queen's Majesty's pleasure was



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signified unto Sir Thomas Lodge then Mayor, that forasmuch as the plague was then great in the city the new Mayor elected should keep no feast at the Guildhall, for doubt that through bringing together such a multitude the infection might increase. For that week there died within the city and out parishes, more than two thousand. Wherefore Sir John Whight the new Mayor, took his oath at the easternmost gate of the Tower of London. From the first day of December, till the twelfth, was such continual lightning and thunder, especially the same twelfth day, at night, that the like had not been seen or heard by any man then living.

A.D. 1563. On the Saturday following, being the twelfth day after Christmas, being the ninth of January, a great tempest of wind and thunder happened in the town of Leicester, which uncovered two and forty bays of houses and overthrew many, rending and tearing them in pieces, in a strange and marvellous manner.

A.D. 1564. The twentieth of September arose great floods in the river of Thames, wherethrough the marshes near adjoining were overflowed and many cattle drowned.

A.D. 1565 The sixteenth of July, about nine of the clock at night began a tempest of lightning and thunder with showers of hail which continued till three of the clock in the next morning so terrible, that at Chelmsford in Essex 500 acres of corn was destroyed.

A.D. 1565. The four and twentieth of December in the morning there rose a great storm and tempest of wind, by whose rage the Thames and seas overwhelmed many persons, and the great gates at the west end of St Paul's church in London (between the which standeth the brazen pillar) were through the force of the wind then in the western part of the world blown open.



A.D. 1565. (apparently misdated for 1564.)

The seventh of October at night from eight a'clock till after nine of the clock all the north parts of the element seemed to be covered with flames of fire proceeding from the northeast and northwest towards the midst of the firmament where after it had staid one hour it descended west: and all the same night (being the next after the change of the moon) seemed nigh as light as it had been fair day.

The one and twentieth of December began a frost, which continued so extremely that on New Year's even people went over and along the Thames on the ice from London bridge to Westminster. Some played at the football there as if it had been on the dry land: diverse of the court being then at Westminster shot daily at quicks set upon the Thames: and the people both men and women went on the Thames in greater numbers, than in any street of the city of London.

On the third day of January at night it began to thaw, and on the fifth day was no ice to be seen between London Bridge and Lambeth, which sudden thaw caused great floods and high waters, that bare down bridges and houses, and drowned many people in England: especially in Yorkshire Buse bridge was borne away with others.

A.D. 1568. The eighteenth of March through vehement rage and tempest of winds many vessels on the Thames with two tiltboats before Gravesend, were sunk and drowned.

(1568. same page) After a dry summer followed an extreme sharp winter namely the latter part thereof, with such great scarcity of fodder and hay, that in diverse places the same was sold by weight, as in Yorkshire and in the Peak of Derbyshire, where a stone of hay was sold for five pence. There followed a great death of cattle, namely of horse and sheep.



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a d. 1570. This year the fifth of October chanced a terrible tempest of wind and rain both by sea and land by means whereof many ships perished, and much hurt was done in divers parts of the realm, as by a little pamphlet set forth thereof by Thomas Knell minister appeareth, the effect whereof enueth. About midnight the water overflowed so much, that men were faine to forsake their beds and one woman drowned, where also were lost a great number of sheep, oxen, kine, horse, and other cattle. --- Also one master Lee at the pears in Bedford having a fair yard wherein was great store of Elm trees, whereof threescore were blown down with the roots pulled clean out of the ground. ....

The sea brake in between Wisbich and Walsoken, and at the Brof-keys drowning, Ilneie, and old Lin, St Marie Teding, St Marie Tid, St John's Wauple, Walton and Walsoken, Emneie, Jarmans and Stowbridge, all being the space of ten miles. ....

At Yarmouth a great part of the bridge was carried away. The house upon the haven called the haven house, where - was one Nicholas Jossellin the haven man and his son with all their tools, were carried into the marshes six miles from the haven where it stood upright, and where they abode long without meat or drink. Also at Jermans Bridgestreet was very much hurt done by the extreme floods that were there. .... These towns and villages were overflowed that is to say Wisbich, Guiborne Parson Droue, and Hobshouse. ....

At the same time in Wisbich was a garden, a tennis play, and a bowling alley, walled about with brick (which was worth twenty pounds by year to the owner) was quite destroyed by the water.



Mumbie chapel the whole town was lost except three houses. A ship was driven upon an house, the sailors thinking they had been upon a rock committed themselves to God; and three of the leaped out of the ship and chanced to take hold on the house top and so saved themselves: - - - . Likewise the church was wholly overthrown except the steeple. Between Boston and Newcastle were threescore sea vessels as small ships "craives" and such like lost upon the coasts of Boston Humerston, Marsh chapel, Fethie, Stepnie Mercote Kelbie, and Grimsbie, where no ship can come in without a pilot which were all lost, with goods corn, and cattle, with all the salt cotes, where the chief and finest salt was made were utterly destroyed, to the utter undoing of many a man, and great lamentation both of old & young.

Wentford bridge, being very strong, of eight arches in length, had three of the arches broken, and clean carried away. Master Smith at the Swan there had his house (being three stories high) overflowed unto the third story, and the walls of the stable were broken down, and the horses tied to the manger were all drowned. Many men had great loss as well of sheep, kine, oxen, great mares, colts of the breed of the great horses, and other cattle innumerable of which the names many of them shall here follow.

Master Pelham lost eleven hundred sheep at Mumbie Chapel. In Summercote were lost five hundred sheep that were of the inhabitants there. Also between Humerston and Grimsbie were lost eleven hundred sheep. - - - .

Boorne was overflowed unto the midway of the heighe of the church. Steeping was wholly carried away; - - . In the town of St. Edes the water flowed into the



town in such abundance that it ran through the town and church, being in the midst thereof having about the churchyard a brick wall of two yards high was so overflowed that boats were rowed over it without touching of the same. . . . .

Also Holland, Leverington, Newton chapel in the sea Long Stutton and Holbein were overflowed. . . . The water called Aven that passeth by the town called Stralford upon Aven did run with such violence that meeting with the water called the Severn drove it back ten miles against the course, overflowing much ground, and drowning much cattle. In Newport panell were two houses overthrown. . . . And in the same town on the back side of the Saracen's head, the water sprang out of the hard gravelly ground, and flowed so fast that certain merchants (sitting there at dinner) were faine to rise and depart from thence to save themselves. Sir Henry deie knight (dwelling at Anarington) lost by the floods the number of three thousand sheep, besides horses and other cattle a great number.

In the Wisk (? Wash) at Rice (a place so called) the water came in so suddenly, and flowed so high about midnight, that it was eight or nine foot high in men's houses: . . . . Moreover the water came in so vehemently there that it brake into the marshes, and made such way, that where of late years, and now before this great flood came, a cock boat could not pass in at a low water, now a fisherman drawing six foot water and more may come in at a low water, and at a full sea the greatest ship that the Queen's Majesty hath may come in, and have good harborough there. . . . At Prum hill marsh, four miles from Rice, the water



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came in so outrageously that it brake down the marsh walls; —

From a town called Mainam unto the town named Mauldon all along by the waterside were the marshes all overflowed, wherein were a great number of cattle drowned. . . . Also ~~the~~ Danewick Walderswicke Danewick, and Blairbrooke was great lops of board plank timber and salt. A great part of the bridge by Magdalen College was borne clean away and many trees were turned up by the root.

A. D. 1570. The seventeenth of February at a place called Kinnaston, near Marleth Hill in the county of Hereford, was seen the ground to open, and certain rocks with a piece of ground removed, and went forward the space of four days, making at the first a terrible noise as it went on the earth. It removed itself six of the clock in the evening and seven the next morning forty paces . . . The ground in all is six and twenty acres.

p 321 - 1572 This year a great and sharp frost almost continually lasted from before the feast of All Saints till after the feast of the Epiphany of our Lord, with sometime great and deep snows, and sometime rains which freezed as fast as the same fell to the ground: wherethrough at Wrotham in Kent, and many <sup>other</sup> places, the arms and boughs of trees being overcharged with ice brake off and fell from the stocks of the same trees. Also the wind continued north and east till after the Ascension day with sharp frosts and snows whereby followed a late spring.

A. D. 1572 (Date at heading of page 1573 - but 72 correct from being the year of the execution of Thomas Percy earl of Northumberland)  
A. D. 1572. The eighteenth of November in the morning was seen a star northward very bright and clear in the constellation of Cassiopeia, at the back



of her chair, which with three chief fixed stars of the said constellation made a geometrical figure lozengewise, of the learned men called Rhombus. This star in bigness at the first appearing, seemed bigger than Jupiter, and not much less than Venus when she seemed the greatest. Also the said star never changing his place was carried about with the daily motion of heaven as all fixed stars commonly are, and so continued (by little and little to the eye appearing less) for the space of almost sixteen months: at what time it was so small, that rather thought, by exercises of viewing, might imagine the place, than any eye could judge the presence of the same. And one thing herein is chiefly to be noted that (by the skill and consent of the best and most expert mathematicians, which observed the state, property, and other circumstances belonging to the same star) it was found to have been in place celestial far above the moon, otherwise than any comet hath been seen or naturally can appear.

A.D. 1573. The seventh of June, between the hours of one and two of the clock in the afternoon, a great tempest of hail and rain happened in Towcester in Northamptonshire, wherethrough six houses in that town were borne down, and fourteen more sore perished with the waters which rose out of that tempest. The hailstones were square and six inches about.

A.D. 1574. The fourth of September in the afternoon such a storm of rain happened at London, as the like of long time could not be remembered. wherethrough the channels of the city suddenly rising, ran with such a forcible course, ~~as the people were much~~... This year the mayor of London went by water to Westminster, and there took his oath; as hath been accustomed: he kept no feast at Guildhall, although



<sup>1576</sup> Great provision had been made for that purpose but dined at his own house with his brethren the aldermen: the companies dined at their several halls. This was done by the special appointment of the Queen's Majesty's Council, to avoid infection of the plague liked to have increased by coming together of such a multitude. This week from the two and twentieth, unto the eight and twentieth of October, deceased in the city and liberties, containing an hundred and eight parishes, of all diseases one hundred threescore and six, of the which number threescore and five were accounted to die of the plague. Michaelmas term which had been adjourned by proclamation began at Westminster on the sixth of November. The same sixth day in the morning, there happened two great tides at London in the river of Thames the first by course, the other within one hour following, which overflowed the marshes, with many vaults and cellars near adjoining.

The fourteenth of November being Sunday, about midnight following, diverse strange impressions of fire and smoke were seen in the air to proceed forth of a black cloud in the north toward the south, which so continued till the next morning that it was day light. The next night following, the heavens from all parts did seem to burn marvellous ragingly and over our heads the flames from the horizon round about rising did meet, and there double and roll one in another, as if it had been in a clear furnace. The eighteenth day at night blew very stormy and tempestuous winds out of the south, as hath not been known the like out of that quarter, especially after midnight, till the next morning, that it was day light.



A.D. 1545. The 24<sup>th</sup> day of February, being the feast of St<sup>e</sup> "Matthie" on which day the fair was kept at Tewkesbury a strange thing happened there. For after a flood which was not great, but such as thereby the meadows near adjoining were covered with water, in the afternoon there came down the river of Severn great numbers of flies and beetles such as in summer evenings use to strike men in the face, in great heaps, a foot thick above the water so that to credible men's judgments there were seen, within a pair of butts length, of those flies above a hundred quarters. The mills thereabouts were dammed up with them for the space of four days after, and then were cleansed by digging them out with shovels: from whence they came is yet unknown but the day was cold and a hard frost.

The six and twentieth of February, between four and six of the clock in the afternoon, great earthquakes happened in the cities of York, Worcester, Gloucester, Bristol, Hereford, and in the countries about which caused the people to run out of their houses: for fear they should have fallen on their heads. In Tewkesbury Bredon and other places, the dishes fell from the cupboards, and the books in men's studies from the shelves. In Horton chapel, the people being on their knees at evening prayer, the ground moving, caused them to run away in great fear that the dead bodies would have risen, or the chapel to have fallen: part of Muthin castle fell down with certain brick chimnies into gentlemen's houses. The bell in the shire hall at Shrewsbury was also caused to toll twice, by shaking of the hall &c.

A.D. 1545 On Michaelmas even at night the like impressions of fire and smoke were seen in the air to flash out of the northeast, north, and northwest, as had been on the five and twentieth of November last before passed.



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A.D. 1575. That weeke from the two and twentieth to the eight and twentieth of October deceased in the city and liberties of all diseases one hundred and thirty and two, of the which number six and twenty were accounted to die of the plague. The next week following, ending the third of November (thanks be given to God therefore,) there deceased of all diseases but one hundred and ten and of them, of the plague but six and twenty.

A.D. 1576. The seventeenth of March through a strange tempest which happened in the North, near to a town called Richmond, not only cottages, trees, barns, and haystacks but also the most part of the church called Patricke Brumton was overthrown with most strange sights in the air, both fearful and terrible.

A.D. 1577. On Sunday, the fourth of August between the hours of nine and ten of the clock in the forenoon whilst the minister was reading of the second lesson in the parish church of Bledborough, a town in Suffolk, a strange and terrible tempest of lightning and thunder brake through the wall of the same church into the ground almost a yard deep, drove down all the people on that side above twenty persons then rending the wall up to the rovestry, cleft the door, and returning to the steeple, rent the timber brake the chimes, and fled to Bungay, a town six miles off. The people that were stricken down were found grovelling more than half an hour after whereof one man more than forty years, and a boy of fifteen years old were found stark dead. The same or the like flash of lightning and cracks of thunder rent the parish church of Bungay nine miles from Norwich, wrung in shunder the wires and wheels of the clock, slew two men which sat in the belfry, when the other were at the procession of suffrages, and scorched another which hardly escaped.



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A.D. 1579. The same month of February; to wit on the fourth day, and in the night following, fell such abundance of snow, that on the fifth day, in the morning, the same snow was found in London to lie two foot deep in the shallowest and otherwise being driven by the wind very boisterous in the northeast banks one ell or a yard and a half deep. In the which drifts of snow, far deeper in the country, many cattle, and some men and women were overwhelmed and lost. It snowed till the eighth day of that month, and froze till the tenth, and then followed a thaw with continual rain a long time after, which caused such high waters, and great floods, that the marshes and low grounds being drowned for the time, and the water of the Thames rose so high into Westminster Hall, that after the fall thereof, some fishes were found to remain in the said hall.

A.D. 1579. This year in the month of April, to wit on the four and twentieth day, fell such a snow between the hours of four of the clock in the morning, and nine of the clock before noon of the same day, that in London the same snow was found to lie one foot deep.

A.D. 1579. This year in the months of September, and October fell great winds and raging floods in sundry places of this realm, as in the town of Newport: the cottages were borne down, the corn lost, pasture ground overwhelmed, and cattle drowned. In the town of Bedford the water came up to the market place where cupboards, chests, stools, and forms swam about the houses; their fuel, corn, and hay was wrecked and borne away. Also the town of St Edes in Huntingdonshire was overflowed suddenly in the night when all men were at rest; and the waters brake in with such force that the town was almost defaced; the swans swam down the market place, and all



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the town about the boats did float. The town of  
Yormanchester was suddenly suppressed, their houses  
flowed full of water, when men were at rest, and  
their cattle with other things were destroyed.

A.D. 1580. On the sixth of April, being Wednesday in  
Easter week about six of the clock toward evening  
a sudden earthquake happening in London, and  
almost generally throughout England, caused  
such an amazedness among the people as was wonder-  
-ful for the time, and caused them to make their  
earnest prayers to Almighty God. The great clock  
bell in the palace at Westminster strake of itself  
against the hammer with the shaking of the  
earth, as diverse other clocks and bells in the steeples  
of the city of London and elsewhere did the like.  
The gentlemen of the Temple being then at supper, ran  
from the tables, and out of their hall with their  
knives in their hands. The people assembled at the  
play houses in the fields, -----

----- were so amazed, that doubting the  
ruin of the galleries, they made haste to be gone. A  
piece of the Temple Church fell down, some stones  
fell from St Paul's Church in London: and at  
Christ's Church near to Newgate Market in the sermon  
while, a stone fell from the top of the Church which  
stone killed out of hand one Thomas Greie an apprentice  
and another stone fell on his fellow-servant Mabel Everat  
and so bruised her that she lived but four days  
after. Diverse other at that time in that place  
were sore hurt with running out of the Church one over  
another for fear. The tops of divers chimnies in the city  
fell down, the houses were so shaken: a part of the  
castle at Bishop's Stratford in Essex fell down. This  
earthquake endured in or about London not passing  
one minute of an hour, and was no more felt. But



afterward in Kent and on the seacoast it was felt three times; and at Sandwich at six of the clock the land not only quaked but the sea also foamed so that the ships tottered. At Dover also the same hour was the like, so that a piece of the cliff fell into the sea, with also a piece of the castle wall there; a piece of Saltwood castle in Kent fell down; and in the Church of Hilde the bells began to sound. A piece of Sutton Church in Kent fell down, the earthquake being there not only felt but <sup>also</sup> heard. And in all these places and others in east Kent, the same earthquake was felt three times to move, to wit at six, nine, and eleven of the clock.

A.D. 1580. The first day of May after twelve of the clock in the night, was an earthquake felt in diverse places of Kent namely at Ashford, Great Chart &c: which made the people there to rise out of their beds and run to the churches, where they called upon God by earnest prayers to be merciful unto them. Of this earthquake one writeth thus. Many thousands have heard and commonly it is reported, that lately in Kent an other earthquake was seen and felt, and so terribly and sore the earth did tremble and quake that it wakened people that soundly slept and had like to have rocked them all asleep that were awake. ....

The eighteenth day of May, about one hour before sun-setting, diverse gentlemen of worship and good credit riding from "Bodman" (? Bodmin) towards "Towey" (? Towey) there appeared to their seeming in the northeast a very great mist or fog, much like unto the sea; and the form of a cloud in the fashion of some great "castell" with flags and streamers thereon as it were standing in the sea, which presently



vanished away. In whose stead and near to the same  
 place, appeared another cloud which altered into the  
 likeness of a great argosy, furnished with masts &  
 other necessaries; and her sails seeming full of  
 wind made her way on the southwest of the castle  
 having streamers and flags very warlike with two  
 boats at either stern. There incontinent appeared  
 again the form of a castle, and behind the same  
 came following on the southwest side an other great  
 argosy, furnished as the first. This being past there  
 appeared three or four galleys with their masts  
 and flags in warlike sort having boats at their  
 sterns; and thereby appeared other small clouds  
 to the number of twelve which altered into the  
 proportion of the said castles and one following  
 another as soon as any of them vanished other  
 came in their rooms; and this continued the  
 space of an hour. Shortly after the sights in the  
 air aforesaid a worthy gentleman in the country  
 writ to a right good gentleman in the court  
 that there was seen upon a down called Brod-  
 wels Down in Somersetshire three score personages  
 all clothed in black, a furlong in distance from  
 those that beheld them: and after their  
 appearing, and a little tarrying they vanished  
 away: but immediately another strange  
 company in like manner, colour and number  
 appeared in the same place, and they encountered  
 one another and so vanished away. And the  
 third time appeared that number again all  
 in bright armour and encountered one another  
 and so vanished away. Four honest men which  
 saw it reporting the same abroad, were examined  
 thereof, before Sir George Norton, to whom they were



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that those things they had seen were true, as here before is rehearsed.

Moreover it is credibly reported of many honest men that five miles from Blonsdon in Wiltshire, a cry of hounds was heard in the air, the selfsame day that the first earthquake was, and the noise was so great that was made that they seemed three or four couples: whereat divers took their greyhounds thinking some gentlemen had been a hunting in the chase, and thought to course; yet some of those that went out of their houses seeing nothing below abroad, looked upwards to the skies, and there espied in the air five or six hounds perfectly to be discerned. . . . .

The thirteenth of June about six of the clock in the morning, at Shipwash within the Barony of Bothell in Northumberland, there happened a tempest of lightning and thunder, after the which on a sudden came a great shower of hail, amongst the which were found stones of diverse shapes marvellous to behold, ---- (1580 & 20) . . .

A.D. 1580. The eighth day of October immediately after the new moon there appeared a blazing star in the south, pushing towards the east which was nightly seen the air being clear more than two months.

A.D. 1581. In the month of May namely on the 15<sup>th</sup> day at night about ten of the clock a blazing star appeared descending in the northwest the beard whereof streamed into the southeast.



14.  
A. D. 1582. On the twelfth day of August there arose a great tempest of lightning, thunder, whirlwind, and rain, with hailstone fashioned like to the rowels of spurs fashioned like to the rowels of spurs two or three inches about, in the county of Norfolk, between the market towns of Walsham, and Worsted, -----

A. D. 1586. On the same day at night being Saturday, there arose the greatest storm that happened since the wind which some do call Dover wind; and some others the wind that blew away Calais which was in the time of Queen Mary. For besides great harms, which happened that night upon the seas, there were upon the land in every quarter overthrown thereby, houses, cottages, barns, haystacks, tiles, chimneys, pales, and gates innumerable. By these accidents happening within so small a circuit it may be conceived what great harms were done that night throughout the whole realm. For it was thought universal, as was <sup>also</sup> that which raged in the end of September, wherewithal fell such sharp showers of rain, that the drops thereof beating against the faces of travellers made them to smart, as with twigs of birch: and so vehement they were that they pierced through their clothing to their skin: so that many wringing wet and sore beaten with wind and weather being very ill paid, were glad to shorten their purposed journeys, by taking the next town for their present succour, where they might see the roofs and rafters of houses naked of tiles, & hear the donging of bells as they hung in the steeples &c.



- Animals, - died from drought, 44.  
 Bapinates, 5.  
 Blood, corn stained with 3  
     crops of, 4.  
     fountain ran 7, 14.  
     grass stained with, 2.  
     moon as if covered with 4  
     milk & cheese stained with, 3.  
     rivers running, 1, 7.  
     pool running, 15.  
 Blood from the earth 15, 15  
 Bloody rain, 2, 3, 23, 42, 53.  
 Candles burning (appearance like), 55.  
 Caterpillars - general destruction by, 35.  
 Circle round the sun, 4.  
     with semicircles & false suns, 31.  
 Circles, four round sun, 16.  
 Clouds - long continuance of 50.  
 Comets. 3, 3, 3, 4, 6, 7, 7, 8, 10, 11, 15, 16,  
 22, 33, 35, 40, 42, 43, 45, 52, 53, 73, 73,  
 Comets. two 5, two at one time 3,  
     two at once, 28.  
     Treatise on, 11.  
 Crows & hatched in winter 46.  
 Corn, injured by rain 35, 41.  
     price of, 9, 20, 26, 28, 29,  
 41, 42, 43, 43, 44, 49, 50, 53, 58.  
 Corn scarce, but "reasonable price"  
 from want of money, 45.  
 Crops bad 17.  
 Darknefs at mid-day, 30.  
 Day darkened 21, 23.  
 "Dear summer" - the, 47.  
 Diarrhoea 12.  
 Dearth, 9, 15, 21, 22, 25, 26, 29, 31,  
 40, 40, 41, 41, 43, 43, 43, 53.  
 Disease, 9.  
     of Battle 10  
     of Men & Battle 6, 10,  
 Dragons in the sky, 31.  
 Drought, 2, 32, 37, 38, 44, 46, 53.  
 Earth raised, 24.  
 Earthquakes, 10, 11, 12, 20, 29, 31, 34,  
 35, 37, 42, 42, 49, 55, 58, 67, 70, 71.  
 Ewes, barren 46.  
 Famine, 4, 7, 8, 12, 12, 44, 46.  
 Fevers, 12.  
 Fire, - out of the earth, 21.  
 Fire, apparition 51.  
     armies, 5.  
     dragons 4, 51.  
     shapes &c. 1, 1, 27, 47, 66.  
 Fire, glow in the sky, 28  
     welkin 20  
 Fishes, multitude left dead, 8.  
 Floods, 26, 27, 32, 52, 57, 59, 69.  
 Frogs, 1, 6.  
 Frost, ale & wine frozen, 53.  
 Frost, 6, 14, 18, 21, 22, 28, 28, 34,  
 53, 58, 64.  
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