## (1443)

This rifing and falling of the green Weeds may seem strange to some people, but it they will be convinced by the Experiments of natural Philosophers whom I have followed several years, let them take a small Glass-bubble, such as is described by Fig 10. Q R S T, leaving the small orifice at T open for the Water to run in and out, and let this Bubble be put into a Vessel with Water, they will find in Summer that by the dilation of the Particles of Air within the said Bubble, it will rise to the superficies of the Water, whereas the same Air, thro its elasticity, being contracted in cold Weather, will make room for the admission of a Mass of Water so much heavier than itself into the said Bubble, and then it will subside; and this will happen totics quoties.

IV. A Letter from the Reverend Mr William Derham, F. R. S. to Mr John Haughton, F. R. S. containing his Observations on the Weather, &c. for some years last past.

Upminster, April the 5th, 1703.

Lately sent my Weather and Tables of last year to Dr Sloane, and promis'd when I should hear from Mr Towneley in I ancashire, an Account of what he wrote that was curious: I have lately received Mr Towneley's Letter, and take the occasion of that Letter to write now to you, to give you my hearty thanks for all favours that I have received from you; as well as to send you some of that ingenious, curious Gentleman's Observations of last year, and my own.

And first, As to the most remarkable Weather, especially Rain, of last year, and the effects thereof: Mr Towneley tells me, that it is a general complaint in the North of England.

land, that there were but small Crops of Hay, which calamity befel the Southern parts also; the cause whereof may be perceiv'd by the following first Table of Monthly Rain; in which you may perceive the growing Months of March and April to have been dry Months in Lancashire, and May no wet Month, confidering the quantities of the other Months, and of other Years publish'd heretofore in the Philos. Trans. Here at Upminster, April was fortunately a wet Month, till the 23d, or else, no doubt, we should have suffer'd more than we did in the want of Hay; for the growing Month of March was a dry Month, by the following Table; and May (which by the same Table seemeth to have had near a due quantity of Rain) was a very dry Month by the Tables fent to Dr Sloane; for it appears by them, that very little Rain fell from April 23 till May 29, and then fell in great Showers, the greatest quantity of that Months Rain. Towneley doth not tell me particulars, but I guess it to be after this manner with them in the North of England; for besides that March and April were dry Months with them, and May somewhat more wet, yet probably the wet of May did not fall early in May; for it appears by the following Table the third, that the Mercury was high, and in some. what a fix'd Station on May 12.

Thus much for the Weather in the Spring-Months of the Year 1702, and the effects it had on Hay, which effects I have some reason to think extended to many parts of this

Kingdom, besides those already spoken of.

As to the other Months there is little remarkable, befides the vast disproportions of Rain between Lancashire and Essex, which I should scarce take notice of, if it was not what happeneth almost every year, as will appear by the following Table 1st, which I now send to compleat what hath been published in former years in the Transactions; the cause of this I cannot judge of, unless it be that Lancashire is a more Hilly Country than Essex, which sort of Lands, as they more need wet than Vales and low plain Countries do, so have greater shares of it than these have, besides I leave it to you and others to judge, whether something may not be attributed to the Western Scituation of Lancashire near the Sea; from which Quarter the Winds in England blow more than from the Eastward.

At the foot of the Table of Rain, besides the quantity which fell in each year. I have added the depth thereof in Inches; or what depth it would have been of, if the Earth had not imbib'd it, but it had stagnated on the surface thereof.

For the satisfaction of your self and others that are curious, I have added two Tables more, of the Stations of the Mercury in the Barometer at Towneley in Lancashire, and at Upminster in Essex, with the differences thereof; and this observed at 3 times of the day, viz. in the Morning, and about 3 in the Asternoon at Towneley, but at noon at Upminster, and at 9 a Clock at Night. One Table to the first day of every Month; the other the most remarkably Low, High and more settled Stations of the 5 the last year 1702.

By these Barometrical Tables it may be seen whether at all, or how far consentaneous to truth, that opinion is of some learned curious Men both in England and abroad, viz. That the & ascendeth and descendeth in all places at the same time, and in the same proportion. It is manifest, that the & doth commonly rise and fail in one far distant place, when it doth so in another, but not alike: Also when any considerable variation is in one place it is so in another; when remarkably high, remarkably high; when low, low; when a great ascent or descent, generally the same elsewhere; but only the differences of all these are not in equal proportion in all places; all which seemeth reasonable to be expected, by reason of the difference of Weather in different places, especially as to wet and dry.

There is one thing more in the following third Table, which I think deserveth especial remark, because I believe it to be the most considerable alteration of the Mercury, that

hath ever happen'd fince the invention of the Baroscope, and that was the descent on Feb. 3d and 4th last: Concerning which, Mr Townely in a former Letter gives me this account, "That on Feb. 3d the & was at 3 in the Morning at 29. 15. "at 3. h. 28. 50. and at 10 at Night at 27. 5. The next day it fell yet lower, and about 12 was at the lowest, viz. 27. 39. but for an hour before and as much after, it varied only so much as to make it sensible that it was fallen and began to rise again; the lowest he had ever seen it before was on Nov. 18. 1674. When it fell to 27. 63. That Mr Flamsteed at the Observatory observed as remarkable a different of his &; and that it happen'd about the same time of the day, viz. 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon at both places.

And lastly he tells me, "That the descent in Feb. last "was the greatest that has been since the silling his Tube, "which was in March 1665. The particulars which I observed here at Upminster about that descent were, That on Feb. 2 the 2 was high, viz. 29. 80, the next Morning 29. 50, at Noon 29. 16, at Night 28. 43, the next Morning (viz. Feb. 4.) at 7 of the Clock it was fallen to 28. 5, and was globose, as if it had risen or was inclin'd to rise; But it continu'd in the same station till after Noon, and then began to rise about 2 of the Clock, and rose hastily. The Weather accompanying was sair on Feb. 3d in the Morning, Hazy at Noon, and Rain at Night, and a violent Tempest in the Night, and all the next Morning, of Feb. 4th.

Thus, Sir, I have given you the trouble of a long Letter, but with no other defign than to shew you my respects and gratitude. If you think any thing in it worth the cognizance of the Royal Society, you may communicate it if you please. However, I defire you to do me the favour to shew it to Dr Sloane, because I promised him what Mr Townely wrote, in which you will oblige me to add to the obligations of

## TABLE I.

A Table, shewing how many Pounds, and Centesimals of a Pound Troy of Rain, fell at Town-ley in Lancashire, and at Upminster in Essex, in each month of the years 1699, &c. with the Quantity and Depth every year.

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## TABLE II.

A Table shewing the Height of the pat Townley and Upminster, on the first Day of every Month in the Year 1702, three times a Day, viz. about 7 in the morning and 9 atnight; and and about 2 atternoon at Townley, with the difference of the 2's Variation, and its difference between both places.

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TABLE III.

A Table shewing the Lowest Scattons of the Q in the Year 1702, at Townley and Upminster; with the difference of the Q at both places.

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