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Clavi Seare & Curious
84/ The Original Edition. 1670.

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W. H. C.

Page 24 - Picture & Advice
as to a Wife &c.

1

It is clearly ~~the~~ the first & probably
Unique edⁿ of the Shepherd of
Banbury's Rules. 1670.

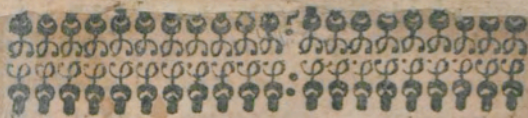
THE
SHEPHERDS
LEGACY:

O R,
John Clearidge, his Forty Years
experience of the Weather.

BEING,
An excellent Treatise; Wherein is shewed
the knowledge of the Weather. First, by the rising
and setting of the Sun. 2 How the Weather is known
by the Moon. 3 By the Stars. 4 By the Clouds. 5 By
the Mists. 6 By the Rain-bow. 7 And especially by
the Winds, Whereby the Weather may be exactly
known from time to time; which Observation was
never heretofore published by any Author. 8 Also
how to keep your Sheep sound when they be sound
9 And how to cure them if they be rotten. 10 I
shewed the Antiquity and Honour of Shepherds.
With some certain and assured Cures for thy Horse,
Cow, and Sheep.

*An Almanack is out at Twelve Months days
My Legacy it doth endure for aye.
But take you notice, though 'tis but a hint,
It far excels some Books of greater Print.*

LONDON, Printed and are to be sold by
John Hancock Junior, at the three Bibles in
Popes-head-Ally, next Cornhill, 1670.



TO THE
Reader.

HAVING been importun'd by several Friends, [some of them being worthy Persons] to make publique for their further benefit what they have found by experience to be useful for themselves and others: I could not deny their Requests; but was willing to satisfy them, as also my own self to do others good as well as my self; lest I should hide my Talent in a Napkin, and my skill be rak'd up with me in the Dust. Therefore I have left it to Posterity; that they may have the Fruit when the old Tree is dead and rotten. And because I would

To the Reader.

not be tedious, I shall descend to some few particular Instances of my skill and foreknowledge of the Weather, and I shall have done.

First, In the year, 1665. at the first of January, I told several credible Persons that the then Frost would hold till March, that men could not Plow, and so it came to pass directly.

2. I also told them that present March, that it would be a very dry Summer, which likewise came to pass.

3. The same year in November, I told them it would be a very open Winter; which also came to pass, although at that time it was a great Snow; but it lasted not a week.

4. In the year, 1666. I told them that year in March, that it would be a very dry Spring; which also came to pass.

5. In the year, 1667. Certain Shepherds ask'd my Council, whether they might venture their Sheep any more in the Low-fields? I told them they might safely venture them till August next, and they sped very well without any loss.

To the Reader.

6. I told them in the beginning of September, the same year, that it would be a South-west wind for 2 or 3 Months together, and also great store of Rain, so that Wheat Sowing would be very difficult in the Low-fields by reason of Wet, which we have found by sad experience: And further I told them, that they should have not above 3 or 4 perfect fair days together till the shortest day.

7. In the year, 1668. in March, although it was a very dry season then, I told my Neighbors that it would be an extraordinary fruitful Summer for Hay and Grass, and I knew it by Reason there was so much Rain in the latter end of February and beginning of March; for by that I ever judge of the Summers, and I look that the Winter will be dry and Frosty for the most part; by Reason that this November was mild; for by that I do ever judge of the Winters.

Now I refer you unto the Book it self; which will sufficiently inform you of sundry other of my Observations. For in the ensuing Discourse I have set you down the

To the Reader.

same Rules which I go by my self. And
if any one shall question the truth of what
is here set down, Let them come to me, and
I will give them further satisfaction.

Hanwell near
Banbury.

John Claridge, Senr.



Of the Weather.

Q. How to judge what Weather will follow,
by the Rising and Setting of the
Sun?

A. The Sun rising red and fiery, promi-
seth Wind and Rain. If at the Sun rising it
be cloudy, and the Clouds vanish away as the
Sun riseth higher, it is a perfect signe of fair
weather.

Also if it setteth red, it signifies fair wea-
ther. If it set in a misty muddy colour, it is
a signe of rain.

He that will be Weather wise,
In the morning early he must rise,
To view the rising of the Sun,
And he may know the weather till noon.

If you will know when 'twill be a fair night,
Below the Clouds, the Sun will shine bright.

Q. How

Q. How

Q. How the Weather is known by the Moon?

A. 1. If the Moon be of a very clear light, and not compact with a mist, signifies fair weather.

2. When the Moon is compact about with a Circle, like a mighty great wheel, or is dim and misty, Wind or Rain followes, or Snow speedily, or within 24 hours likely.

He that takes his time to change with Moon,
It is a signe his Brains are out of Tune.

Q. How to know the Weather by the Starres.

A. 1. If the Stars be more bright and blazing than ordinary in Summer, then it is a sign of great Winds and wet.

2 If in Winter they Blaze or Twinkle, the Wind North or East; it betokeneth great Frost.

3. When the Stars are seen to shoot or fall, it signifies great Winds and Rain.

Now to conjecture by the Stars,
God hath forbidden me;
Either to fear, or to regard,
I care not for to see.

Such

Such Learning is too high for me,
I dare not it consider,
For fear that I a Fool should be,
I will not it endeavor.

Q. How to know the Weather by the Clouds.

A. 1. If the Clouds be in form and shape Round like a dapple Gray colour, and the Wind North or East, it is like to be fair-weather two or three days after.

2 If the Clouds appear like Rocks or Towers, it signifies great Showers.

3 If small Clouds grow bigger and bigger in an hour or two, signifies a great deal of Rain.

4 On the contrary, if great Clouds wast off, and grow smaller and decreate, it signifies Fair-weather.

A Shepherd lying in the Field his thoughts employes,

He needs no Books to make him weather wise;

For if he will but make use of his eyes,
He learns his knowledg by the colour of the
For if he discern a Cloud to arise, (skies.
And rainy storms begin him to surprize,
With hast to the Bush he presently hies,
But far from his Flock no good Shepherd
Aiee.

Q

Q. How to know the Weather by the Mists.

A. 1. If the Mists arise out of Ponds and Rivers, and there vanish away, it signifies Fair-weather.

2 But if from thence they arise to the Hill tops, it is like to be rainy suddenly: that is to say, sometimes the same day: but commonly within two or three dayes.

3 If before Sun rising it be a general Mist, that is both Hills and Dales near the Full Moon, signifies Fair weather.

4 But if such a Mist be in the New of the Moon, signifies rain in the old of the Moon.

5 But in the old of the Moon, signifies rain in the New.

Sirrah,

Do nothing but by good advice,

Take Counsel of the wise;

So that the Mists of ignorance,

May vanish from thine eyes.

Q. How to know the Weather by the Rain-bow.

A. 1. If after a long drought the Rain-bow appear, it signifies rain.

2 But

2 But if it appear after a long time of wet, it signifies fair weather.

3 If it appear very big, signifies much wet, but if very red, Wind withall.

4 If it appear in the morning, signifies small rain, and presently after fair weather.

5 If two Rain-bowes appear together, signifies fair for the present, and rain two or three dayes after.

God sets his Bow ith' Clouds,

The world no more drown'd.

Seed time and Harvest he would send,

As alwayes we have found

Now seeing Solomon saith, the Wind goeth and returneth by his Circuits, I took the more pains to understand the Weather thereby.

Such Rules I never read in any Book,

Concerning Wind and Weather,

Therefore great pains I have took,

That they might last for ever.

I shall mention but two of these Winds. That is, *North-East*, and *South-West*.

As these three springs in 65, 66, and 67. there was North and East Winds, as also great droughts; so have their Summer-Quarters

Quarters been, and consequently scarcity of Hay and Grass. So I look that the three next years, being 68, 69, and 70. will be plenteous for Hay and Grass, as the three former were for scarcity; by reason that I have alwayes observ'd it, that in eight years time there is as much South and West wind, as North and East wind, and consequently as many wet years as dry years.

Now I shall give you a Rule how you may know when the Wind will sit in one of these two places for two or three Moneths together for the most part.

1. First for the North-East Winds, when the Wind turneth thither, if it continue two dayes without Rain, and turn not South the third day, nor rain the third day, then it is like to continue North-East for eight or nine dayes, and then come into the South again. These eight or nine dayes be commonly fair.

If it turn out of the South to the North-East again with Rain, and continue in the North-East without Rain two dayes, and turn not South the third day, nor Rain the third day, it is like to continue North-East for two Moneths, or three for the most part. The Wind will finish these turns towards the North in three weeks time.

2. Secondly, for the South-West Winds. When the Wind hath been in the North two Months

Moneths or more for the most part, and cometh to the South, usually there are three or four fair dayes at first, and then the fourth or fifth day cometh rain, or else the Wind turneth North, and continues dry still.

If it return to the South within a day or two without rain, and turn Northward with rain, and return into the South the first or second day as before, two or three times together after this sort, then it is like to be in the South, or South-West two or three Moneths together for the most part, as it was in the North before. The Wind will finish these Turns in a Fort-night.

I mention not the East nor West winds, because the rain cometh usually from the South; or in the turn of the wind from the South to the North, as for the droughth, the wind is for the most part North-East.

If it be fair Weather out of the South for a week together, which is not usually, it is like to be great droughth, when it hath been a long time of rain out of the South before.

Usually the wind turneth from the North to the South with a quiet wind without rain, but comes back again into the North with a strong wind and rain. The greatest winds which blow down houses and trees, usually cometh by the turning of the wind out of the South

South by the West, into the North, which drives a way rain, and clears the Air.

Quest. How you may know when you may have fair Weather for four or five dayes together, if you be going a Journey, and not fail one time in ten?

Ans. When the wind hath been in the North, or North-East two dayes without rain, and sit there the third day, then go your Journey, if the Air be clear. He that will go and travail fair, let him take his time when the North wind first cleareth up the Air; that's once a week.

Because you may wait a Moneth or two for a week of fair weather together, and not have it: Therefore this Rule is of use every week for a single day or two.

Quest. How shall I know when 'tis like to Thunder in Summer or Harvest?

Ans. When the wind hath been South two or three dayes, and it grows very hot, when you see Clouds arise with great white tops like Towers, as if one Cloud were on the top of another, and joyned together with black on the nether side, then it is like to be Thunder and Rain suddenly in many places.

If there arise two such Clouds with Thunder in them, the one of the one side of you, and

and the other of the other side of you, then make hast away, or else you will be catch'd.

Quest. How shall I know when the Wind will turn before it turns?

Ans. When you see a Cloud arise against the Wind, or side-wind, know that when the Cloud comes up to you, the Wind will Blow the same way that the Cloud came: and many times very strong; because, that Wind which brought the Cloud to you, was stronger then that which you were in before: This observation is for a sudden storm.

Also, when all the Skie is equally thick, all but one little edge of it, and that grow greater, and greater, against the Wind, until it come over your head: Then the Wind will be that way from whence the clear place came, although it were side wind, or contrary Wind before.

Also if the Wind be North, and the Air clear and Clouds arise out of the South, against the Wind, know that the Wind will be in the South, when the Clouds come to you: In like manner if the Clouds arise against the Wind any other way.

Quest. When it Raineth; How shall I know when it will be Fair Weather?

Ans. When a Shower comes suddenly, it is like to be fair weather again, in the space of

half an hour, or an hour : For there is no Rain continues long that comes suddenly.

Also, if it begin to Rain an hour or two before day, it is like to be fair before noon, and so to hold all the rest of the day after : but if it begin to Rain an hour or two after Sun rising, it is like to Rain most part of the day after, except the Rain-bow be seen before it Rains.

Or when the Air grows thick by degrees, and the Sun shines dimmer, and dimmer, until it shines not at all : or the Moon or Stars by night ; Then it is like to Rain six hours usually.

Also, when it begins to Rain from the South, with a high Wind for two or three hours ; and then the Wind fall (and it continue raining still) then it is like to Raine for twelve hours or more ; and usually Rains till there arise a strong North wind to clear the Air : These long Rains, seldome hold above twenty four hours, or seldome happen above once in a year.

Quest. How shall I know when it is like to be a Wet Spring, and Summer, and danger of Rotting Sheep ?

Ans. If the eighteen last daies of February, and the ten first daies of March, prove for the most part Rainy weather : Then the

the Spring quarter, and Summer quarter, are likly Rainy for the most part.

This I have observed for the space of forty years ; and so escaped much loss by Rotting of sheep, which others have suffered : witness the year 1668.

Moreover, I never knew no great Drought ; but it entered in that season, before the eleventh of March. For if the Drought enter then ; it is like to be drie, for the most part of the Spring quarter : If not the Summer quarter too ; and by that reason Scarcity of Hay. By which foresight of the Drought, I bought Hay in the year 1664. which was a very wet Summer and very plentiful of Hay, which hath served me without buying ever since : For many a man is a great loser for want of Hay at the spring of the year, being Ignorant what weather will follow.

Quest. How shall I know how the Winter will prove ?

Ans. If October and November be for the most part rainy and warm ; Then is January and February like to be frosty and cold, except it be after an extraordinary dry Summer.

On the contrary. If October and November be frosty and snow, Then is January and February for the most part, open weather.

Now for somewhat to make you Merry
If you see me in *Banbury*;
If in *November* my Beard be well grown,
Warm weather i'th winter to me is not

(known :

But if in *January* my Beard be cut bare,
'Twill be an open-winter you need not feare
If in *January* the weather be warm,
Then in *March* beware of a storm;
For it is true as I tell ye,
Winter seldom dyes in Damm's Belly.

Now I shall give Councel to a Shepheard:
Boy how he may learn his Trade.

1. First he must take good heed to his Father
or Master to keep his sheep in such places, and
within such bounds, and from such Severals
or Harms, as they shall command him.

2. He must take diligent notice of the
Brands, or Reddings, or Colours, or any o-
ther Marks whereby they may be known;
that so he may gather them together when
they be scattered.

3. He must keep the Tale or Number of
them in Memory, and count them often,
twice a day at least. Also he must give them
Liberty to spread abroad; so as they may
feed quietly,

4. He

4. He must take diligent Notice which
Sheep twines, or twists himself, or pulls his
Fleece, or scrats himself with his hind-leg,
or sits upon his Breech rubbing himself, and
so give notice to his Father or Master to have
him cure it.

5. He must be diligent to catch such sheep
when he hath them in the Penn, that so they
may be mended; and to have one in readi-
ness while the other is curing, and intreat
thy Master or any else that hath skill, to shew
thee how thou mayst cure them thyself. In
so doing thou shalt have Commendations.

I give no other Councel to thee,
Then what my Grand-fire gave to me:

But if thou be so wilfully idle and negli-
gent, that thou wilt not take the pains to
grease thy sheep thy self, Ile teach thee how
thou shalt make them grease themselves—
Do but dip their Noses, and also their Hin-
claws into the Tar-box, and they will do it
themselves. — But I use my self to shed
the wooll, and lay it on with my Finger;
Because it is most for my profit.

6. If there be any Bryars, Brooks or
Ditches, take heed that thy Sheep be not
hamper'd, or drowned therein. And use thy
Dog

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Dog no more then Needs must ; but only to
Rule thy Sheep from Corn, or any other
Harms. The gentlier thou keepest them,
the better they will thrive. Other directi-
ons learn from thy Masters. Only in Lamb-
ing time take heed of thy Ewes going from
their Fellows, or lying behind their fellows ;
or of the sleeping of the young Lambs be-
hind their Damm's for fear of loosing them.

While Shepherd Boys do sleep or play,
Their sheep are apt to go astray ;
Take notice therefore what I say,
For, to reduce them back again,
It will both purse and credit strain ;
Besides the Heyward will complain ;
For when the Sheep are drove to Pound,
'Tis quickly known to all the town,
As by experience I have found,
These lines were pen'd by *Thomas Hill*,
(To keep the Boyes from doing ill)
That once kept Sheep on *Corswel-hill*.

Now I will tell thee how thou mayst be-
come a Sheep-master thy self.

If thou hast any Money given thee, drink
it not away ; but keep it to buy thee a sheep ;
and pray thy Father or Master to help thee
in laying out thy money ; and also to give
thee

thee the keeping of it ; and so considering
the profit thereof ; thou mayst learn by expe-
rience how to trade with a Stock of thy own.
If thou canst not get them wintered, Buy them
at Spring, and sell them at latter end of the
year, till thou hast a considerable Number
worth the wintering.

Be thou faithful in a little,
Thou shalt be Ruler over much ;
For God always doth bestow
His blessings upon such.

Before thou put thy sheep in Fold,
Let them not eat mens grass or grain,
Lest thou do lose thy precious Soul,
To thy great sorrow, loss, and pain ;
For he that will no Conscience use,
Must one day give account for that,
When he doth other men abuse
By feeding of his Sheep so fat.

Master, I thank you for your good Coun-
cel.

Quest. Pray tell me when the Summer is like-
ly to Rot Sheep?

Ans. Good-boy ! because thou art wil-
ling to learn, I'll tell thee. I never knew
the Summer subject to Rot, except the ground
be

be mowed in the latter end of *February*, and in the beginning of *March*; or in the latter end of *April*, and the beginning of *May*: For if the Ground be so flooded it is subject to Rot.

Moreover if the Ground be flooded before the Hay be Cut, It is subject to Rot, although it be a dry time afterwards. This I know by experience, and 'tis worth your observation.

Quest. *How shall I know when the Winters will Rot as well as the Summers?*

Ans. If in the *Autumne Quarter* the Ground be flooded, Then that flooded ground will be subject to Rot; although you give them never so good Hay after a Rotting Summer.

Quest. *How shall I know when the Ground is not subject to Rot in Summer, or Winter?*

Ans. If there be no Floods in the *Spring Quarter*, and *Summer Quarter*, then they are not subject to Rot in the *Autumn Quarter*, nor the *Winter*. But I think it not safe to let them go upon flooded Ground, untill they be accustomed to eat Hay; and see that the Hay you give them be green and bright: For if the Hay be Mow-burn, Dun, or Red, and though it keep its sweetness; yet 'tis very hurtful to Sheep; because it provokes
a too

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a too eager thirst in them, and makes them drink any kind of Red-standing-water, that is not wholesome, and so makes them gather water; so that they will die as certainly, as if they were Liver-rotten. This I have known by Experience in Pasture-grounds upon Hills, much more in Meadows, when Sheep that eat good Hay have been healthful enough going upon the same Ground.

If-- No Floods while the Sun is on the North side of the *Aequinoctial Line**

Then observe this Rule of mine,
(May,
That Sheep will not rot till the next
Provided you give them *wholsom hays*
For if it be Mow-burn, Dun, or red,
Before *May* come your sheep will

(be Dead:
Let them have *Spring-water*, and
(also dry ground,
Give them what Hay you will, they
(will be sound;
But if they go on floated Ground,
(or Boggy,
Their Bellies with water will be
(foggy.

Quest. *How shall I know when Sheep are Rotten?*

Ans. That thou mayst lose the less by them.

them, when they fare well & do not thrive in flesh & fleece; then you may mistrust they are not healthful. Then kill 1 or 2 of the youngest and best, and so you may make tryal; and if you perceive they are very rotten, then 'tis better to make something of them, then to lose all. But if they are not much rotten, remove them into such Ground which you know is not subject to Rot; or else, give them what Medicine you will they'll never Recover.

& Then take for every Score of Sheep, a quart of strong Ale, 4 sound Nutmegs, and grate them into the same, putting in thereto a pennyworth of good new Tar; boyl all these together, till a third part thereof be wasted away; and then give to each Sheep, 2 spoonful at a time, using it 3 several times, with 2 dayes distance between time and time; and so give it them in the morning: And this I know by experience hath been a means to save many Sheep this last Rot, which else would have dyed. I have drenched many of my own, not worth 18 pence a piece, and I have sold them for 8 or 9 Shillings a piece.

I have given the same Drench to a Calf of half a year old, that was set with a Husk scarce able to go, and have Recovered it to health again.

Master,

Master. You have told me a rare Receipt how to cure Rotten-Sheep. Now I pray you tell me how to cure Sheep when they are Blind?

Ans. I'll tell thee — If the Sheep be blind by reason of Black-winds, which many times causes blindness.

& Take a little Allome, and put it into thy mouth, and make spittle thereof, and spit it into their Eyes every morning; in so doing they will in short space recover their sight: since I have had this Receipt and made use of it I have had none blind.

Moreover, I shall tell thee a Receipt to kill a Water-Canker in the Eyes of Sheep or Lambs.

& Take Red-wine, or Red-wine-vinegar, which is better, 4 or 5 spoonful; Put thereto half a spoonful of Allome in Powder, and boyl it a little, and wash the Canker once a day, and it will be well quickly if the Ball of the Eye be not perished. This also I do know to be right good.

Quest. You have taught me to Cure Blindness in Sheep: But how shall I do to Cure the mouth-Canker of Lambs?

Ans. Take an Egge, and put out the Yolk, and 3 parts of the White, and then put to the white in the shell, half a spoonful of

of

of Honey, and as much Allome as a small Nut, in very fine poulder; boyl it in the shell on the Embers to a Salve, which will quickly be done. Then rub off the Scab of the Canker till it bleed. Then wipe off the blood and anoint the place. This I do know by Experience to be excellent good; for I have often tryed it, and it hath never failed me. It cures Children as well as Lambs.

As for other Receipts to Cure the Scab, Lice, or Maggots, I use none but such as are Common, and known to all other Shepherds; and therefore 'tis needless to say any thing of them.

Moreover, if thy Ewes Uddernes be either venomd or sore by rankling of the Milk, I'll tell thee a Receipt for the Cure, which I have heard to be an approved Remedy for Sheep. But I never had occasion to use it to sheeps Uddernes; But only for Cows, which I do know to be admirable good; for I have tryed it several times, and I do not think thou canst have any Remedy to compare with it.

℞ Take 2 penny-worth of Pompillian Oyl, and 2 penny-worth of Oyl of Roses, mix them together, and anoint the Udder therewith, and it will be well in a short space. This I know by experience.

It

It may be thou mayst have a mind to keep a Horse too. But then thou must have a care thou dost not surfeit him; For a Horse overheated is hardly cured if he drink water while he is hot; and if he be not kept hot still, then it will endanger his life; however it will breed Diseases, as Strangles, Fashions, and divers other diseases.

℞ Now to Cure the Strangles. Take a good Head of Garlick, and pill the Cloves, and shred it small, & make it up into 3 Balls with Fresh-butter as big as a Walnut, and give it the Horse, keeping him with green Malt, and he will quickly be well.

℞ To Cure a Horse that hath the Fashions. When you perceive your Horses swelled in their veins, Then take black Sope, and rub upon the swelth a little while; Then take Salt half a handful, mix it with as much Stale as will go in an Egg-shell: Rub it also upon the Sope, on the swelth a little while once a day at least; use more or less, according as the bigness of the sore is, and it is very good also for any new bruise to lay the swelling. This is a singular Cure.

℞ To Cure any Wart. Take Black-water that stands in the Root of a Hollow Elm-tree, and wash the Wart twice a day, and it will be wasted away and be well. —

Thus

Thus I cured a great Wart on a Horse which the Chiefest Farriers in our Country could not Cure: and I had Five Nobles for my Pains.

R. To Cure a Horse that cannot Stale. Take a quart of Ale, Grate therein a Nutmeg, and a handful of Parsley Roots bruised, and put therein a quarter of a pound of Butter, and half a handful of Leek-roots; Boyl them a little and give it him Luke-warm, and this will cure him presently.

R. To Cure a Lash or Blow in a Horses Eye. First fill thy Mouth with strong Beer, and spurt it into his Eye. Then take a Thunder-bolt stone, and scrape poulder of it, and make it like Meal; Mix it with half a spoonful of the best Honey, and put it into the Eye with a Feather once a day; if the Eye be not perished, it will quickly bring the sight again.

Quest. How may a Shepherd know how the time goes away by day, as well as by night: that is in the Day by the Sun, and in the Night by the Stars?

Ans. If the Ayr be clear in the Evening, stick up 2 sticks about 4 or 5 foot high a piece, and set them even with the North-pole in a plain place about a yard asunder, and then in the day time when the shade of one

one is strait with the other; Then it's 12 of the Clock. Thou mayst make Figures for the Hours of the Forenoon, and the Afternoon as in other Sun-dyals. But you must observe to take away the North stick, and make in the room and place thereof, the Figures of 12 for Noon. And so you may use your discretion for making the Rest.

Now to know how the Night goes away by the Stars, observe this Rule: which is by the Turning of *Charles-wain* about the North-pole; When it hath compassed the North-pole half way Round, then it is 12 Hours; when a quarter Round, then it is 6 hours; when half a quarter Round, 3 hours. Which you may easily know if you set up a straight Staff even against the Pole-star, and lay another straight stick just cross over it: The middle of the Cross being directly against the North-pole, according to this Figure.

You must observe, that the 2 Stars [beneath
the 2 Hands, directly against the Line,
ranging with the North-pole] go
upwards East-ward, and so
round to the Place where
they were.



Now seeing a Man is made Happy or un-
done by Marrying a Wife, I'll tell thee
how to Chuse a good One.

First, If she be of a chearful Counte-
nance when she is about her ordinary Em-
ployment, It is a sign she hath a good Con-
science, which maketh her so chearful.

2. If she be of a modest behaviour, and
civil Looks, minding her own Labour, and
not meddling with others that doth not con-
cern her.

Thirdly.

Thirdly, If she be obedient to her Father
and Mother, or to any whom she is to do
service.

4. If she be kind and loving in speech, not
given to mocking at others, but Courteous,
in all her demeanors.

A virtuous wife is of great Price
That is neither proud, idle, nor nice,
But is civil, modest and wise,
And a good Hufwife beside.

For she will use her hands well to spin;
Or else be doing of some good thing,
Which tendeth to good house-keeping,
And will not Frown and Chide.

She will be faithful unto thee,
And helpeth too as we do see:
Oh happy man! If that He
With such a Wife is Blest.

He need not fear the wind nor cold,
His Cloaths are new and are not old,
And so are comely to behold,
Wife Shepherds can chuse best.

*Think on me when I am Dead;
For I have hit the nail o' th' Head.*

Then look for one where vertues be,
Full of kinde and Courtesie,
And well favoured if she be,
Then Love she doth deserve.

For a modest chearful Face
Shews in her, that there is grace;
And such a one do thou embrace,
But from her never swerve.
If she obey her Parents all,
And loving be to great and Small,
And ready be at every Call
To work so willingly.

If of her betters she speak well,
Nor of her neighbors no lies tell,
Neither with others do meddle,
But do her own work ply.

*Think on me when I am Dead;
For I have hit the nail o' th Head.*

(sleepeth,
For Husbandry weepeth, where Hufwifry
and hardly he creepeth up Ladder to Thrift,
That wanteth to bold him, thrifts Ladder to
(hold him,
before it be told him, he falls without shift.

As well saith Tesser.

Reader, As I have given you in the foregoing Treatise, General Rules for the Winter and Summer Quarters; so I thought it not amiss to give you also my particular and monthly Observations, which take as follow.

For

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For January.

Look back to November, and call it to mind;
For what's there concluded, by me ye shall
(find.

If in this month the winds oft blow south,
Then I am sure it will be no drought;
But if the wind constant North doth Blow,
Then we shall have Frost, but little Snow.

For February.

This month is my Rule for the Summer
(and Spring,
The knowledge whereof much profit doth
(bring;

To shew you wherein this profit doth lie,
The ensuing lines will tell you by and by.
If Floods overflow the Banks it will appear
We shall have store of grafs th' ensuing year;
But if this month be frosty and dry,
Then Hay will be dearer, when you go to buy;

March.

If that this month of March be warm and dry,
Then there say I is like to be plenty;
But if this Month be frosty, cold and wet,
There is like to be but little Rye and Wheat.
An old saying. If in this month appear a Flood;
It never boadeth England Good.

April.

If in this month of April, the showers with
(wet the Furrows fill,
C 2 Then

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Then wil our Corn most even come, and hid
(the ground for burning Sun :
But if this month be very dry, the Corn will
(not grow very high

May.

If in this merry month of *May*, the weather
(dry, the air in colour gray ;
And if there be a fine North-wind, then we
(shall have our Barns well lin'd ;
But if it be a Flood in *May*, It will danger
(rotting Sheep I say.

June.

If in this Month be moderate Rain
It breedeth store of Hay and Grain :
But if this month do prove contrary,
Thy wife wil have but little dairy. (keep,
If in this month your Sheep you don't well
Next winter you may sit you down and weep.

July.

If the wind do blow North-east I say,
Then Cut your Grass to make good Hay :
For till the Wind blow West or South,
For so long time will last the Droughth :
For the South-wind the Air will warm,
Then beware of a Thunder storm. (weather,
I do not fear but every Year, if it be catching
My Hay-making shan't cost me dear, the Sun-
(shine shall it wither.
Provided still, that when I will, I'll mow it
(at my leisure.

I'll make with 5. with thee and 10. and yet
(with ease and pleasure,
As much as well, I do thee tell, I'll have thee
(to believe me ;
For I do make my Hay so well, my Sheep do
(not deceive me.

August.

This month mens Riches in the Field do lie,
If Corn be ripe, to get it home then hie :
But if this month it be now Rain,
Then have you patience a day or twain ;
For God will then good weather send
If we do but on him depend.

September.

Carry not Corn too soon after Rain,
Lest you do wish it in Field again ;
For if you carry Corn green or wet,
Your Mowes will be too much in sweat ;
When Men have got their Harvest in
To plow and Sow do thou begin.

October.

Sowe Corn betime to root before Winter ;
For they that Sow late to hazard it venture :
But if to sow early thou can't not abide,
Be sure to dispatch before *All-hallows-tide*.

November.

November rainy, warm and misty,
The Winter snowy, cold and frosty :
November snowy, cold and frosty,
The Winter rainy, warm and misty.

Disco

December.

(member

This month of December, let Landlords re-
To set store of *workmen* in planting of *timber*
The wanting whereof this Land doth Lament
So little is *planted*, so much there is *spent*.
He that's a good husband, to planting is bent,
And at the long-run, he shall see the Event.
Let not Vagabond-beggars the scum of the

(Nation,

Destroy Oaken copses, for Cudgels in *fashion*.
The Hedge-breakers *fashion*, that in-letting chief
Doth spoil this Plantation, is one of the chief-
Some *Money-less Purchasers* [to their disgrace]
Do cut up the Timber, to pay the Purchase,
But never regarding how it doth deface,
Nor yet to plant more *wood* to set in the *place*.
This course is destructive, let Landlords

(eschew it,

Lest Tenants do smart for't, and they them-
(selves Rue it.

But me thinks I hear my Boy, saying,

Mr. Shall we this year spend up all our Hay?
We have so much! Oh wicked wastful Boy!
Sirrah, God never plenty sends in vain;
For come there will a time of want again:
Then he that's Chary for to make it last,
Shall have to sell to them that made such wast.
Remember Boy, the years last past and gone,
How much a do we had to hold our own;
But told thee last year that the Scales would

(turn

FINIS



