Example.

What is the dominical letter for 1769 ?

1769
17
28)1786(63
168.
106
84
22 = A in the old cycle, for new ſtile.

But for old ſtile, 14 (the number of the cycle) ſtands againſt D.

To ſhew the truth of this rule for all future ages. Here we keep to the old cycle and poſition of the letters, without alteration ; and find new additional numbers for every ſucceeding century ; becauſe every century (except the 4th) is a common year, and therefore the Julian account is diſturbed at theſe times, and requires an alteration.

In the Julian account the additional number is perpetually 9, becauſe it was 9 at the beginning of the Chriſtian era. And as the whole contrivance was arbitrary, the firſt year of the cycle was made a leap year, and ſet to the letter GF, the 2d is E ; the 3d D ; the 4th C, the 5th BA, being leap year again ; and ſo on till it come to 28, when it begins again. For if there was only a ſingle change of the dominical letter every year, the cycle would be completed in 7 years. But ſince in every 4th year there is a change of two letters, therefore this cycle will conſiſt of 4 times 7, or 28 years ; which being completed, all the letters return again in the ſame order.

Now to make a tranſition from the Julian to the Gregorian account. The ſtile was altered in

1752, a leap year; and the Julian letters ED, that is, D for the end of the year. Now by dropping 11 days, any week day is, by that means, moved 11 days forward in the alphabet; or rather (throwing out 7) 4 days forward. Therefore the Sunday letter, from D (in the Julian) becomes A (in the Gregorian); and being leap year, the letters will be BA. Now againſt DE in the cycle ſtands 25, and againſt BA is 5, which is 8 places beyond 25; but 9 + 8 = 17; and as we added 9 to the year to find the Julian letter, we muſt now add 17 (which is 8 more), to find the Gregorian letter, by the old cycle. And this holds till the beginning of the next century, or between 1700 and 1800.

In the year 1800, the laſt rule would give 25 (ED) in the cycle, but ſince it is not to be a leap year, it will be only E. Therefore we muſt ſeek in the old cycle for FE, to the end that 4 years after, in the cycle, may be a double letter, and then all will go regularly forward till the next century. Accordingly againſt 13 we find EF. Then counting forward from DE to FE, we ſhall find EF to be 16 places beyond, and 17 + 16 = 33, or rather (rejecting 28) 5. Therefore ſeeing before, we added 17 to the year; we muſt now add 5 to get the number and letter, between 1700 and 1900.

In the year 1900, by this laſt rule, we ſhall find 1 (GF) in the cycle; but not being leap year it muſt only be G; therefore ſeek AG, which is at 17, which is 16 before GF; therefore 5 + 16 or 21 is the number to be added, which holds from 1899 to 2100; becauſe 2000 being leap year, makes no alteration.

In the year 2100, we ſhall find 21 (CB), which muſt only be C; then find DC in the cycle, which is 16 further; and 21 × 16 — 28 = 9, the additional number for 2100 +, till 2200. Thus

Thus adding 16 continually for every 100 years (except leap years), gives ſo many new rules. But after 400 years, we ſhall fall upon the ſame number of the cycle as at firſt; and the ſame numbers will return again; for $7 \times 16 = 4 \times 28$. Therefore the numbers to be added, in theſe ſeveral periods of time will be 17, 5, 21, 9, 25, 13, 1. Then 17, 5, &c. over again.

2 RULE.

Add 9 to the year of the Lord, and divide the ſum by 28; the remainder being found in the I new cycle below, ſhews the dominical letter for the new ſtile, till 1800. Or find it in the II new cycle, ſhews it after till 1900. When 0 remains take 28.

For the old ſtile; thus,

Divide the year its 4th and 4, by 7;
What's left ſubſtract from 7, the letter's given.

I new Cycle for 1700, &c.			
1	DC	15	G
2	B	16	F
3	A	17	ED
4	G	18	C
5	FE	19	B
6	D	20	A
7	C	21	GF
8	B	22	E
9	AG	23	D
10	F	24	C
11	E	25	BA
12	D	26	G
13	CB	27	F
14	A	28	E

II new Cycle for 1800, &c.			
1	ED	15	A
2	C	16	G
3	B	17	FE
4	A	18	D
5	GF	19	C
6	E	20	B
7	D	21	AG
8	C	22	F
9	BA	23	E
10	G	24	D
11	F	25	CB
12	E	26	A
13	DC	27	G
14	B	28	F

Examp.

Examp.

To find the Sunday letter for 1769?

1769
9
28)1778(63
168
98
84
14 = A *the ſunday letter in the* I *new Cycle.*

It has been ſhewn before, that at the beginning of every century, 16 is to be continually added, for a new additional number. Or that the number, finding the dominical letter in the old cycle, is 16 places further on. But this is equivalent to making a new cycle, ſetting the letters, found at the 17th number, in the firſt place; the 18th in the ſecond; and ſo on in order. And this muſt be done every 100 years; or a new cycle made for each century.

It was likewiſe ſhewn, that in changing the Julian for the Gregorian ſtile, that 8 was to be added to the Julian additional number, which is the ſame thing as reckoning 8 places forward from the firſt, and making that place, which is the 9th, the beginning of the I new cycle. Thus in the old cycle CD is the 9th place, and in the I new cycle it is the firſt; and all the reſt follow in order. Again the 17th place of the I new cycle is DE, which therefore muſt begin the 2d new cycle. And if you would make a third, it muſt begin with EF; and a fourth with FG; and ſo on. Therefore in changing from the 1ſt to the

3d;

3d, 5th, 7th, &c. hundred year; as alſo from the 2d to the 4th, 6th, 8th, &c. you move 4 places forward in the laſt cycle. For 16 + 16 = 32, which exceed 28 by 4. But here it muſt be remembered, that I except ſuch hundreds as are leap years, becauſe they make no alteration.

The firſt method ſhewed you to find the letter, by finding new additional numbers, retaining the ſame cycle; and the latter ſhows how to find it, by finding new cycles, retaining the ſame additional number. But the firſt method is eaſier, becauſe a new number is eaſier found than a new cycle; but either way will do for the preſent age.

3 RULE.

Add to the year its 4th part; then divide by 7, and ſubtract the remainder from 7, gives the number of the letter, from 1700 to 1800.

After the beginning of the year 1800, 1900, 2100, &c. add the 4th part + 6, 5, 4, &c. reſpectively.

And in general for every 100 years (not leap years) abate 1. But after 7 ſuch hundred years, the ſame numbers return again.

Note, there being two letters for leap year, this rule finds that, for the latter part of the year. And if the year has an exact 4th part, it is leap year.

Examp.

Examp.

Find the letter for 1769.

1769
442
7)2211(315
21
11
7
41 7
35 6
6. 1 = A the letter.

In any century, by reaſon of the leap years, 5 letters go over in 4 years, reckoning from any fixt time. Let us reckon from 1700, when the letters were DC. Then in 1701, 2, 3, &c. the letters are B, A, G, &c. Therefore, if to any year (after 1700) its 4th part be added, the ſum ſhews the number of letters elapſed, ſince that time. And that ſum divided by 7, the remainder ſhews what letter it is, beginning at B, and reckoning backwards. The letters being numbered will ſtand thus,

B, A, G, F, E, D, C, B, A
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

To 1700 add its 4th part 425, then the ſum 2125 divided by 7, there will 4 remain. If 0 had remained, we might have taken the year of our Lord inſtead of the year after 1700, without any more to do. But ſince by uſing the year of our Lord inſtead of the year after 1700, the remainder will be more by 4; therefore to accommodate this rule to the year

of

of our Lord, we muſt begin to number four places ſooner, and then we ſhall fall upon the ſame letter either way. The numbering will be thus,

F,	E,	D,	C,	B,	A,	G,	F,	E,	D,	C,	&c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
						0	1	2	3	4	

That is, the year of our Lord divided by 7, the remainder will denote the letter as above. But ſubtracting theſe remainders from 7, we ſhall find for A, 1; for B, 2; for 3, C; &c. in the order of the alphabet, as laid down in the rule.

In 1800 (not being leap year) and the following, the letter falls 1 ſhort; therefore the remainder muſt be diminiſhed by 1, or the year itſelf diminiſhed by 1; for the ſame reaſon, 1900 and the following years, muſt be diminiſhed by 2; 2100, &c. by 3, and ſo on. Or it comes to the ſame thing if 1800, &c. be increaſed by 6, 1900, &c. increaſed by 5, 2100, &c. increaſed by 4, and ſo on. For 6, 5, 4 are the compliments of 1, 2, 3, to 7.

Cor. 1. *The ſun's cycle being known, the Gregorian letter is known, by adding* 8, *and finding the ſum in the old cycle, gives the letter; till* 1800.

Cor. 2. *The old dominical letter being given, that for the new ſtile is had by adding* 4 *letters. This holds till* 1800.

A Table

A Table ſhewing the Sunday letter till 1800.

years	lett.	years	lett.	years	lett.	years	lett.
						1790	C
1760	FE	1770	G	1780	BA	91	B
61	D	71	F	81	G	92	AG
62	C	72	ED	82	F	93	F
63	B	73	C	83	E	94	E
64	AG	74	B	84	DC	95	D
65	F	75	A	85	B	96	CB
66	E	76	GF	86	A	97	A
67	D	77	E	87	G	98	G
68	CB	78	D	88	FE	99	F
69	A	79	C	89	D	1880	E

PROB. V.

To find the golden number for any year.

The *golden number or prime*, is a cycle of 19 years, increaſing 1 every year, till it be completed; after which it begins again. This period of 19 years being ended, the new moons, and full moons, fall on the ſame day of the month, as they did 19 years before; and therefore it is called the *moon's cycle*. To find it,

RULE.

Divide the year of our Lord by 19, and to the remainder add 1, gives the golden number, for both old and new ſtile.

Examp.

Examp.

What is the golden number for 1769.

19)1769(93
171.

59
57

2
add 1

3 the golden number.

A Table of the golden Numbers till 1800.

years	G.N.	years	G.N.	years	G.N.	years	G.N.
1760	13	1770	4	1780	14	1790	5
61	14	71	5	81	15	91	6
62	15	72	6	82	16	92	7
63	16	73	7	83	17	93	8
64	17	74	8	84	18	94	9
65	18	75	9	85	19	95	10
66	19	76	10	86	1	96	11
67	1	77	11	87	2	97	12
68	2	78	12	88	3	98	13
69	3	79	13	89	4	99	14
						1800	15

PROB. VI.

To find the Epact for any year.

The *epact* is the number to be added to the lunar year, to make it equal to the ſolar. This is a cycle depending on the golden number, and is likewiſe

wiſe compleated in 19 years. It increaſes 11 every year, rejecting 30 when it is above that; but the epact never exceeds 29. Its uſe is for finding the new moons in March, and from thence in every other month.

1 RULE.

Take 1 from the golden number; and then multiply the remainder by 11, and divide the product by 30, and the remainder is the epact, for the *new ſtile*. When 0 remains take 29.

This Rule holds from 1700 to 1900, after which the epact ſo found, muſt be leſſened by 1, and for every 240 years after, it muſt be leſſened by 1 more, continually.

For the *old ſtile*, multiply the golden number by 11, and divide by 30, for all years.

Examp.

What is the Epact for 1769?

The golden number 3
ſubſ. 1

2
11

30)22(0
0

22 the epact.

A ſynodic revolution of the moon is 29.53 + days, and 12 ſuch revolutions are 354.37 days; and the Julian year is 365.25 days, which exceeds theſe 12 revolutions by 10.88 days. Hence if the moon changes at a certain time in one year, the next year ſhe will change 10.88 days ſooner; and the next; 21.76 days ſooner; and the next, 32,64

--29.

= 29.53, that is 3.11 days ſooner; and ſo forward. Therefore in any number of years after, if 10.88 be multiplied by that number, and the product divided by 29.53; the remainder will ſhew how many days the change happens before the fixt time in the firſt year. But becauſe we do not want to know the fractions or parts of days, but only in general, what day the change happens on; therefore, inſtead of 10.88 and 29.53, we may take the round numbers 11 and 30, which will give nearly the ſame remainders.

After 19 years are expired, the cycle begins again, and the changes happen on the ſame day, and almoſt on the ſame hour, as they did 19 years before. For in 19 years, the moon performs 235 revolutions, and $235 \times 29.53 + = 6939.69$ days, and $19 \times 365\frac{1}{4} = 6939.75$; the former falling ſhort only about .06 of a day, which is $1^h\ 28^m$. So that in 19 years, the new moons happen near an hour and a half ſooner; which in a little more than 300 years, will be a day ſooner. And ſince the Gregorian is ſhorter than the Julian year by three days in 400 years, or nine days in 1200 years; and the new moons happen ſooner by near four days in 1200 years; it is plain, the new moons will happen later in the Gregorian account by (9 — 4 or) near 5 days in 1200 years; or 1 day in 230 years. Therefore the numbers of this cycle being once adjuſted to the golden number, for the year 1700, it will continue the ſame for above 200 years. And hear the firſt number of the epact is 0 or 29, and then all the reſt follow of courſe; whence we get the rule above. And ſince the epacts are to ſhew how long before a fixt day the moon changes; it is plain the epact is to be diminiſhed 1 in every 230 years.

2 RULE.

Seek the golden number for the year in the following new table of epacts, and againſt it, is the

epact ſought. This table continues in force till the year 1900; after which the epact muſt be leſſened by 1.

Examp.

Suppoſe 1769. *The golden number for this year is* 3, *againſt which is* 22, *the epact for the ſaid year.*

3 RULE.

Diminiſh the golden number by 1, and the remainder in the firſt column of the old table below, againſt which is the epact.

Ex.

In 1769, *the golden number is* 3, *therefore againſt* 2 *is* 22 *the epact.*

Old Table.		New Table.	
G.Num.	Epact.	G.Num.	Epact.
1	11	1	29
2	22	2	11
3	3	3	22
4	14	4	3
5	25	5	14
6	6	6	25
7	17	7	6
8	28	8	17
9	9	9	28
10	20	10	9
11	1	11	20
12	12	12	1
13	23	13	12
14	4	14	23
15	15	15	4
16	26	16	15
17	7	17	26
18	18.	18	7
19	29	19	18

Cor.

Cor. *Having the epact for old ſtile, that for the new ſtile may be found by ſubtracting* 11 *from the old one.*

A Table of Epacts till 1800.

years	epact	years	epact	years	epact	years	epact
1760	12	1770	3	1780	23	1790	14
61	23	71	14	81	4	91	25
62	4	72	25	82	15	92	6
63		73	6	83	26	93	17
64		74	17	84	7	94	28
65	7	75	28	85	18	95	9
66	18	76	0	86	0.29	96	20
67	0.29	77	20	87	11	97	1
68	11	78	1	88	22	98	12
69	22	79	12	89	3	99	23
						1800	4

PROB. VII.

To find the day of the moon's changing in March.

RULE.

Add 1 to the epact, and ſubtract the ſum from 30, the remainder is the day of the change.

Exam.

The change is required in March 1768.

Epact 11
add 1

12
30

18 day.

In the year 1700, the moon changed on March 20, near four in the afternoon, by the Gregorian ſtile. The epact then muſt be 9, that 9 + 1 or 10 being ſubſtracted from 30, there may remain 20, for the day of the change. But the golden number is 10; therefore ſetting the epact 9 againſt the golden number 10, all the other numbers in the table of epacts will follow of courſe.

PROB. VIII.

To find the day of Eaſter full moon.

Eaſter full moon is the firſt full moon after the 21ſt day of March, and is called the *Paſchal full moon*, or *Eaſter limit*. And it is denoted by the number of days from the beginning of March.

1 RULE.

By the laſt Prob. find the change day in March for the given year, to which add 15; and if the ſum be more than 21, this will be Eaſter full moon: if leſs, add 30 to it, and it gives Eaſter limit.

Examp.

Find Eaſter full moon for the year 1769.

The day of change March 7
add° 15

Eaſter full moon 22d of March.

2 RULE.

Find the epact for the year, and ſubtract it from 44; if the remainder is equal or greater than 21, it is the day of full moon: if leſs, add 30 to it, and it gives Eaſter limit.

For

For the *old ſtile*, ſubtract the old epact from 47.

Examp.

Let the year be 1769.

44
epact 22

Eaſter limit 22d day of March.

For the new moon in March is 30 — 1 + epact = 29 — epact; and adding 15 days for full moon, 29 + 15 — epact, or 44 — epact = time of full moon from the beginning of March.

3 RULE.

Find the epact in the firſt column of the following Table, againſt which in the ſecond column is the day of the paſchal full moon; and the letter for that day. This Rule holds till 1900. N. Stile.

Epacts.	Paſ. full Moon.	
1	12 April	D
3	10 April	B
4	9 April	A
6	7 April	F
7	6 April	E
9	4 April	C
11	2 April	A
12	1 April	G
14	30 March	F
15	29 March	E
17	27 March	D
18	26 March	C
20	24 March	F
22	22 March	D
23	21 March	C
25	18 April	C
26	17 April	B
28	15 April	G
0.29	13 April	E

Examp.

In 1769, *the epact is* 22, *againſt which we have* March 22 *for the full moon, and its letter* D.

This table is conſtructed by the 2d Rule.

SCHOL.

It is ordered by Act of Parliament, that the paſchal full moon is to be the firſt full moon after the 21ſt of March. But it had been more agreeable to the cœleſtial motions, to have made it the firſt full moon after the vernal equinox. For the equinox is not on March 21, but on March 20. For this reaſon, the rule laid down in the Act, ſometimes fails, as it did in 1761, when the Eaſter full moon

moon fell on March 20, a little after the equinox; being agreeable to the Table, but different from the Rule.

PROB. IX.

To find Eaſter day in any given year.

Eaſter day (by Act of Parliament) is the firſt Sunday after the firſt full moon, next after March 21; but if that full moon be on a Sunday, Eaſter day is the Sunday following.

But inſtead of March 21, it ſhould have been the *vernal equinox*, to make the Rule univerſally true.

Or *Eaſter day* is the firſt Sunday after the paſchal full moon, or Eaſter limit.

1 RULE.

Add 3 to the day of Eaſter full moon, or Eaſter limit (found by the laſt Prob.), and divide the ſum by 7, and ſubſtract the remainder from the dominical letter, (borrowing 7 if need be); add this laſt remainder to Eaſter full moon, gives Eaſter day, reckoned from the beginning of March, N. S.

Note, If the laſt remainder be 0, take 7 for it; and in leap year, take the letter which ſerves for the latter part of the year.

The ſame rule ſerves for the *old ſtile*, uſing the Julian Calendar, &c.

Exam.

When does Eaſter fall, in 1769?

Eaſter limit 22 March

3

7)25(3

21

4

Letter A = 1 or 8

Laſt Rem. 4

22

Eaſter day 26 March.

For ſince March begins with D, adding 3 to Eaſter limit, makes the reckoning commence at A. And dividing the whole by 7, the remainder ſhews how far Eaſter limit was advanced in the alphabet A, B, C. Let R be that remainder, S the Sunday letter; then S — R the laſt remainder, ſhews how much the reckoning falls ſhort of Sunday; which therefore muſt be added to the limit, to find Sunday; and the ſum will be the diſtance of Eaſter day from the beginning of March.

Golden

Golden Numb.	Months, Days.	Sun. Let.
14	Mar. 21	C
	22	D
—	—23	E
11	24	F
—	—25	G
19	26	A
8	27	B
—	—28	C
16	29	D
5	30	E
—	—31	F
13	Apr. 1	G
2	2	A
—	— 3	B
10	4	C
—	— 5	D
18	6	E
7	7	F
—	— 8	G
15	9	A
4	10	B
—	—11	C
12	12	D
1	13	E
—	—14	F
9	15	G
—	—16	A
17	17	B
6	18	C
	19	D
	20	E
	21	F
	22	G
	23	A
	24	B
	25	C

2 RULE.

Find the golden number in the firſt column of this Table; againſt which in the 2d column ſtands the day of Eaſter full moon. Then look in the 3d column for the Sunday letter next following, and the day of the month, ſtanding againſt it in the 2d column, is Eaſter day. This holds from 1700 till 1900, N. S.

Note, If the full moon happens on a ſunday, the next ſunday is Eaſter day. In leap year, take the letter for the end of the year.

Example.

To find Eaſter day in 1769.

The golden number is 3, and ſunday letter A. Againſt 3, ſtands Mar. 22 and D; and looking down to A, it ſtands againſt Mar. 26, which is Eaſter day.

The ſame Table will ſerve to find Eaſter from 1900, till the beginning of the year 2200, by only placing all the numbers in the firſt column (except the two laſt), a line lower. And for each following 100 years, a line lower ſtill.

This Table is taken from the act° 1750, for altering the ſtile; and muſt always ſtand good; even tho' it diſagree with aſtronomical calculations.

3 RULE.

3 RULE.

In the following Table, find the golden number on the ſide, and go croſs over, 'till you come under the ſunday letter at top; and there you will have the day, and the month towards the left hand, when Eaſter-day is. N. S.

A Table to find Eaſter till 1900.

gold. num.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Apr. 16	17	18	19	2	14	1
2	Apr. 9	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	Mar. 26	27	28	29	23	24	25
4	Apr. 16	17	11	12	13	14	15
5	Apr. 2	3	4	5	6	Mar. 31	Apr. 1
6	Apr. 23	24	25	19	20	21	22
7	Apr. 9	10	11	12	13	14	8
8	Apr. 2	3	Mar. 28	29	30	31	Apr. 1
9	Apr. 16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10	Apr. 9	10	11	5	6	7	8
11	Mar. 26	27	28	29	30	31	25
12	Apr. 16	17	18	19	13	14	15
13	Apr. 2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Mar. 26	27	28	22	23	24	25
15	Apr. 16	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	Apr. 2	3	4	5	Mar. 30	31	Apr. 1
17	Apr. 23	24	18	19	20	21	22
18	Apr. 9	10	11	12	13	7	8
19	Apr. 2	Mar. 27	28	29	30	31	Apr. 1

Examp.

In 1769, *the golden number is* 3, *and dominical letter* A.

Under A and againſt 3, is March 26 for Eaſter-day.

This

This Table is eaſily compoſed from the laſt, thus. Let the golden number be 1; againſt it we find Apr. 13, and the letter E; which being ſunday letter, Eaſter ſunday is Apr. 20. But the ſunday letters being F, G, A, B, C, D; we find Apr. 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, for Eaſter ſunday, reſpectively. And ſo of the reſt.

A Table for finding Eaſter day till 1800.

year	Eaſt. d.	year	Eaſt. d.	year	Eaſt. d.	year	Eaſt. d.
1760	Apr. [illegible]	1770	Apr. 15	1780	Mar. 26	1790	Apr. 4
[illegible]	Mar. 22	71	Mar. 31	81	Apr. 15	91	Apr. 24
62	Apr. 11	72	[illegible]	82	Mar. 31	92	Apr. 8
63	Apr. 3	73	Apr. 11	83	Apr. 20	93	Mar. 31
64	Apr. 22	74	Apr. 3	84	Apr. 11	94	Apr. 20
65	Apr. 7	75	Apr. 16	85	Mar. 27	95	Apr. 5
66	Mar. 30	76	Apr. 7	86	Apr. 16	96	Mar. 27
67	Apr. 19	77	Mar. 30	87	Apr. 8	67	Apr. 16
68	Apr. 3	78	Apr. 19	88	Mar. 23	98	Apr. 8
69	Mar. 26	79	Apr. 4	89	Apr. 12	99	Mar. 24
						1800	Apr. 13

Cor. 1. *Hence, the times of all the moveable feaſts, that depend upon Eaſter, may be known.*

Septuageſima Sunday is 9 weeks
Sexageſima Sunday is 8 weeks
Shrove Sunday, or *quinquageſima*, is 7 weeks
Shrove Tueſday, *Aſh-wedneſday*, next following
Quinquageſima is 6 weeks
Palm Sunday a week
Good Friday 2 days
} before Eaſter.

Low Sunday is 1 week
Rogation Sunday is 5 weeks
Aſcenſion day, or *Holy Thurſday*, the Thurſday after Rogation,
Whit-ſunday is 7 weeks
Trinity Sunday is 8 weeks
} after Eaſter.

Then

Then follow all the Sundays after Trinity in order. The Sundays between Aſh-wednesday and Eaſter, are called Sundays in Lent; and the Sundays between Eaſter and Whit-ſunday, are called Sundays after Eaſter.

Note, The diſtance of Eaſter Sunday from March 21, is by ſome called, the *Number of Direction.*

Cor. 2. *From the Table, Rule* 2, it appears, that *Eaſter can never fall ſooner than March* 22, nor later *than Apr.* 25.

SCHOLIUM.

I have not ſhewn how to find any of the common chronological notes or numbers, for years before Chriſt; as it is more material to know what is to come, than what is paſt. But that is eaſily done, by reckoning backward, ſo far as we need to go. Remembering that the firſt year current before Chriſt, is the next (backward) to the firſt year current after Chriſt. Before 1582 there was no Gregorian year, and 46 years before Chriſt, there was no Julian year. And to what purpoſe can it be, to ſeek for any note, according to either Julian or Gregorian year, at a time when there was no Julian or Gregorian year exiſting.

If the arithmetical rule, for finding Eaſter, happens to differ from the table in the 2d rule, it muſt be ſet aſide. For that table is ſettled by the ſtile act, to be the general rule; altho' the act at the ſame time lays down another, which is ſometimes inconſiſtent with the table. For the act ſays, that Eaſter day, is to be the firſt Sunday after the firſt full moon, next after the 21ſt of March. Which rule would have made Eaſter a month later than by the table, in the year 1761. Whereas if it had been mentioned, *after the firſt full moon, next*

after

after the vernal equinox, which was the 20th of March; then the rule would have agreed with the table. And more inſtances of this kind may happen.

But after all the fuſs that has been made for finding a rule for the obſervation of Eaſter; the preſent rule is certainly a very ill contrived one; and had been better fixt to ſome Sunday, at a certain time of the year. Jeſus Chriſt did but ſuffer once, and riſe once; which therefore muſt have been at one certain time of the year. And if that time could be known, then the neareſt Sunday to that, would moſt properly be Eaſter Sunday; which would have been eaſily known. But our rule makes it vary 5 weeks from the time, as obſerved in different years.

It is extremely probable that his paſſion was in the year 34, on Friday the 14th day of the Month *Niſan*, which by the Julian account, was on Friday April 23; and at that time the equinox was on March 24. But with us now, the equinox is upon the 20th of March, which is 4 days ſooner. Therefore bringing the paſſion back to our way of reckoning, it will fall on April 19, and conſequently the reſurrection would be on April 21. Therefore if the neareſt Sunday to April 21, had been ſet apart for Eaſter day, it would have been an exceeding eaſy rule, and very near the true time; and I think this time might have been as well commemorated by an eaſy and plain rule, that comes near the true time; as a perplext one, that runs further from it.

PROB. X.

To find in what year Eaſter day will fall on the 25th of April.

Suppoſe the preſent year to be 1769, the cycle of the ſun is 14, dominical letter A, golden number 3.

But by the laſt table in Prob. IX. when Eaſter day falls on April 25, the dominical letter is C, and golden number 6. Therefore look into the new cycle (Prob. IV), and reckon from 14 to C, the places where you find C, which will be 4, 10, 15, 21 places; and that is 4, 10, 15, 21 years after 1769. Then if a be the revolutions of the ſun's cycle, e the revolutions of the golden number; and ſince the golden number 6 exceeds the preſent golden number (3) by 3; the time will be expreſſed by any of the following equations. Therefore if a or e be found, the time will be known.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 1.28a + 4 = 19e + 3 \\ 2.28a + 10 = 19e + 3 \\ 3.28a + 15 = 19e + 3 \\ 4.28a + 21 = 19e + 3 \end{array}\right\} = \text{number of years hence.}$$

Therefore by reduction, we get the following equations.

$$\begin{array}{l} 1.28a + 1 = 19e. \\ 2.28a + 7 = 19e. \\ 3.28a + 12 = 19e. \\ 4.28a + 18 = 19e. \end{array}$$

Theſe equations being reſolved, and the leaſt values of a found, we have $1.a = 2$, $2.a = 14$, $3.a = 5$, $4.a = 17$. Here 2 being the leaſt value of a, $28a + 4 = 60$, and $1769 + 60 = 1829$, for

for the year; which ſhews, it will not happen in this century.

Again in the year 1800, the ſun's cycle is 17, and (by the II new cycle, Prob. IV.) the dominical letter E, and the golden number 15. Therefore in II new cycle (Prob. IV.) reckon from 17 to all the places of C, and we ſhall find 2, 13, 19, 24. And ſince $6 + 19 - 15 = 10$. Therefore we ſhall have the following equations.

$$\left.\begin{array}{l} 28a + 2 = 19e + 10 \\ 28a + 13 = 19e + 10 \\ 28a + 19 = 19e + 10 \\ 28a + 24 = 19e + 10 \end{array}\right\} \text{or} \left\{\begin{array}{l} 28a - 8 = 19e. \\ 28a + 3 = 19e. \\ 28a + 9 = 19e. \\ 28a + 14 = 19e. \end{array}\right.$$

By the firſt equation $a = 3$, 22, &c; by the ſecond $a = 6$; by the 3d, $a = 18$, and by the 4th, $a = 9$. Taking $a = 3$, $28a + 2 = 86$ years, and therefore 1886 is the firſt year that this thing will happen, and the only year in the next century; for all the other values of a are too big, as running into the next century after.

And in the ſame manner we muſt proceed, if any other day be aſſigned for Eaſter.

Scholium.

If this Prob. was to be reſolved by the Julian account, it need not be repeated, becauſe we are ſtopt by no centuries, as in the Gregorian account. But in the Julian, time runs on in the ſame way for ever. And therefore after 532 years, which is the period for Eaſter, or the Dionyſian period, all the days and years return again in the ſame order, in the Julian account.

PROP. XI

To find the day of the month, when the ſun enters the 12 *Signs.*

RULE.

Beginning at March for the Sign Aries. Then
The days, for the firſt four couples, will be,
20, 21, 22, 23.
There's four more months, for them will be ſeen,
22, 21, 19 *and* 18.

That is,

In March and April, on the 20th, for ♈ and ♎.
In May and June, on the 21ſt, ♉, ♌.
In July and Auguſt, on the 22d, ♊, ♍.
In September and October, on the 23d, ♋, ♏.
In November, on the 22d, ♐.
In December, on the 21ſt, ♑.
In January, on the 19th, ♒.
In February, on the 18th, ♓.

Cor. *Hence will be known the place of the ſun on any day; by reckoning a degree for every day from the entrance.*

Exam.

What is the ſun's place Oct. 10? The ſun enters Libra on the 23d of September, and October 10 is 17 days after; therefore the ſun's place is ♎ 17°.

PROB. XII.

To find the time of ſun-riſing or ſetting at any time, for the middle of England.

RULE.

Remember that on March 20, and September 23, the ſun riſes and ſets at 6. Then at 1, 2, or 3 months

months diſtance, reckon 1, 2 or 2½ hours ſooner or later; and ſo in proportion.

Examp.

On May 1, the time of ſun-ſet is required.

On Apr. 20th (being a month from March 20th) the ſun riſes one hour ſooner, that is, at 5; and May 1ſt, (being ⅓ of a month after) gives 20 minutes more. So the time of riſing, May 1ſt, is 4^h 40^m; and ſetting, 7^h 20^m.

PROB. XIII.

To find the day of the moon's changing in any month; or her age, on any day thereof.

1 RULE.

To the Epact add the number of the month beginning at March, and take the ſum from 30 (or 60), gives the day of the change: or that ſum added to the day of the month, gives her age, rejecting 30 if it exceeds 30.

Note, In January and February the epact of the preceding year muſt be uſed.

This Rule ſometimes varies a day, owing partly to the inequality of the months, and partly to the irregular motion of the moon.

Examp.

To find the change in July 1769, and her age the 20th day.

Epact	22		27
Month	5		20
Subt.	27		47
From	30	Sub.	30
Change	3d day		17 her age.

The cycle of epacts is ſo contrived, that at the beginning of it, the moon changes at the beginning of March; and likewiſe at the end of it, about the 29th or 30th day. Whence in any following year, the epact will ſhew the number of days the change happens, before the end of March. And ſince the months are each, about a day longer than the time of one lunation; therefore we muſt add ſo many days as there are months paſt, from March; whence that ſum taken from 30 gives the day of the change. And that day ſubtracted from a given day of the month, gives her age; that is, the given day — 30 + ſum = age.

2 RULE.

Look for the month in the new Calendar at the end, and find the golden number for the year in the ſecond column; againſt it ſtands the day of the change.

If you uſe the Calendar in the ſtile act, the golden number finds the full moon.

Exam.

To find the change of the moon in July 1769.

The golden number for the year is 3, which in July ſtands againſt the 3d day of the month, for the change day.

3 RULE.

Look for the golden number in the proper month in the old Calendar, againſt which is the old change day; then reckon ſix days further, and you have the day of the change by the new ſtile.

Exam.

To find the change in July 1769.

The golden number is 3, and ſtands at the 27th day. Reckoning ſix further, falls on the 2d of

Auguſt

Aug. 2. Or rather ſeek 3 in June, which ſtands at the 27th day; from which reckoning ſix more, it falls on the 3d of July for the change.

For in the old Calendar, the moon is 4 or 5 days back, and the new ſtile eleven days forward; therefore the change is, by the new ſtile (11—5=) 6 days forward of the old ſtile, or ſometimes (11—4 or) 7 days.

PROB. XIV.

To find the time of the Moon's ſouthing.

RULE.

Take 8 tenths of the moon's age in days, gives the hour of her ſouthing.

Examp.

On July 10, 1769, *the moon is ſeven days old.*

$$\begin{array}{r} 7 \\ .8 \\ \hline 5.6 = 5^{h}\ 36^{m}, \text{ the ſouthing.} \end{array}$$

For the ſynodic revolution of the moon being $29\frac{1}{2}$ days, whilſt ſhe gains 24 hours of the ſun; therefore in one day ſhe will gain $\frac{24}{29\frac{1}{2}} = .81$ of an hour. And in any number of days, ſo many times .81, or 8 tenths.

Cor. *To find the time of high water at London Bridge, add three hours to the time of her ſouthing.*

PROB. XV.

To find the Moon's place in the Zodiac, on any day.

Find the ſun's place for that day, to which add 4 tenths of the moon's age in days; that is, ſo many ſigns; and you have the moon's place.

Example.

To find the moon's place July 20, 1769.

Moon's age	17
	.4
	6.8
or	6° 24′
Sun's place	3 28
Moon's place	10 22
Or Aquarius	22°

For in $29\frac{1}{2}$ days the moon gains 12 ſigns of th ſun; and in one day ſhe leaves the ſun $\frac{12}{29\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\frac{4}{1}$ of a ſign. And in any number of days, ſhe wil be ſo many times $\frac{4}{10}$ of a ſign before him, or mor exactly .407, before him.

Cor. *The moon leaves the ſun* 12 *degrees, or r ther* 12.2 *degrees, in a day. And* $\frac{2}{5}$ *the moon's d gives the moon's diſtance from the ſun, in ſigns.*

PRO

PROB. XVI.

To find the time of moon riſing or ſetting.

1 RULE.

Find the moon's ſouthing, or how many hours ſhe ſouths after noon. Take half this number of hours, and reckon ſo many months forward from the time given. Find the hour of ſun-ſet, for the time you reckon to; this will be the moon's ſemidiurnal arch, or half the time of her ſhining.

Then add the ſemidiurnal arch to the ſouthing, gives the ſetting; or ſubtract it, and it gives her riſing.

Note, between the change and the full, you need only find her ſetting, for ſhe riſes in the day-time. And from the full to the change, her riſing; for then ſhe ſets in the day.

Example.

July 20th, 1760.

Moon's ſouthing 13.6 = 13^h 36^m.
half — 6.8 months.
6 months from July 20, is Jan. 20th.
And 6.8 months from July 20th, is Feb. 14.
The ſun ſets on Feb. 14th, at 5^h 0^m ſubſt.
from moon's ſouthing, 13 36
moon riſe 8^h 36^m, at night.

For when the moon ſouths 12 hours after the ſun, ſhe is got ſix ſigns from him, and then is where the ſun would be ſix months after; and whatever her ſouthing be, ſhe is advanced ſo far, as the ſun would be, after half that number of months. And when ſhe is there, her ſemidiurnal arch is equal to the ſun's, or equal to the hours of

ſun-ſet. And this is the arch the moon has to deſcribe after her ſouthing.

2 RULE.

Find the moon's place in the zodiack, and the ſun's ſemidiurnal arch when he is there; which will alſo be the moon's.

Then to $\frac{8}{10}$ the moon's age, add the ſemidiurnal arch, for the ſetting; or ſubſtract it, for the riſing.

Examp.

On July 10th, 1769. The moon's age is 7, and her place 6^s 12°, and her ſemidiurnal arch 5^h 40^m.

$\frac{8}{10}$ her age	5.6 =	5^h 36^m
add	—	5 40
Moon ſets at		11^h 16^m at night.

For $\frac{8}{10}$ of her age is the time of her ſouthing, and her ſemidiurnal arch is the ſame as in the firſt Rule.

Cor. 1. *Hence the time of the moon's ſhining is twice the ſemidiurnal arch found above.*

Cor. 2. *From hence it is eaſy to know how long the moon ſhines after ſun-ſet, or before ſun-riſe. Thus,*

To the ſouthing add the ſemidiurnal arch, and ſubtract the time of ſun-ſet; for the hours of ſhining after ſun-ſet.

And to the time of ſun-riſe add the ſemidiurnal arch, and ſubtract the ſouthing (after 12 is abated), and you have the hours of ſhining before ſun-riſe.

For the moon's ſetting — the ſun's ſetting = hours of ſhining after ſun-ſet. And ſun-riſe — moon-riſe = hours of ſhining before ſun-riſe.

SCHO-

SCHOLIUM.

These rules will ſometimes vary an hour or more, which is occaſioned by the moon's latitude, and irregular motion. The ſix laſt Problems are properly aſtronomical; but having ſo near a relation to Chronology, are put here; and ſerve well enough for computing theſe things for ordinary uſe, and are eaſily wrought.

PROB. XVII.

To find the Roman indiction.

The *Roman indiction*, was a term or period of fifteen years, of uſe among the Romans. For once in fifteen years, they collected a tribute or tax from ſuch countries as they had conquered. But this period is of no manner of uſe now, but only as it is an ingredient in the Julian period. To find it,

RULE.

Add 3 to the year of Chriſt, and divide by 15, the remainder is the indiction. If 0 remains, take 15.

Exam.

For the year 1769
add 3

1772

15)1772(118
15

27 122
15 120

122 2 the indiction.

SCHOL.

There is an old rule which will give the Golden number, Cycle of the Sun, and Roman Indiction, all at once; 'tis this,

When 1, 9, 3, *to the year has added been,*
Divide by 19, 28, 15.

PROB. XVIII.

To convert one Era or period into another.

RULE.

We muſt firſt know what year of any Era or period, anſwers to the firſt year of Chriſt (or any other Era); or what year of Chriſt anſwers to the firſt year of any period or Era. Then 1 ſubtracted from that year, gives the reducing number.

Or thus, find how many years one Era begins before the other; and that will be the reducing number; which being added or ſubſtracted as the caſe requires, gives the correſpondent year complete in all caſes; and likewiſe the year current in all caſes, except when they run contrary ways; and then a unit muſt be added to one of the numbers to make them correſpond.

Ex. 1.

What year of the Julian period anſwers to 1769 *of the Chriſtian Era?*

The Julian period begun 4713 years before Chriſt, therefore to 1769
add 4713

Anſwer, 6482d year. I. P.

Ex.

Examp. 2.

What year of Chriſt anſwers to the 4635*th year of the Julian period?*

Here 4713 ſhould be ſubtracted from 4635, but it being bigger, we muſt ſubſtract the other from it, and the remainder will be years before Chriſt.

4635
—4713

— 78 years compleat.

But becauſe the year of Chriſt is running backward, it will be the 79th year current before Chriſt.

Ex. 3.

What year of the Era of Nabonaſſar anſwers to 1769 *of the Chriſtian Era?*

The Chriſtian Era began 747 years after that of Nabonaſſar.

To 747
add 1769

2516 year

Ex. 4.

What year of Chriſt anſwers to the 20*th of Nabonaſſar?*

20
—747

—727 years compleat.
before Chriſt 728 years current.

Ex. 5.

What year of the Hegira of the Turks, anſwers to the 30*th year before the Yezdegird of the Perſians?*

The

The Hegira begun 10 years before the Yezdegird.

from 30
ſub. 10

20 year current or compleat.

SCHOL.

In uſing any period, if the number be more than the period; divide by that period, and the remainder is the number of the year.

PROB. XIX.

Having the cycles of the ſun and moon; to find the year of the Dionyſian period.

RULE.

Multiply the cycle of the ſun by 57, and the cycle of the moon by 476; add the products together, which divide by 532, the remainder is the year required.

Examp.

Let the cycle of the ſun be 17, *and of the moon* 11.

$17 \times 57 = 969$
$476 \times 11 = 5236$

532)6205(11 periods.
532.

885
532

the year 353 of the period.

Inveſtigation. Find two numbers $28x$ and $19y$, that being reſpectively divided by 28 and 19, will leave no remainder; but divided alternately by 19 and 28 will leave 1; that is, $\frac{28x}{19}$ leaves 1, and

19y

$\frac{19y}{28}$ leaves 1. Whence $\frac{28x - 1}{19}$ = a whole number, $= x + \frac{9x - 1}{19}$, therefore $\frac{9x - 1}{19}$ = a whole number $= p$, and by reduction, $x = \frac{19p + 1}{9} = 2p + \frac{p + 1}{9}$; therefore $\frac{p + 1}{9}$ = a whole number $= q$; whence $p = 9q - 1$; the leaſt value of q is 1, therefore $p = 8$, $x = \left(\frac{19p + 1}{9} =\right) 17$, and $28x = 476 = A$.

Again, $\frac{19y - 1}{28}$ = a whole number $= p$, then $y = \frac{28p + 1}{19} = p + \frac{9p + 1}{19}$, and $\frac{9p + 1}{19}$ = a whole number $= q$, and $p = \frac{19q - 1}{9} = 2q + \frac{q - 1}{9}$; therefore $\frac{q - 1}{9}$ = a whole number $= r$, and $q = 9r + 1$; and the leaſt value of r is 0, then $q = 1$, $p = \left(\frac{19q - 1}{9} =\right) 2$, $y = \left(\frac{28p + 1}{19} =\right) 3$; and $19y = 57 = B$.

Now if A be multiplied by any number n, and dividing by 19, it will leave n remaining, but divided by 28 will leave 0.

Alſo if B be multiplied by any number m, and divided by 28, it will leave m remaining; but divided by 19 it leaves 0.

Therefore $nA + mB$ divided by 28, will leave m (17); and divided by 19, will leave n (11); therefore $nA + mB$ is the year of the period. But ſince this may exceed 28×19 or 532; therefore divide by 532, and the remainder is the year of the period.

Cor.

Cor. *The year of the Dionyſian period being given; the cycles of the ſun and moon are found, by dividing reſpectively by* 28 *and* 19; *for the remainder is the number of the cycle.*

PROB. XX.

Having the Cycles of the Sun, Moon, and Indiction; to find the year of the Julian period.

RULE.

Multiply the cycle of the ſun by 4845,
the cycle of the moon by 4200,
the cycle of indiction by 6916,
divide the ſum of the products by 7980, the remainder is the year of the Julian period.

Examp.

Let the Sun's Cycle be 17, *the Moon's* 11, *the Indiction* 6.

$4845 \times 17 = 82365$
$4200 \times 11 = 46200$
$6916 \times 6 = 41496$

7980)170061(21 periods.
15960.

10461
7980

the year 2481, of I. P.

Inveſtigation. Since $28 \times 19 \times 15 = 7980$, and $28 \times 19 = 532$, $28 \times 15 = 420$, $19 \times 15 = 285$. Firſt find three numbers $532x$ (A), $420y$ (B), $285z$ (C); that being reſpectively divided 532, 420, and 285, will leave 0 remaining. But the firſt divided by 15 leaves 1, the ſecond by 19 leaves 1, the third by 28 leaves 1.

Pro-

Proceeding as in the laſt Problem, you will find $x = 13$, $y = 10$, $z = 17$; and $532x = 6916 = A$; $420y = 4200 = B$; and $285z = 4845 = C$; as may be eaſily tried by dividing.

Therefore, as in the laſt, $nA + mB + pC$ divided by 15, 19, and 28 reſpectively, will leave the remainders n, m, and p; and therefore $nA + mB + pC$ is the year of the period, or the remainder, after it is divided by 7980. For the quotient only ſhews how many periods are elapſed.

Cor. *The year of the Julian period being given, the cycles of the ſun, moon, and indiction are found, by dividing by* 28, 19 *and* 15 *reſpectively*; *the remainder is the number of the cycle.*

PROB. XXI.

To explain the Calendar, its nature and conſtruction.

A Calendar is a table containing 12 months, with all the days of theſe months, ſet down in order. And the months are alſo divided into weeks by the 7 firſt letters of the alphabet. On the top of the following Calendar, you have the name of each month; in the firſt column are the days of the month, numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. In the ſecond column you have the letters of the week days, and the golden numbers. In the third column are the holidays, and other remarkable fixt days, ſet againſt the proper days of the month.

Among the letters, that which ſtands for Sunday at the beginning of the year, will be the Sunday letter for all the year, and will point out all the Sundays. And the like for the reſt of the letters, the ſame letter always denoting the ſame day of the week quite thro' the year.

The

The golden numbers are ſo diſpoſed, that the golden number for any year, ſtands againſt the day of the moon's changing, in every month. But as theſe numbers only ſhew the mean time of the conjunction, they may ſometimes vary a day from the heavens; and as theſe numbers are calculated to the preſent time; after the beginning of the year 1800, theſe numbers muſt be placed (or ſuppoſed to be placed) a day later or lower in the Calendar.

If the full moon be required, it is only reckoning fifteen days from the change, and then it will agree with the new Calendar.

The CALLENDAR.

JANUARY.

mon. days.	letters	gol. n.	Holy days and other days.
1	A	9	*New year's day.*
2	B		
3	C	17	
4	D	6	
5	E		
6	F	14	*Twelfth day.*
7	G		Julian.
8	A	3	Lucian M.
9	B	11	
10	C		
11	D	19	
12	E	8	
13	F		Hillary.
14	G	16	Fœlix.
15	A		
16	B	5	
17	C	13	Anthony.
18	D		Priſca, V. & M.
19	E	2	
20	F	10	Fabian, B. & M.
21	G		Agnes, V. & M.
22	A	18	Vincent M.
23	B	7	
24	C		Timothy.
25	D	15	*Conv. St. Paul.*
26	E	4	
27	F		
28	G	12	
29	A		
30	B	1	
31	C	9	

FEBRUARY.

mon. days.	letters	gol. n.	Remarkable days.
1	D		Bridget.
2	E	17	*Candlemas day.*
3	F	6	
4	G		
5	A	14	Agatha V. & M.
6	B	3	Dorothea.
7	C		
8	D	11	
9	E	19	
10	F		
11	G	8	
12	A	16	
13	B		
14	C	5	ValentineB&M.
15	D		
16	E	13	
17	F	2	
18	G		
19	A	10	
20	B	18	
21	C		
22	D	7	
23	E	15	
24	F		*St. Matthias.*
25	G	4	
26	A		
27	B	12	
28	C	1	
	D		

The CALENDAR.

MARCH.

mon. days.	letters gol. n.	Remarkable days.
1	D 9	St. David.
2	E	Chad B.
3	F 17	
4	G	
5	A 6	
6	B 14	
7	C	
8	D 3	Philemon.
9	E 11	
10	F 19	
11	G	
12	A 8	Gregory.
13	B	
14	C 16	
15	D 5	
16	E	
17	F 13	St. Patrick.
18	G 2	Edward.
19	A	
20	B 10	St. Cuthbert.
21	C 18	Benedict.
22	D	
23	E 7	
24	F	
25	G 15	*Lady day.*
26	A 4	
27	B	
28	C 12	
29	D 1	
30	E	
31	F 9	

APRIL.

mon. days.	letters gol. n.	Remarkable days.
1	G	
2	A 17	
3	B 6	Richard.
4	C	St. Ambroſe.
5	D 14	
6	E 3	
7	F	
8	G 11	
9	A 19	
10	B	
11	C 8	
12	D	
13	E 16	
14	F 5	
15	G	Perpetua.
16	A 13	
17	B 2	
18	C	
19	D 10	
20	E 18	
21	F	
22	G 7	
23	A 15	St. George M.
24	B	
25	C 4	*St. Mark.*
26	D	
27	E 12	
28	F 1	
29	G	
30	A 9	Jacob.

The CALENDAR.

MAY.

mo. da.	lett. g. n.	Remarkable days.
1	B 17	*St. Ph. & Ja. May [day.*
2	C	
3	D 6	
4	E	
5	F 14	
6	G 3	Silvanus.
7	A	
8	B 11	
9	C 19	
10	D	
11	E 8	
12	F 16	
13	G 5	
14	A	
15	B 13	
16	C 2	
17	D	
18	E 10	
19	F	Prudent. V.
20	G 18	
21	A 7	
22	B	
23	C 15	
24	D 4	
25	E	
26	F 12	
27	G 1	Bede, V.
28	A	
29	B 9	
30	C	
31	D 17	

JUNE.

mo da.	lett. g. n.	Remarkable days.
1	E 6	
2	F	
3	G 14	
4	A 3	
5	B	Boniface, M.
6	C 11	
7	D 19	
8	E	
9	F 8	
10	G	
11	A 16	*St. Barnabas.*
12	B 5	
13	C	
14	D 13	
15	E 2	
16	F	
17	G 10	St. Alban, M.
18	A 18	
19	B	
20	C 7	
21	D 15	
22	E	
23	F 4	
24	G 12	*St. John Bapt.*
25	A	
26	B 1	
27	C 9	
28	D	
29	E 17	*St. Peter.*
30	F 6	Lucina.

The CALENDAR.

JULY.				AUGUST.			
mo. da.	lett. g.	n.	Remarkable days.	mo. da.	lett. g.	n.	Remarkable days.
1	G			1	C		*Lammas day.*
2	A	14		2	D	3	
3	B	3	Cornelius.	3	E	11	
4	C			4	F		
5	D	11		5	G	19	
6	E			6	A		
7	F	19	Tho. a Becket.	7	B	8	
8	G	8		8	C	16	
9	A			9	D		
10	B	16		10	E	5	St. Laurence M.
11	C	5		11	F	13	
12	D			12	G		Clara V.
13	E	13		13	A	2	
14	F	2		14	B	10	
15	G		Swithin B.	15	C		
16	A	10		16	D	18	
17	B			17	E		
18	C	18		18	F	7	Helena.
19	D	7		19	G	15	
20	E		MargaretV&M.	20	A		Bernard.
21	F	15		21	B	4	
22	G	4	St. M. Magdalen	22	C	12	
23	A			23	D		
24	B	12	Chriſtiana.	24	E	1	St. Bartholomew
25	C	1	*St. James.*	25	F	9	
26	D		St. Ann.	26	G		
27	E	9		27	A	17	
28	F	17		28	B	6	Auguſtine.
29	G		Martha.	29	C		
30	A	6		30	D	14	
31	B	14		31	E	3	

The

The CALENDAR.

SEPTEMBER.

mo. da.	lett. g. n.	Remarkable days.
01	F	Giles.
2	G 11	
3	A	
4	B 19	
6	C 8	
5	D	
7	E 16	
8	F 5	Nat. V. Mary.
9	G	
10	A 13	
11	B 2	
12	C	
13	D 10	
14	E	h. Rood d. h. cr.
15	F 18	
16	G 7	
17	A	Lambert B & M.
18	B 15	
19	C 4	
20	D	
21	E 12	*St. Matthew.*
22	F	
23	G 1	
24	A 9	
25	B 17	
26	C	S. Cyprian.
27	D 6	
28	E	
29	F 14	*St. Michael.*
30	G 3	St. Jerome.

OCTOBER.

mo. da.	lett. g. n.	Remarkable days.
1	A	Remigius, B.
2	B 11	
3	C 19	
4	D	Francis.
5	E 8	
6	F	Faith V. & M.
7	G 16	Julia.
8	A 5	
9	B	S. Dennis.
10	C 13	
11	D 2	
12	E	
13	F 10	
14	G 18	
15	A	
16	B 7	
17	C 15	Etheldred V.
18	D	*St. Luke.*
19	E 4	
20	F	
21	G 12	Urſula.
22	A 1	
23	B	
24	C 9	
25	D 17	Criſpin.
26	E	
27	F 6	
28	G 14	*St. Simon & Jude.*
29	A	
30	B 3	
31	C 11	

The CALENDAR.

NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.			
mo. da.	lett. g.	n.	Remarkable days.	mo. da.	lett. g.	n.	Remarkable days.
1	D		*All Saints.*	1	F	19	
2	E	19	All Souls.	2	G		
3	F	8		3	A	8	
4	G			4	B		Barbara.
5	A	16		5	C	16	
6	B	5	Leonard.	6	D	5	Nicholas, B.
7	C			7	E		
8	D	13		8	F	13	
9	E	2		9	G	2	
10	F			10	A		
11	G	10	St. Martin B&C.	11	B	10	
12	A			12	C	18	
13	B	18	Brice.	13	D		Lucy, V. & M.
14	C	7		14	E	7	
15	D		Machute.	15	F	15	
16	E	15		16	G		
17	F	4	Hugh, B.	17	A	4	
18	G			18	B	12	
19	A	12	Elizabeth.	19	C		
20	B		Edmund.	20	D	1	
21	C	1		21	E		*St. Thomas.*
22	D	9	Cecilia.	22	F	9	
23	E		St. Clem. B & M.	23	G	17	
24	F	17		24	A		
25	G	6	Catharine.	25	B	6	*Chriſtmas day.*
26	A			26	C	14	*St. Stephen.*
27	B	14		27	D		*St. John Evan.*
28	C	3		28	E	3	*Innocents.*
29	D			29	F	11	
30	E	11	*St. Andrew.*	30	G		S. Roger.
				31	A	19	Silveſter, B.

Cor. *Hence it will be no hard matter to compoſe an Almanack, from what has been laid down before.*

For in the firſt place you muſt have a Calendar, which is the baſis of all the work; in this, the fixt days are already placed. Then the chronological notes for the year; then all the moveable days are next to be inſerted, and likewiſe the law days; all the ſundays, and holidays, whether fixt or moveable, are put in red letters for diſtinction. The law terms are theſe,

Eaſter term begins 17 days after Eaſter, and ends the Monday following Aſcenſion day.

Trinity term begins 12 days after Whitſuntide, and continues 19 days.

Michaelmas term begins the 9th or 10th of October, and ends the 28th or 29th of November.

Hillary term begins Jan. 23 or 24, and ends Feb. 12 or 13.

Likewiſe the Univerſity terms may be put in if any one pleaſes.

The next thing to be done, is to put into ſeparate columns the riſing and ſetting of the ſun, the riſing, ſouthing, and ſetting of the moon, and likewiſe the change and full, and quarters of the moon; and ſuch other aſtronomical matters as may be thought uſeful.

But to have an Almanack compleat, all the Celeſtial Phenomena ought to be put in, ſuch as the Sun and Moon's places and declinations; the heliocentric and geocentric places of all the planets, with their latitudes; the moon's place and latitude; the riſing, ſouthing and ſetting of the planets; the eclipſes of the luminaries; the aſpects of all the planets; the places and eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites; the ſouthing of the ſtars, the beginning and end of twilight; the equation of time, the ſun's right aſcenſion, and other ſuch like things. Moſt

of theſe things vary every year, and therefore an Almanack laſts but for one year.

There are four things, which ought always to be kept in memory: the year, the month, the day of the month, and day of the week.

I ſhall now inſert a Chronological Table, ſhewing the times when the moſt noted events happened, which are mentioned in Hiſtory; ſuch as the changes of Kingdoms, the riſe and fall of Monarchies, the lives of famous men, and ſuch like things. And tho' the Chronology of antient times is very uncertain, yet it may not be amiſs to know within a little, when ſuch or ſuch a tranſaction happened; altho' by reaſon of the great diſtance of time, it cannot be known ſo accurately as we could wiſh.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

The Time is ſhewn in Years before and ſince CHRIST.

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
THE Creation of the World according to *Moſes*; *Adam* made. By ſome Accounts 4000, by others 5508, by others 3956 years, —— ——	3950
Seth, the ſon of Adam, born —	3820
Enos, the ſon of Seth, born —	3715
Cainan, the ſon of Enos, born —	3625
Mahaleel, the ſon of Cainan, born	3555
Jared born, the ſon of Mahaleel,	3490
Enoch born, the ſon of Jared, —	3328
Mathuſalem born, the ſon of Enoch,	3263
Lamech born, the ſon of Mathuſalem,	3076
Adam dies, aged 930 years, —	3020
Noah born, the ſon of Lamech,	2894
Noah begins to build the ark, —	2414
Mathuſalem dies, aged 969 years, the oldeſt man, — ——	2294
The ark finiſhed. *Noah*'s flood, or the univerſal deluge, that drowned the world,	2294
The tower of *Babel* building, and the confuſion of languages, — —	2131
The Chaldeans now began to obſerve the ſtars.	
Noah dies, 950 years old, ——	1944
The vocation of *Abraham*, —	1927
A famine cauſes *Abraham* to go into Egypt,	1926
Sodom and *Gomorrah* burnt, —	1903
Iſaac born, the ſon of Abraham,	1902
Jacob born, the ſon of Iſaac (afterwards called *Iſrael*) — —	1842
Joſeph born, the ſon of Jacob,	1751

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
Job living, the ſon of Iſſachar.	
A great famine cauſes *Jacob* and his family to go into *Egypt*, — — —	1712
Jacob dies in Egypt, 147 years old,	1695
Joſeph alſo dies in Egypt, aged 110 years,	164[illegible]
Moſes born, — — —	157[illegible]
The king of *Egypt* orders all the male children of the Hebrews to be killed,	157[illegible]
The children of *Iſrael* go out of Egypt, and Pharoah and his army drowned in puring them, — —	1496
Joſhua defeats the Gibeonites; and the ſun ſtands ſtill, — —	1458
Moſes dies, 120 years old, —	1457
Joſhua dies, 110 years old, —	1433
Gideon, judge of Iſrael, defeats the Midianites, — —	1271
Ruth.	
Abimelech kills his 70 brethren, and governs the Jews, — —	1239
Mephres, king of upper Egypt,	1125
Miſphragmuthoſis reigned over all Egypt, and drove out the ſhepherds,	1120
Ogyges, his flood. Eli governs Iſrael.	
Sampſon kills himſelf, with 3000 Philiſtines,	1116
The Philiſtines conquer *Iſrael*, and take the ark, — —	110[illegible]
Samuel judges Iſrael, —	1094
Athens governed by Archons, —	1080
Ducalion king of Theſſaly. —	
Amoſis or *Tethmoſis* the 2d king of all *Egypt*,	1070
Saul king of *Iſrael*,	1070
Saul defeated by the Philiſtines, kills himſelf, — — —	1060
Sparta built. — — —	
Samuel dies, — —	1060

David

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
David made king, — —	1059
David conquers the Edomites, who fly into *Egypt*, — —	1048
Hiram king of *Tyre* furniſhes David with timber, — —	1048
Tyre, *Aradus* built.	
Cadmus and *Europa*.	
Perſius marries Eyridice, —	1047
The Phœnicians that fled from David, carry their arts and ſciences into Greece, &c. and begin to ſail on the Mediterranean,	1045
Ducalion's flood drowned Theſſaly.	
Ammon reigns in Egypt, has fleets of ſhips in the Red Sea and Mediterranean, —	1034
The Egyptians begun to obſerve the ſtars.	
The luniſolar year altered, and made to conſiſt of 365 days.	
Ceres teaches the Greeks to ſow corn,	1030
Perſeus.	
Solomon reigns, and marries the daughter of Ammon, king of Egypt, —	1019
Solomon's temple founded, —	1015
Minos reigns in Crete. His father Aſterius (Saturn) flies into Italy.	
Seſac, the ſon of Ammon, invades Arabia Felix, and ſets up pillars by the Red Sea,	1010
Solomon's temple finiſhed, —	1009
Seſac reigns in Egypt, — —	1002
Dædalus invents the ſaw, wimble, &c. and gives a beginning to theſe arts in Europe, — —	989
Syſiphus reigns in Corinth, —	983
Solomon dies, — —	979
Reboboam reigns in Iſrael. Iſrael divided, and ten tribes revolt.	

Seſac,

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
Seſac rifles the temple at Jeruſalem, and the king's palace. Invades Syria and Perſia, Jeroboam ſubject to him, —	974
Bacchus and *Ariadne.*	
Seſac invades India, ſets up pillars on the Ganges, —— —	971
Theſeus reigns at Athens, overcomes the Minotaur, — —	968
Licurgus.	
Seſac conquers Thrace, kills king Licurgus, he had Ethiopians in his army commanded by Pan; and Lybian women commanded by Minerva, —	967
Seſac baffled by the Greeks and Scithians,	965
Minos ſlain by the king of Sicily,	964
Hercules born.	
Helle drowned in the Helleſpont,	962
Abijam reigns in Judea.	
Seſac ſlain by his brother Japetus or Neptune, —— —	956
Aſa king of Judah reigns.	
Orus reigns in Egypt and routs the Lybians.	
The *Ethiopians* invade Egypt, and drown Orus in the Nile, — —	947
Menes, or *Amenophis*, reigns in Ethiopia,	946
The ſhip *Argo* built by the Greeks,	939
Chiron makes the conſtellations.	
Theſeus, king of Athens, ſtole Helena,	938
Hippocrates.	
The *Argonautic expedition* to Colchis,	937
Ahab, king of Iſrael, reigns,	925
Paris, king Priam's ſon of Troy, ſtole Helena, — — —	918
Jehoſhaphat king of Judah reigns.	
Obadiah, *Elias.*	
Troy beſieged by the Grecians, —	914

Troy

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
Troy taken, — —	904
Dido builds Carthage. *Pigmalion* reigns at Tyre, — — —	883
Æneas alive.	
Heſiod, *Homer*, — —	870
Meris reigns in Egypt, — —	860
Jonah.	
The *Heraclides* return into Peloponneſus,	825
Cephren reigns in Egypt, and built another great pyramid, — —	824
Hoſea, *Amos*, *Iſaiah*, *Joel.*	
Pul founds the Aſſyrian empire,	790
Aſychis reigns in Egypt; which breaks into ſeveral kingdoms, — —	788
Ipitus reſtores the Olympiads. And from this æra, the Olympiads are reckoned,	776
Semiramis flouriſhes, — —	760
Sanchoniathon, *Micah?*	
Pul, king of Aſſyria, dies, — —	747
Tiglapileſar ſucceeds Pul, and reigns at Nineve.	
Nabonaſſar reigns at Babylon, —	747
The *Egyptians* carry their Aſtronomy to Babylon, and found the æra of Nabonaſſar.	
Ahaz reigns in Judea.	
Damaſcus taken by Tiglapileſar, king of Aſſyria, — —	740
Hezekiah reigns in Judea.	
Salmanaſſar ſucceeds Tiglapileſar, —	729
Habakkuk.	
Salmanaſſar takes Samaria, and carries the ten tribes captive to Nineve, —	721
Sennacherib reigns over Aſſyria, —	719
Syracuſe built by Archias.	
Nahum, *Tobiah*, or *Tobit.*	

Sennacherib

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
Sennacherib ſlain. The Medes revolt from the Aſſyrians, — —	711
Confucius the Chineſe philoſopher.	
Aſſerhaddon reigns in Aſſyria, he built Tarſus and Ancliale in one day, — —	711
Lycurgus, ——	710
The *Corinthians* begin to build ſhips with three orders of oars, — —	697
Tirhakah reigns in Egypt, —	687
Aſſerhaddon invades Babylon, — —	681
The *Jews* conquered by Aſſerhaddon, their king Manaſſeh carried priſoner to Babylon,	673
Aſſerhaddon invades Egypt, and ſubdues it,	671
Aſſerhaddon dies, — —	668
Amaſis defeats Apres, and reigns in Egypt.	
Saoſduchinus king of Aſſyria reigns, —	668
Nebuchadnezzar defeats Arphaxad, the Mede, — —	66;
Manaſſeh returns from captivity.	
Judith cut off the head of Holofernes, Nebuchadnezzar's general, — —	660
The oldeſt ſea fight between the Corinthians and Corcyreans; in which the Corcyreans are worſted, — —	657
Pſammiticus, by conquering the other eleven kings, becomes king of all Egypt,	655
The firſt Meſſenian war, — —	652
Charops the firſt decennial archon at Athens,	647
Saoſduchinus dies.	
Chyniladon reigns in Aſſyria, — —	643
Joſiah reigns in Judea, — —	640
Phraortes, king of the Medes, killed in the Aſſyrian wars, — —	636
Aſtyages king of the Medes, — —	636
Jeremiah, *Zephaniah*.	
Cyrene built by Battus, — —	633

Rome

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
Rome built by Romulus, (by the common account 752), — — —	627
Nabopolaſſar revolts from the king of Aſſyria, and reigns over Babylon, —	625
Pſammiticus conquered by Cambiſes king of Perſia, — — —	621
Tarentum built by Phalantus, — —	620
Pſammiticus dies, — — —	617
Nechaoh, or *Pharaoh Necco*, reigns in Egypt,	617
Cyaxeres reigns over the Medes, —	611
Joſiah, king of Iſrael, ſlain by Nechaoh,	609
Solon.	
Nebuchadnezzar reigns at Babylon,	606
Nebuchadnezzar defeats Neco.	
Nineve deſtroyed, and the Aſſyrian empire,	609
Daniel.	
The ſecond Meſſenian war,	607
Nebuchadnezzar invades Syria and Judea, under Nebopolaſſar his father, — —	606
Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon, —	604
The kingdom of Macedon founded by Carannas and Perdiccas, — —	596
Zedekiah reigns in Judea.	
Thales Mileſius.	
Cyaxeres makes war againſt the Lydians,	590
Judith.	
Arphaxad reigns over the Medes, —	589
Nebuchadnezzar burnt the temple of Solomon, and carried the Jews captive to Babylon, — — — —	588
Meſſana built, — — —	588
The *Aſſyrians* beaten by the Medes, under Aſtyages, — — —	586
A total eclipſe of the ſun, predicted by *Thales* put an end to the war between the	

	ye. bef. Chriſt.
the Medes and Libians, May 28th,	585
Baruch.	
Nebuchadnezzar invades Egypt, and conquers it, — — —	566
Darius the Mede reigns.	
Hagai, Zechariah.	
Solon, archon of the Athenians, makes laws for them, — — —	562
Cyrus firſt king of Perſia, — —	560
Nabonadius king of Babylon, — —	555
Negropolaſſar defeated by Cyrus, —	551
Cræſus king of Lydia conquered by Cyrus king of Perſia. So ended the kingdom of the Lydians, — —	550
Cyrus takes Sardes, — —	544
Cyrus takes Babylon, —	538
Belſhazzar, the laſt king of the Babylonians.	
Cyrus overcomes Darius the Mede, and tranſlates the empire to the Perſians, —	536
The *Jews* return from captivity.	
Cyrus dies, —— ——	529
Cambiſes, king of Perſia, took Memphis,	524
Subdued the Ethiopians, —	523
Darius, the ſon of Hyſtaſpes, reigns in Perſia, — —	521
The *Magi* are ſlain.	
Zoroaſter, Eſther, Pindar, Anacreon.	
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